

Requesting Organization :	Solidarites International			
Allocation Type :	2015 2nd CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
MULTI-SECTOR		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Improvement of the environmental conditions in Gulan camp through CFW activities, and improvement of the sanitary conditions and hygiene awareness among school children in Gulan camp and host communities in Khost.			
Allocation Type Category :				
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-15/3481/SA2/MS/INGO/444	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	460,279.87	
Planned project duration :	8 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/11/2015	Planned End Date :	30/06/2016	
Actual Start Date:	01/11/2015	Actual End Date:	30/06/2016	
Project Summary :	<p>SI has implemented activities in Gulan camp since September 2014 as a WASH service providers to support Pakistani refugees fleeing fights between the Pakistani Army and the Taliban in the North Waziristan Agency. In the frame of this emergency response and following reporting from UNHCR and the community, an assessment has been conducted regarding the numerous holes dug all over the camp in order to get suitable soil for bricks manufacturing that turned out as filled by rain water, inducing increased risks in terms of water-related diseases breeding and injuries or deaths of children and elders.</p> <p>The mitigation and prevention activities to contribute to the improvement of sanitary and environmental conditions, with a focus on Malaria vector-control, are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rapid identification, closure and backfilling of dug holes through cash for work (CFW) in order to eliminate immediate risk of falls, children deaths, and lower the vector breeding site. Regarding the specific tribal breakdown in the camp, definition of vulnerability criteria and identification of workers will request a tight coordination at community level to ensure equity, fairness and transparency. - Improvement of drainage through CFW. - Promotion of good practices among refugees regarding constructions with clay brick, hole digging and drainage cleanliness and maintenance as long as general awareness on vector-borne disease control in order to improve the sanitary and environmental camp condition. Women would be particularly involved in those sensitization activities through household sessions. - Implementation of clay soil collection sites to avoid refugees to dig holes. An assessment should be conducted to identify areas outside of the camp where suitable soil will be collected and moved to specific locations where refugees will collect it. <p>This project also aims to indirectly improve refugee livelihood and shelters conditions, through CFW and the promotion of good constructions practices. CFW activities will target households that have already built their settlements for the hole backfilling and the most vulnerable from the rest of the households. SI would propose simple selection criteria to the Elders that would validate them and help for the selection. As an implementing stakeholder being present for over one year in the camp, SI will mostly rely on its network (Elders, local providers) to ensure the benefits and outcomes of the project are equally shared within the communities.</p> <p>Through NRC as Implementing partner, WASH assistance will be provided to schools in Gulan Camp and in host communities through the provision of hygiene promotion training and sanitary facilities to education in emergencies (EiE) classrooms. The construction of 70 single communal latrines is located close to the EiE classes where NRC education program has ongoing school improvement plans, and psycho social recreational activities/training: in Gurboz (including Gulan camp), Matun, Lakan, Mandozai, Ismail Khil, Shamal and Tani Districts). Additionally NRC classes are located near to those governmental schools and students and teachers will be using the block latrines, once rehabilitated. The rehabilitation of 5 latrine blocks in governmental schools is within Lakan District (1), Matun District (3), and Gurboz District (1) located at Gulan Camp. These locations were prioritized due to: 1) lack of latrines, 2) open defecations and 3) fathers do not allow their daughters to continue or attend school – where fathers were identified as a key reason in forbidding their daughters from attending the school classes due to lack of proper latrines. These activities will prevent open defecation, improve hygiene practices by providing hygiene training and 28 hand washing facilities, in addition to facilitating access for female students in particular as a result of gender segregated latrine facilities.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
				Total

11,375	11,744	26,669	28,923	78,711
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Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Refugees	11,175	11,649	22,669	22,123	67,616
Host Communities	200	95	4,000	6,800	11,095

Indirect Beneficiaries :

The project aims to improve sanitary and environmental conditions as well as refugees' livelihood. This will benefit to all camps dwellers, but as well to the surrounding communities located close to the camp.

The improved sanitary facilities in schools and classrooms, will indirectly benefit the families of the school children in Gulan Camp as well as the families of children in the host community schools/classrooms that also benefit of the improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion trainings. The families of the school children can also be considered as indirect beneficiaries as the impact of for instance hygiene promotion training most likely also will affect the families, in addition to the long term impact on families; of the children being able to access education. By providing hygiene promotion training to the school children and by ensuring good sanitary practices this can in turn reduce the risks of illnesses associated with poor hygiene conditions and practices. This will ultimately also reduce health hazards and diseases associated with lack of access to sanitation facilities (open defecation) and poor hygiene practices and indirectly benefit both the families of the beneficiaries and their communities.

Catchment Population:

In June 2014, refugees' affluxes had been welcomed by the host communities of Khost. However, because the emergency is continuing and the number of refugees is increasing, the situation could become a burden for these host communities to share the resources. The better the services offered for Gulan Camp are, the more the refugees can be invited to stay in these emergency settlements and not in the villages. If this fact is highlighted for food resources, it also concerns water resources. Taking care of the impacts from the refugees' arrival in the host communities is useful to limit the risks of forthcoming tensions between both population groups; even if it is common in the country to see welcome and cohabitation between host communities, refugees, IDPs and returnees. Besides, as described in the needs assessment report, access to neighbored markets has improved within Gulan camp and cash injected through CFW activities will somehow benefit the surrounding communities as part of it will be expended in businesses hosted in those villages and towns: taxi and bus drivers, owners of small businesses and their families will benefit from this project.

Refugee school children in Gulan camp and its environs, education personnel in the targeted schools and Afghan (host community) children are all populations that will be affected by the proposed intervention. By also targeting schools in the host communities, the intervention will also encompass children in the host communities, returnees (undocumented and documented), IDPs and their families.

Link with allocation strategy :

As a WASH service provider covering the basics needs of 12,875 households in terms of water supply, access to sanitation and hygiene needs in Gulan refugee camp since October 2014, SI has been assessing additional and increasing risks of Malaria and other water-related diseases breeding. In the frame of the second standard allocation of the CHF, humanitarian assistance for Pakistani refugees in Gulan camp has been identified as a priority, this very area being ranked 2. In accordance with the proposed strategy, SI proposes to improve and complete its coverage of WASH-related needs and would seize this opportunity to enhance the livelihood opportunities of Gulan camp's refugees by implementing CFW activities on close cooperation with the elders and community representatives.

The activities proposed for schools in Khost province focus on the second and third strategic priorities, with different objectives for the population of concern inside and outside Gulan Camp. NRC is the de facto lead agency for provision of education services in Gulan Camp, and has identified lack of adequate toilet facilities as a key reason cited by fathers in forbidding their daughters from attending school classes. With its large experience in the construction of latrines and ablutions in similar contexts in other parts of Afghanistan, NRC therefore proposes constructing a sufficient number of gender-segregated latrines for the EiE classroom clusters NRC supports in the camp, and delivering hygiene promotion training as a key part of this intervention. It is expected that the provision of latrines combined with the hygiene promotion training will remove a key protection concern for girls, and will also hopefully serve as a catalyst for increased female school attendance. This activity aims to support 'Strategic Priority #3' in the allocation strategy, appreciating that as the situation moves to a protracted displacement, interventions that address refugees' longer-term needs are required, and that access to education is preeminent amongst these needs. The provision of latrines within the EiE schools is intended to help, at least partially, to achieve the 'Cluster Objective #1' defined as the 'provision of protection to Pakistani refugees', of which the affirmation of access to education for school aged children is a key result indicator.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Norwegian Refugee Council	International NGO	84,375.00
		84,375.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Following the failure at negotiations with the Taliban, a large scale military intervention was launched by the Pakistani Government in North Waziristan Agency in June 2014, causing mass population displacements. An estimated 990,000 people are currently internally displaced in Pakistan while 218,094 (UNHCR data August 2015) crossed the border with Afghanistan, and settled in Khost and Paktika Provinces, most of them in host communities. 10,542 families, 67,617 persons (UNHCR data September 2015) are now gathered in Gulan Refugee Camp, in Khost Province. When launched in June 2014, the offensive in NWA was not expected to last more than 6 months. The increase in military operations in North Waziristan (the latest one started in Shawal Valley as of August 24th) will likely not create the conditions for a safe return in the close future, unless there is a significant context evolution. A recent UNHCR survey showed that most refugees did not expect to return before two years. The refugee influx has increased in Gulan Camp due to the prolonged crisis in NWA and the fact that better organized assistance has been made available to the displaced population. As a result, the number of refugees in the camp has increased, while the one of refugees in host communities seem to have decreased. Refugees are now planning to stay for years and from 2015 have started building transitional shelters. These shelters, indeed similar to the houses they left in rural NWA, are made of mud bricks. AN SI survey from August 2015 showed that 42% of the refugees in Gulan Camp have already built such houses, without external support. The repartition is different according to camp area; in the central area, almost 58% of the refugees have built mud-brick houses whereas in the camp periphery the average is 32%, as these people arrived later. To build their shelters refugees dug thousands of pits close to their compounds. Moreover, in order to find quality soil to build solid walls, they sometimes dug pits several meters deep. As a result, an estimated 4700 pits have been dug in Gulan camp, with this number expected to increase as the winter approaches. When it rains the pits fill with water, which creates sanitary risks (the pits become a breeding site for mosquitos) but also constitute a danger for the camp inhabitants. Indeed, several children were reported dead due to these pits.

The number of refugees that have arrived and continue to arrive has increased the needs for access to basic services, such as sanitary facilities and education. The high numbers of arrivals in Khost has in addition led to high pressure on the existing infrastructure in Khost, both in Gulan camp and host communities in the surrounding districts. Over the past year, education facilities have been constructed and rehabilitated in the camp as well as in host communities. However, given the protracted situation there is an urgent need to improve the sanitary facilities in the camp and host communities, in order to address the protection concerns, as well as to facilitate girl access to schools. The overall hygiene and health situation in the camp is also concerning, calling for improvement of hygiene practices and facilities.

This project intends to backfill the pits, reducing sanitary risks, and to reduce the creation of new ones in the future. The chosen methodology - mainly Cash for Work - will support the livelihood of the most vulnerable refugees as a secondary objective, something which has always been assessed by community leaders to be one of the most acute needs of the camp.

The project also aims to reduce the negative impact of poor access to sanitary facilities and hygiene practices. By increasing the WASH activities to improve the sanitary conditions in schools, coupled with hygiene promotion trainings for school children and education personnel in both Gulan camp and host communities, the access to sanitary facilities and hygiene practices will be improved.

2. Needs assessment

NRC has been present in Khost and Gulan camp since Mid-2014 and has implemented EiE, ICLA and shelter projects to support Pakistani refugees and their host communities. Due to its presence in Khost and existing dialogue with host communities NRC is well placed to identify needs and barriers to participation in schools. After the arrival of Pakistani refugees, NRC carried out initial assessments in Gulan camp and surrounding communities in Aug 2014. The purpose of the mission was to better understand the situation, needs/ gaps, vulnerabilities of displaced population and response capacity of actors. The assessment team conducted activities; e.g. including field visits/ survey, coordination meetings with the government line departments, UNHCR, WASH partners and community/ elders. NRC has provided multi sectoral interventions including surveys, reports, and joint field visits with DoRR/ RRD between July and Sept 2015. In coordination with relevant stakeholders significant gaps have been identified. In particular these relate to access to sanitation, hygiene promotion and hand wash facilities for EiE beneficiaries. This can be mitigated with gender segregated latrines and hand washing facilities located at the most vulnerable schools where boys and girls make up 45% and 52% respectively.

Based on conclusions derived from the context analysis, assessments and consultations have been conducted to identify issues and concerns to prioritize further assistance. Poor hygiene practices and insufficient facilities for practicing adequate hygiene are key health problems in the targeted areas.

Needs derived from the context analysis and consultations include mitigation and prevention activities which will contribute to the improvement of sanitary conditions and reduce the immediate risk of diseases related to poor hygiene practices and inadequate sanitation facilities. According to Khost Provincial Administrative Hospital as of April '15 only 32% of residents in the surrounding districts have hospital access. From July '14 to Dec '14, 75 cases of malaria were diagnosed, where 32% of the cases were less than 5 years of age. Also reporting from July '14 to Jan '15 water-borne diseases increased by 22%, and skin diseases increased from 3-5%, where the lack of sanitary latrines and proper handwashing facilities are identified as a key factors.

Feedback from a UNHCR visit to NRC's EiE classes during April '15 clearly indicated a lack of sanitary and gender segregated latrines near NRC EiE classes and at the governmental schools for girls and boys. Based on the feedback from UNHCR, NRC conducted follow up visits and assessment in May '15 enabling NRC to determine the required number of segregated latrines and estimated costs to support EiE refugee students with sanitation needs.

The lack of adequate toilet facilities is cited by fathers as a key reason in forbidding their daughters from attending classes. Children leaving school in order to toilet elsewhere leads to high absence and disrupts the children's access to Education. In response to identified needs NRC proposes to provide sufficient numbers of gender-segregated latrines and hand wash facilities for the five EiE classroom clusters in Gulan camp as well as to classrooms/schools in other districts in Khost. Provision of hygiene promotion training will be an integral part of this intervention.

Covering the identified needs will help address protection concerns. It is expected that the provision of gender segregated latrines with privacy walls combined with the hygiene promotion training will serve as a catalyst for increased school attendance for girls and boys, in particular for the female students as this will remove reservations to school attendance, address protection concerns, and increase enrollments. It will also facilitate the recruitment of female teachers.

Refer to Annex 04-1 SI Specific needs assessment report

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries are the refugees who are settled in Gulan Camp and those who are in the periphery of the camp and will benefit from sanitary and environmental conditions improvement activities, both directly (immediate improvement of living conditions and through CFW) and indirectly (livelihood improvement). Depending on the specific features of identified areas within the camp and availability of filling materials, a further assessment will be conducted to define if holes will be backfilled, flattened or turned into dumping site. The mitigation measures (predisposition of clay soil piles) will as well allow coverage of upcoming households. Sensitization activities will focus more specifically on women, as they are considered as key stakeholders regarding hygiene at the household level. Beneficiaries are Pakistani Refugees coming from North Waziristan, fleeing the fights between the Pakistani Army and the Talibans. Refugees are mainly Wazirs, followed by Dawar and then Massood and Saidghi tribes. Beneficiaries come from a traditional area and the humanitarian response had to be discussed and explained in order to ensure that females are involved in each activity and their needs taken into account, though it is not culturally accepted that women participate to physical and exposed work such as holes backfilling or trench digging. In September, 10,542 households (67,616 people) were living in the camp according to UNHCR population data. Beneficiaries are identified through a census carried out by SI in order to have location information regarding new arrivals. As the census of Pakistani refugees by Afghan authorities is a very sensitive topic, and in order not to jeopardize refugees presence and to remain neutral, SI has developed internal methodology and mapping to address the needs of the whole camp population. Those data are crosschecked with UNHCR global census but as refugees keep on flowing in it is practically very difficult to ensure a daily follow-up of the camp population. At the time of writing (mid-September 2015), fights between Pakistani Army and the Talibans have been resumed, compelling thousands of households to flee toward Gulan camp.

The direct beneficiaries for the provision of latrines, hand wash facilities and hygiene promotion training are refugee school children in Gulan camp and in host communities in Khost, and school children in the host communities. Proposed interventions for improvement in latrine and hand washing facilities will benefit all the children in the targeted schools directly. The proposed intervention will indirectly specifically target girls in particular, as the provision of gender segregated sanitary facilities will facilitate girls' enrolment and attendance in the schools. The provision of and the rehabilitation of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion training in the schools will also contribute to prevent illnesses and outbreaks related to poor hygiene and facilities in the camp and in the host communities.

SI's beneficiaries includes all 'refugees' (11,175 men, 11,649 women, 22,669 boys, 22,123 girls), while NRC's beneficiaries are refugees from the camp (149 men, 27 women, 3402 boys, 1771 girls) and from the host communities (200 men, 95 women, 4000 boys, 6800 girls)

4. Grant Request Justification

Having been the service provider for the entire camp, SI has conducted a wide range of emergency WASH activities. In occasion of the recent mosquito nets distribution, the issue of the numerous pits dug all over Gulan camp was raised, leading to a double assessment conducted by SI in September 2015, during which around 4,700 holes were counted, some up to 3 meters deep. The pits were dug by refugees to build shelters and move out of UNHCR tents, in addition to generating an income through the sale of the bricks.. The summer rains have filled the pits with water, posing a threat in terms of water-related insect vector diseases (mostly Malaria) and physical injuries (falls, drowning). Khost province is one of the most prone to Malaria regions in Afghanistan. Furthermore, more than 5 children have drowned according to UNHCR reports and the Elders reported numerous cases of falls, especially at nighttime. Another indirect consequence of this hole digging activity is the slowly but steady modification of the camp topographic features: the action of running rain water, combined with the growing number of holes and enhanced by the absence of a drainage network, tends to shape areas where holes are numerous towards ponds. Besides the threat that those holes represent, the livelihood side of the issue has to be taken into account. Considering the remoteness of the camp and the limited job opportunities, brick manufacturing is the easiest and most obvious income generating opportunity for refugees. Plus, as soil is available everywhere, as no skill is required to achieve such a task and as only basic tools are necessary, the whole camp population is either prone to manufacture their own bricks for their settlement or willing to sell the whole or a portion of it. In the beginning of September, 2 discussions with the Elders has been conducted by SI regarding this issue and possible improvement, leading SI to propose mitigation (rapid identification, closure and backfilling of dug holes through CFW, improvement of drainage through CFW) and prevention (promotion of good practices among refugees regarding constructions with clay brick and hole digging, implementation of clay soil collection sites in order to avoid refugees to dig holes) measures to contribute to lower the risks related to the hole digging activity.

Over the past year, NRC has identified the need to upgrade and improve the sanitary facilities in the camp. The current standards were shown to negatively affect school attendance, particularly girl attendance. Due to the lack of adequate sanitary facilities many of the children leave school before the end of the school day to be able to go to the toilet, and many do not return after having left. For girls in particular, there are protection concerns associated with the lack of sanitary facilities, especially gender-segregated ones. NRC has already tried to address this issue, but was unable to do so due to funding concerns. In Gulan Camp, NRC has been the sole provider of Education and classrooms. Through projects providing Education and school improvement plans to government schools in host communities, NRC is well suited to identify and improve the sanitary conditions in schools and school clusters (a school cluster is a cluster of classrooms), in cooperation with the local communities and governmental actors. The current sanitary facilities and hygiene practices in the target communities are concerning in terms of health. Existing latrines and sanitary facilities will be rehabilitated, keeping the existing infrastructure where possible or building a new one where needed. The latrines provided will be ECOSAN latrines (double chamber dry composting) with privacy walls. By improving the sanitary facilities in schools and school clusters and providing hygiene promotion trainings, this intervention will support the already existent WASH practices and contribute to improving health in the camp and host communities.

5. Complementarity

As explained in the 'grant request justification' and 'needs assessments' parts, SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL has been working in Gulan camp since September 2014 and currently has 3 ongoing complementary emergency grants, respectively with ECHO, OCHA (1st call for CHF) and UNICEF. If the ECHO and CHF project allow a full coverage of basic WASH needs (providing access to safe drinking water in sufficient quantity and quality and ensuring the running of water supply, the chlorination and water test quality, providing access to sanitation facilities which are culturally appropriate, encourage solid waste management by providing dustbins, developing the awareness and involvement of the communities particularly in the personal, water and environmental hygiene with hygiene promotion sessions, encouraging safe behaviors and practices thanks to distribution of jerrycans and arrangement of handwashing facilities) and an improvement of sustainability of built infrastructures with an increased involvement of the community management. The UNICEF project is vector-control related as it allows the distribution of 10,000 mosquito nets. The current proposal will then allow strengthening the mitigation and the prevention of risks linked to water-related diseases, as well as generating income opportunities and indirectly allow improvement of the living conditions. The current project as well aims at completing the site improvement activities and improving sanitary and living conditions for all in the camp. As a matter of detail, 5 holes have been turned into dumpsites which have been managed by caretakers paid under ECHO and CHF funds.

The project component providing and improving sanitation facilities in schools in Gulan camp and its environs (also in host communities) will complement the current humanitarian initiatives in Khost and Gulan camp, particularly NRC's ongoing Education in Emergencies (EiE) project for refugee and host community children in Khost Province in close cooperation with Provincial Education Department (supported by NMFA and OCHA CHF). This intervention will also support WASH and health interventions in the camp by SOLIDARITES INTERNATIONAL (SI) and ACTED, as well as WASH and health interventions by other partners in the community such as DACAAR, HealthNet and NCA. In Gulan Camp SI has provided initial hygiene promotion training to the EiE class room clusters, and this project will ensure a continuation of trainings to Education personnel, as well as a continuation of hygiene promotion training to the school children both inside and outside the camp.

Provision and rehabilitation of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion training in the schools will improve both hygiene knowledge and practices as well as to facilitate children's, and especially girls' access to education. This will ultimately also reduce health hazards and diseases associated with lack of access to sanitation facilities such as open defecation and poor hygiene practices. Effective sanitation and good hygiene practices have proven to be central in saving lives and reducing suffering during emergencies, as well as reducing vulnerability to sanitation-borne disease and diarrhea, a leading cause of child mortality. Durable solutions for displacement affected populations require that basic needs of populations are met in the place of return, and the provision of a healthy environment is vital to ensure safe and sustainable settlement and development.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the reduction of mortality and morbidity linked to water-related diseases and physical injuries in Gulan Camp through the implementation of mitigation and prevention activities, and to improve access to essential services such as sanitary facilities in schools in Gulan camp and its environs, in order to address protection issues for girls, facilitate education access, and ameliorate hygiene practices and health conditions.

MULTI-SECTOR		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3: Immediate Humanitarian Needs for Refugee and Returnees and Undocumented Vulnerable Migrant Returnees are met	3. Timely response to affected populations	79
Objective 2. Essential Services to Pakistani Refugees, while pursuing durable solutions	3. Timely response to affected populations	21
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : In the frame of the Cluster objective to reduce child morbidity, this project aim to focus on reducing the prevalence of Malaria and other water-related diseases in Gulan camp by identifying and eliminating potential breeding sites, and preventing the development of new ones. As a complement of both on-going emergency responses with the objective of reducing morbidity and mortality caused by water-borne diseases and its small-scale distribution of mosquito nets, SI proposes a full-scope response in order to cover the entire refugee population of Gulan camp. Besides the reduction of risks linked to breeding sites, SI expects to generate livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable beneficiaries that would be previously identified and support shelter improvement through awareness of good practices for mud bricks manufacturing, as indirect outcomes. In order to reach those objectives, 4 CFW officers and 4 Awareness officers will be hired as daily workers at camp level, and they will be managed by a CFW/Awareness supervisor hired at Khost level.</p> <p>The proposed project contributes also to Objective 2: “Essential services to Pakistani refugees” by providing WASH assistance while pursuing durable solutions to refugees, host communities and refugees living with host communities in the intervention area. The intervention targets directly provide essential services through the provision of adequate sanitary facilities and hygiene promotion training, in addition the intervention facilitates access to education for children in the targeted areas.</p>		
Outcome 1		
Refugee health risks are reduced through the elimination of vector breeding sites.		
Output 1.1		
Description		
Holes dug for brick manufacturing are backfilled through CFW activities in 4 areas of the camp		
Assumptions & Risks		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no major population movements of refugees toward their place of origin - There are no more than 5,000 arrivals - The communities support SI during the identification process - No extensively long winter - No major natural disaster during implementation period - No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level - No major variation in the currency exchange rate 		
Activities		
Activity 1.1.1		
<p>Identification of around 4,728 holes to be backfilled: holes will be inventoried with a focus on the following ranking criteria: level of risks and proximity with settlements. At the same time, it will be decided whether the holes will be backfilled, flattened (depending on the area) or turned into a dumping site (5 have been budgeted). Regarding the most dangerous holes, SI proposes that the community fence them to avoid more children deaths, and will provide materials to fence around 15 of them.</p> <p>After 3 months of implementation, a new identification survey will be conducted in order to report eventual new holes (new arrivals starting the construction of their house). Considering UNHCR expectations and SI internal evaluation detailed in the needs assessment, around 2,845 new holes are likely to be dug at the time of the second evaluation in March. Due to awareness activities that are detailed in activity 2.2.2, SI is expecting this figure to be reduced by 40 percent, lowering the new pits expectation to 1,707.</p> <p>Both assessments will be conducted in close coordination with both awareness officers and SI sensitization teams that will have well spread vector-related prevention messages (see in activity 2.2.2) on that occasion. SI will as well work closely with all stakeholders, including Elders from all 4 tribes, for both identification and sensitization process.</p>		
Activity 1.1.2		

Identified holes are backfilled through CFW: the first step of the activity would be to define with each of the 4 communities that compose the camp the criteria to be eligible to work, and in the same time identify members of the community that are directly concerned by the brick manufacturing process. SI would propose to attribute the backfilling of holes dug for settlements' construction to those who dug them, in order to avoid holes to be dug on the purpose of benefiting from income generating activity as well as to guaranty a minimum level of fairness and equality (as household who dug for their own bricks have lacked the income to buy those bricks). Tribes' specificities will have to be taken into account, depending of their feedbacks eligibility criteria should be defined and endorsed.

In parallel, SI will propose and eventually discussed a fixed price that has been estimated at 250 AFG per worker per day. SI expect the Elders to accept an equivalent allowance per m3 that would be calculated and endorsed before the beginning of the digging/flattening work.

From this, for each hole the digger (or diggers if the hole has been shared) will be identified and proposed for CFW. Ideally, this process shouldn't take more than few weeks and have to be implemented in parallel from the identification process, in order to allow the most dangerous holes to be backfilled as soon as possible. SI will provide tools and transportation means (trucks for supplying soil from the outsides of the camp). Regarding soil that will be supplied to backfill the holes, local contractors will be hired with the condition of hiring refugees as daily workers. The 4,728 holes already identified (estimated volume: 112,800 m3) will be backfilled within a 4 months period, and the 1,707 (estimated volume: 48,800 m3) holes identified on occasion of the second assessment will be backfilled in 2 months from April 2016. In parallel, a strong communication and information campaign will be conducted in order to spread the following messages to avoid holes to be dug on purpose to be backfilled and paid:

- Only holes dug on purpose to manufacture bricks are concerned by the CFW
- No holes will be validated for CFW as soon as the collection sites are available (see activity 2.1.3)

On occasion of the initial discussion, the community through its Elders has agreed to support the enforcement of the methodology. Specific monitoring tools for identification/validation of holes and payment will be designed. According to the BoQ in annex, 15,500 additional m3 of soil from the outskirts of the camp will be necessary to complete the backfilling process.

A specific care will be paid to provide all workers with appropriate tools. SI will loan those tools to them and rely on the Elders for the follow-up, as SI wants to have them responsible for loaning the tools, monitoring them and requesting SI in case some are broken.

Regarding bricks manufacturer that sells the bricks, their holes will be backfilled once and a specific awareness campaign will be dedicated to them to mitigate the risks linked to their business (see activity 2.2.2).

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of vulnerable population identified and assisted (individuals)	11,175	11,649	22,669	22,123	67,616

Means of Verification : - Population data

Indicator 1.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of holes that have been backfilled in the camp by the end of the project.					4,728
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Means of Verification : - Hole monitoring

- CFW follow-up
- Final assessment

This figure matches the estimated number of holes currently dug in the camp at the time of the assessment in September 2015. SI is committed to backfill/flatten those existing holes. Depending on the second assessment additional holes will be identified: SI will backfill/flatten as much new holes as the remaining budget will allow to do so, but can't commit itself on a yet-unknown figure.

Indicator 1.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of stagnant water surface reduced in the camp by the end of the project.					74
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Means of Verification : - Holes assessment

- Final assessment

Since no detailed assessment has been done yet on the surface of stagnant water in the camp, it has been estimated that the existing plus expected holes represent 19,000 m2 of potential stagnant water which SI expects to reduce at least by 74% (4,728 out of 6,435), considering potential holes dug after the initial evaluation that would shift SI's expectations.

Output 1.2

Description

Rain-water stagnation is reduced thanks to the construction of a drainage network through CFW activities

Assumptions & Risks

- There are no major population movements of refugees toward their place of origin
- There are no more than 5,000 arrivals
- The communities provides SI with list from CFW according to vulnerability criteria
- No extensively long winter
- No major natural disaster during implementation period
- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level
- No major variation in the currency exchange rate
- No major natural disaster during implementation period
- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level
- No major variation in the currency exchange rate

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Identification of drainage needs : through both discussions at community level and a technical assessment, SI teams will identify the location where water stagnate during heavy rains and propose a mapping of trenches to ease the evacuation of water to the 2 main rivers that cross the camp (on Western and Eastern sides). Eventual roads or path crossings will be taken into account and small bridges or road-crossings will be designed. The proposed design and setup of the trench would have to be discussed and validated by the Elders council, and on that occasion the management and maintenance of such network should be tackled with all 4 communities.

Activity 1.2.2

Implementation of the drainage network: according to the assessment previously conducted, eligibility criteria should be decided at community level. SI will propose to the community to define simple vulnerability criteria based on livelihood (level of income of savings, households' features, etc) and to identify workers among the household that didn't benefit from the holes backfilling activity, while respecting an equitable breakdown between tribes. In order to guaranty fairness, SI will request the Shuras to fulfill vulnerability grid and will identify the most vulnerable according to those lists, avoiding the Elders to choose the workers themselves. Regarding follow-up and payment, monitoring tools will be designed inspired by the holes backfilling ones.

Considering that this infrastructure will have to be shared, it is especially important to discuss all questions with all elders. Once workers lists from each community are provided, SI will manage and facilitate the work by providing tools, and materials for road-crossings/bridges. As soon as the drainage design and mapping is validated at community level, SI is expecting to propose the integration of the drainage network to the scope of the WASH committees that will be created in the frame of its global WASH response. The process should be started in parallel of the implementation process to maximize both appropriation and acceptance from the whole camp community, SI will provide the committee with trainings and tools. Specific sensitization messages will be spread through awareness campaigns and households sessions (see activity 2.2.2)

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of vulnerable population identified and assisted (individuals)	11,175	11,649	22,669	22,123	67,616

Means of Verification : - Population data

Indicator 1.2.2	MULTI-SECTOR	By the end of the project, the percentage of stagnant rain-water surface is reduced in the camp.					70
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Means of Verification : - Drainage assessment

- Final assessment

The stagnant water surface, either due to the topography or land management, could be roughly estimated to be 2,500 m2 which SI expects to reduce by 70%.

Indicator 1.2.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of the drainage network which is managed and maintained by the end of the project.					90
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Means of Verification : - Field visits

- Minutes of meeting with elders

SI expects communities to maintain 90% of the network clean, considering that remote parts and outlets are less likely to be maintained clean

Indicator 1.2.4	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of household that will benefit from the CFW.					3,800
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Means of Verification : - Holes monitoring

- CFW monitoring tools

SI expects to support at least 80% of the household that dug their holes in order to built their own settlement meaning 3800 households out of 4728, considering the assumptions that one household has dug one hole.

Outcome 2

The development of new vector breeding sites is prevented and awareness regarding water-related vector control is improved

Output 2.1

Description

Refugees use alternative protected sites to get suitable clay soil for brick manufacturing

Assumptions & Risks

- There are no major population movement of refugees toward their place of origin
- There are no more than 5,000 arrivals
- The communities identify and propose areas for sites
- Suitable clay is available is sufficient quantity around the camp
- No extensively long winter
- No major natural disaster during implementation period
- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level
- No major variation in the currency exchange rate

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Identification of sites for collection of suitable soil - An estimated 16 sites will be selected and prepared (flattening, fencing) in order to allow refugees to collect suitable soil for their bricks, but the number and distribution of those site will have to be discussed and endorsed at community level, as well as the process for collection and management of those site in which the communities should be involved. This discussion process will be handled separately for each tribe. Those sites should be equally distributed over the camp area, and their access should be fair and equitable Their management should be discussed as well with the Elders. SI will pay a specific attention to have the landowner's agreement (private landowner or government of Afghanistan) regarding the use of such spaces for community use, and will take the engagement with the community to give back those areas in the same state as before the installation of the collection points.

Activity 2.1.2

Identification of supply sites outside the camp - In order to supply the estimated 16 sites within the camp where refugees would collect suitable soil, SI will identify collection sites out of the camp with the support of the community in order to validate the quality of the soil. Elders have also suggested that suitable area could be identified inside the camp, close to the hills and still remote from settlements.

A specific care will be taken to insure the following are taken onto account:

- SI will get the agreement of the landowner following the same process as in the identification of the collection site within the camp
- Even if located outside the camp, SI will insure taking soil from those sites will not endanger the camp or create additional risks (landslides, additional stagnant water or risks for elders/children)

Activity 2.1.3

Implementation of the soil delivery process and evaluation of potential IGA exit strategy - Si will identify local truck supplier in order to deliver enough quantity of soil to guaranty new arrivals they could built their own settlement. Trucks will be rented at camp level. As worker would be necessary to load trucks, the same process as for the drainage will be conducted (see in activity 1.2.2) for identification based on vulnerability. During the discussion held in September, it has been agreed with the Elders that refugees would work outside the camp.

The specific objective of this sub-activity is to avoid new arrivals or refugees still living in tents to dig a hole to manufacture their brick by allowing those interested in building their own settlement to get proper and suitable soil. Considering that 3.5% of the refugee built there settlement every month, 700 households might go into that process during the 2 first months of implementation. Along with a broad and global awareness campaign (see activity 2.2.2) and with communication messages spread on occasion of the CFW for hole backfilling (see activity 1.1.2), the quantity of soil for the estimated 700 households (see BoQ in annex for further explanation regarding the calculation) to be pre-disposed would be 24,000 m3 (considering 35m3 per household). This activity will be coordinated with UNHCR's distributions of construction materials (wooden beams, plastic sheet for roofing).

Before the end of this 2 months period and 3 months before the end of the project, SI will launch a market assessment to estimate the feasibility of creating IGA regarding the transportation of soil from outside of the camp (are the refugees willing to pay to get this soil without digging a hole?) in order to define a sustainable strategy that could be run by the community. The Program Coordinator will support Khost-based team in order to define and implement the market assessment.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of vulnerable population identified and assisted (individuals)	11,175	11,649	22,669	22,123	67,616

Means of Verification : - Data population

Indicator 2.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of refugees who have access to a brick soil collection site less than 500m away from their settlement by the end of the project.					90
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Means of Verification : - Site monitoring

- Final assessment

SI expects the remote population (e.g. breeders who have settled in the mountains) not to have any access to brick soil within 500m from their settlement.

Indicator 2.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of new holes dug in the camp by the end of the project, compared to the initial assessment.					20
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Means of Verification : - Holes initial assessment

- Holes final assessment

Since it is impossible to entirely avoid holes from being dug and as a strong decrease is expected in terms of hole digging, SI considers that 20% of the initially assessed holes to remain at the end of the project, meaning that less than 945 holes will remain in the camp.

Output 2.2

Description

Refugees increase their awareness of good practices regarding Malaria and other water-related vector-borne diseases.

Assumptions & Risks

- No major natural disaster during implementation period
- No major degradation of the security situation in the province or at country level
- No major variation in the currency exchange rate

Activities

Activity 2.2.1

KAP survey regarding water-related diseases: from the initial KAP survey conducted at the beginning of SI's emergency response, SI awareness team will define the baseline regarding knowledge, practices and attitudes regarding Malaria and other water-related disease. That would as well help the team to define basic messages, with a focus on stagnant water and mosquito net use. A final KAP survey will allow to monitor the progress over the project timeframe.

Activity 2.2.2

Vector control awareness sessions: Following the same methodology as in its previous project regarding hygiene basic practices, SI proposes to organize awareness sessions for newly arrived families and to provide refresh training sessions to the households already targeted, on specific topics identified on occasion of the KAP survey: identifying vector for water-related diseases, use of the mosquito net... All sessions will be held at compound level for women with messages adapted to targeted audience and camp context. This strategy will allow families living together to take part in the session during the same period in order to benefit from a cohesive action. Additional sessions could be held at Mosque and school level on the frame of SI partnership with NRC. Household sessions will be implemented by the HP team funded under ECHO/CHF funding.

In terms of awareness, SI will then focus on the following categories with for each a specific approach and specific messages:

- All households, through Mosque and public sessions: focus on drainage management (No person shall deposit any garbage in the drainages, no person shall obstruct or cause blockage to the drainage systems, every household is responsible for its environment, adjacent street and the drainage gutter) and specific key vector-related messages.
- Women at household level: as they are the key person in terms of use of mosquito nets, they will be reminded on how important it is that everyone could be protected from mosquito especially during nighttime. As they are in charge of the household waste management, they will be sensitized with the same messages as all head of households regarding drainage.
- Children: at school level, with the same basic messages completed by a specific attention of holes' hazards (fall, drowning)
- Brick manufacturer: SI will implement a specific methodology in order to lower the vector-related risks of their professional activity, by conducting FGD on how to adapt: is it possible to have them dig holes on specific area as remote as possible of the camp? Is it possible to have them avoid digging hole or at least flatten them to avoid water to stagnate? Etc...

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of vulnerable population identified and assisted (individuals)	11,175	11,649	22,669	22,123	67,616

Means of Verification : - Data population

- Sensitization sessions report
- Sensitization follow-up

Indicator 2.2.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of adults that can cite stagnant water as a vector for mosquito breeding.						80
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Means of Verification : - KAP survey

As this basic message will be the headline of the awareness strategy, SI expects 80% of the camp adult population to understand and practice it.

Indicator 2.2.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of awareness sessions conducted at Mosque level						96
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Means of Verification : - Awareness sessions FU

- those sessions will be conducted according to the strategy defined in Activity 2.2.2

Indicator 2.2.4	MULTI-SECTOR	Percentage of children able to identify dug holes as a danger after an awareness session at school level						90
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Means of Verification : - Test before and after the session

- Session FU

Outcome 3

Pakistani and host community school children and education personnel have access to essential sanitary services and improved hygiene practices.

Output 3.1

Description

School children and education personnel in Khost have access to adequate, gender segregated latrines.

Assumptions & Risks

- Security conditions permit the safe implementation of the project (local and national)
- The political environment enables safe implementation of the project
- Access to project area and population is maintained (not prevented by insecurity or extreme weather conditions)
- Borders/roads remain open to allow materials supply to markets
- Communities accept NRC beneficiary selection criteria
- Good coordination and relations with other stakeholders in place and maintained
- Acceptance by Community leaders and authorities for NRC's activities
- Markets are accessible and functional (prices/taxes remain stable)
- No significant currency exchange rate or value depreciation in the period
- No theft of cash
- Target population remain in place of displacement
- Sufficient and qualified staff can be recruited for project implementation

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

Activity 3.1.2

MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd.

Activity 3.1.3							
Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design, sign off will be done.							
Activity 3.1.4							
Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.							
Activity 3.1.5							
The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E team, where WASH M&E will then do handing over and certification of hand wash facilities and latrines to the beneficiaries/communities. The handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments (M&E team will produce a hand over report when the hand over is completed).							
Activity 3.1.6							
Construction of 70 single latrines near by the EiE classes and rehabilitation of 5 block latrines at governmental schools, and construction of 28 hand washing facilities will be completed. M&E and the WASH team (engineer and staff) will monitor pre-construction stages and progress of material delivery and construction for latrines and hand washing facilities.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of hand-washing facilities provided					28
Means of Verification : - Post-distribution monitoring - Hand Over certificates/Modality contract - Photos - Tripartite agreements signed by beneficiaries/DoRR/host community - Site monitoring							
Indicator 3.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to a place to wash hands with soap	349	122	7,402	8,571	16,444
Means of Verification : - Site monitoring - Post-distribution monitoring - Employee and student records							
Indicator 3.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of schoolchildren and education personnel in Khost provided with access to gender segregated latrines					16,444
Means of Verification : - Site monitoring - Post-distribution monitoring - Employee and student records							
Indicator 3.1.4	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of latrines provided/rehabilitated in EiE schools					75
Means of Verification : - Site monitoring - Post-distribution monitoring - Hand Over certificates/Modality contract - Photos - Tripartite agreements signed by beneficiaries/DoRR/host community							
Indicator 3.1.5	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of latrine blocks provided to governmental schools					5
Means of Verification : - Site monitoring - Post-distribution monitoring - Hand Over certificates/Modality contract - Photos - Tripartite agreements signed by beneficiaries/DoRR/host community							
Output 3.2							
Description							
School children and education personnel in Khost increase their awareness on sustainable hygiene practices.							
Assumptions & Risks							

- Security conditions permit the safe implementation of the project (local and national)
- The political environment enables safe implementation of the project
- Access to project area and population is maintained (not prevented by insecurity or extreme weather conditions)
- Communities accept NRC beneficiary selection criteria
- Beneficiaries are able to attend the trainings provided
- Good coordination and relations with other stakeholders in place and maintained
- Acceptance by Community leaders and authorities for NRC's activities
- No significant currency exchange rate or value depreciation in the period
- No theft of cash
- Target population remain in place of displacement
- Sufficient and qualified staff can be recruited for project implementation

Activities

Activity 3.2.1

NRC's standardized existing hygiene training materials will be used, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards and additional materials will be printed as needed for the local hygiene promoters to use in training modules and to conduct the same hygiene training to the teachers. Selection of venues, in consultation with Shuras/elders, will be completed by WASH team. Training materials will include training syllabus, printed messages and modules. Lists of trainees and trainers will be completed by local hygiene promoters and the WASH team.

Activity 3.2.2

Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.

Activity 3.2.3

KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.

Activity 3.2.4

Trainings for hygiene trainers on 'Hygiene promotion trainings' in the schools and proper record keeping maintenance for same will be completed by the WASH team. The trainers will also follow up the teachers trained in a session the teachers provide to students, and will also provide them with feedback/room for improvements for further sessions.

Activity 3.2.5

M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.

Activity 3.2.6

Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people reached through Hygiene Promotion	349	122	7,402	8,571	16,444

Means of Verification : - Training records
- Project monitoring

Indicator 3.2.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of hygiene promotion trainings conducted					150
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Means of Verification : - Training records
- Project monitoring

Indicator 3.2.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	% of EiE beneficiaries demonstrating improved knowledge on hygiene practices after training					75
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Means of Verification : - KAP surveys
- Project monitoring

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

An initial KAP survey will constitute the baseline on this present project. A final KAP survey and evaluation are planned in June 2016 to measure the impacts of the implemented activities. Daily feedbacks will occur from the field team to the Supervisor and the Program Manager. This allows adjusting the activities and strategies, to identify as soon as possible the eventual challenges that the program could face.

Each month, the Program Manager will collect the information about the progress and achievement of the activities, the follow-up of the indicators. He will fill up the specific SI monitoring tool (APUIC) which is sent to the Kabul's coordination and to SI headquarter for analysis by relevant technical department. This tool is particularly useful to follow up the workplan, to highlight possible delays, to analyze the quality and relevance of the project according to determined criteria.

The monitoring of this project's specific activities – CFW, awareness sessions and household visits - will request rigor and a significant amount of time. To ensure timely analysis, data will be regularly encoded into a computer by the data entry operator. A specific attention will be paid to CFW monitoring tools: holes follow-up (for identification and validation) and payment sheets, the process being enforced in coordination with all 4 communities' representatives.

Trainings and capacity building are planned in order to reinforce the quality of the data collection. The tools and data will be shared with the SI Program Coordinator in Kabul for support. He will be in charge of the follow up to the global perspective, to ensure that the project is closely in accordance with the quality and accountability criteria, with SI's mandate and the different public or humanitarian global guidelines. The Program Coordinator will plan regular field visits to support and advice the implementation team and the Program Manager. Besides, SI has developed a comprehensive set of monitoring tools adapted to the Afghan work environment. The procedures for follow-up also include financial and logistics follow-up tools to ensure an efficient communication and management of the project by operational and support departments from the field level to country office level then to headquarter level. At headquarter level, both Asian desk (including administration and logistic parts) and the Technical Quality of Program Department (DTQP) are monitoring the project through the APUIC and monthly report, through field visits and internal evaluation and can provide advises on program side as well for support services when it's requested by the mission.

Regarding communication, SI is providing UNHCR with regular updates on specific activities in order for them to highlight humanitarian assistance in Khost province. Those feedbacks are published on the weekly updates for Khost and Paktika and broadcasted to all humanitarian actors in Afghanistan. Besides, SI has developed a communication section based in Paris that feed several internet medias (Youtube, Instagram, etc) and accounts on social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Pininterest, etc.). Portrait form beneficiaries and a specific documentary film regarding Gulan camp have already been worked out and broadcasted.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identification of around 4,728 holes to be backfilled: holes will be inventoried with a focus on the following ranking criteria: level of risks and proximity with settlements. At the same time, it will be decided whether the holes will be backfilled, flattened (depending on the area) or turned into a dumping site (5 have been budgeted). Regarding the most dangerous holes, SI proposes that the community fence them to avoid more children deaths, and will provide materials to fence around 15 of them.</p> <p>After 3 months of implementation, a new identification survey will be conducted in order to report eventual new holes (new arrivals starting the construction of their house). Considering UNHCR expectations and SI internal evaluation detailed in the needs assessment, around 2,845 new holes are likely to be dug at the time of the second evaluation in March. Due to awareness activities that are detailed in activity 2.2.2, SI is expecting this figure to be reduced by 40 percent, lowering the new pits expectation to 1,707.</p> <p>Both assessments will be conducted in close coordination with both awareness officers and SI sensitization teams that will have well spread vector-related prevention messages (see in activity 2.2.2) on that occasion. SI will as well work closely with all stakeholders, including Elders from all 4 tribes, for both identification and sensitization process.</p>	2015											X	
	2016			X									

Activity 3.2.2: Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.	2015																		
	2016	X	X	X	X	X													
Activity 3.2.3: KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.	2015																		
	2016	X	X																
Activity 3.2.4: Trainings for hygiene trainers on 'Hygiene promotion trainings' in the schools and proper record keeping maintenance for same will be completed by the WASH team. The trainers will also follow up the teachers trained in a session the teachers provide to students, and will also provide them with feedback/room for improvements for further sessions.	2015																		
	2016		X	X	X														
Activity 3.2.5: M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.	2015																		
	2016	X	X	X	X	X	X												
Activity 3.2.6: Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.	2015																		
	2016								X	X									

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

SI's projects are designed and based on KAP and household survey for beneficiary registration, adjusted by the information collected during the focus groups with the community leaders and during daily hygiene promotion sessions. The project therefore aims at responding to the needs expressed by the population in an appropriate and efficient way.

Furthermore, the proposed activities will be discussed at length with the Shura and Elders (i.e. camp community leaders). SI will continue to work and meet the community and its representatives on a regular basis and in order in one hand to collect various feedbacks, complaints, and needed adjustments, in another hand to inform about the on-going and future activities and strategies.

Project inception workshops will be held before any activity in order to ensure the appropriate understanding of the community members and local officials. Besides, the camp populations will be engaged in the daily management of field activities as CFW and awareness officers will be camp-based. This involvement through the daily workers process is an opportunity that they participate to the activities implementation but also to be accountable towards them. The project will be particularly respectful and aware of the social and cultural organizations of the refugees who come from a traditional, conservative and tribal frame.

In order to avoid negative impact during the CFW activities regarding the backfilling of the holes (ie. Having refugees digging hole on purpose of being paid for backfilling it), SI will develop and broadcast messages in order to remind that only holes dug for settlements bricks will be concerned and that no backfilled hole will be paid as soon as suitable soil will be available on specific sites. Besides, each hole will be validated by CFW supervisor and endorsed by Elders before being authorized for backfilling.

NRC as other organizations is accountable to target populations as well as to affected populations. NRC is committed to humanitarian principles (humanity, neutrality, independence, and impartiality) in addition to operating under the principle of "Do no harm". The improvements of sanitary facilities in schools/classrooms will also cover host community schools as part of addressing the accountability towards the affected population (schools/school children in host communities).

Implementation Plan

The CFW supervisor in charge of this project will be included in the WASH team that currently work in the camp to ensure WASH services are properly provided. The CFW supervisor will be under direct management of the WASH Project Manager. Furthermore, on the camp, the SI team is reinforced by 4 CFW officers and 4 awareness officer hired as daily workers. These last persons are recruited within the camp. If it's an opportunity to involve the camp residents, it's also a security point. These daily workers are trained to manage a few tasks in an autonomous way as well. If the access to the camp is not fully possible, for expatriates and Afghani team as well, CFW and awareness activities can continue without interruption. They have to fill up monitoring paper sheets which are collected and analyzed by the SI Supervisor. Regular field visits also allow checking and verifying the achieved tasks.

All the activities are implemented by SI directly except the drilling of the boreholes and the water trucking, planned in another funds. A working contract is planned with a close monitoring from the SI team. The Program Manager, with the support of the Field Coordinator and the Program Coordinator, is responsible for the appropriate implantation of activities and the quality. The regular meetings with Shuras and Elders facilitate the coordination of the SI's activities with those from other stakeholders when they are the main focal point to have access to the communities.

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

Implementation will commence as soon as project is approved and through close dialogue with the relevant stakeholders such as the Khost & Paktika Task Force, the WASH Cluster, UN Agencies, local authorities and the communities (host community and refugee population). The activities will commence early November 2015, and be implemented according to the work plan with initial phases of consulting and coordination with the relevant actors as outlined above. After locations and beneficiaries have been identified and informed procurement and recruitment processes will be initiated. After relevant staff has been recruited training will be provided in first phase to staff and in the next phase to beneficiaries (early 2016). Construction and rehabilitation of the latrines and hand wash facilities will be done, and the process will be monitored. Throughout the project the teachers trained in Hygiene Promotion will provide the children with hygiene promotion training, where the teachers in the initial phase will be coached by the Hygiene Promotion trainers on how they conduct the training sessions for the school children. After completion of the latrines and the hand wash facilities the facilities will be inspected and hand over certificates will be prepared, hand over will be finalized and reporting documentation will be saved.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNHCR	As responsible party for the overall coordination of the refugees' influx response and the camp management, there is a close dialogue about the intervention strategy, the level of humanitarian response, the type of activities, the data and figures regarding the refugees
UNOCHA	As the other main actor for the overall coordination of the humanitarian response, SI attends to regular meetings with them at provincial and national level to ensure that effective synergies are created and all activities in Gulan Camp are complementary
Halo Trust	This organization being in charge of the demining, SI exchanges information in particular for more risky activities such as drilling the boreholes, digging the pits and dumping sites.
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)	This organization is responsible for education and the schools within the camp. SI provides the water for these structures.
ACTD (Afghanistan Centre for Training and Development)	This NGO manages the health center. SI provides the water for this structure. ACTD and SI keep in touch regarding sanitary data and the reasons of consultations especially for the WASH related diseases.
WFP	As responsible for the food distribution, SI can keep in touch for the refugees' data.
DoE	The DoE has the over all responsibility for the education/ humanitarian activities to be part of location identifications and hand over.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The project aim to improve the sanitary and environmental conditions in Gulan camp through CFW activities. In order to complete its own knowledge of customs and cultural habits in the camp, Si has been discussing with the Elders on occasion of the 2 FGD conducted to prepare the proposal. It has been reported that no direct involvement of the women is possible, as it is almost impossible for them to leave their compound. According to the livelihood assessment, women are not involved in IGAs such as brick manufacturing. In Gulan camp, women generally stay at home or are accompanied when they go out. If it is not culturally accepted that women participate to digging work, female hygiene promoters and team leader will be in charge of sensitization activities at household level. With this very specific setup, SI is able to reach women.

Nevertheless, women would be reached thanks to households visits held on ECHO/CHF project on occasion of which vector-control prevention messages will spread.

NRC will ensure gender mainstreaming in its own recruitment and programming process to facilitate access and remove barriers on accessing the facilities for both male and female in its project areas. The recruitment committee includes at least one female member to make sure that female voices are heard and decisions are made accordingly. The female and NRC's male staff members – consulted DoE, school management, and elders in the initial stage of the units including single and block latrines, and their points of view will be incorporated. The community mobilization will be done by NRC's staff in the field in order to ensure that NRC reaches the maximum number and vulnerable targets. The guiding motive for the construction of latrines in schools at Gulan Camp and surrounding communities, while acknowledged as an essential service, has for NRC, always been a wish to ensure equity of access to education through the removal of gender barriers to school participation, of which the absence of sex segregated toilet and ablution facilities is often cited as a prime reason/excuse. As the primary beneficiaries in rural, and especially displacement affected communities, women and children (often girls) endure the physical strains and protection risks associated with, as well as the limiting effect this has on accessing education and pursuing social pastimes. Safe localized access to sanitation and hand washing facilities is a key factor in realizing durable solutions, and is undeniably one of the fastest and surest ways to improve health and hygiene. It can also be a contributing factor towards the reduction of GBV, in order to reduce the protection risks faced by women and girls who otherwise would have no option but open defecation.

Protection Mainstreaming

Since the project is focused on the improvement of sanitary and environmental conditions, it's directly linked with refugees' safety. Backfilling of holes will reduce the risks of fall and drowning for children and elders, as long as reducing the risks linked to malaria and other water-related diseases.

SI will take the ethnic specific features of the camp into account at each step of the project. Gulan Camp is organized by quarters according to the different tribes residing in the camp. Each facilities arrangement and distribution will be chosen according to the impartiality and equality regarding access to humanitarian aid, especially for the geographical breakdown of the soil collection points.

As the priority is to backfill the holes and as it is an opportunity to increase cash injections in the camp, SI has decided to go through a 'partially blanket coverage' process and to conduct CFW activities which will first target all households that have built their own households (and then dug an hole for the bricks), those households being likelier in the camp for longer than those who are still under tents. SI will select the workers for other CFW activities among the remaining households while paying a specific attention to be fair toward the 4 tribes, according to simple vulnerability criteria defined and endorsed by all Elders. SI will propose to take into account the lack of livelihood opportunities, the number of people in the households and the families with widow (even if it is impossible to directly involve the women in manual CFW and any work outside of the compound). The People with specific Needs will be taken into account and inclusion of them will be as well proposed. A specific attention will be paid to inform and communicate on the CFW process (only holes dug for settlement construction will be backfilled and paid, and the process will stop as soon as collection sites are available) to avoid holes to be dug on purpose to be backfilled. Besides, a specific changing planning will be worked out for the payments, as SI is used to do for cartakers payment on others projects in Gulan camp. The regular contact with Shura and Elders will be also a guarantee for respecting the population. The different data about SI activities' beneficiaries will be not shared. Only figures, breakdowns and analyses could be.

Considering the mine hazard that is important all over the camp area, SI will liaise with HALO at the beginning of every activity involving earthwork (holes flattening, identification of sites for suitable soil, etc).

The Education in emergencies project this project will supplement is already being implemented in accordance with INEE minimum standards and Do No Harm principles, incorporating protection principles and ensuring the safety and dignity of the refugee children, and the children in the host communities. The provision of gender segregated latrines in the schools and school clusters facilitates access for school children, and especially girls to education in addition to reduce other protection risks associated with poor access to sanitary facilities (risk of exploitation, open defecation and poor hygiene and health conditions as a consequence of poor hygiene practices and facilities). The project is also guided by the children's rights to be protected from abuse or exploitation in cognizant to the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) especially Article 4 (Protection of rights), Article 28: (Right to education), Article 24 (Health and health services) and Article 22 (Refugee Children).

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

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

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

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

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

Access

SI is already working in the area since September 2014 and acquired a good knowledge, acceptance from both host communities and refugees which guarantee until now the access from Khost city to Gulan Camp without constraints. All the efforts of SI are focused on maintaining these links to continue to have a direct access to the beneficiaries. However, security incident (mainly IED) could lead to be collateral damage in an incident. Security rules are in place to mitigate this risk. If such an event occurs, a contingency stock is in place at camp level, field staffs are trained to be able for a short period to continue the activities, the time needed for SI to analyze the incident and find a solution to maintain the assistance delivered to the refugees. In link with this scenario. SI elaborates a lockdown / evacuation plan related to security phases and remote management procedures in case of evacuation of a part of SI staff in Khost.

NRC has also been working in the area since September 2014 and has developed broad based acceptance from both host communities and refugees which has guaranteed access from Khost city to Gulan Camp. NRC understands the importance of maintaining these relationships for continued access. In the event of serious security incidents (mainly IEDs) NRC has security rules in place to mitigate resulting risks, as well as office lockdown and evacuation plans related to security phases and remote management procedures in the event evacuation of NRC staff in Khost is necessary.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Country Director	s	1	7,403.00	8	13%	7,403.00

	12,5 % of salary for the Country Director in Kabul for the period. The CD is the representative of Solidarités International in Afghanistan and he is the garant of its mandate, operational strategy and its representation. Total cost includes salary and taxes, insurance, visa and flights costs, monthly per diem, break costs and all Expatriate related costs as defined in SI's HR policies.						
1.2	Administrative Coordinator	s	1	6,056 .00	8	13%	6,056.00
	12,5% month of salary for the Administrative Coordinator in Kabul for the period. The Admin Co will be in charge of monthly Budget Follow up and HR related matter and is the link between SI HQ financial department and the financial institution in Afghanistan. Total cost includes salary and taxes, insurance, visa and flights costs, monthly per diem, break costs and all Expatriate related costs as defined in SI's HR policies.						
1.3	Logistics Coordinator	s	1	2,197 .00	8	13%	2,197.00
	12,5 % month of salary for the Logistic Coordinator in Kabul (national HR), he will be in charge of purchases, transportation means and all logistic matters at mission level and in support to the base. Total cost includes salary and taxes, severances due for the period, food and medical allowance, and eventual per diem if needed for travel on bases or implementation sites, according to SI's salary grid in Afghanistan.						
1.4	Program Coordinator	D	1	6,245 .00	8	13%	6,245.00
	12,5 % month of salary for the Program Coordinator in Kabul, he will ensure the technical quality of the work in the field, the assurance of the impact of work in the field and the strategic adaptation of the intervention. Total cost includes salary and taxes, insurance, visa and flights costs, monthly per diem, break costs and all Expatriate related costs as defined in SI's HR policies.						
1.5	Field Coordinator	D	1	6,056 .00	8	25%	12,112.00
	"25 % month of salary for the Field Coordinator in Khost, he is in charge of organizing and supervising SI team, regarding both operational and support services related issues. He is in charge of the overall security management at field level. Total cost includes salary and taxes, insurance, visa and flights costs, monthly per diem, break costs and all Expatriate related costs as defined in SI's HR policies. "						
1.6	WASH Program Manager	d	1	5,112 .00	8	25%	10,224.00
	"25% month of salary for the Program Manager in Khost, he is responsible of the organization and the monitoring of the field implementation team, and of the communication with relevant humanitarian actors and institutions. "25% month of salary for the Program Manager in Khost, he is responsible of the organization and the monitoring of the field implementation team, and of the communication with relevant humanitarian actors and institutions. Total cost includes salary and taxes, insurance, visa and flights costs, monthly per diem, break costs and all Expatriate related costs as defined in SI's HR policies. "						
1.7	Base National Operationnal Staff	d	12	558.5 3	8	41%	21,779.99
	"48,75% month of salary average, for 1 Field Coordinator Assistant, 1 Program Manager Assistant, 1 Cash for Work team (1 Supervisor, 4 Officers), 1 Awareness team (2 Officers), 1 Data entry for monitoring. Total cost includes salary and taxes, severances due for the period, food and medical allowance, and eventual per diem if needed for travel on bases or implementation sites, according to SI's salary grid in Afghanistan."						
1.8	Coordination National Support staff	S	8	632.0 0	8	13%	5,056.00
	"12,5% month of salary for 1 Country Director Assistant, 1 Administration team (1 Deputy Admin Co, 2 Cooks/Cleaners), 1 Logistics team (1 Logistics Assistant, 3 Drivers) in support of the Administrative/Logistic Coordinators and to manage the facilities of coordination office/guest house. Total cost includes salary and taxes, severances due for the period, food and medical allowance, and eventual per diem if needed for travel on bases or implementation sites, according to SI's salary grid in Afghanistan."						
1.9	Base National Support staff	S	6	544.3 3	8	25%	6,531.96
	"25% month of salary for 1 Administration team (1 Administrator, 1 Cook, 1 Cleaner), 1 Logistics team (1 Logistician, 1 Logistics Assistant, 1 storekeeper) in charge of the support of the activities for all administrative and logistics matters and for the management of the facilities of the office/guest house. Total cost includes salary and taxes, severances due for the period, food and medical allowance, and eventual per diem if needed for travel on bases or implementation sites, according to SI's salary grid in Afghanistan."						
1.10	Others national staff	S	13	413.1 9	8	20%	8,676.00
	"20,19% average of salary for Staff dedicated to safety matters : 5 watchmen in Coordination, 5 watchmen for Khost office and 3 watchmen for Khost storage location. Total cost includes salary and taxes, severances due for the period, food and medical allowance, and eventual per diem if needed for travel on bases or implementation sites, according to SI's salary grid in Afghanistan."						

1.11	Training		0	0.00	100	100%	0.00
	<i>One training session will be provided to reinforce the technical abilities of the employees.</i>						
	Section Total						86,280.95
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Holes backfilling	D	6435	23.80	1	100%	153,153.00
	<i>See details in Annex 01 Bill of quantities</i>						
2.2	Drainage implementation	D	3750	6.16	1	100%	23,100.00
	<i>See details in Annex 01 Bill of quantities</i>						
2.3	Soil collection sites implementation	D	16	2,494 .37	1	100%	39,909.92
	<i>See details in Annex 01 Bill of quantities</i>						
2.4	Vector-related diseases awareness	D	90	4.37	6	100%	2,359.80
	<i>See details in Annex 01 Bill of quantities</i>						
2.5	Local Freight/Truck Rental	D	1	1,545 .00	1	100%	1,545.00
	<i>100% contribution for the local freight between Kabul and Khost or from the office in Khost to the activities site.</i>						
	Section Total						220,067.72
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	S	1	1,155 .85	1	100%	1,155.85
	<i>Purchase of 1 laptop for the use of the management teams on the field.</i>						
	Section Total						1,155.85
Contractual Services							
4.1	Vehicle Rental Khost	D	4	646.6 0	8	50%	10,345.60
	<i>50% contribution for the costs of the 4 cars rented in Khost.</i>						
	Section Total						10,345.60
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	NRC - Staff and Other Personnel Costs	D	1	4,623 .85	8	100%	36,990.80
	<i>For details- Please see the BoQ attached</i>						
6.2	NRC - Supplies, Commodities, Materials	D	1	4,687 .50	8	100%	37,500.00
	<i>For details- Please see the BoQ attached</i>						
6.3	NRC - Travel	D	1	97.99	8	100%	783.92
	<i>For details- Please see the BoQ attached</i>						
6.4	NRC - General Operating and Other Direct Costs	D	1	1,137 .49	8	100%	9,099.92
	<i>For details- Please see the BoQ attached</i>						
	Section Total						84,374.64
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office costs - Kabul	s	1	4,827 .27	8	25%	9,654.54
	<i>25% contribution for the costs of the coordination office and the guest house in Kabul during duration of the project (Cost includes rental, office supplies and small equipment, refurbishment).</i>						

7.2	Office and storage costs - Khost	D	1	3,565.00	8	25%	7,130.00
25% contribution for the costs of the office/guest house and storage costs in Khost during duration of the project (Cost includes rental, office supplies and small equipment, refurbishment).							
7.3	Vehicle Running costs - Kabul	s	2	284.00	8	25%	1,136.00
25% contribution for the costs of the 2 SI cars used by coordination in Kabul (Cost includes fuel, maintenance, insurance).							
7.4	Communication Costs	s	1	3,432.38	8	25%	6,864.76
25% contribution for the costs of the communication for the coordination in Kabul & in Khost (Costs includes phone communication, internet fees and satellite phone communication)							
7.5	Generator running costs	s	1	1,179.02	8	25%	2,358.04
25% contribution for the costs of the generator for the coordination in Kabul & base in Khost (cost includes fuel and maintenance).							
7.6	Bank Fees	s	1	400.00	8	25%	800.00
25% of commission fees on the expenses of the program : 1.2% charges for the transfer to Khost and 0.4% charges for the transfer to Kabul.							
Section Total							27,943.34
SubTotal			10,353.00				430,168.10
Direct							372,278.95
Support							57,889.15
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							30,111.77
Total Cost							460,279.87
Grand Total CHF Cost							460,279.87
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Khost -> Khost(Matun)	10	153	73	2,768	6,086	9,080	Activity 3.1.1 : Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator. Activity 3.1.2 : MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd. Activity 3.1.3 : Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design,

sign off will be done.

Activity 3.1.4 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.

Activity 3.1.5 : The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E team, where WASH M&E will then do handing over and certification of hand wash facilities and latrines to the beneficiaries/communities. The handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments (M&E team will produce a hand over report when the hand over is completed).

Activity 3.1.6 : Construction of 70 single latrines near by the EiE classes and rehabilitation of 5 block latrines at governmental schools, and construction of 28 hand washing facilities will be completed. M&E and the WASH team (engineer and staff) will monitor pre-construction stages and progress of material delivery and construction for latrines and hand washing facilities.

Activity 3.2.1 : NRC's standardized existing hygiene training materials will be used, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards and additional materials will be printed as needed for the local hygiene promoters to use in training modules and to conduct the same hygiene training to the teachers. Selection of venues, in consultation with Shuras/elders, will be completed by WASH team. Training materials will include training syllabus, printed messages and modules. Lists of trainees and trainers will be completed by local hygiene promoters and the WASH team.

Activity 3.2.2 : Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.

Activity 3.2.3 : KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.

Activity 3.2.4 : Trainings for hygiene trainers on 'Hygiene promotion trainings' in the schools and proper record keeping maintenance for same will be completed by the WASH team. The trainers will also follow up the teachers trained in a session the teachers provide to students, and will also provide them with feedback/room for improvements for further sessions.

Activity 3.2.5 : M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.

Activity 3.2.6 : Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the

							beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.
Khost -> Mandozayi	1	41	1	368	168	578	<p>Activity 3.1.1 : Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design, sign off will be done.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 : The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E team, where WASH M&E will then do handing over and certification of hand wash facilities and latrines to the beneficiaries/communities. The handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments (M&E team will produce a hand over report when the hand over is completed).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6 : Construction of 70 single latrines near by the EiE classes and rehabilitation of 5 block latrines at governmental schools, and construction of 28 hand washing facilities will be completed. M&E and the WASH team (engineer and staff) will monitor pre-construction stages and progress of material delivery and construction for latrines and hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : NRC’s standardized existing hygiene training materials will be used, which complies with UNICEF and RRD’s standards and additional materials will be printed as needed for the local hygiene promoters to use in training modules and to conduct the same hygiene training to the teachers. Selection of venues, in consultation with Shuras/elders, will be completed by WASH team. Training materials will include training syllabus, printed messages and modules. Lists of trainees and trainers will be completed by local hygiene promoters and the WASH team.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 : Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH</p>

							<p>team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3 : KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4 : Trainings for hygiene trainers on 'Hygiene promotion trainings' in the schools and proper record keeping maintenance for same will be completed by the WASH team. The trainers will also follow up the teachers trained in a session the teachers provide to students, and will also provide them with feedback/room for improvements for further sessions.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.5 : M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.6 : Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.</p>
Khost -> Tani	1	9		168	92	269	<p>Activity 3.1.1 : Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design, sign off will be done.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 : The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E team, where WASH M&E will then do handing over and certification of hand wash facilities and latrines to the beneficiaries/communities. The handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments (M&E team will produce a hand over report when the hand over is completed).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6 : Construction of 70 single latrines</p>

							<p>near by the EiE classes and rehabilitation of 5 block latrines at governmental schools, and construction of 28 hand washing facilities will be completed. M&E and the WASH team (engineer and staff) will monitor pre-construction stages and progress of material delivery and construction for latrines and hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : NRC's standardized existing hygiene training materials will be used, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards and additional materials will be printed as needed for the local hygiene promoters to use in training modules and to conduct the same hygiene training to the teachers. Selection of venues, in consultation with Shuras/elders, will be completed by WASH team. Training materials will include training syllabus, printed messages and modules. Lists of trainees and trainers will be completed by local hygiene promoters and the WASH team.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 : Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3 : KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4 : Trainings for hygiene trainers on 'Hygiene promotion trainings' in the schools and proper record keeping maintenance for same will be completed by the WASH team. The trainers will also follow up the teachers trained in a session the teachers provide to students, and will also provide them with feedback/room for improvements for further sessions.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.5 : M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.6 : Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.</p>
Khost -> Gurbuz	87	11,205	11,650	23,250	22,386	68,491	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identification of around 4,728 holes to be backfilled: holes will be inventoried with a focus on the following ranking criteria: level of risks and proximity with settlements. At the same time, it will be decided whether the holes will be backfilled, flattened (depending on the area) or turned into a dumping site (5 have been budgeted). Regarding the most dangerous holes, SI proposes that the community fence them to avoid more children deaths, and will provide materials to fence around 15 of them. After 3 months of implementation, a new identification survey will be conducted in order to report eventual new holes (new arrivals starting the construction of their house). Considering UNHCR expectations and SI internal evaluation detailed in the needs assessment, around 2,845 new holes are likely to be dug at the time of the second evaluation in March. Due to awareness activities that are detailed in activity 2.2.2, SI is expecting this figure to be reduced by 40 percent, lowering the new pits expectation to 1,707. Both assessments will be conducted in close coordination with both awareness officers and SI sensitization teams that will have well spread vector-related prevention messages (see in activity 2.2.2) on that occasion. SI will as well work closely with all stakeholders, including Elders from all 4 tribes, for both identification and sensitization process.</p>

Activity 1.1.2 : Identified holes are backfilled through CFW: the first step of the activity would be to define with each of the 4 communities that compose the camp the criteria to be eligible to work, and in the same time identify members of the community that are directly concerned by the brick manufacturing process. SI would propose to attribute the backfilling of holes dug for settlements' construction to those who dug them, in order to avoid holes to be dug on the purpose of benefiting from income generating activity as well as to guaranty a minimum level of fairness and equality (as household who dug for their own bricks have lacked the income to buy those bricks). Tribes' specificities will have to be taken into account, depending of their feedbacks eligibility criteria should be defined and endorsed.

In parallel, SI will propose and eventually discussed a fixed price that has been estimated at 250 AFG per worker per day. SI expect the Elders to accept an equivalent allowance per m3 that would be calculated and endorsed before the beginning of the digging/flattening work.

From this, for each hole the digger (or diggers if the hole has been shared) will be identified and proposed for CFW. Ideally, this process shouldn't take more than few weeks and have to be implemented in parallel from the identification process, in order to allow the most dangerous holes to be backfilled as soon as possible. SI will provide tools and transportation means (trucks for supplying soil from the outsides of the camp). Regarding soil that will be supplied to backfill the holes, local contractors will be hired with the condition of hiring refugees as daily workers. The 4,728 holes already identified (estimated volume: 112,800 m3) will be backfilled within a 4 months period, and the 1,707 (estimated volume: 48,800 m3) holes identified on occasion of the second assessment will be backfilled in 2 months from April 2016. In parallel, a strong communication and information campaign will be conducted in order to spread the following messages to avoid holes to be dug on purpose to be backfilled and paid:

- Only holes dug on purpose to manufacture bricks are concerned by the CFW
- No holes will be validated for CFW as soon as the collection sites are available (see activity 2.1.3)

On occasion of the initial discussion, the community through its Elders has agreed to support the enforcement of the methodology. Specific monitoring tools for identification/validation of holes and payment will be designed. According to the BoQ in annex, 15,500 additional m3 of soil from the outskirts of the camp will be necessary to complete the backfilling process.

A specific care will be paid to provide all workers with appropriate tools. SI will loan those tools to them and rely on the Elders for the follow-up, as SI wants to have them responsible for loaning the tools, monitoring them and requesting SI in case some are broken.

Regarding bricks manufacturer that sells the bricks, their holes will be backfilled once and a specific awareness campaign will be dedicated to them to mitigate the risks linked to their business (see activity 2.2.2).

Activity 1.2.1 : Identification of drainage needs : through both discussions at community level and a technical assessment, SI teams will identify the location where water stagnate during heavy rains and propose a mapping of trenches to ease the evacuation of water to the 2 main rivers that cross the camp (on Western and Eastern sides).

Eventual roads or path crossings will be taken into account and small bridges or road-crossings will be designed. The proposed design and setup of the trench would have to be discussed and validated by the Elders council, and on that occasion the management and maintenance of such network should be tackled with all 4 communities.

Activity 1.2.2 : Implementation of the drainage network: according to the assessment previously conducted, eligibility criteria should be decided at community level. SI will propose to the community to define simple vulnerability criteria based on livelihood (level of income of savings, households' features, etc) and to identify workers among the household that didn't benefit from the holes backfilling activity, while respecting an equitable breakdown between tribes. In order to guaranty fairness, SI will request the Shuras to fulfill vulnerability grid and will identify the most vulnerable according to those lists, avoiding the Elders to choose the workers themselves. Regarding follow-up and payment, monitoring tools will be designed inspired by the holes backfilling ones.

Considering that this infrastructure will have to be shared, it is especially important to discuss all questions with all elders. Once workers lists from each community are provided, SI will manage and facilitate the work by providing tools, and materials for road-crossings/bridges. As soon as the drainage design and mapping is validated at community level, SI is expecting to propose the integration of the drainage network to the scope of the WASH committees that will be created in the frame of its global WASH response. The process should be started in parallel of the implementation process to maximize both appropriation and acceptance from the whole camp community, SI will provide the committee with trainings and tools. Specific sensitization messages will be spread through awareness campaigns and households sessions (see activity 2.2.2)

Activity 2.1.1 : Identification of sites for collection of suitable soil - An estimated 16 sites will be selected and prepared (flattening, fencing) in order to allow refugees to collect suitable soil for their bricks, but the number and distribution of those site will have to be discussed and endorsed at community level, as well as the process for collection and management of those site in which the communities should be involved. This discussion process will be handled separately for each tribe. Those sites should be equally distributed over the camp area, and their access should be fair and equitable Their management should be discussed as well with the Elders. SI will pay a specific attention to have the landowner's agreement (private landowner or government of Afghanistan) regarding the use of such spaces for community use, and will take the engagement with the community to give back those areas in the same state as before the installation of the collection points.

Activity 2.1.2 : Identification of supply sites outside the camp - In order to supply the estimated 16 sites within the camp where refugees would collect suitable soil, SI will identify collection sites out of the camp with the support of the community in order to validate the quality of the soil. Elders have also suggested that suitable area could be identified inside the camp, close to the hills and still remote from settlements.

A specific care will be taken to insure the following are taken onto account:

- SI will get the agreement of the landowner following the same process as in the identification of the collection site within the camp
- Even if located outside the camp, SI will insure

taking soil from those sites will not endanger the camp or create additional risks (landslides, additional stagnant water or risks for elders/children)

Activity 2.1.3 : Implementation of the soil delivery process and evaluation of potential IGA exit strategy - SI will identify local truck supplier in order to deliver enough quantity of soil to guaranty new arrivals they could built their own settlement. Trucks will be rented at camp level. As worker would be necessary to load trucks, the same process as for the drainage will be conducted (see in activity 1.2.2) for identification based on vulnerability. During the discussion held in September, it has been agreed with the Elders that refugees would work outside the camp.

The specific objective of this sub-activity is to avoid new arrivals or refugees still living in tents to dig a hole to manufacture their brick by allowing those interested in building their own settlement to get proper and suitable soil. Considering that 3.5% of the refugee built there settlement every month, 700 households might go into that process during the 2 first months of implementation. Along with a broad and global awareness campaign (see activity 2.2.2) and with communication messages spread on occasion of the CFW for hole backfilling (see activity 1.1.2), the quantity of soil for the estimated 700 households (see BoQ in annex for further explanation regarding the calculation) to be pre-disposed would be 24,000 m³ (considering 35m³ per household). This activity will be coordinated with UNHCR's distributions of construction materials (wooden beams, plastic sheet for roofing).

Before the end of this 2 months period and 3 months before the end of the project, SI will launch a market assessment to estimate the feasibility of creating IGA regarding the transportation of soil from outside of the camp (are the refugees willing to pay to get this soil without digging a hole?) in order to define a sustainable strategy that could be run by the community. The Program Coordinator will support Khost-based team in order to define and implement the market assessment.

Activity 2.2.1 : KAP survey regarding water-related diseases: from the initial KAP survey conducted at the beginning of SI's emergency response, SI awareness team will define the baseline regarding knowledge, practices and attitudes regarding Malaria and other water-related disease. That would as well help the team to define basic messages, with a focus on stagnant water and mosquito net use. A final KAP survey will allow to monitor the progress over the project timeframe.

Activity 2.2.2 : Vector control awareness sessions: Following the same methodology as in its previous project regarding hygiene basic practices, SI proposes to organize awareness sessions for newly arrived families and to provide refresh training sessions to the households already targeted, on specific topics identified on occasion of the KAP survey: identifying vector for water-related diseases, use of the mosquito net... All sessions will be held at compound level for women with messages adapted to targeted audience and camp context. This strategy will allow families living together to take part in the session during the same period in order to benefit from a cohesive action. Additional sessions could be held at Mosque and school level on the frame of SI partnership with NRC. Household sessions will be implemented by the HP team funded under ECHO/CHF funding. In terms of awareness, SI will then focus on the

following categories with for each a specific approach and specific messages:

- All households, through Mosque and public sessions: focus on drainage management (No person shall deposit any garbage in the drainages, no person shall obstruct or cause blockage to the drainage systems, every household is responsible for its environment, adjacent street and the drainage gutter) and specific key vector-related messages.
- Women at household level: as they are the key person in terms of use of mosquito nets, they will be reminded on how important it is that everyone could be protected from mosquito especially during nighttime. As they are in charge of the household waste management, they will be sensitized with the same messages as all head of households regarding drainage.
- Children: at school level, with the same basic messages completed by a specific attention of holes' hazards (fall, drowning)
- Brick manufacturer: SI will implement a specific methodology in order to lower the vector-related risks of their professional activity, by conducting FGD on how to adapt: is it possible to have them dig holes on specific area as remote as possible of the camp? Is it possible to have them avoid digging hole or at least flatten them to avoid water to stagnate? Etc...

Activity 3.1.1 : Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

Activity 3.1.2 : MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd.

Activity 3.1.3 : Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design, sign off will be done.

Activity 3.1.4 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.

Activity 3.1.5 : The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E team, where WASH M&E will then do handing over and certification of hand wash facilities and latrines to the beneficiaries/communities. The handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments (M&E team will produce a hand over report when the hand over

							<p>is completed).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.6 : Construction of 70 single latrines near by the EiE classes and rehabilitation of 5 block latrines at governmental schools, and construction of 28 hand washing facilities will be completed. M&E and the WASH team (engineer and staff) will monitor pre-construction stages and progress of material delivery and construction for latrines and hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 : NRC's standardized existing hygiene training materials will be used, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards and additional materials will be printed as needed for the local hygiene promoters to use in training modules and to conduct the same hygiene training to the teachers. Selection of venues, in consultation with Shuras/elders, will be completed by WASH team. Training materials will include training syllabus, printed messages and modules. Lists of trainees and trainers will be completed by local hygiene promoters and the WASH team.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 : Staff trainings on KAP surveys, collecting/analyzing KAP data, and preparing training materials will be completed by the WASH team. Pre and post KAP survey data will be collected by hygiene trainers and the WASH team. All Hygiene Promotion trainings for teachers will be conducted by the hygiene promotion trainers, and the teachers will then provide trainings for the school children.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3 : KAP testing prior to and after trainings for education personnel and EiE school children will be completed by the WASH team.</p>
Khost -> Shamal	1	8	2	229	117	356	<p>Activity 3.1.1 : Standard recruitment process, including Job Announcements, Short Listing, Testing, Interviews, and Hiring for WASH Engineer, Community Mobilizers, and Hygiene Trainers will be take place under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 : MoUs with relevant Provincial authorities will be prepared and signed with DoRR and DoED UNHCR, DoEd.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 : Sensitization to be conducted for refugee Shuras, school Shuras, and teachers regarding the planned project explaining design, modality and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine and hand washing facilities and designation of gender usage. For government schools in the vicinity of the camp, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with headmaster and DoEd technical department, once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design, sign off will be done.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials for latrines and 35 steel water containers – as a necessary component in hand washing facilities - fitted into 23 clusters of EiE classes (depending on geographical locations) and construction of 5 additional hand washing facilities at the governmental schools will be completed by NRC with preference going to local suppliers. PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance and assurance will be completed by the WASH engineer for a total of 28 hand washing facilities.</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 : The DoE will be included in the review committee with NRC WASH team; who will be involved in latrine location identification, training for construction of latrines, hand washing facilities, and toilet blocks. In cooperation with the DoED, DoRR, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups specific locations of foundations for EiE latrines and hand washing facilities will be demarcated by the WASH team. With the help of Shuras/group representatives the recruitment of skilled and unskilled laborers from refugees will take place. Training progress will be monitored by M&E</p>

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Activity 3.2.5 : M&E team and WASH engineer will monitor hygiene promotion trainings and record keeping.

Activity 3.2.6 : Handing over and certification of Hygiene Promotion training to the beneficiaries/communities is completed. WASH facilities handed over to the beneficiaries/communities will be completed. All hand over will be coordinated with elders and line departments.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
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
Signed Project documents	Template memo for cash grant internal controls.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 01 - Bill of quantities.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 02 - Workplan.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 03 - Report first discussion with elders.pdf

Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 04.1 - Specific Needs Assessment Report.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 04.2 - Template second discussion with elders.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 04.3 - Rapid livelihood assessment - Households savings.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 04.4 - Rapid livelihood assessment - Households incomes.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 04.5 - Rapid livelihood assessment - Households expenses and access to markets.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SI and NRC - Annex 05 - Beneficiaries breakdown.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	NRC - Annex 06 - Khost WASH Assessment Report August 2014.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	NRC - Annex 07 - Needs Assessment Gulan Camp (Summary Report) June 2015.xlsx
Budget Documents	SI - Annex 09 - National staff Bill of Quantities.xlsx
Budget Documents	NRC - Annex 08 - NRC Detailed budget revised + BOQs.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	SI - Annex 01 bis - Bill of Quantities.xlsx