

<b>Requesting Organization :</b>	Action Contre la Faim			
<b>Allocation Type :</b>	2015 3rd Reserve Allocation - Specialized Winterization			
<b>Primary Cluster</b>	<b>Sub Cluster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>		
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		100.00		
		<b>100</b>		
<b>Project Title :</b>	Special targeted emergency assistance for shock affected and extremely vulnerable households in Chaghcharan District, Ghor province			
<b>Allocation Type Category :</b>				
<b>OPS Details</b>				
<b>Project Code :</b>		<b>Fund Project Code :</b>	AFG-15/3481/AFG-15/3481/RA3//ESNFI/INGO/477	
<b>Cluster :</b>		<b>Project Budget in US\$ :</b>	193,419.06	
<b>Planned project duration :</b>	4 months	<b>Priority:</b>		
<b>Planned Start Date :</b>	17/12/2015	<b>Planned End Date :</b>	16/04/2016	
<b>Actual Start Date:</b>	17/12/2015	<b>Actual End Date:</b>	16/04/2016	
<b>Project Summary :</b>	<p>The proposed intervention seeks to provide relief winterization assistance to vulnerable households of Chaghcharan affected by a shock in the last 12 months, whether natural disaster, or conflict. Having lost their assets, and often their source of livelihoods (agricultural lands abandoned during displacement or destroyed by floods), these families heavily rely on external support to provide for their essential needs, including food, non-food items, and health care. Yet, due to low presence of humanitarian actors in Ghor province, and stretched coping capacities of host communities to support them, they have received so far no to little assistance, and are in dire need of assistance to cope with harsh winter.</p> <p>Targeting shock affected families with children under the age of 2, the project is expected to directly contribute to the Strategic Priority #1 of the Humanitarian Response Plan "to reduce excess morbidity and mortality". In combining in kind/cash assistance with sensitization around prevention of Acute Respiratory Infections, ACF hopes to contribute to efforts to tackling child morbidity and mortality at a time of the year where it normally peaks (pneumonia is the primary cause of child morbidity and mortality in Afghanistan, and peaks during winter), and in a province which records some of the lowest temperatures during winter (regularly below -10 due to high altitude).</p> <p>The project also intends to contribute to some extent to Strategic Priority #3 "Timely Response to Affected Population", and respond to "Unmet Emergency Needs"(V3), with timeliness here intended not as after the shock, but before winter which for these households can form yet another shock and be directly associated with risks of excess child morbidity and mortality if no assistance is provided (to maintain sufficient food intake, and provide decent living conditions to sustain child health condition at a time of the year where they are particularly vulnerable to illness).</p> <p>To this end, ACF will be undertaking unconditional cash distribution for 500 extremely vulnerable households in Chaghcharan city, amongst which a large share of conflict IDPs who have been screened by ACF from October 2014 (as part of its ERM project). In line with the NFI Cluster recommendations, ACF will be distributing 180 USD per family, to cover their winter needs (food, fuel and clothes) for a period of 3 months (the NFI cluster recommends distributing 60 USD per month). The distribution will be done in 2 instalments, to follow the modality selected by UNHCR for 300 households it will be assisting in Chaghcharan city: 100 USD assistance, given as one instalment, which ACF will top up by 80 USD on private funds, given in a second instalment (to remain consistent, ACF will give its 500 beneficiaries 180 USD in 2 instalments).</p> <p>In Alla Yar, owing to limited market access, and high risks associated with unconditional cash distribution (area contested between 3 local commanders), ACF will be distributing NFI kits (3 blankets and clothes for U1 and U5) to families with children under 2, at high risk (and often already affected by) of Acute Respiratory Infections. NFI kits will be procured locally, from Chaghcharan city (more than 4 hours distance to the area of distribution). For all distributions done, ACF will be undertaking a Post Distribution Monitoring, one month after the distribution, to assess the use of cash/in-kind by beneficiary families, and their satisfaction towards the amount/quantities received, timeliness and organization of the distribution.</p> <p>ACF possesses pre-financing capacity and is in capacity to start activities prior to receiving the funds from CHF.</p>			
<b>Direct beneficiaries :</b>				
<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>

2,520	2,520	643	617	6,300
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**Other Beneficiaries :**

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,400	1,400	357	343	3,500
Host Communities	1,120	1,120	286	274	2,800

**Indirect Beneficiaries :**

No indirect beneficiaries for the proposed intervention.

**Catchment Population:**

Owing to the targeting the project (extremely vulnerable households only), and nature of the assistance provided (in cash or in-kind to cover household needs during winter only), it is not expected that the catchment population of the project, i.e. the population of Chaghcharan city and of Alla Yar area, will benefit from the proposed intervention, beyond (i) potential sharing of the assistance by recipients with relatives, and (ii) support to local suppliers from whom ACF will procure the NFIs.

**Link with allocation strategy :**

The proposed intervention aligns with the national Strategic Priority #1 of the National Strategic Response Plan for 2015 (OCHA) "excess morbidity and mortality reduced", and intends to contribute to reducing the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections/Pneumonia amongst children under 2 in households of Ghor affected by a shock in 2014/2015 and whose needs for winterization assistance have remained unmet. To some extent, the proposed strategy will also contribute to Strategic Priority #3 "timely response to affected population", defining timely not as after-shock, but before the winter season, which form, for these families, a significant burden on already scarce financial resources and can force them to revert to negative or destructive coping strategies.

**Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :**

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount
ACF	24,000.00
	<b>24,000.00</b>

**Organization focal point :**

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Brian HANSEN	Country Director	hom@af.missions-acf.org	0799566128
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**BACKGROUND**

**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

Located in the Central Highlands, the province of Ghor displays unfavorable geological conditions (mountainous landscape/sandy or rocky soil), high exposure to natural disasters (flash floods or drought), high levels of insecurity and conflict-induced displacements (over 10,000 conflict induced IDPs present in Chaghcharan district– OCHA 2015), and low presence of humanitarian actors (concentrated in government-controlled districts of the province). The combination of all these risk factors reflects in high levels of vulnerability and acute humanitarian needs: Ghor ranks first priority in terms of food insecurity nationwide with close to 300,000 individuals estimated to be in urgent need of assistance (Seasonal Food Security Assessment – FSAC, June 2015). In the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview prepared by OCHA, Ghor ranks as “very high priority” for under-5 mortality.

The highly volatile nature of the security context in Ghor has indeed been associated for many years with limited government investment, and low presence of humanitarian actors. The long-standing nature of conflict in Ghor has left many districts and populations out of reach of government and non-government actors for decades. Despite compelling evidence of acute humanitarian needs, Ghor has received too scarce attention and support from emergency donors and partners. Because of the silent nature of this emergency, that does not follow the usual pattern of government/opposition clashes and large scale displacements (although the province was estimated to host 23,461 IDPs as of October 2015, ranking it the 12th priority province in terms of IDP population - UNHCR) ; assistance has remained insufficient, while needs remain critical.

Owing to its location and geology, Ghor is one of the provinces in Afghanistan which experiences some of the harshest winter episodes. Living at an altitude ranging from 1,300 to above 3,000 meters (DACAAR, Afghanistan Elevation Map), the population of Ghor is structurally vulnerable to seasonal diseases such as Acute Respiratory Infections. While host communities have developed over time coping mechanisms, the caseload of conflict and natural disaster affected families finds itself in a particularly dire situation as winter starts, with limited financial resources and social capital to access the basic package of items necessary to go through winter and minimize the risk of child illness. Between October 2014 and 2015, a total of 1,665 households were displaced by conflict, and over 1,200 families were affected by flash floods.

Having lost part to all of their assets and/or sources of livelihoods, and received no or limited assistance after the shock (only conflict IDPs were assisted by ACF with the equivalent of one month coverage of food needs + NFIs as part of its ERM project); these households are in acute need of winterization assistance to access minimum decent living conditions and prevent the occurrence of ARI amongst U2s.

## **2. Needs assessment**

Chaghcharan city, Chaghcharan district:

Owing to good security, the city of Chaghcharan has become in the last decade the main area of destination of conflict induced IDPs in Ghor. Between October 2014 and 2015 alone, a total of 1,665 IDP Hhs have reached the capital, adding to the caseload of economic displaced families, and former conflict IDPs who have since then settled in town. Settled on the upper side of Chaghcharan city, these families live in rented houses in usually poor conditions. For the vast majority farmers having lost their livelihoods during displacement, and relying on few days of daily work per month to make a living; these families are heavily dependent on external assistance to cope with their difficult conditions. Having witnessed a steady increase in the number of IDPs reaching their home town, inhabitants of Chaghcharan are only marginally supporting these families, with whom they often find themselves in competition over limited employment opportunities. External assistance by humanitarian actors has remained equally scarce, most of the time limited to the one provided by ACF as part of its ERM project (equivalent of 12,000 AFN provided in kind and/or in cash for conflict IDPs only, not economic IDPs). As winter approaches, and economic opportunities reduce (no more daily work), these households will have to put into competition essential needs such as food, fuel, winter clothes, and health expenses. An assessment (still ongoing) conducted by ACF on so far 397 conflict IDP families in Chaghcharan has found that as many as 83% buy food on credit, 69% have started reducing the number of meals per day, and 16% have sent a member of the family begging for food or money in the last 7 days before the survey. In screened household priority needs Food comes first (30% of responses), with Fuel (30%), followed by Cash (24%) and Winter Clothes (14%).

Alla Yar area, Chaghcharan district:

In May 2015, flash floods hit the area of Alla Yar, affecting approximately 1,200 Hhs. In the course of the disaster, most families (ACF rapid assessment, June 2015) reported damages on their agricultural lands, which led to significant harvest losses. For security reasons, and in line with the “do no harm” principle, ACF could not assist these families under its ERM project, and they since the disaster received no external support. In October 2015, ACF decided to undertake a Rapid Nutrition Assessment to capture the impact of floods on the nutritional status of the population, assuming most farmers had lost their harvest. The RNA found alarming rates of Acute Malnutrition (14.3% of GAM and 3.7% of SAM based on weight for height), as well as high child morbidity (42.2% incidence of ARI, 58.8% diarrhea). Indicative of very high vulnerability, these results call for immediate life-saving assistance, which ACF intends to provide under ECHO fund (see below under “Complementarity”).

As we enter the winter season, cases of ARI are expected to rise, contributing to a vicious infection-malnutrition cycle which should maintain the rates of malnutrition and child morbidity at high levels, if not higher than identified in October. As a contribution to preventing child illnesses; ACF intends to provide winter assistance to all households of the area with a child U2. The selection of U2s as selection criteria builds on the extensive literature available which shows that child vulnerability to diseases peaks in the first two years of life. The winter assistance provided intends to contribute to reducing the incidence of ARI, and as such to improving the nutritional and health condition of U2.

For these conflict IDPs and families affected by floods, the imperative of coping with winter comes into competition with vital and immediate needs, starting with food. To prevent them from resorting to negative/destructive coping mechanisms at the expense of their children's health, ACF proposes to provide winterization assistance.

## **3. Description Of Beneficiaries**

Extremely vulnerable households including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Chagcharan city: The primary target of this intervention are extremely vulnerable households living in Chagcharan city, a large share of which are IDPs displaced in the last one year (and recorded by ACF as part of its Emergency Response Mechanism project, which it implements in Ghor province). The criteria for selecting these households were retained as the following: (i) status (displaced/host), (ii) size and composition of the family (large families with children under 2 prioritized), (iii) sources of income (reliance on daily work used as proxy indicator for poverty), and (iv) NFI asset holding (number of blankets in the household). In selecting these, ACF will coordinate with UNHCR to avoid overlapping, and remove from its list the name of family heads already selected by UNHCR (who will be asked to share the list).

Flood affected households displaying alarming high rates of child morbidity in Alla Yar area: Households with children under the age of two will be the primary target of the proposed intervention. This targeting builds on extensive literature available which shows that child vulnerability to diseases peaks in the first two years of life, hence actions aimed at preventing child morbidity are most effective when targeting children under 2. Based on this criteria, a total of 400 households have been identified, based on the demographic data collected during ACF Rapid Nutrition Assessment conducted in October 2015.

On the disaggregation of beneficiaries: It is indeed very likely that the intervention will reach out to more women than men, as the composition of the households (as part of which is assessed the gender of the household head) stands as one of the criteria for selection of beneficiaries. ACF has also collected lists of female headed households from the Department of Women Affairs in Chaghcharan, which are currently being screened by ACF team, and which are expected to benefit from the proposed intervention. At this stage however, because the assessment for selection of beneficiaries is still ongoing, it is not possible to define the share of beneficiaries which will be female, although we do expect to indeed reach a higher number. The number has hence been established based on CSO data, and will be updated with actual beneficiary at final report stage.

#### **4. Grant Request Justification**

The proposed intervention seeks to provide life-saving assistance for vulnerable households affected by a shock late 2014 or in the course of 2015, and who have received since then no or insufficient assistance (one month coverage of needs for conflict IDPs). These households were identified as ill prepared to face winter and very likely to resort to negative or destructive coping strategies which could eventually affect the health condition of their children under 2, at a time of the year where child morbidity and mortality can reach very high levels (pneumonia is the first cause of child death in Afghanistan, and peaks during winter season). The prioritization of Ghor province for winterization assistance builds on the localization and geology of the area (high altitude associated with harsh winter episodes), its exposure to conflict and natural disaster (1,665 households displaced and 1,200 affected by floods in 2015), and the gap in humanitarian response (only UNHCR is planning to assist 300 vulnerable households for winterization for the entire province).

In recognition of the severity of the situation, ACF has already committed some internal funds to provide winterization assistance to 300 households in Chaghcharan (the 300 households assisted by UNHCR but who will receive only 100 USD – ACF will top up to reach 180 USD for 3 months to align with the NFI Cluster recommendation). This small contribution will come as a complement to the proposed intervention to ensure maximum coverage of people identified as in need. ACF has started 2 weeks ago a door to door assessment on 1,200 Households in Chaghcharan city pre-identified as vulnerable by different stakeholders – including DoRR, ANDMA, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and Ministry of Women Affairs, which will be selected for the proposed intervention based on ACF defined criteria (household size and composition (children under 5), source of income, Coping Strategy Index, and NFI index).

Over the past decade, ACF has been implementing numerous emergency response projects in Ghor province, a significant number of which through cash-based intervention. In 2013/2014 notably, ACF successfully implemented a UNICEF project which entailed distributing unconditional cash to above 1,600 households in Chaghcharan district. Over the years, ACF modus operandi of transparency on the selection criteria and process, sub-contracting of the cash distribution to Hawala (as opposed to ACF staff), confidentiality around distributions and last minute information of beneficiaries, has proven successful in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable in accordance to the principle of “Do no harm”. In implementing these projects, ACF staff never witnessed/beneficiaries never reported any security threat or protection issues associated with the distribution. Building on this positive experience, and extended knowledge of the context (ACF has been present in Ghor for over 13 years), ACF is confident it can successfully implement the proposed project.

#### **5. Complementarity**

Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM): The proposed intervention will complement the ERM project (funded by ECHO), which provides immediate cash and/or in-kind assistance to families affected by conflict or natural disasters. As part of this project, ACF has been assisting from October 2014 to October 2015 1,665 households with cash, to cover the food needs of an average family of 7 persons for a duration of one month, and restock their NFIs, usually lost during the displacement or left behind. As per the ERM rationale, these affected households are only entitled to one month assistance, after which, if high levels of vulnerability remain (especially when families remain displaced for long periods without any livelihood opportunity), other donors/organizations are supposed to provide the necessary assistance to allow these families graduate from negative or destructive coping strategies. In the context of Ghor, and more specifically Chaghcharan which attracts the largest share of the province's IDPs, these families have never received any assistance beyond the first month covered by ACF with the ERM project. The present intervention proposes to complement the ERM project and provide winterization assistance for households which have remained, months after displacements, at high levels of vulnerability, with potential negative consequence for health conditions of their under-fives.

Emergency Response in Alla Yar: ACF is in the process of securing funds from ECHO to implement a 6 months emergency Health, Nutrition and WASH project in Alla Yar, in response to critical rates of under-nutrition and child morbidity. The proposed project, to be started mid-December 2015, entails the deployment of one mobile health team to Alla Yar area, and provision of nutrition (Outpatient Therapeutic Program) and child illness treatment services to children under five. In parallel, ACF team will be working towards improving access to safe water, through distribution of chlorine (aquatabs) as first stop-gap measure in villages with no access to protected water sources, and distribution of Bio Sand Filter and/or rehabilitation of existing water points where repairable. The proposed intervention is expected to complement the project submitted to ECHO by providing flood-affected households the means to meet their winter needs (hence to use their minimal resources to procure food instead and prevent them from resorting to negative or destructive coping strategies which could further affect the health and nutrition conditions of their children) and as such contribute to preventing or reducing the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infections amongst under-fives.

### **LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **Overall project objective**

To contribute to reducing child morbidity and mortality associated with high incidence of acute respiratory infections during winter amongst shock affected (natural disaster and conflict) and extremely vulnerable households in Ghor province

## EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 2. Ensure natural disaster displaced persons have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFI's	SRP Priority 3. Timely response to affected populations	45
Objective 3. Ensure conflict displaced persons have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFI's	SRP Priority 3. Timely response to affected populations	55

### Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives :

#### Outcome 1

Shock affected households receive 3 months winterization assistance

#### Output 1.1

##### Description

900 shock affected and extremely vulnerable households receive the equivalent of 180USD as winterization assistance

##### Assumptions & Risks

Security does not deteriorate and allows access to beneficiaries  
 Government authorities support the project while respecting ACF charter  
 No natural disaster or disease outbreak during project implementation  
 Targeted communities actively participate and contribute to the project  
 UNHCR cooperates with ACF for providing the assistance

##### Activities

#### Activity 1.1.1

Selection and registration of beneficiaries  
 Having identified the need for winterization assistance/gap in response some months back, ACF has already started the process of screening households and selecting the most vulnerable, eligible for this assistance. The process started with the collection of list of vulnerable households from different line ministries, including DoRR (for IDPs – although ACF possesses its internal lists as part of the ERM project), ANDMA (for natural disaster affected population, although again ACF has carried its own assessment in Alla Yar area), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (for street children and child-headed households), and Ministry of Women Affairs (for widows and other female headed households). A list of 1,200 families was collected, which ACF team started to cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire.

The assessment is now coming to an end, based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households, considering the following criteria: size and composition of the household (head of household and presence of children under 2), source of income (irregular income based on daily work opportunities), coping strategy index, and possession of NFIs. These criteria will be transparently presented and discussed with the different ministries who have provided the lists, as well as community leaders, with the support of ACF Food Security Coordinator who will be coming to the field to facilitate the process of finalizing the lists. In Alla Yar, considering the level of vulnerability versus financial capacity of ACF, only households with children under 2 will be eligible to NFI assistance (only – no cash distribution due to limited resources of the project and high security risks associated with distribution of cash to selected households in the area of Alla Yar where commanders fight over control of the territory).

Upon registration, beneficiaries will receive beneficiary cards which they will have to present during the distribution to receive the cash.

#### Activity 1.1.2

#### Distribution of unconditional cash

In many disasters, although physical markets may be destroyed, some market systems continue to function. Cash has been proven to be an effective tool to deliver aid in a way that empowers vulnerable people to meet their needs with more flexibility, dignity and choice. In addition, cash transfer programming supports local markets and stimulate trade. ACF has advocated for the use of cash transfers as an emergency response and have been appropriate and successful due to its suitability in terms of community acceptance, market access and capacities, and availability of various transfer mechanisms. Results showed the expected benefits addressed the needs of the people with few, but manageable challenges in implementation.

ACF has been conducting market surveillance in Chaghcharan with regards to supply and price conditions. Chaghcharan, being the province capital, hosts a major market that continues to function even during winter. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance. ACF has aligned the amount to the NFI cluster recommendations of distributing 60 USD per month, in monthly instalments (i.e. 180 USD per household for a total of 3 months covered). To align with the modality of distribution decided by UNHCR for its 300 Households in Chaghcharan (100 USD in one instalment), ACF will distribute the total amount in 2 instalments, the first one equivalent to 100 USD, and second one to 80 USD. A total of 500 vulnerable households of Chaghcharan city will benefit from this UCT activity.

Delivery of cash to the beneficiaries will be through the existing Hawala system (with presence of ACF staffs), an informal remittance system, prevalent and effective in the country and in Ghor. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008 and recently in Ghor at a service fee of 5%. A distribution plan will be developed to include the scheduling, cash distribution points taking careful consideration on security, mitigate risks, and not to disrupt market prices. ACF will be conducting weekly price monitoring on the market of Chaghcharan, to monitor the impact of the intervention and potential inflation of prices of above mentioned items as a result of this intervention.

As part of the needs assessment, ACF has been conducting a rapid market assessment, which has confirmed the availability of essential winterization items including food, fuel, blankets, and winter clothes. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices, ACF has opted for cash distribution in Chaghcharan city, to support local market. In Alla Yar, there are two small-size markets which are offering a very low diversity of items, and for which the supply chain was assessed as irregular (high potential of disruption due to insecurity). The distribution of cash in Alla Yar was also assessed as a security risk, for the zone is currently under the dispute of 3 local commanders, which overlaps with a conflict between AOGs and the government. To avoid putting beneficiaries at risk, it was decided that Alla Yar beneficiaries would be assisted in-kind, with a kit composed of 3 blankets, 1 set of winter clothes for children under 2, and 1 set of clothes for children under 5.

#### Activity 1.1.3

##### Distribution of NFI

In the area of Alla Yar, access to markets is difficult, especially during winter time. To account for this, ACF will distribute in this area a package of in-kind NFIs, composed of 3 blankets, 1 set of warm clothes for children U5 – to cover the U2s, and 1 set of warm clothes for children under 1. A total of 400 households (total number of households with children under 2 identified during the Rapid Nutrition Assessment conducted in October 2015) will receive NFI as one-shot distribution at the beginning of the project.

The composition of the kit was defined based on needs, and project objective: the content of the NFI kit was tailored to the purpose of the project, which is to provide winterization assistance to vulnerable households. Targeted households already possess the necessary NFIs for water collection/storage and cooking kits as they (i) have not been displaced nor have lost these assets during recent floods (applicable to extremely vulnerable households in Chaghcharan city and Alla Yar flood-affected households), (ii) have already been assisted with these NFIs after displacement as part of the ERM project ran by ACF (for the IDPs targeted in Chaghcharan city). Also, the content was tailored to the specific needs of households during winter (i.e. blanket and winter clothes).

NFIs will be procured locally, from Chaghcharan market, where ACF team has already collected quotations of prices. As the targeted number of beneficiaries has already been established, ACF will be launching the procurement in parallel to the registration of households, to ensure timely distribution

#### Activity 1.1.4

##### Sensitization about prevention of Acute Respiratory Infection

In line with the overall objective of the project, i.e. to contribute to reducing the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection, ACF team of 2 promoters will be undertaking ad-hoc house to house visit to sensitize/educate targeted households on preventive measures. Considering the limited timeframe and financial/human resources of the project, ACF team of promoters will be undertaking this sensitization at key steps of the implementation, including (i) registration of beneficiaries, (ii) distribution, and (iii) post-distribution monitoring. Only for those households whose children were identified with key vulnerabilities, or already suffering from ARI, will be targeted for house to house sensitization.

There is extensive literature available on the deadly effect of home fires (from cooking or heating devices) on child health: The Global Burden of Disease study 2010 ranked Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) as the leading cause of death in South Asia. In Afghanistan, the risk associated with traditional cooking and heating stoves is particularly high, and contribute significantly to the caseload of children sick or dying from pneumonia every year (first cause of child morbidity and mortality).

During and after distribution of cash, ACF team will be working towards advising households on a use that could contribute to the project objective, and particularly on taking actions which can (i) increase the thermal insulation of the house, and (ii) decrease the smoke in the house. Such sensitization will seek to leverage the impact of the program on child morbidity and mortality, although ACF acknowledge that the modality of the distribution (unconditional cash) will leave the entire freedom to the household head to procure what he/she believes is priority need for the family. Without making the cash condition, such an approach should help maximizing the use of cash for winterization items, which in return is expected to contribute to improving children's health condition.

#### Activity 1.1.5

##### Post Distribution Monitoring

1 month after the distribution of items, ACF AME team will carry a Post Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the type of items received, (ii) the quantity of items/cash received, (iii) the timeliness of the distribution, and (iv) the organization of the distribution. The PDM will also assess how beneficiaries did use the cash and items received. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the items can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable households), effectiveness of the intervention in responding to priority needs of targeted families (same comment), and support a short lesson learnt document to serve for future implementation of similar project.

For PDM, ACF usually aims for at minimum 20% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PDMs to be conducted. For a targeted population of 900 households, a sample of 20% (i.e. 180 households) will give a margin of error of 6.11%, for a confidence level of 95%, which ACF deems acceptable.

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of vulnerable affected families receiving cash assistance or vouchers					900
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution Lists Post Distribution Monitoring							
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving NFIs assistance					100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Distribution Lists Post Distribution Monitoring							
The denominator used here is 400, as the targeted number of households supposed to receive NFI assistance. The percentage for this indicator is hence to reach 100% of the target							
Indicator 1.1.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					100
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Post distribution monitoring							
Based on experience, ACF reckon that households retain the freedom to use the money received for the purpose they intend, and not necessarily the one intended by the program (e.g. debt reimbursement, education). Based on the preliminary results of the assessment ongoing, where interviewed households rank food and fuel as their primary needs, ACF expects that 100% of targeted households will use at least a share (not necessarily all) of the cash received to meet their ES and NFI needs.							
Indicator 1.1.4	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families satisfied with the cash, emergency shelter and/or NFIs assistance received					70
<b>Means of Verification</b> : Post Distribution Monitoring							
Based on prior experience in cash and in-kind distribution, ACF acknowledge there is a high probability that at least a share of beneficiaries be unsatisfied with the amount or quantities received, considering their fall short of their needs or expectations. Out of the 900 households targeted, used here as the denominator, ACF estimates that about 30% might not express satisfaction with the cash or kits received.							
Indicator 1.1.5	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Post Distribution Monitoring is conducted within a month on a representative sample of beneficiaries					3
<b>Means of Verification</b> : PDM Report							
While it is recommended that PDM be conducted within a month after distribution, there is a risk that in Alla Yar, due to security reasons, the PDM be postponed, although ACF will strive to undertake it within this timeframe. The target is 3 PDM, i.e.1 for each of the 2 cash instalments to be distributed to 500 beneficiaries in Chaghcharan city, and 1 for the beneficiaries of NFI distribution in Alla Yar (distributed as one package).							
<b>Additional Targets</b> :							
<b>M &amp; R</b>							
<b><u>Monitoring &amp; Reporting plan</u></b>							

ACF M&E strategy revolves around the design, proofing and use of (i) standard and (ii) context-specific monitoring and evaluation tools. The M&E system involves both program staff and external staff (M&E department) to (i) ensure quality of monitoring tools and data collected through the involvement of M&E experts and Technical Coordinators; (ii) minimize the risk of bias, and ensure reliability of data collected in the field. In all projects, ACF monitors both output and outcome indicators (refer to performance plan) to assess the quality of implementation as well as the overall impact for target communities. To foster impartiality, ACF encourages triangulation of information between different sources (ACF and non-ACF) - depending on the availability of quality external data.

The overall responsibility for project monitoring lies with the Program Manager and teams in the field, especially supervisors, who will be in charge of data collection. The monitoring system in ACF entails different levels of review/control/validation, from the field (by the Field Coordinator) to the capital (by the Technical Food Security Coordinator). Program staffs based in the field are responsible for primary data collection, under the supervision of the Program Manager- using monitoring tools (checklists, questionnaires) defined by the PM with the support of the Technical Coordination team in Kabul.

The Monitoring and Evaluation team, based in Kabul, provides overall support for the design of monitoring strategy and tools, review of existing methodologies/selection of most appropriate, and training of program staff on M&E. While program team is involved in day-to-day, output-oriented monitoring, the M&E team will rather be involved in ad-hoc, outcome-focused monitoring. In particular, the M&E team will seek to assess relevance and impact of the intervention, capture beneficiary satisfaction, and facilitate the conduction of external evaluation – including dissemination of lessons-learned to the team.

ACF Coordination team in Kabul is also actively involved in program monitoring, conducting regular field visits aimed at tracking actual progress against reported, and monitoring the quality of work provided. Where expatriates are not granted field access, national Technical Coordinators are deployed to bring an external perspective on achievements, and check the quality of work completed at critical times of the project (in this case ACF national Food Security and Livelihoods Coordinator). The FSL coordinator will conduct at least 2 monitoring visits during the project lifespan, at crucial implementation steps including (i) selection/registration of beneficiaries, and (ii) distribution of items.

ACF also reports externally on project achievements and challenges, in this case to DoRR as responsible body for coordinating response to conflict IDPs, and ANDMA for natural disaster affected populations. At provincial level, ACF shares quarterly reports with the aforementioned authorities and the Department of Economy on project progress and achievements versus targets.

To allow OCHA perform its “Call Monitoring”, ACF will be sharing, within the first weeks of the project, the final list of beneficiaries of the project, as well as contact details for other project stakeholders, including ACF staffs, community leaders, and representatives of line ministries in Ghor province.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Selection and registration of beneficiaries</p> <p>Having identified the need for winterization assistance/gap in response some months back, ACF has already started the process of screening households and selecting the most vulnerable, eligible for this assistance. The process started with the collection of list of vulnerable households from different line ministries, including DoRR (for IDPs – although ACF possesses its internal lists as part of the ERM project), ANDMA (for natural disaster affected population, although again ACF has carried its own assessment in Alla Yar area), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (for street children and child-headed households), and Ministry of Women Affairs (for widows and other female headed households). A list of 1,200 families was collected, which ACF team started to cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire.</p> <p>The assessment is now coming to an end, based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households, considering the following criteria: size and composition of the household (head of household and presence of children under 2), source of income (irregular income based on daily work opportunities), coping strategy index, and possession of NFIs. These criteria will be transparently presented and discussed with the different ministries who have provided the lists, as well as community leaders, with the support of ACF Food Security Coordinator who will be coming to the field to facilitate the process of finalizing the lists. In Alla Yar, considering the level of vulnerability versus financial capacity of ACF, only households with children under 2 will be eligible to NFI assistance (only – no cash distribution due to limited resources of the project and high security risks associated with distribution of cash to selected households in the area of Alla Yar where commanders fight over control of the territory). Upon registration, beneficiaries will receive beneficiary cards which they will have to present during the distribution to receive the cash.</p>	2015												X
	2016	X											



<p>Activity 1.1.4: Sensitization about prevention of Acute Respiratory Infection In line with the overall objective of the project, i.e. to contribute to reducing the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection, ACF team of 2 promoters will be undertaking ad-hoc house to house visit to sensitize/educate targeted households on preventive measures. Considering the limited timeframe and financial/human resources of the project, ACF team of promoters will be undertaking this sensitization at key steps of the implementation, including (i) registration of beneficiaries, (ii) distribution, and (iii) post-distribution monitoring. Only for those households whose children were identified with key vulnerabilities, or already suffering from ARI, will be targeted for house to house sensitization.</p> <p>There is extensive literature available on the deadly effect of home fires (from cooking or heating devices) on child health: The Global Burden of Disease study 2010 ranked Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) as the leading cause of death in South Asia. In Afghanistan, the risk associated with traditional cooking and heating stoves is particularly high, and contribute significantly to the caseload of children sick or dying from pneumonia every year (first cause of child morbidity and mortality).</p> <p>During and after distribution of cash, ACF team will be working towards advising households on a use that could contribute to the project objective, and particularly on taking actions which can (i) increase the thermal insulation of the house, and (ii) decrease the smoke in the house. Such sensitization will seek to leverage the impact of the program on child morbidity and mortality, although ACF acknowledge tha the modality of the distribution (unconditional cash) will leave the entire freedom to the household head to procure what he/she believes is priority need for the family. Without making the cash condition, such an approach should help maximizing the use of cash for winterization items, which in return is expected to contribute to improving children's health condition.</p>	2015																		
	2016	X	X	X															
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Post Distribution Monitoring 1 month after the distribution of items, ACF AME team will carry a Post Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the type of items received, (ii) the quantity of items/cash received, (iii) the timeliness of the distribution, and (iv) the organization of the distribution. The PDM will also assess how beneficiaries did use the cash and items received. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the items can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable households), effectiveness of the intervention in responding to priority needs of targeted families (same comment), and support a short lesson learnt document to serve for future implementation of similar project.</p> <p>For PDM, ACF usually aims for at minimum 20% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PDMs to be conducted. For a targeted population of 900 households, a sample of 20% (i.e. 180 households) will give a margin of error of 6.11%, for a confidence level of 95%, which ACF deems acceptable.</p>	2015																		
	2016		X	X															
<b>OTHER INFO</b>																			
<b><u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u></b>																			

**Leadership and Governance:** ACF Leadership and governance is geared towards enhancing accountability, internally (to its staff members) and externally (to beneficiary communities and project stakeholders). Internally, ACF possesses regulations and policies which every staff comply with, including a code of conduct which is contractually binding and states ACF values/principles, defines expected staff behavior and rules of conduct, strictly prohibits sexual exploitation abuse and provides a frame to ensure child protection. As part of its security plans and access strategy, ACF has carefully assessed the risk of transferring security threat to national staffs, and put in place mitigation measures (including recruitment of local staffs only, establishment of liaison officer to support active acceptance, etc.).

**Transparency:** Inscribed in ACF charter, transparency is a guiding principle of ACF action in Afghanistan, which is enforced internally in its human resources policy (transparency on the recruitment process), and externally at every crucial step of project implementation including (i) selection of beneficiaries (sharing of selection criteria with project stakeholders, community leaders and members), (ii) selection and contracting of suppliers (ACF Afghanistan possesses an internal audit department which monitors the adherence of the supply process to ACF internal policies), (iii) identification of needs/implementation of needs assessments. ACF makes information accessible to all stakeholders (including local authorities, to which ACF shares quarterly reports at provincial level, and bi-yearly reports at central level), in local language, and in a timely manner.

**Feedback and Complaint:** ACF is in the process of finalizing an internal Feedback and Complaint Mechanism, which will be rolled out as pilot under the proposed project, and full-scale as of the first semester of 2016. Under the leadership of the Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation team, which reports to the Country Management team, this mechanism brings together a set of methods to collect, handle, and report on stakeholder's feedbacks and complaints (e.g. tool box, hotline, email, temporary complaint desks, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, etc...). Inspired from WFP mechanism successfully rolled out in Afghanistan, ACF FCM will be implemented in phases in the different provinces where it is operational, in a bid to enhance accountability towards beneficiaries, and improve relevance, quality and outcome of the projects implemented.

**Participation:** ACF implements its project following a participative approach, which allows targeted communities to influence/contribute to the definition of the program, identification of beneficiaries (although with a strong verification process by ACF), and monitoring of the project (through regular community meetings as well as the to-be-established Feedback and Complaint Mechanism).

**Design, Monitoring and Evaluation:** All projects are designed and implemented in adherence to the principle of "Do no harm": in the province of Ghor, ACF had on several occasions, as part of its ERM project, to cancel some distributions after assessing that they could cause more harm than good to beneficiaries in a context of highly fluctuating and conflicting local power dynamics. The risks of providing assistance to IDPs only for instance in Chaghcharan city has been carefully assessed, reason why it was eventually decided to also cover the most vulnerable households of host communities, to prevent any resentment/marginalization/discrimination against IDPs living in town.

#### **Implementation Plan**

The project will be implemented directly by ACF teams, deployed from Chaghcharan base under the supervision of a national Program Manager and expatriate Field Coordinator permanently based in the field. Project implementation will be technically supported and monitored by ACF (national) Food Security and Livelihoods coordinator, who will conduct regular field visits. ACF Field Coordinator will conduct regular monitoring visits to project sites in Chaghcharan city, monitor distributions, and hold meetings with beneficiaries to capture impact and satisfaction. In Alla Yar, the expatriate field coordinator might only be allowed to ad hoc field visits should windows of opportunity arise in terms of security.

The mission newly established Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation team will also be mobilized for monitoring at crucial implementation steps of the project, including (i) registration of beneficiaries (spot-check/verification of lists + temporary complaint desk), (ii) distribution of in-kind and in-cash assistance (presence during distribution + establishment of help desk), and (iii) Post Distribution Monitoring (undertaken by AME team). Where phone network is available, ACF will also communicate to beneficiaries (on the registration card) a phone number which they can use to provide feedback or report a complaint (which will be managed by the AME department, who reports to the Country Management Team).

The implementation plan for this specific project will start with the selection and registration of beneficiaries, a process which ACF has already initiated using its own resources to ensure timeliness of the assistance provided. In parallel, ACF will launch the procurement of NFIs for the targeted 400 households in Alla Yar area: the procurement will be done locally, from Chaghcharan market, according to ACF procedures (quotations have already been collected from suppliers). For unconditional cash distribution, ACF will be using the services of the local Hawala, which it regularly uses for its ERM project and with whom it has a framework agreement. The distributions will be held upon completion of the registration, against presentation of the voucher by selected families. In parallel, the team of promoters will be delivering house to house sensitization regarding the prevention of Acute Respiratory Infections. One month after the distribution, ACF Monitoring and Evaluation team will be conducting Post Distribution Monitoring.

#### **Coordination with other Organizations in project area**

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
AARA/UNHCR	ACF Field Coordinator has been coordinating closely with AARA in Chaghcharan, who is implementing partner for UNHCR. With the financial support of this latter, AARA has announced that it will provide winterization assistance to 300 vulnerable households in Chaghcharan city. Due to lack of financial resources, AARA has set the amount for winterization at 100 USD per family, which will be distributed in cash, as one instalment. As continuation of the coordination engaged, ACF will be collecting AARA's beneficiary lists and share his to avoid any duplication in targeting. As well, acknowledging the gap between the 100 USD offered by AARA and actually needs on the ground of families to go through winter, ACF has proposed to top-up AARA's assistance with the present CHF grant, to reach 200 USD per family, in line with the package ACF will be distributing.
Other organizations	Afghanaid, CRS, ACTD, and World Vision are NGOs operational in Ghor province. ACF has been coordinating with these partners as well, who did not share any plan for winterization assistance.

ECHO	ACF will be communicating with ECHO to inform them about the present project, and targeting of (i) former ERM beneficiaries for unconditional cash distribution in Chaghcharan city, and (ii) beneficiaries of ECHO emergency response project (if funds secured) in Alla Yar area, highlighting the synergies between the two project and how the present intervention will contribute to the overall objective of the ECHO project which is to reduce morbidity and mortality amongst children.
NFI Cluster	ACF will be coordinating with the NFI Cluster, and sharing updates about its intervention in monthly meetings, at Herat and Kabul levels. ACF will follow the NFI Cluster recommendations regarding the amount of cash to be distributed for winterization, as well as modality of distribution (number and periodicity of instalments).

### **Environment Marker Of The Project**

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

### **Gender Marker Of The Project**

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

### **Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code**

Gender has been factored in during the needs assessment phase, when ACF collected lists from the Ministry of Women Affairs in a bid to identify vulnerable women headed households. If responding to the vulnerability criteria that ACF established to conduct independently its own selection of beneficiaries (amongst which is the composition of the household), these women headed households will be assisted for winterization, in kind and in cash.

### **Protection Mainstreaming**

Avoid causing harm: In addition to in-kind assistance, the project entails distribution of unconditional cash (100 USD) to cover winterization needs of the most vulnerable households of Chaghcharan city and Alla Yar area. In the capital, ACF expects to support a large share of IDP, but also a proportion of host households, to ensure (i) equal access to assistance to all vulnerable households, and (ii) prevent fueling any resentment from host communities towards IDPs. ACF believes the soundness and transparency of the beneficiary selection process, based on door to door screening on a caseload of 1,200 reported vulnerable households, should greatly reduce the risk that the project cause any harm to beneficiaries.

Equality/Meaningful access: the process of beneficiary selection in Chaghcharan city was made as exhaustive as possible, with ACF collecting lists of reported vulnerable households from major stakeholders in town (DoRR for IDPs, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs for child-headed households/street children and disable headed households, Ministry of Women Affairs for widow/women headed households). The process was meant to provide a needs-based, and equal access to assistance to all vulnerable individuals. In collecting these lists and undertaking the process of selection, ACF paid due attention to including those who are usually excluded from humanitarian assistance, including street children/beggars, and disable headed households.

Protected and equal distribution to all beneficiaries: In Chaghcharan city, cash will be distributed in each district/residential area, and phased too maintain the number of beneficiaries relatively small per distribution (maximum not established yet, will be at the beginning of the project). From experience, ACF does not reckon the need to organize separate distributions for male or female headed households. Information about distribution will be given as late as possible to prevent the word from spreading and ensure presence of beneficiaries only at the distribution. ACF possesses long-standing experience in implementing cash based program in Ghor, including recently a large scale cash program in Chaghcharan city (2013/2014), during which ACF never witnessed/beneficiaries never reported any protection issue. In Alla Yar, the distribution point will be discussed with village leaders/commanders to maximize protection of recipients (since this is a new area of intervention for ACF, it is too early at this stage to mention the location or modus operandi of the distribution). All distributions will be organized in presence of ACF staff, where possible with an expatriate staff.

### **Country Specific Information**

#### **Safety and Security**

Chaghcharan city:

Security conditions are good and stable in Chaghcharan city, thanks to marked presence of military and police men. In the past 2 years, only a few isolated incidents were reported in town. The area is safe and secure for both national and expatriate staffs, and ACF does not foresee any deterioration of these conditions during the implementation period of the project.

Alla Yar area:

Alla Yar area is under dispute between local commanders, has presence of "local" Armed Opposition Group, and overall features a rather volatile security situation. During the past 2 assessments however, as well as ERM response to flood affected households; ACF was able to deploy teams with guarantees of safety and security, and without recording any incident. Thanks to the experience gained during these two assessments, ACF understands that operating in the area in line with the "Do no harm" principle requires careful balance in terms of geographical targeting between the different areas of influence of local commanders. Failure to do so would expose ACF to (i) the risk of fueling local conflict, and/or (ii) threat from local commanders.

The scope of needs, which were found evenly acute across all areas of Alla Yar, should allow the provision of an equitable humanitarian assistance without interference with local power dynamics. Because this area has long been forgotten by the government, and unreachable to NGOs due to insecurity; ACF presence (for assessment) was welcome and praised by local commanders, as well as "local" AOGs (during the Rapid Nutrition Assessment, ACF was able to reach villages under the control of these AOGs). ACF hence does not foresee any major threat to the safety and security of its teams, unless external factors fuel renewed violence between local commanders, in which case ACF would be forced to temporarily suspend activities.

#### **Access**

ACF access strategy in Ghor has recently been updated and upgraded with the support of an expert who has come to the mission (in November/December) to support ACF in its effort to expand access to the most vulnerable areas. At the foundation of ACF access strategy lies the principle of acceptance. As part of the newly developed strategy, key actions have been identified for reinforcing passive (mobilization of AME department to improve quality of program, dedication of additional resources to conducting assessment to ensure programs align with community priority needs) and active acceptance (recruitment of a liaison officer to work on active acceptance, i.e. communication with local power brokers, and closer follow up of local conflict dynamics).

Building on 14 years presence in Ghor province, ACF possesses sound understanding of local dynamics, strong local networks, and an approach which relies on local elders and where needed local commanders to foster/secure acceptance of ACF as humanitarian actor in the area delivering essential services in the sectors of Nutrition and WASH, in adherence with the do no harm principle.

As per the access strategy being developed by the mission with support of our Expert, and under finalization, ACF leaves the door open to sending expatriate staff in Alla Yar (Chaghcharan town is accessible to expatriates) during the lifespan of the project, on an ad-hoc basis, and should windows of opportunity appear in terms of security and access, to monitor the project during crucial implementation/strategic steps. In adopting the proposed modus operandi, ACF has carefully assessed the risk of transferring the security threat to national staffs. The profile of national staff will take into consideration local context and power dynamics, to minimize security risks (as much as possible, staffs will be recruited locally, especially for community mobilization positions).

In addition, ACF will be mobilizing one senior national staff, possessing expatriate experience (Deputy Logistic Coordinator with prior program experience with other INGOs (Program Coordinator)) to conduct at least one field visit to the project area during the lifespan of the project (provided security allows). The national program coordination team (WASH and Nutrition Deputy Head of Department, AME Head of Department) will also be carrying regular visits to the project sites (minimum of one each), following a routine setup which ACF uses for all its programs. With regards to the winter season, ACF does not expect any disruption of access on the Alla Yar to Chaghcharan road, which should remain passable throughout the project (no pass).

## BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
<b>Staff and Other Personnel Costs</b>							
1.1	Central Region Field Coordinator	D	1	6,496.00	4	25%	6,496.00
	<i>1 month of Expatriate Field Coordinator based in Chaghcharan permanently and responsible for overseeing the project, support departments, and security management.</i>						
1.2	Deputy FSL HoD	D	1	1,491.00	4	25%	1,491.00
	<i>1 month of National Deputy Food Security and Livelihoods Head of Department who will provide technical support to the team for implementation, and conduct at least 1 field visit during the lifespan of the project</i>						
1.3	Program Manager Winterization	D	1	1,491.00	3	100%	4,473.00
	<i>1 national Program Manager for 3 month, responsible for overall implementation of the project, based in Chaghcharan under the line management of Field Coordinator, and moving regularly to the field</i>						
1.4	Team leader Winterization	D	1	571.00	3	100%	1,713.00
	<i>1 Team Leader for 3 months responsible for planning and implementing activities, managing the 2 Promoters/Distributors, producing weekly reports, and reporting to the Program Manager.</i>						
1.5	Promoters/Distributors	D	2	445.00	3	100%	2,670.00
	<i>2 Promoters/Distributors for 3 months responsible for the registration of beneficiaries, distribution of items, and sensitization on the prevention of Acute Respiratory Infections</i>						
1.6	Data officer	D	1	571.00	3	100%	1,713.00
	<i>1 Data Officer for 3 months responsible for managing dataset of beneficiaries, preparing distribution lists, and entering data for the Post Distribution Monitoring</i>						
1.7	Ghor Support Team	S	1	20,940.00	4	25%	20,940.00
	<i>1 team composed of 1 Deputy Field Coordinator, 1 Base Administrator, 1 HR manager, watchmen, cooks, cleaners and drivers, based in Chaghcharan - See BoQ in attachment - See BoQ in attachment</i>						
	<b>Section Total</b>						<b>39,496.00</b>
<b>Supplies, Commodities, Materials</b>							
2.1	NFI distribution	D	400	82.14	1	100%	32,856.00
	<i>NFI (blankets, winter clothes for children) for 400 beneficiary households in Alla Yar, for a unit cost of 2,400 AFG + daily workers for the packaging and distribution of the NFIs - See BoQ in attachment</i>						
2.2	Cash distribution	D	500	189.00	1	100%	94,500.00
	<i>180 USD cash distribution to 500 Households in Chaghcharan city + Hawala fees of 5%</i>						
2.3	Monitoring	D	1	984.00	1	100%	984.00

	<i>Costs for printing of questionnaires + 5 daily workers for 6 days to support the AME team upon needs to conduct the 3 PDMs planned in the project - See BoQ in attachment</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>128,340.00</b>
<b>Equipment</b>								
3.1	Laptop	S	1	1,008.00	1	100%	1,008.00	
	<i>1 Laptop for the Program Manager</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>1,008.00</b>
<b>Contractual Services</b>								
4.1	Freight	D	1	1,249.48	4	25%	1,249.48	
	<i>Freight for transportation of the NFIs from Chaghcharan city to Alla Yar (5 hours distance from the capital) - The costs for freight is for one truck of 10 tons, 2 trips from Chaghcharan city (where we will procure the NFIs) to Alla Yar, 40,000 AFG per trip as per our contract with the transporter. - See BoQ in attachment</i>							
4.2	Program Rental Car	D	1	609.00	4	100%	2,436.00	
	<i>1 Car for program teams for 4 months - See BoQ in attachment</i>							
4.3	Ghor Vehicles Running Costs	S	1	882.00	4	25%	882.00	
	<i>1 month of ACF vehicle running costs in Ghor base See BoQ in attachment</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>4,567.48</b>
<b>Travel</b>								
5.1	Internal Flights	D	1	744.00	4	25%	744.00	
	<i>Flights for field visits of the coordination team, for technical support and monitoring. See BoQ in attachment</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>744.00</b>
<b>General Operating and Other Direct Costs</b>								
7.1	Ghor Office (rental, running costs, communication costs)	S	1	6,610.00	4	25%	6,610.00	
	<i>1 Month of Ghor office, including office rental, running costs and communication costs See BoQ in attachment</i>							
	<b>Section Total</b>							<b>6,610.00</b>
<b>SubTotal</b>			915.00				<b>180,765.48</b>	
Direct							151,325.48	
Support							29,440.00	
<b>PSC Cost</b>								
PSC Cost Percent							7%	
PSC Amount							12,653.58	
<b>Total Cost</b>							<b>193,419.06</b>	
<b>Grand Total CHF Cost</b>							<b>193,419.06</b>	
<b>Project Locations</b>								
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total		
Ghor -> Chaghcharan	100	2,520	2,520	643	617	6,300	Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries Having identified the need for winterization assistance/gap in response some months back,	

ACF has already started the process of screening households and selecting the most vulnerable, eligible for this assistance. The process started with the collection of list of vulnerable households from different line ministries, including DoRR (for IDPs – although ACF possesses its internal lists as part of the ERM project), ANDMA (for natural disaster affected population, although again ACF has carried its own assessment in Alla Yar area), Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (for street children and child-headed households), and Ministry of Women Affairs (for widows and other female headed households). A list of 1,200 families was collected, which ACF team started to cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire.

The assessment is now coming to an end, based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households, considering the following criteria: size and composition of the household (head of household and presence of children under 2), source of income (irregular income based on daily work opportunities), coping strategy index, and possession of NFIs. These criteria will be transparently presented and discussed with the different ministries who have provided the lists, as well as community leaders, with the support of ACF Food Security Coordinator who will be coming to the field to facilitate the process of finalizing the lists. In Alla Yar, considering the level of vulnerability versus financial capacity of ACF, only households with children under 2 will be eligible to NFI assistance (only – no cash distribution due to limited resources of the project and high security risks associated with distribution of cash to selected households in the area of Alla Yar where commanders fight over control of the territory). Upon registration, beneficiaries will receive beneficiary cards which they will have to present during the distribution to receive the cash.

Activity 1.1.2 : Distribution of unconditional cash  
In many disasters, although physical markets may be destroyed, some market systems continue to function. Cash has been proven to be an effective tool to deliver aid in a way that empowers vulnerable people to meet their needs with more flexibility, dignity and choice. In addition, cash transfer programming supports local markets and stimulate trade. ACF has advocated for the use of cash transfers as an emergency response and have been appropriate and successful due to its suitability in terms of community acceptance, market access and capacities, and availability of various transfer mechanisms. Results showed the expected benefits addressed the needs of the people with few, but manageable challenges in implementation.

ACF has been conducting market surveillance in Chaghcharan with regards to supply and price conditions. Chaghcharan, being the province capital, hosts a major market that continues to function even during winter. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance. ACF has aligned the amount to the NFI cluster recommendations of distributing 60 USD per month, in monthly instalments (i.e. 180 USD per household for a total of 3 months covered). To align with the modality of distribution decided by UNHCR for its 300 Households in Chaghcharan (100 USD in one instalment), ACF will distribute the total amount in 2 instalments, the first one equivalent to 100 USD, and second one to 80 USD. A total of 500 vulnerable households of Chaghcharan city will benefit from this UCT activity.

Delivery of cash to the beneficiaries will be

through the existing Hawala system (with presence of ACF staffs), an informal remittance system, prevalent and effective in the country and in Ghor. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008 and recently in Ghor at a service fee of 5%. A distribution plan will be developed to include the scheduling, cash distribution points taking careful consideration on security, mitigate risks, and not to disrupt market prices. ACF will be conducting weekly price monitoring on the market of Chaghcharan, to monitor the impact of the intervention and potential inflation of prices of above mentioned items as a result of this intervention.

As part of the needs assessment, ACF has been conducting a rapid market assessment, which has confirmed the availability of essential winterization items including food, fuel, blankets, and winter clothes. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices, ACF has opted for cash distribution in Chaghcharan city, to support local market. In Alla Yar, there are two small-size markets which are offering a very low diversity of items, and for which the supply chain was assessed as irregular (high potential of disruption due to insecurity). The distribution of cash in Alla Yar was also assessed as a security risk, for the zone is currently under the dispute of 3 local commanders, which overlaps with a conflict between AOGs and the government. To avoid putting beneficiaries at risk, it was decided that Alla Yar beneficiaries would be assisted in-kind, with a kit composed of 3 blankets, 1 set of winter clothes for children under 2, and 1 set of clothes for children under 5.

#### Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of NFI

In the area of Alla Yar, access to markets is difficult, especially during winter time. To account for this, ACF will distribute in this area a package of in-kind NFIs, composed of 3 blankets, 1 set of warm clothes for children U5 – to cover the U2s, and 1 set of warm clothes for children under 1. A total of 400 households (total number of households with children under 2 identified during the Rapid Nutrition Assessment conducted in October 2015) will receive NFI as one-shot distribution at the beginning of the project.

The composition of the kit was defined based on needs, and project objective: the content of the NFI kit was tailored to the purpose of the project, which is to provide winterization assistance to vulnerable households. Targeted households already possess the necessary NFIs for water collection/storage and cooking kits as they (i) have not been displaced nor have lost these assets during recent floods (applicable to extremely vulnerable households in Chaghcharan city and Alla Yar flood-affected households), (ii) have already been assisted with these NFIs after displacement as part of the ERM project ran by ACF (for the IDPs targeted in Chaghcharan city). Also, the content was tailored to the specific needs of households during winter (i.e. blanket and winter clothes).

NFIs will be procured locally, from Chaghcharan market, where ACF team has already collected quotations of prices. As the targeted number of beneficiaries has already been established, ACF will be launching the procurement in parallel to the registration of households, to ensure timely distribution

#### Activity 1.1.4 : Sensitization about prevention of Acute Respiratory Infection

In line with the overall objective of the project, i.e. to contribute to reducing the incidence of Acute Respiratory Infection, ACF team of 2 promoters will be undertaking ad-hoc house to house visit to sensitize/educate targeted households on

preventive measures. Considering the limited timeframe and financial/human resources of the project, ACF team of promoters will be undertaking this sensitization at key steps of the implementation, including (i) registration of beneficiaries, (ii) distribution, and (iii) post-distribution monitoring. Only for those households whose children were identified with key vulnerabilities, or already suffering from ARI, will be targeted for house to house sensitization.

There is extensive literature available on the deadly effect of home fires (from cooking or heating devices) on child health: The Global Burden of Disease study 2010 ranked Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) as the leading cause of death in South Asia. In Afghanistan, the risk associated with traditional cooking and heating stoves is particularly high, and contribute significantly to the caseload of children sick or dying from pneumonia every year (first cause of child morbidity and mortality).

During and after distribution of cash, ACF team will be working towards advising households on a use that could contribute to the project objective, and particularly on taking actions which can (i) increase the thermal insulation of the house, and (ii) decrease the smoke in the house. Such sensitization will seek to leverage the impact of the program on child morbidity and mortality, although ACF acknowledge tha the modality of the distribution (unconditional cash) will leave the entire freedom to the household head to procure what he/she believes is priority need for the family. Without making the cash condition, such an approach should help maximizing the use of cash for winterization items, which in return is expected to contribute to improving children's health condition.

Activity 1.1.5 : Post Distribution Monitoring  
1 month after the distribution of items, ACF AME team will carry a Post Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the type of items received, (ii) the quantity of items/cash received, (iii) the timeliness of the distribution, and (iv) the organization of the distribution. The PDM will also assess how beneficiaries did use the cash and items received. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the items can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable households), effectiveness of the intervention in responding to priority needs of targeted families (same comment), and support a short lesson learnt document to serve for future implementation of similar project.

For PDM, ACF usually aims for at minimum 20% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PDMs to be conducted. For a targeted population of 900 households, a sample of 20% (i.e. 180 households) will give a margin of error of 6.11%, for a confidence level of 95%, which ACF deems acceptable.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	477 (2).xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners - 22 Sept 14.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf

Project Supporting Documents	Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Final.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQ Support Costs CHF Winterization Ghor final.xlsx