

Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council			
Allocation Type :	2015 2nd CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Provision of urgent NFI and shelter support to those displaced by conflict and natural disasters in North and North East Afghanistan			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-15/3481/SA2/ESNFI/INGO/432	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	499,649.34	
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/11/2015	Planned End Date :	30/04/2016	
Actual Start Date:	01/11/2015	Actual End Date:	30/04/2016	
Project Summary :	<p>DRC will provide urgent, life saving shelter and NFI assistance to 1,928 conflict-affected displaced HHs in Kunduz, Taloqan City and Badakhshan through this project. In doing so, DRC will support beneficiary households in achieving adequate protection from weather and privacy for family life. Assistance will take 4 forms:</p> <p>(1) Cash for NFIs. DRC will provide cash for NFIs to 910 HHs, or 65% of the caseload. DRC will distribute 150 USD in cash for NFIs (as per the Cluster's approved standard, see annexed NFI composition BoQ) to cover the cost of blankets; water containers and cooking utensil and fuel. The amount of cash provided is consistent with NRC and the vouchers provided by ACTED. DRC has chosen a cash modality in order to maximise the flexibility available to conflict-affected beneficiaries. Distribution modalities are further discussed below.</p> <p>(2) Cash for rent. DRC will provide a rent contribution of 60 USD per month for 3 months to 528 HHs. The amount and duration of cash for rent is consistent with NRC and ACTED interventions. Cash helps to maximise flexibility, particularly for beneficiaries who may need to improve the conditions of rental accommodation (eg get rid of insects or conduct weatherproofing). The rental amount should be seen as a contribution, rather than as full coverage, and priority for cash for rent beneficiaries will be given to female headed and child headed households (in line with the vulnerability criteria identified by the cluster)</p> <p>(3) In-kind NFI kits. DRC will provide in-kind NFI kits to 490 HH, or 35% of the caseload. The kits will be in line with shelter cluster standards, and consist of blankets, jerry cans, kitchen cooking kits, kitchen eating kits, stoves and heating fuel. Procurement will take place in close coordination with NRC in order to ensure consistency of quality; this builds on previous procurement cooperation, including a joint procurement of NFI kits. In-kind kits are less preferred compared to cash, which provides more flexibility to beneficiaries; however, in certain areas, such as Rustaq, local markets are relatively poorly developed and under these conditions, cash modalities are not advised and in-kind distributions are preferred.</p> <p>Beneficiary selection and distribution modalities have been coordinated with NRC and ACTED. Geographic areas will be divided according to the list provided in Annex 1; given the current status of displacement, with high levels of both return and re-displacement, it is not yet clear precisely where interventions will be required. DRC is anticipating operating primarily in Kunduz City, Takhar, Rustaq and Feyzabad. Within each area, beneficiary lists will be provided by DoRR or PDMC authorities; a house by house verification will be conducted by DRC. Priority households will be selected according to the ES/NFI vulnerability criteria (female headed HHs, child headed HHs, disabled-headed HHs, elderly-headed HHs, very poor families and families with chronically ill members). Before distributions, DRC will conduct sensitisation sessions during which the specific needs of women and children, and the risks of negative coping strategies (such as feeding female members of households less and sending children out to work) will be addressed. Separate distribution points will be established for female-headed households, and during distributions, DRC will conduct tazkira checks, and fingerprint stamps upon receipt of cash or goods. Distributions will take place either in the presence of community leaders or government officials. To measure the impact of the intervention, beneficiary satisfaction and utilisation of cash, post-distribution monitoring takes place for all beneficiaries within 2 months after distribution. Please note that DRC is intending to pre-finance this project in order to maintain a start date of 1 November 2015.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,699	2,699	4,049	4,049	13,496

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,660	2,660	3,990	3,990	13,300

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Indirect beneficiaries of this action consist of host community members. The benefits host community members derive from this action include:

- Relief of pressure on hosting families. ACTED data indicates that in the target area, host communities provide shelter to IDPs and loan them food and cash. This strains host community coping capacity. Through provision of humanitarian relief, the strain on hosting families may be relieved
- Support for shopkeepers in host communities. DRC's emergency response data, collected throughout Afghanistan, during the first 6 months of 2015, indicates that a common coping strategy among IDPs is to open lines of credit to gain access to food and NFIs; while this helps IDPs, it provides an additional stress for storekeepers. The proposed intervention will support IDPs and host communities by reducing the need to open lines of credit and by allowing IDPs to close some existing lines of credit.

Catchment Population:

Based on the current information about displacement following Kunduz, and in close coordination with NRC and ACTED as well as the local authorities and the access working group, DRC has drawn up estimated response locations. Of the beneficiaries specified above, we anticipate that 25% of the beneficiaries will be in Kunduz, primarily Kunduz city. We believe that access will open to the city shortly; however this is an assumption on our part. The bulk of the response will take place in Taloqan and Rustaq, according to our estimation, with 50% of beneficiaries in these areas. We also anticipate a small proportion of response in Badakhshan (25%); primarily in Feyzabad. It must be noted, however, that currently, information from the field indicates that displaced populations are highly mobile, with acute humanitarian needs. The analysis provided above, therefore, might change significantly as the target populations either return to Kunduz or experience secondary displacement.

Please note that DRC has the capacity to respond outside these regions if the humanitarian need demands it, due to the use of mobile response teams that can be easily deployed to other provinces and districts as relevant and necessary. The team is well trained in assessment, response, access and distribution; they carry out activities in accordance with humanitarian principles.

Link with allocation strategy :

For the 2nd Standard Allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) \$ 1,5 million USD was allocated to the Emergency Shelter and NFI (ES/NFI) Cluster. The strategic priority of this allocation, which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to respond to affected populations in a timely manner. In line with this strategic priority, the Cluster's specific objective (HRP, Strategic objective 3) aims to ensure that conflict displaced populations have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life, through the provision of cash or vouchers for emergency shelter (ES) and NFIs. Therefore, this proposed project is linked to both the fund's strategic objective, as well as the cluster objective. This link is due to the fact that DRC aims to respond in a timely manner to newly conflict displaced persons in the North and North East (through the provision of cash for NFIs in line with cluster guidelines, cash for rent in close coordination with NRC and ACTED, in-kind NFI kits and in-kind shelter kits) Through this approach DRC aims to ensure that extremely vulnerable conflict-induced displaced persons have adequate protection against the weather and privacy for family life as their most immediate basic needs for asset will be met

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 :

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Ruta Nimkar	Head of Programme	hop.afghanistan@drc-afg.org	+93796177711
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

2015 has seen a sharp deterioration of the humanitarian context in Afghanistan. Conflict-induced displacement increased by 43%, with 103,000 people displaced in the first 6 months of 2015, according to the HRP mid-year review. Response to conflict-induced displacement has been complicated by other pressing humanitarian issues, including incidence of natural disaster, a spike in return of Afghans without documentation from Pakistan, an increase in deportations from both Iran and Pakistan and the prolonged stay of Pakistani refugees in Khost and Paktika provinces. Conflict-affected IDPs are in urgent need of emergency shelter and NFIs; according to DRC's analysis of its emergency response data for 2015 to date, NFIs are among the top three priority needs for 77% of shock affected displaced populations.

Afghanistan has long been a context with multiple localised emergencies and populations with low resilience and/or high vulnerability; while the overall context maintains these characteristics, the profile of conflict and vulnerability has changed in 2015. Instances of conflict have increased sharply in the North and North East, with large scale conflict between ANSF forces and Taliban in Kunduz and unprecedented insecurity in Badakhshan. The number of conflict induced IDPs in these two provinces alone is 42,078 people. DRC data indicates that 26% of the displaced are hosted by relatives ; an additional 34% rely on rental accommodation. Host communities, however, are overstretched. A DRC needs assessment indicates that, on average, in host communities, 12 people live in a space of approximately 445 m2, and only 50% of houses are weather-proof. In this context, host communities have relatively limited capacity to support the displaced. Insects (80%) and fungus (63%) are also key issues for shelter. In terms of NFIs, data from ongoing responses indicates that losses of NFIs among displaced populations are heavy; blankets and kitchen supplies are among the most needed items. Additional resources are necessary to support households in the North and North East to maintain adequate levels of shelter and NFIs and to build some assets and resilience to better cope with the beginning of the 2016 fighting season, and any associated displacements.

DRC aims to provide life saving NFI and shelter assistance to conflict-affected displaced populations through this project, in close coordination with the Shelter Cluster, and NRC and ACTED as co-recipients of ES/NFI CHF funds in the North and North-East. The close coordination will help ensure consistent quality and lack of overlaps. DRC will take advantage of synergies with ongoing emergency response programming; this includes adherence to the ERM Common Rationale and close coordination with the IDP task force, OCHA, local PDMCs, DoRRs and others.

2. Needs assessment

At the beginning of September, there were 8,598 households displaced to Kunduz City and 614 households displaced to Taloqan City; following the conflict in Kunduz at end September and beginning October, significant additional displacement took place. OCHA's situation report 6 reports initial displacement estimates of 12,000 households within the North East. Displaced populations are leaving Kunduz for Taloqan, Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e-Khumri.

To identify the life-saving needs of the conflict-induced IDPs, ACTED conducted a rapid needs assessment from the 16th to the 25th of August. Due to limited capacity, the fact that ACTED was already a part of the joint assessment teams in Kunduz and Takhar, and the fact that 2 provinces were hosting extremely high numbers of IDPs, ACTED decided to prioritize Kunduz and Faryab for data collection. Targeting Kunduz City, Maymana City, and Qaisar district, ACTED's monitors conducted the following: eight Key Informant (KI) interviews with UNHCR staff, government officials, IDP representatives and community leaders; 202 household surveys with both male and female members of IDP households (53 in Qaisar, 77 in Maymana, 72 in Kunduz City); and 4 interviews with medical facility staff. This assessment revealed a number of troubling findings about the needs of conflict-induced IDPs in the areas of shelter and NFIs. Most IDPs interviewed are uncertain of how long they will stay in their current areas of displacement, though almost none had plans to return to their areas of origin any time soon. The most common housing option overall was renting. Almost no respondents reported living in tents, but in Kunduz more than 20% of IDP respondents reported they had family members living outside, usually men, due to overcrowding. The main NFI needs, ranked by most commonly mentioned in Kunduz were: 1. water containers; 2. blankets and bedding; 3. plastic sheeting. Fuel is also a key need. In Kunduz 57% said they were lacking sufficient amounts of fuel. In addition to this assessment, ACTED has conducted a market analysis and has concluded these items are easily available at the markets in Taloqan City. The price of items ranges between 20 AFS for certain kitchen supplies, 650 AFS for a blanket, and approximately 80 AFS for 7 kilos worth of coal/wood. About three quarters of respondents in Kunduz, reported that they currently had a source of income, mainly daily labor. Those without income were mainly relying on family and community support or savings to cover costs. Most respondents in had lost their livelihoods in their areas of origin. 14% of respondents in Kunduz were utilizing child labor to help support their families.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Through this project, DRC will target conflict affected IDPs in the North and North East of Afghanistan. All targeted households will have been displaced by conflict within the last 6 months, with a high likelihoods that most will have been displaced within the last 2 months. Beneficiary lists will be provided through petitions; DRC will work closely together with UN OCHA, UNHCR, the IDP taskforce, the PDMCs and the joint teams to verify the most vulnerable. Among those in need, those who are classified as vulnerable according to the ES/NFI vulnerability criteria (female headed HH, child headed HH, elderly-headed HH, disabled headed HH, very poor families and those with chronically ill family members) will be prioritised. Households who have not received prior assistance will be prioritised. Overall, displacement in Afghanistan, according to an analysis of DRC's current response activities, taking place in 16 provinces, is characterised by particular vulnerabilities, specifically loss of assets, loss of basic documentation, low likelihood of return to place of origin and loss of sources of income. Those who are displaced by conflict often go to urban or peri-urban areas following displacement, and rely on extended families for support. Although basic shelter is often available, NFI needs remain acute. The most acute NFI needs for conflict affected populations, according to DRC's analysis of ongoing emergency response, were kitchen items and heating fuel. The most prevalent protection vulnerabilities are disability and chronic illness, and water availability and hygiene continues to be issues. DRC's analysis indicates that those displaced by conflict have an average monthly income of 3,000 AFN (50 USD). 10% of households are heavily indebted, often to providers of food and basic needs. 26% of displaced populations are hosted by relatives or others; 34% rely on rental accommodation. Host communities have relatively poor accommodation, with only 50% of accommodation being weather-proofed. Rental accommodation is expensive and accounts for 33% of the income of the average displaced household. In the targeted area for this project, DRC assumes that 7 is the average family size. ACTED data indicates that almost all households are headed by men. Instances of female headed households, according to ACTED data, can be estimated at 5%. The most common vulnerability characteristic is having an elderly head of household. Overall, female headed households were approximately as common as households headed by chronically ill persons. 91% of female headed households interviewed by ACTED stated that they were currently renting their emergency shelter. Providing economic assistance to displaced families will not only benefit the IDPs, but in approximately 30% of the cases it will also impact their relatives, and therefore indirectly the host communities. Because a significant proportion of the displaced live with relatives, according both to ACTED data and data from DRC's 2015 interventions, and because households employed a variety of coping strategies including borrowing food from friends and relatives, and sending their children out to eat with relatives, the project is anticipated to have wider benefits.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed intervention aims to build on DRC's emergency response expertise to provide effective efficient response to populations displaced in North and North East Afghanistan. DRC will distribute NFI kits that conform to Shelter Cluster and ERM standards to conflict affected populations. DRC will deploy rapid response teams, already operational and trained under complementary funding, to conduct assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring across the North and North-East; the use of rapid response teams ensures the widest possible geographical coverage and the most efficient use of resources. Government authorities (PDMCs or DoRRs, as relevant) will identify vulnerable communities and then joint assessments will be conducted, led by OCHA or the IDP Task force. DRC will conduct household level assessments to determine precise vulnerabilities, and on the basis of these assessments, distributions will be conducted. Distributions are conducted in a gender-sensitive manner with appropriate safety measures for women beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted after one month. The effectiveness of this mechanism has been proven with regard to shock-affected populations through the ECHO-funded emergency response mechanism, and with regard to sedentary communities through annual KIS winterisation responses. The project will use standardised ERM tools; by streamlining the proposed project with the Emergency Response Mechanism intervention, DRC not only provides a more-cost efficient project, but also builds on a proven mechanism of providing life-saving support to the most vulnerable populations.

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has been working in Afghanistan since late 2011, building on the strong presence of its sister organisations, DACAAR and Danish Demining Group. In Afghanistan, DRC provides immediate relief to displaced people in the form of cash and non-food items (NFIs), and longer-term protection and livelihoods support for displaced and returnee communities in urban and peri-urban areas.

DRC has a strong emergency response profile in Afghanistan. Between January 1 2015 and September 15 2015, DRC, through its ECHO-funded emergency response modality, supported 4503 households, or 29,055 individuals, to access humanitarian assistance. This represents an increase of 13% compared to the same period in 2014. Through its emergency response modality, DRC provides (1) cash transfers designed to help households meet essential food needs and access basic services, such as health care, for an initial one month period, (2) NFI kits consisting of hygiene supplies, kitchen equipment and basic household assets, (3) individual protection assistance (IPA) to the most vulnerable families, and (4) shelter in the form of emergency tents or, when appropriate, transitional shelter. Geographically, DRC has capacity throughout Afghanistan, and provides response in 16 provinces. In 2015 to date, some major individual interventions included: (1) winterisation assistance in Jawzjan and Baghlan and (2) response to conflict displaced IDPs in Kunduz.

DRC has a clear access strategy designed to mitigate access risks associated with increased insecurity; the success of this strategy has been demonstrated by entry into new districts and new provinces over the course of 2015. DRC has conducted emergency interventions, including distributions and monitoring, in, among other locations, Ghazni, Nimroz and Wardak.

DRC works in close coordination with other agencies, in particular for emergency response programming. Over 90% of DRC emergency response interventions are preceded by participation in a joint assessment, organised either by the IDP task force or by OCHA. DRC works closely with other local and international humanitarian organisations, as well as PDMCs and DoRRs, as relevant. DRC leads the coordination of the ECHO-funded Emergency Response Mechanism, a mechanism which also includes NRC, ACF, PIN and DACAAR

5. Complementarity

The project will take advantage of complementarity with other actors.

- DRC will coordinate closely with NRC and ACTED. DRC and NRC will use the same response modalities. All three agencies will use the same assessment tools and post-distribution monitoring tools. Close coordination will also take place regarding geographic areas of operation and exact nature of response.

- DRC, NRC and ACTED will use the CHF as a coordination platform to provide as wide a response as possible, covering as many beneficiaries in the target areas as possible.

The project will take advantage of complementarity with other DRC activities:

- ERM. DRC participates in the ECHO funded Emergency Response Mechanism. through this, DRC will complement NFI kits (including, in addition to the items mentioned, jerry cans, hygiene kits and other goods) if necessary and appropriate, and if in accordance with household assessment results. DRC will also provide tailored individual protection assistance, designed to meet specific needs, through the ERM; this will consist of cash transfers to meet, for example, health or medicine costs for chronically ill household members, purchase of items for disabled family members, etc.

- Protection. DRC's emergency staff will participate in protection mainstreaming training before the project period; this is funded by DDANIDA and will support implementation of gender sensitive activities, including setup of appropriate distribution sites, conducting follow up in a culturally sensitive manner and providing improved IPA assistance to women.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to support 1928 conflict affected households in North and North East Afghanistan to achieve adequate protection against the weather and privacy for family life through provision of urgent NFI and shelter support, using cash modalities to the extent possible. The project aims to target the most vulnerable households, as defined by the ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, and to implement in close coordination with ACTED and NRC.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3. Ensure conflict displaced persons have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFI's	3. Timely response to affected populations	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project directly contributes to the ES/NFI Cluster's objectives through:

- Meeting conflict induced IDPs immediate NFI needs in a timely manner
- Meeting conflict induced IDPs immediate shelter needs in a timely manner

Outcome 1

1928 conflict affected households in Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan are better protected from weather conditions and have privacy to conduct family life through receipt of cash or in-kind support to meet NFI and shelter needs.

Output 1.1

Description

490 conflict affected households in Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan receive in-kind NFI packages in line with ES/NFI cluster standards

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Local markets are not functioning or weak
- Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations;
- Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation;
- Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with NFIs and cash;
- Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities;
- DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff);
- Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement

Risks:

- Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations;
- The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs;
- Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups);
- Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as `Western`);
- Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response;
- Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc);
- Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality;
- Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context;

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.1.2

Purchase of NFIs

Activity 1.1.3

Sensitisation of beneficiaries about how to use goods and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized

Activity 1.1.4

Distribution of NFI kits (including bedding, blankets, kitchen eating and cooking kits, jerry cans and hygiene kits), in line with ES/NFI technical standards, and using gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households)

Activity 1.1.5

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving NFIs assistance					100

Means of Verification : PDMs

Joint assessment results
Endline analysis

Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families satisfied with the emergency shelter and/or NFIs assistance received					80
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Means of Verification : PDMs

Indicator 1.1.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	% of distributions followed by a PDM within 1 month					100
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Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring database

Output 1.2

Description

910 conflict affected households in Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan receive cash (150 USD/HH, in line with ES/NFI technical standards) to meet immediate NFI needs

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Local markets are functioning and beneficiaries have appropriate access (both males and females)
- Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations;
- Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation;
- Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with NFIs and cash;
- Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities;
- DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff);
- Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement

Risks:

- Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations;
- The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs;
- Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups);
- Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as `Western`);
- Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response;
- Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc);
- Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality;
- Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context;

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.2.2

Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized

Activity 1.2.3

Distribution of cash using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households)

Activity 1.2.4

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of vulnerable affected families receiving cash assistance or vouchers					910
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.2.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of assisted families report that cash transfers /vouchers met their immediate basic needs					95
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.2.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving ES / NFIs cash/voucher assistance					100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.2.4	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					95
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.2.5	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	% of distributions followed by a PDM within 1 month					100

Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring database

Output 1.3

Description

528 conflict affected households in Kunduz, Takhar and Badakhshan receive cash (180 USD/HH in total, calculated as 60 USD per month over 3 months, coordinated with other actors) as a contribution to shelter needs

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Appropriate shelter is available for rent
- Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations;
- Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation;
- Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with NFIs and cash;
- Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities;
- DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff);
- Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement

Risks:

- Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations;
- The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs;
- Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups);
- Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as 'Western');
- Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response;
- Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc);
- Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality;
- Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context;

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.3.2

Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized

Activity 1.3.3

Distribution of cash using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households); 3 disbursements are made, one per month, to cover 3 months of need, in line with the Cash and Voucher Working Group recommendations

Activity 1.3.4

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member; PDMs are conducted, at a minimum, one month after the final disbursement to beneficiaries, in line with guidelines from the Cash and Voucher Working Group.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of vulnerable affected families receiving cash assistance or vouchers					528
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.3.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of assisted families report that cash transfers /vouchers met their immediate basic needs					95
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.3.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving ES / NFIs cash/voucher assistance					100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.3.4	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					100
Means of Verification : Beneficiary distribution lists Post-distribution monitoring Beneficiary database							
Indicator 1.3.5	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	% of distributions followed by a PDM within 1 month					100

Means of Verification : Post Distribution Monitoring Database

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DRC's monitoring and reporting plan can be summarised as follows:

- Beneficiary selection. DRC uses a well defined and tested beneficiary selection process in order to balance the risks of selecting beneficiaries who do not meet the needs criteria against the need for participation by community members and government authorities. Petitions are provided from communities to DoRRs or PDMCs; DRC responds to these petitions by conducting a verification process. The verification process uses standardised ERM tools and standard mechanisms. When conducting the verification, DRC staff engage with community leaders and shuras; this is done to ensure support for the project and understanding of the selection criteria. To account for gender considerations, DRC ensures that verification teams have a female member.
- Data collection on indicators: Data is collected using 3 standard forms: the rapid assessment, managed by the IDP task force or other coordination agency, the HH level needs assessment verification, carried out by DRC field staff and inputted into databases by DRC monitoring and evaluation staff and the HH level post distribution monitoring, carried out by DRC field staff and inputted into databases by DRC monitoring and evaluation staff. The forms have been designed to collect information on beneficiary needs, vulnerabilities and satisfaction levels. Questions are included about the quality of the items delivered, the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with regard to whether their basic needs have been met, and the satisfaction of the beneficiaries with the distribution process. The household assessment and PDM formats are included as a part off the Common Rationale document included in the Supporting Documents section.
- Day-to-day monitoring and supervision: Day to day monitoring takes place at the program and the compliance level. DRC's Deputy Emergency Program Manager and Emergency Program Manager conduct day to day monitoring from a program perspective; this includes review of the needs assessments and post distribution monitoring, monitoring and supervision of distribution documentation including thumbprinting and provision of on-the-job training to field teams. Senior finance officers and field finance and admin officers conduct day to day monitoring from a compliance perspective. This includes verification of procurement processes carried out by logistics, participation in distributions as an additional check, and review of documentation prior to payment of cash to beneficiaries.
- Monthly monitoring against contract indicators. The Emergency Program Manager fills out DRC Afghanistan standard monthly reporting on performance against contract indicators and submits to the Head of Programme; the Head of Programme conducts a check of the progress and provides feedback and questions. Review of the beneficiary database, beneficiary satisfaction and feedback and beneficiary profiles and needs also takes place once per month on the basis of standardised tools and beneficiary spreadsheets described above. This process informs project management and decision making.
- Spot visits from management staff. The Emergency Programme Manager, Protection Programme Manager and Head of Programme periodically visit field sites during the distribution and PDM phase. The EPM and HoP conduct spot checks on quality programming, the Protection Manager conducts supervision and provides feedback on gender mainstreaming
- External monitoring from OCHA's remote monitoring framework. DRC intends to participate in OCHA's remote monitoring framework. DRC will provide the beneficiary database to OCHA to conduct this monitoring.
- Reporting to CHF. Reporting to CHF will take place using inputs from the beneficiary database and monthly reporting against contract indicators. Supplementary information will be provided on sensitisation sessions, gender, environment and other considerations during the CHF reporting process.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate	2015											X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Purchase of NFIs	2015												X
	2016	X	X										
Activity 1.1.3: Sensitisation of beneficiaries about how to use goods and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized	2015												X
	2016	X	X										
Activity 1.1.4: Distribution of NFI kits (including bedding, blankets, kitchen eating and cooking kits, jerry cans and hygiene kits), in line with ES/NFI technical standards, and using gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households)	2015												
	2016			X	X								
Activity 1.1.5: Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member	2015											X	X
	2016												
Activity 1.2.1: Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate	2015											X	X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.2.2: Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized	2015												X
	2016	X	X										

The project will be fully implemented by DRC, without involvement of partner organisations.

The management structure for the agencies is described below:

Field level. The structure at field level is:

- 1) Management is undertaken by a Senior Emergency Officer, who coordinates closely with the national deputy emergency manager. He or she ensures compliance and supports quality.
- 2) Project activity teams consist of at least 3 people. DRC has pre-existing human resources who have significant capacity and experience in emergency response and can ensure that the humanitarian principles are observed and program quality is optimised; these pre-existing staff will train and capacity build any new team members.
- 3) A basic logistics and financial structure is maintained at the field office level for appropriate project implementation. Logistics and finance officers are present at distributions to ensure accountability.

Country level. At the country level, this project has three sub-levels:

- 1) Program activities are coordinated by an Emergency Project Manager (EPM) and deputy (DEPM). To support high quality program implementation, M&E resources are also budgeted at country level. The M&E unit supports the project manager to collect information, analyse data, prepare reports and engage in evaluation.
- 2) Grant management and management of the overall partnership are the responsibility of the Country Director (CD) and Head of Program (HoP).
- 3) Finance and logistics management are supervised by the Head of Finance and Administration (HoFA), who is supported by a team of finance and administrative staff. The HoFA is responsible for ensuring effective management control and oversight to ensure that DRC and ECHO regulations are followed.

Regional level

- a) The DRC Regional Unit provides technical support and oversight. The Regional Director (RD) provides strategy direction and technical input to the program.
- b) The Regional Head of Finance (RHoFA) provides an additional layer of independent oversight and compliance.
- c) The Regional Safety Advisor (RSA) is based in Kabul, with frequent travel throughout the region. He or she provides robust technical support and advice to manage security risks.

Security permitting, expatriate managers will visit the field regularly to coordinate activities, monitor the intervention and supervise the progress of the action. DRC has pre-existing human resources who have already benefited from significant capacity building and have wide experience in emergency response in Afghanistan. The skill of staff members help to ensure that humanitarian principles are observed and program quality is improved at the field level during implementation of this project.

The steps for implementation are as follows:

- 1) DRC's emergency response mobile response teams will be immediately deployed to the areas of intervention. Their tasks will include conducting assessments as well as hiring and training a local team to ensure the cost effectiveness of the action.
- 2) Simultaneously, DRC's logistics and procurement department will start procuring physical NFI kits. The procurement will start within days after confirmation of the contract. If possible, DRC will leverage joint procurement processes that have already been established with NRC
- 3) After receipt of the NFI goods, transport to Taloqan will take place. This will take place using DRC's Logistics and Transport Services (LTS), which provides services to UNHCR; LTS is used in order to ensure safety, security, and compliance with any necessary UN transport regulations
- 4) Financial Standard Operating Procedures for cash transfer programming, including use of hawalas and distribution policies, will be reviewed and authorised for use in this project within weeks after confirmation of the contract.
- 5) Within 10 days of an assessment, DRC will distribute either cash or NFI kits,
- 6) Within 1 month following distribution, DRC staff will conduct PDMs.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
NRC	The same activities are being conducted; items for distribution have been coordinated already; areas for intervention will be coordinated on an ongoing basis; liaison with authorities will take place in coordination.
ACTED	The same activities are being conducted; items for distribution have been coordinated already; areas for intervention will be coordinated on an ongoing basis; liaison with authorities will take place in coordination.
OCHA & Cluster System	DRC will take part in joint needs assessments at a local level and will coordinate closely with OCHA, the IDP task force and the cluster system
Local authorities	DRC will coordinate closely with DoRRs and PDMCs in the areas of intervention
IDP task force	DRC will coordinate closely with the IDP task force for joint needs assessments and for coordination with non-CHF-funded actors

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

DRC is committed to implementing a gender sensitive approach to short term humanitarian response. The needs of women, girls, men and boys were considered in project design. DRC conducted a needs analysis in January 2015 that was gender and age disaggregated. Specific analysis was conducted around sources of vulnerability for women and negative coping mechanisms that target women disproportionately (eg use of marriage/dowry as a coping mechanism). Sources of vulnerability for youth (eg withdrawing children from school) were also considered. Analysis of data collected from ongoing emergency interventions is also gender disaggregated; this disaggregation permits ongoing analysis of vulnerabilities among the communities to whom DRC responds, and effectiveness of DRC's response to the most prevalent vulnerabilities (PLW, households with over 3 children under 5) Gender is mainstreamed into activities. Data collected in rapid needs assessments is gender disaggregated. Gender is a key factor in beneficiary selection mechanisms (eg priority is given to pregnant and lactating women and women headed households). During distribution, a safe environment is provided to women and cash distributions are conducted using modalities which are gender appropriate; separate distribution points are set up for women headed households to ensure cultural sensitivity. The CHF project will be streamlined with DRC's ECHO-funded emergency response intervention; through the ERM mechanism, DRC can provide individual protection assistance to particularly vulnerable households, in particular to female-headed households. The composition of the IPA provided to vulnerable households is tailored to be gender and age-appropriate. IPA is a flexible tool that allows DRC to provide precise support (ie coverage of medical or drug expenses, support for purchase of assets for disability) to vulnerable women. The emergency team comprises both male and female staff. The presence of women in the team helps to better understand gender sensitivities and respond appropriately. PDM activities will include questions about the ability of the intervention to respond to different gender and age groups.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming will take place in the following ways:

- Protection mainstreaming training of emergency staff will take place in end October; this will take place before project activities start. Emergency team members will take part in this training to improve their understanding of IHL, its role in response, beneficiary selection, individual protection assistance and appropriate protection mainstreaming activities to be undertaken during distribution and sensitisation.
- On the job supervision. DRC's protection manager will undertake direct on-the-job spot supervision of distribution sites. This will be done to ensure that the sites are accessible, not only to women, but also to the disabled, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. The participation of the protection manager will also help the teams refer chronic cases (illness, those who have had their rights violated and those who require other referral services).
- Distribution sites. Separate distribution sites will be set up for women headed households. Distribution site selection will include protection mainstreaming elements including access for the elderly, etc.
- Assessments and PDMs. Assessments and PDMs will take place in a culturally sensitive way, and data will be collected on vulnerabilities to link the most vulnerable individuals with complementary programming (provided either by DRC or other NGOs)
- Individual protection assistance, in the form of tailored packages (to meet, for example, the cost of medicine or the cost of prosthetics) will be provided through complementary funding on an as-needed basis.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The first two quarters of 2015 witnessed an unprecedented level of contestation across Afghanistan. Factors driving the increase in conflict include seasonal conditions (the mild winter, in fact, allowed the AOG to maintain a high operational intensity), the IMF withdrawal and undiminished capability of the armed opposition.

The siege of Kunduz by thousands of Taliban fighters diminished the authority of the Kabul government and represented a show of military prowess for the Taliban. Officials and local residents speak of a worrisome trend for increased conflict throughout the northern region, which used to be relatively calm. All the nine provinces, at the moment, have huge security concerns. There are pockets of insurgency, active and strong, in all these provinces. Taliban fighters in the region may be "motivated to launch more attacks" as a result of the movement's success in briefly overrunning Kunduz last month.

Within a week of the Kunduz siege, the Taliban took nine districts in the north. Many other districts remain contested. The capitals in three provinces - Badakshan, Baghlan, Faryab, and Sar-i Pol - are under threat by the Taliban's advances. The Taliban have established their base just outside all the provincial cities according to reports from locals, carrying out night patrols in the outskirts of the cities. In far north-east Badakshan, an area largely untouched by the conflict until a few years ago, four districts are under Taliban control and eight are contested. The Taliban are now heading towards the capital, Faizabad.

The Afghan forces based in Takhar on Kunduz's border are deployed to neighboring provinces for fighting, but the Afghan security forces are over-stretched and worn out. Many districts rely on the work of just 50-80 policemen, who are based predominantly in central areas.

Pashtuns, the largest ethnic minority in Afghanistan, historically make up the majority of the Taliban, but now a large number of smaller minorities, like Uzbeks and Turkmens, have also joined the organization's ranks in the north. In Dawlatabad, one of the most insecure districts in Balkh, the Taliban are mostly from Turkmen ethnicity. In Faryab, Pashtun and Uzbek Taliban are fighting side by side.

Although NGO incidents rate recorded thus far in 2015 - at this stage - is not indicative of a shift in the security environment for NGOs operating within the country, the 33 staff killed, 21 wounded and 11 abducted since the beginning of 2015, nonetheless required DRC to maintain a high level of awareness when planning its activities. Indeed, the security environment in program areas - especially in the most contested districts of the provinces - along with its level of acceptance through strong relations with all stakeholders should be routinely re-assessed. In light of the above, the main security concerns for DRC staff operating in the country are the following:

- Exposure to conflict activity especially when in transit and/or operating in the most outlying areas of the northern region.
- Exposure to mines and UXOs in areas of operations
- Illegal checkpoints
- Low-level criminal activity (in major urban centers and in remote areas).

Access

DRC has a well articulated access strategy that can be summarised as follows:

Engagement Strategy

- Any humanitarian response must weigh the risks to staff of working in an insecure context.
- Due to security risks for international staff well developed forms of management and monitoring will be required to mitigate risks.
- The organisation should concentrate on building relationships with local organizations, local government but overall build a strong relation with the local communities
- Consultation and transparency should be hallmarks of management, especially with respect to government and/or armed opposition groups.
- The conservative culture of some of the areas, especially as it relates to women's roles, should be considered in staffing choices.

Humanitarian Needs Assessments

- Poverty among displaced people in the areas of DRC's intervention is characterized by insufficient shelter, lack of nutritious food, a lack of work/income and high-levels of infections causing diarrhea and fever and.
- Overwhelmingly, families indicated that they needed jobs in order to solve their problems.
- Those families the most vulnerable are those who have the least number of people employed. Unemployment is high among men, and virtually total among women, indicating female headed households are extremely vulnerable.
- 35% of IDPs and host families do not consume sufficient nutritious food and 18% have suffered from moderate hunger in the previous month.
- The average family income is just \$37 per week, meaning each family member survives on just 54 cents per day, well below the level of extreme poverty set by the World Bank.
- Most families rely on daily labor as their main income (54%), while a smaller number rely on agriculture (17%), permanent work (12%) and small trade (7%).
- The average debt per family is enormous considering the ability to repay it. At \$2200 it is over one year's income for an average family.
- IDPs suffer health problems associated with living in overcrowded, poor quality housing without adequate sanitation and cooking facilities. Interventions are needed to provide greater covered living space, better water storage and upgraded sanitation.

Security Risks should be minimized by:

- o Maintain neutrality and reach out to all parties for acceptance.
- o Minimize exposure by hardening facilities and having an effective guard force.
- o Maintain NGO travel hours, travel within the UN Security box and minimize proximity to potential targets.
- o Travel by day, infrequently, in convoy and avoid routines. Control access to compounds and information about staff movements.
- o Monitor neighborhood relationships.
- o Maintain neutrality and reach out to all parties for acceptance.
- o Maintain excellent medical support, including trauma packs in vehicles.
- o Have continuous liaison with INSO and the UN Department of Safety and Security.
- o Have evacuation plans in place.
- o DRC staff should minimize proximity to potential targets by traveling by day, infrequently, in convoy and avoid routines.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Emergency Programme Manager	D	1	5,250.00	6	25%	7,875.00
	<i>The Emergency Programme Manager is responsible for the overall implementation of the project and for oversight of streamlining with activities and responses funded by other donors. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the EPM will spend approximately 25% of his time, on implementation of this project and oversight of synergies.</i>						
1.2	Country Director	S	1	6,300.00	6	10%	3,780.00
	<i>The Country Director is responsible for oversight of the DRC Afghanistan operation, including donor relations, stakeholder engagement, managing links between different departments and ensuring transparency and accountability. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the CD will spend 10% of his time, or 17% of his time, on compliance, transparency and advocacy for this project.</i>						
1.3	Head of Program	D	1	5,250.00	6	12%	3,896.55
	<i>The Head of Programme is responsible for ensuring quality programming in DRC Afghanistan, including supporting donor relations, supervising performance against contract and ensuring synergies between programmatic sectors. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the HoP will spend approximately 13% of his time on supervision of this project.</i>						
1.4	Head of Operations	S	1	5,250.00	6	10%	3,150.00
	<i>The Head of Operations is responsible for transparency, accountability and appropriate process in procurement and logistics for DRC Afghanistan. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the HoO will spend approximately 10% of his time on logistics and procurement for this project.</i>						
1.5	Protection Manager	D	1	5,250.00	6	17%	5,355.00
	<i>The Protection Manager is responsible for mainstreaming protection, in particular gender considerations, into the project. She conducts spot checks of distribution sites, training of emergency staff in mainstreaming, and support of mainstreaming initiatives. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the Protection Manager will spend approximately 1/6 of his time, or 17% of his time, on logistics and procurement for this project.</i>						
1.6	Finance Officers	S	2	1,194.00	6	8%	1,074.60

	<i>The Finance Officers are responsible for day to day financial transactions in the capital office including review of cash book entries, uploading into financial systems, review of vouchers and procurement processes, and ensuring of transparency, and accountability. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. It is anticipated that the 2 finance officers will spend 10% of their time on this project; salary is calculated as follows: 1129 Basic Salary, 30 is medical allowance, and 25 is transport allowance, 10 Insurance</i>						
1.7	Field Finance and Admin Officer	S	1	899.00	6	100%	5,394.00
	<i>The Field Finance Officer responsible for ensuring management of the field financial system including recording of cash book entries, making vouchers and being responsible for cash and bank transactions. The Field Finance Officer in the North will be responsible for 2 projects. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 10% of the field finance officer's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows 760 Basic Salary, 30 is medical allowance, 25 is transport allowance, 10 Insurance, 10 Eid Bonus and 63 Severance payment</i>						
1.8	Head of Safety Department	S	1	1,709.00	6	8%	769.05
	<i>The Head of Safety is responsible for monitoring the security situation in the north and north east, providing regular updates to implementing teams and adapting DRC's safety measures as appropriate. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 10% of the Head of Safety's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 1644 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.9	HR/Admin Officer	S	1	989.00	6	8%	445.05
	<i>The HR/Admin officers are responsible for recruitment, monitoring and supervision of staff, according to DRC's operational handbook, and management of administrative tasks and compliance. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 10% of the HR/Admin officers' time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows 924 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.10	Logistics Officers	S	3	1,000.00	6	8%	1,350.00
	<i>The Logistics Officers (3) are responsible for managing fleet, inventory and procurement and coordinating country procurements with field sites, including transport. The 3 positions at the country level ensure segregation of duties. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 10% of the logistics officers' time will be devoted to this project. Salary is calculated for two levels of position, as follows: Senior Officer: 1271 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance Officer 760 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.11	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	D	2	825.00	6	75%	7,425.00
	<i>The Monitoring and Evaluation officers (2) is responsible for following data collection, cleaning and maintaining databases and conducting analyses of the data. These officers are directly required for assessments (activities 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.2) and post distribution monitoring (activities 1.1.4, 1.2.4, 2.1.4, 2.2.4) Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 75% of the M&E officers' time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 760 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.12	Guards	S	5	480.00	6	34%	4,896.00
	<i>DRC employs guards at both the capital office and the office in the north to ensure the safety and security of the office. This project is anticipated to cover 34% of the cost of guards; other funding covers the rest of the cost. Salary is calculated as follows: 365 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance, and average overtime of 50</i>						
1.13	Cleaner	S	2	430.00	6	17%	877.20
	<i>DRC employs cleaners at both the capital office and the office in the north to ensure that appropriate hygiene standards are being maintained at the office. This project is anticipated to cover 17% of the cost of cleaners; other funding covers the rest of the cost. Salary is calculated as follows: 365 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.14	Deputy Emergency Protection Manager	D	1	2,285.00	6	50%	6,855.00
	<i>The Deputy Emergency Manager is key in the management and oversight of the project. He conducts trainings, organises team logistics, ensures coordination with the UN system and provides day to day direction to the emergency team. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 50% of the DEPM's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 2220 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.15	Emergency Logistics Officer	D	1	903.00	6	50%	2,709.00
	<i>The Emergency Logistics Officer is dedicated to emergency projects and ensures quick and appropriate processing of logistics and procurement requests. The ELO position was added in order to ensure appropriate and timely service was provided to emergency programming. The emergency logistics officer is necessary to procure NFI kits and emergency tents under Output 1.1 and Output 1.2; the ELO will directly participate in distributions to support accountability and transparency. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 50% of the ELO officers' time will be devoted to this project; Salary is calculated as follows: 838 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.16	Emergency Senior Field Officer	D	1	1,194.00	6	100%	7,164.00
	<i>The Emergency Senior Field Officer leads assessments, plays a key part in organising distributions and is the lead for DRC's operations in the field in the North and North East. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 100% of the Senior Field Officers' time will be devoted to this project. The senior emergency field officer is necessary for all project activities; salary is calculated as follows: 1129 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.17	Emergency Field Officer	D	3	903.00	6	100%	16,254.00

	<i>3 Emergency Field Officers participate in assessments, conduct distributions, conduct assessments and implement DRC's operations in the field in the North and North East. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 100% of the Field Officers' time will be devoted to this project. The emergency field officer is necessary for all project activities. Salary will be calculated as follows: 838 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.18	Field Drivers	S	2	505.00	6	100%	6,060.00
	<i>2 field drivers will be devoted to the project, to support assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring. 100% of the field drivers' time will be devoted to this project. Field drivers are necessary to transport teams from the office to the distribution site in a secure way. 390 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance, 50 overtime (average)</i>						
1.19	Staff Capacity Building	S	1	2,500.00	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Staff capacity building includes protection mainstreaming training and support for staff initiatives to attend training on SPHERE standards etc. The project anticipates training for 4 field officers in the north x 500 USD per training, + 1 staff from Kabul x 500 USD per training.</i>						
1.20	Regional Safety Advisor	S	1	6,300.00	6	10%	3,780.00
	<i>Given the recent security situation in Kunduz, and developments recorded in INSO in Maymana and potential developments throughout the area of intervention, the Regional Security Advisor will directly monitor the situation in the area of intervention and provide hands-on support to the security and implementation team through the project period. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the RSA will spend approximately 10% of his time on monitoring of the security situation in the North and North East and supervision of the country security team for this project.</i>						
1.21	Regional Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	6,300.00	6	10%	3,780.00
	<i>The Regional HOFA will provide supervision to the country finance team, ensure transparency and accountability, and work on developing and maintaining appropriate finance, logistics and compliance systems. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the RHoFA will spend approximately 10% of his time on compliance checks and monitoring for this project.</i>						
1.22	Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	2,759.00	6	8%	1,241.55
	<i>The Country Head of Finance and Administration is responsible for managing and overseeing financial compliance, including monthly checks of cash books, acting as a check on procurements for transparency and accountability and implementing systems for financial service delivery. 10% of the Country HOFA officer's time will be devoted to this project; the salary is calculated as follows: 2694 basic salary, 30 medical allowance, 25 transport allowance and 10 insurance</i>						
1.23	Deputy Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	1,980.00	6	8%	891.00
	<i>The Deputy Head of Finance and Administration supports the Country HoFA in management and oversight of finances, including compliance, auditability and transparency checks. The salary scale is fixed by a national salary grid. 10% of the Deputy HoFA's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 1915 Basic Salary, 30 medical allowance, 25 Transport allowance, and 10 insurance</i>						
	Section Total						97,522.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Non-food item kits	D	1400	150.00	1	100%	210,000.00
	<i>Purchase of NFI kits according to the attached BoQ, in line with Shelter Cluster standards, designed to provide emergency assistance and necessary assets to displaced households. Support will be provided to 1400 beneficiaries; based on existing programming and purchases, DRC estimates the cost of the NFI kit (BoQ provided) to be 150 USD/kit</i>						
2.2	Cash for Rent	D	528	60.00	3	100%	95,040.00
	<i>Cash for rent will be provided to 528 households. The amount of rent has been harmonised with NRC and ACTED and represents a contribution to overall rent. The calculation is 60 USD per month for 3 months = 180 USD per beneficiary.</i>						
	Section Total						305,040.00
Equipment							
3.1	IT equipment	S	5	900.00	1	100%	4,500.00
	<i>5 computers will be purchased for this project, 1 for the Senior Field Officer and 3 field officers in the North and 1 for support services, including the finance officer who will take part in distributions to ensure accountability. Due to the fact that field teams use the equipment directly and the laptops are necessary to implement the project, these costs are included as program costs.</i>						
3.2	Office furniture	S	2	750.00	1	100%	1,500.00
	<i>Furniture will be purchased for 2 offices: North-East office and Kabul. 2 chairs of \$100 each, 2 desks of \$200, and a cupboard of \$150 will be purchased.</i>						
3.3	Safety equipment	S	2	2,250.00	1	100%	4,500.00

	Safety equipment, including 2 Thurayas and Track 24 GPS vehicle tracking, will be purchased to ensure the operational safety of teams. Given the volatile security situation in the area of intervention, it is anticipated that these measures will be necessary to ensure appropriate monitoring of the teams and communication in case of an emergency. The cost of 1 Thuraya is 1950 USD (\$1000 for the handset, \$800 for the fixed station and \$150 for the SIM); 2 Thurayas will be purchased. In addition, a 600 USD contribution will be made to the Track 24 GPS monitoring system for vehicles.						
	Section Total						10,500.00
Travel							
5.1	One way national flights	D	4	220.00	6	100%	5,280.00
	<i>Within each month, it is anticipated that members of the response team will require 4 flights to various areas in the North and North East. The quantity of flights required for responses is based on DRC's current emergency programming; cost estimates are also based on current actual costs.</i>						
5.2	Vehicle rental cost	D	2	1,000.00	6	100%	12,000.00
	<i>2 vehicles will be dedicated to this project, 1 in Kabul and 1 in the field office. The Kabul vehicle cost represents 17% of the fleet, the field office cars will be dedicated to the team and will support assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring. The cost reflects the cost of rental vehicles; fuel purchased for rental vehicles will be included under this budget line. It is anticipated that the cost of rent is approximately 700 USD per month and the cost of fuel is approximately 300 USD per month.</i>						
5.3	Local freight	D	1	6,000.00	1	100%	6,000.00
	<i>Local freight costs are devoted to transport of NFI kits through the North and North East. The goods will be stored in DRC's Mazar warehouse and distributed from this point. 490 NFI kits need to be transported; DRC estimates the volume of these kits to be 300 MT. DRC will rent 10 trucks, each with capacity 30 MT, at a cost of 600 USD per truck. The truck capacities and costs (for delivery to Taloqan) have been calculated using prices from existing transport contracts.</i>						
5.4	Other travel cost (accommodation and per diem)	D	1	300.00	50	100%	15,000.00
	<i>Accommodation and per diem according to DRC's national staff travel policy will be provided to staff travelling from their base; this includes travel from Taloqan to Feyzabad, Kunduz, Rustaq and rural areas. 1 team leader is anticipated to spend 60 days in the field (60 days); 3 field offers are anticipated to spend 60 days each in the field (180 days), 1 logistics needs to be present at distribution of physical kits (25 days), 1 finance needs to be present at all cash distributions (25 days), 2 M and E are anticipated to spend 5 days each in the field conducting HH verification and PDM activities (10 days total). In total, 300 days of per diem will be provided, at 50 USD per day. The travel costs will be paid according to DRC's national travel policy, attached in the documents section.</i>						
5.5	International Flights	S	1	1,300.00	1	100%	1,300.00
	<i>1 international flight is included as R&R contribution for the Emergency Programme Manager who will be directly supervising implementation of this project</i>						
	Section Total						39,580.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Premises Rent and Utilities	S	1	17,000.00	6	10%	10,200.00
	<i>A 10% contribution to DRC's office costs is included. The rest of the cost is borne by other donors.</i>						
7.2	Stores Rent	S	1	400.00	4	100%	1,600.00
	<i>The cost of a warehouse to store NFI kits for the project period is included. DRC shares warehouses with other partners; the cost is based on actuals and reflects the cost of only the space required to store goods for this project.</i>						
7.3	Communication costs	S	2	350.00	6	10%	420.00
	<i>The communication cost represents a contribution to DRC costs, including internet, mobile phone card top up for staff, cost of Thurayas credit for field missions.</i>						
7.4	Office Supplies	S	2	225.00	6	10%	270.00
	<i>Office supplies include Toner for printer, A4 and A3 size papare, stationaries (file, pen, staple, punch, highlight,...) , cleaning material (tissue paper, detergent, hand wash liquid, ...) (average of 225)</i>						
7.5	Fuel for generator	S	2	300.00	6	10%	360.00
	<i>A contribution to the cost of fuel for generators is included for both Kabul and the office in the north.</i>						
7.6	Bank charges	S	1	245.00	6	100%	1,470.00

A contribution to bank charges is included in the project, estimated at 100 USD per month for 6 months			
Section Total			14,320.00
SubTotal	1,990.00		466,962.00
Direct			400,853.55
Support			66,108.45
PSC Cost			
PSC Cost Percent			7%
PSC Amount			32,687.34
Total Cost			499,649.34
Grand Total CHF Cost			499,649.34

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Badakhshan	25	665	665	997	998	3,325	
Takhar	50	1,330	1,330	1,995	1,995	6,650	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Purchase of NFIs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about how to use goods and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of NFI kits (including bedding, blankets, kitchen eating and cooking kits, jerry cans and hygiene kits), in line with ES/NFI technical standards, and using gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households)</p>

Kunduz	25	665	665	998	997	3,325	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of conflict affected communities and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Purchase of NFIs</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about how to use goods and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Distribution of NFI kits (including bedding, blankets, kitchen eating and cooking kits, jerry cans and hygiene kits), in line with ES/NFI technical standards, and using gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households)</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	SH-DACAAR-Final-version-250515.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	DRAFT.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex F. ERM5 - DRC - Common Rationale 2015.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex NFI KIT BoQ.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	NGO XXX Sample Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal CODE XXX.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners - 22 Sept 14.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx
Project Supporting Documents	OLD VERSION PLEASE IGNORE DRC Beneficiary Breakdown CHF proposal.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CHF NFI BoQ.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	DRC Beneficiary Breakdown CHF proposal.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	ERM5-DRC BENEFICIARIES DB September.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CHF ES NFI Comment Response.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Compliance Memo - DRC.pdf
Signed Project documents	GA Signed by IP.pdf