

Requesting Organization :	Action Contre la Faim		
Allocation Type :	1st Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE		100.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Emergency survival support to the prolonged IDPs affected by conflict disaster displaced in Ghor and Helmand provinces.		
Allocation Type Category :			
OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/1SA/FSAC/INGO/5172
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	491,637.98
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2017	Planned End Date :	31/10/2017
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2017	Actual End Date:	31/10/2017
Project Summary :	<p>The proposed intervention seeks to provide food security survival assistance to vulnerable prolonged IDPs households of Ghor province and Helmand province affected by conflict disaster enduring prolonged periods of displacement (6 months to 2 years) and with it, enhanced vulnerability. Having lost their assets, and their source of livelihoods (agricultural lands and livestock abandoned during displacement), these families heavily relies 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 and Helmand provinces, 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 during lean season of 2017.</p> <p>To this end, ACF will be undertaking unconditional cash distribution for 1700 vulnerable prolonged conflicted induced IDPs households of Ghor and Helmand provinces, amongst which a large share of prolonged conflict IDPs who have been assisted by ACF (as part of its ERM project). The cash distribution will be based on guideline on FSAC cluster food basket and the FSAC Cluster HRP guidance.</p> <p>Modality selected by ACF for all the targeted households it will be assisting in Ghor and Helmand provinces is DIRECT CASH, after identifying the vulnerable prolonged IDPs, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months covering their immediate food needs of two months based on FSAC standard package of 2100 Kcal/person/day.</p> <p>The market systems continue to function in targeted areas of Helmand and Ghor provinces. According to the HEAT assessment findings all the IDPs have physical access to Markets, the access have never been limited by security threats or physical constraints. ACF has been conducting market surveillance under ERM project in Ghor and Helmand provinces with regards to supply and price conditions which has confirmed the availability of food and NFIs. All items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices. Ferozkoh and Lashkargah, being the province capitals, host a major market that continues to function even during harsh winter in Ferozkoh city and massive conflict around Lashkargah city. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance. The HEAT assessment evidenced that all the IDPs can reach to the nearest functional market within 42 minutes.</p> <p>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 and Helmand provinces. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008 with successful results. 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.</p> <p>Technologies such as mobile phone networks are vulnerable to ongoing conflicts in Ghor and Helmand provinces (mobile communication companies are routinely requested by both sides to the conflict to temporarily shut-down network coverage); therefore it seems that mobile money transfer is not relevant. Banks are usually less accessible to vulnerable IDPs, according to HEAT assessment 13% of IDPs have no national ID card, while the rest holding either Tazkira (National ID card) or election card which hamper access to mobile money or bank transfer.</p> <p>The challenges of National ID With IDPs, availability of banks in project area, coverage of mobile networks, the choice of delivery mechanism through Hawala remains the most efficient and appropriate transfer mechanism. Targeting conflict affected prolonged IDPs families, the project is expected to directly contribute to the Strategic Priority 2017 HRP SO3 "The impact of shock induced acute vulnerability is mitigated in the medium term"</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
3,147	3,123	3,483	2,157	11,910

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,147	3,123	3,483	2,157	11,910

Indirect Beneficiaries :

As in most cash-based interventions, the direct assistance of beneficiaries through cash will benefit the communities in general. Indeed, the influx of cash will allow beneficiaries to cover their most pressing needs through purchase on local markets, reimbursement of potential debts etc... As such, the host communities in general will indirectly benefit from the project.

Catchment Population:

Owing to the targeting the project (Prolonged conflict induced households only), and nature of the assistance provided (in cash to cover household food needs during hunger season only), it is not expected that the catchment population of the project, i.e. the population of Ghor and Helmand provinces, will benefit from the proposed intervention, beyond (i) potential sharing of the assistance by recipients with relatives, (ii) support to local Hawala suppliers, whom will be contracted by ACF for cash distribution and (iii) all the small businesses and food retailers which are going to profit from the influx of cash to these new "customers".

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed project is aligned with the allocation priority envelope three: "Response to neglected needs exacerbated in a deteriorating humanitarian and protection environment". More specifically, it aims at pursuing 2017 HRP SO3: "The impact of shock induced acute vulnerability is mitigated in the medium term" by providing direct assistance through cash-based interventions to protracted IDPs, therefore preventing a further deterioration in their situation in the absence of progress on durable solutions. As such, it also contributes to the FSAC Objective 2: "Ensure continued and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people, refugees and prolonged IDPs at risk of hunger". Indeed, the proposed intervention seeks to provide emergency survival food security support for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households identified as food insecure and ill prepared to face hunger gap.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Salah Daraghmeh	Country Director	cd@af.missions-acf.org	+93 (0) 799566128
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Ghor: Located in the Central Highlands, the province of Ghor displays unfavorable geological conditions, high exposure to natural disasters (flash floods or drought), high levels of insecurity, conflict-induced displacements, and low presence of humanitarian actors only in government controlled areas. The combination of all these risk factors reflects in high levels of vulnerability and acute humanitarian needs: According to SFSA 2016, Ghor is among the most food insecure provinces on all indicators and it was the most food insecure in the previous years. Ghor ranks first priority in terms of food insecurity nationwide.

The central region has an high levels of poverty, a very high level of chronic food insecurity due, to vulnerability to many natural and market-related shocks. There are fewer economic opportunities and the difficult terrain hampers trade and transportation .

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; assistance has remained insufficient, while needs remain critical.

Locust Infestation: A significant Locust infestation in 2 districts of the Ghor province Dawlatyar (30 villages) and Chaghcharan (21 villages) in Ghor province broke out in June 2016, with up to 70 per cent of crops reportedly having been destroyed in Dawlatyar district, and to a lesser extent in Chaghcharan district. A July assessment report noted almost 7,000 families affected by the infestation in Dawlatyar. Affected farmers are already poor farmers with very little or no ownership of land with production serving food needs between 4 to 5 months.

Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC): Based on IPC analysis of 2016, Ghor province classified in crises (IPC phase 3) due to lack of access to and poor utilization of food and acute malnutrition and limited reliance to shocks and conflicts which will further aggravate food insecurity situation. The IPC analysis on food consumption revealed that 20-30% of households in Ghor province have food consumption gaps, likewise livelihood change suggested that around 23% of households are adopting moderate to difficult livelihood coping strategy .

Helmand: The continued deepening and geographic spread of the conflict has prompted an increase of 13% in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017, totaling 9.3 million people (HRP 2017).

Due to conflict and volatile context, 8,397 civilian casualties in the first nine months of 2016 have been recorded, which is the highest number since years, and included a 15% increase in child casualties compared to 2015 (UNAMA, October 2016). As a consequence, the country is facing increasing numbers of people on the move. In 2016, 592,324 individuals have been displaced due to conflict. All provinces and a third of all districts are now hosting IDPs. Helmand is among the top few provinces. (OCHA, 31st December, 2016).

Located in the southern region of Afghanistan, at the border with Pakistan, Helmand province is characterized by harsh geological conditions (arid zone), and high levels of insecurity. Owing to poor natural resources endowment, widespread insecurity and low access to services, Helmand is a very high priority province in the Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerability Index (OCHA 2017). The ranking is dictated by high morbidity and mortality rates. Integrated (IPC): Based on IPC analysis of 2016, this province has fallen in phase 3 (crises) of IPC.

2. Needs assessment

The current situation of the IDPs is continuously deteriorating with the incoming hunger season. IDPs of conflict disaster chose to move temporarily to Ferozkoh and Lashkargah cities as their livelihoods resources in the village were already left behind and destroyed. The IDPs of conflict used to have means to support themselves in their place of origin such as wheat cultivation and livestock but the conflict forced them to leave their homes and assets to secure their safety. In Helmand, unlike previous years when displacement patterns were roughly following the seasonal cycle, the absence of a lull in the conflict between November and March in the immediate vicinity of Lashkar Gah has led a majority of IDPs displaced from June onwards to remain in the city, rather than trying to return home. While residual numbers of new IDPs have been witnessed since the end of December, the vast majority of the population displaced before is now entering a protracted phase of displacement. Food insecurity include economical vulnerability, limited food accessibility to reliance on unstable and low income activities; dependency on market, limited purchasing power; high daily price fluctuations and spending a high share of total expenditure on food, according the PDM data of ERM 43% of the cash provided was spent for food purchase and only last for 3-5 weeks. Food insecurity among the protracted conflict induced IDPs are higher than among general population of Helmand and Ghor. According to the Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey 2014, food insecurity in Helmand accounted for 25.9% and in Ghor accounted for 59.3% of total population.

According to the Seasonal Food Security Assessment Survey (SFSA 2016), Helmand has 28% severely and moderately food insecure population and Ghor is at 49% . The food insecurity findings of ALCS and SFSA relatively indicate a significant difference in food security status of the protracted IDPs, based on HEAT assessment, the prolonged IDPs having more vulnerabilities and high food insecurity status. According to the HEAT findings, The IDPs to cope with difficulties to cover food needs, the majority adopt reduced coping strategies suggesting an alarmingly low coping capacity and potential negative impact in the future. The results for the HEAT database reveals that 71% of households report the loss of their entire income (973 out of 1369 HH in Ghor and Helmand provinces) whilst, the average loss of income among all households is 93 % . 62% of surveyed IDP in Helmand and 47% in Ghor have no income at all. 53% IDPs households in Ghor and 18% IDPs households in Helmand have mentioned that they work as daily worker in the market which is not regular all the time. Among households generating income after the shock, the average monthly income is 1627 AFG in both provinces, only 27% of the food basket cost of 7 people for a month (Food basket cost of 2100 Kcal/person/day is 6096 AFN or 90\$). Debt is high among all the IDPs households, the assessment evidenced that 100% of IDPs in Ghor and 96% of IDPs have debts, since they have lost their livelihoods, and mostly relying on fragile labour market and 93% of households have lost their income. According to the HEAT assessment, 79% of IDPs households in Ghor and 75% of IDPs in Helmand have debt more than 8000 AFN, this could be translated in fragile livelihoods and strong relying on debts can lead to negative coping strategy. Detail HEAT assessment report attached for further assessment of needs in Ghor and Helmand provinces. The needs assessment is based on primary data collected by ACF during the implementation of the ERM project in both provinces (reflecting the situation of prolonged IDPs given delays in many cases between the initial displacements, the petition for assistance, the assessment, distribution and final PDM), and secondary data such as ALCS and SFSA survey to show a higher level of needs for prolonged IDPs than for the general population of the provinces.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries will be vulnerable prolonged IDPs households in Ferozkoh city of Ghor and Lashkargah city of Helmand provinces affected by conflict disaster enduring prolonged periods of displacement (6 months to 2 years) and recorded by ACF as part of its Emergency Response Mechanism project, which it implements in Ghor and Helmand provinces. The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. In order to identify the most vulnerable households ACF has been using the HEAT assessment tool/questionnaire containing questions on households' bio-data, economic data (income), coping strategies and current food consumption. To ensure that the most vulnerable households within the protracted IDP population are prioritized and reached by this assistance, ACF will develop a vulnerability scoring system to assign gradual weights based on the severity of each of these vulnerability criteria and their impact on the nutritional security of affected households. There could be minor revision of the questionnaire to include some questions. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.

The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings (these criteria have been submitted to the Cluster as part of the proposal which has been endorsed):

- (i) Status (displaced for more than 6 months),
- (ii) Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members)
- (iii) Female/disable/headed households
- (iv) Households with no working age adults
- (v) Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty)
- (vi) Households with more than 2 children under 5
- (vii) Household with more than 1 pregnant woman
- (viii) High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score
- (ix) Households living in shelter with mud walls and tarpaulin roof, or households living in tents
- (x) Households with more than 1 elderly person
- (xi) Households with more than 1 disabled person
- (xii) Households with more than 1 chronically ill person

In selecting these, ACF will use the available data from ERM project which are currently being screened by ACF team, and which are expected to benefit from the proposed intervention, ACF will also conduct a door to door survey among IDPs communities in both targeted provinces.

At this stage, because the assessment for selection of beneficiaries is still not started, 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 ERM data, and will be updated with actual beneficiary at final report stage.

4. Grant Request Justification

The conflict Helmand and Ghor provinces, leading to chronic insecurity and a diminished livelihood, resulted in thousands of people displacing from villages to capital, Lashkargah and Ferozkoh cities. ACF has reached about 2,296 households in Helmand and 950 households in Ghor during 2016 through Cash distribution under the ERM funded by ECHO. In ERM rationale, households are entitled to one month assistance, if high levels of vulnerability remain, other donors are supposed to provide the necessary assistance to allow these families graduate from negative or destructive coping strategies. Although other organizations involved in the IDP crisis response have organized further rounds of assistance to cover specific needs (eg. winterization), most families did not receive sustained support after the initial response. The HEAT survey evidenced that most of the displaced households (92% Ghor and 98% for Helmand) are still not able to move back to their places of origin due to ongoing massive conflicts between Afghan government and AOGs and between local commanders in Helmand and Ghor provinces.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Lashkargah and Ferozkoh cities constitute a special category among the general population. As they have spent a significant time in displacement, their previous social network and livelihood has either been lost or damaged and there is no prospective return to their districts/villages of origin due to high volatile and conflict situation. Consequently, IDPs were forced to adapt and to find means of livelihood to survive in a new environment and socio-economic conditions with limited resources. However, this has never been as easy as it might sound. The displaced households have no new means of livelihood as they cannot work in the same jobs they had before displacement (mostly were farmers).

The proposed intervention seeks to provide emergency survival food security support for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households affected by conflicts and displaced to Lashkargah and Ferozkoh cities in the course of 2016 and before, and who have received since then no assistance beyond the initial response in the month following their displacement and limited support during the winter season. These households were identified as food insecure and ill prepared to face hunger gap and very likely to resort to negative or destructive coping strategies which could eventually affect their food security, malnutrition, morbidity and mortality status in longer term. ACF has identified and prioritized needs of most vulnerable protracted IDPs through its strong HEAT assessment conducted.

The overall objective and general principles of intervention is to reduce the vulnerabilities and increase the survival of the prolonged IDPs against the hunger gap. The intervention will primarily cover the prolonged conflict induced IDPs recorded up to June 2016.

Against this background, ACF is proposing emergency survival food security support through cash assistance. The document anticipates basic types of short term emergency response; to provide immediate cash assistance to vulnerable prolonged IDPs households who are unable to meet their households essential food needs requirements during the hunger gap of 2017. There are still significant gaps provisions of life saving assistance.

Over the past decade, ACF has been implementing numerous emergency response projects in Ghor and Helmand province, a significant number of which through cash-based interventions.

- In 2013/2014 notably, ACF successfully implemented a UNICEF project which entailed distributing unconditional cash to above 1,600 households in Ferozkoh district
- In 2016 ACF successfully conducted CFW project in Lal-wa- Sarjangal district of Ghor targeting 1200 households, funded by CIAA.
- In 2015/2016 ACF reached to 3996 and 3077 conflict and natural disasters affected households in Ghor and Helmand respectively through ERM projects

5. Complementarity

Complementarity with the FSAC cluster objective 2: “Ensure continued and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people and prolonged IDPs at risk of hunger and acute malnutrition”.

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 households with cash, to cover the food needs of an average family of 7 persons for 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 Helmand, and more specifically Ferozkoh and Lashkargah which attracts the largest share of the province’s IDPs and Although other organizations involved in the IDP crisis response have organized further rounds of assistance to cover specific needs (eg. winterization), most families did not receive sustained support after the initial response. The present intervention proposes to complement the ERM project and provide cash assistance for households which have remained, 6 months after displacements, at high levels of vulnerability and food insecurity.

ACF is in the process of a comprehensive livelihoods assessment in Lashkargah and securing funds from ACF’s internal fund or other donors to implement a livelihood project for the prolonged IDPs. The proposed project will be designed in accordance to the assessment findings and potential income generating activities.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To contribute to reducing food insecurity during hunger gap amongst conflict affected prolonged IDPs households in Ghor and Helmand provinces.

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Objective 2: Ensure continued and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people, refugees and prolonged IDPs at risk of hunger and acute malnutrition		SO3: The impact of shock induced acute vulnerability is mitigated in the medium term	100				
Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed intervention will directly contribution to FSAC Cluster Strategic Objective 2: Ensure continued and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people, refugees and prolonged IDPs at risk of hunger and acute malnutrition							
Outcome 1							
Targeted prolonged IDPs households affected by conflict receive timely cash assistance to cover their immediate food needs, to ensure a minimum of their food security condition							
Output 1.1							
Description							
1700 Conflict affected prolonged IDPs households receive the equivalent of 180 USD as cash assistance during the lean season							
Assumptions & Risks							
<input type="checkbox"/> Security does not deteriorate and allows access to beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> Government authorities and communities support the project while respecting ACF charter <input type="checkbox"/> No natural disaster or disease outbreak during project implementation <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted communities actively participate and contribute to the project							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA1-Envelope Three: Proportion of severely food insecure, refugees and prolonged IDPs assisted on time with appropriate food transfer (in-kind, cash or voucher)					100
Means of Verification : <input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries list <input type="checkbox"/> Baseline and final food security survey (HEAT) <input type="checkbox"/> PCDM report The denominator used here is 11909 individuals, as the targeted number of individuals supposed to receive cash assistance. The percentage for this indicator is hence to reach 100% of the target							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Percentage of households that have used the cash assistance to address their food needs					90
Means of Verification : <input type="checkbox"/> Post cash distribution monitoring report 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 to by the program (e.g. debt reimbursement, education). Out of the 1700 households (11909 individuals) targeted, used here as the denominator, ACF estimates that about 90% of targeted population (1530 households) will use at least a share (not necessarily all) of the cash received to meet their food needs.							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Percentage of households that have acceptable food consumption score					70
Means of Verification : <input type="checkbox"/> Base line and end line survey report/post cash distribution monitoring report Out of the 1700 households (11909 individuals) targeted, used here as the denominator, ACF estimates that about 70% (1190 households) of targeted population will have acceptable food consumption score.							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Percentage of households that have No or low coping (rCSI= 0-9) or Medium coping (rCSI = 10-17) scores					70
Means of Verification : <input type="checkbox"/> Base line and end line survey report/post cash distribution monitoring report Out of the 1700 households (11909 individuals) targeted, used here as the denominator, ACF estimates that about 70% (1190 households) of targeted population will have at least medium or low food based coping strategies.							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							

Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerability scoring technical using weight for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.

The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings:

1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months),
2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members)
3. Female/disable/headed households
4. Households with no working age adults
5. Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty)
6. Households with more than 2 children under 5
7. Household with more than 1 pregnant woman
8. High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score
9. Households living in shelter with mud walls and tarpaulin roof, or households living in tents
10. Households with more than 1 elderly person
11. Households with more than 1 disabled person
12. Households with more than 1 chronically ill person

Once the eligible beneficiaries based on vulnerability scoring techniques are identified for this intervention, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : In-kind food ration /cash assistance to severely insecure prolonged IDP families. Findings of relevant assessments undertaken within the past 6 months will be a prerequisite for funding and must be submitted along with the proposal. All cash programmes will be in accordance with CHF Minimum Requirements for Cash –Based Programming and are required to conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).

The market systems continue to function in targeted areas of Helmand and Ghor provinces. 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 will strongly consider the CHF Minimum Requirements for Cash-Based Programming, ACF has long experiences and experienced staff in CBI sector and implemented numerous projects in different provinces of Afghanistan. In order to avoid duplication, ACF will consult and coordinate with MoRR and active NGOs in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Furthermore ACF has maintained and well strengthen regular coordination and communication with OCHA regional offices, regional/national clusters and other partners working in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Prior to actual implementation, ACF will conduct series of coordination meetings at the provincial levels to communicate the objectives of the intervention. Coordination will be conducted on a regular basis during implementation period as well.

The new field staff to be recruited and will undergo series of training and orientations on the project objectives and technical inputs. ACF has experienced staff in CBI sector, and will hire female staff to be engaged in the fieldwork and conduct the beneficiaries' verification and post distribution monitoring surveys (post-distribution monitoring will be led by an independent MEAL unit, with the assistance of female project staff). Traditional beliefs are very strong in the rural population in Ghor and Helmand it is not possible to survey and contact female member of households by male staff.

ACF has been conducting market surveillance under ERM project in Ghor and Helmand provinces with regards to supply and price conditions which has confirmed the availability of food and NFIs. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices. Ferozkoh and Lashkargah, being the province capitals, host a major market that continues to function even during harsh winter in Ferozkoh city and massive conflict around Lashkargah city. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance.

The CBI modality chosen for this intervention is DIRECT CASH to be provided to the beneficiaries using the existing Hawala system. There will be two tranches for cash distribution for each beneficiary household selected: The cash distribution will take place after beneficiaries are identified based on assigned vulnerability criteria and vulnerability scoring technics. ACF has aligned the amount to the FSAC standard package of 2100 Kcal/person/day (i.e.180 USD per household for a total of 2 months covered). The cash will be distributed as two installments covering their 2 months food needs. A total of 1700 vulnerable prolonged conflict IDPs households of Ghor and Helmand 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 and Helmand provinces. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008. 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 markets to monitor the impact of the intervention and potential inflation of prices.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Post cash distribution monitoring and baseline and final surveys: 1 month after the distribution of cash, ACF MEAL team will carry a Post Cash Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PCDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the quantity of cash received, (ii) the timeliness of the distribution, (iii) the organization of the distribution, (iii) the cash usage, (iv) complaints and concern of beneficiaries. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the cash can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable prolonged IDPs 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 PCDM, a total of 156 beneficiaries, representing 10% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample, will be selected for the interview. The sample size was drawn using a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7% plus 10% for non-responses or false responses rate. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PCDMs to be conducted.

A baseline survey will be conducted during the beneficiaries' selection in order to determine the current food security situation and conditions of the population. A Final survey together with PCDM will be undertaken to compare with the baseline data, and to measure the impact of the project on beneficiaries. The baseline and final survey will contain food security indicators (i.e. FCS, rCSI, food stock, number of meals, expenditure share and etc.)

The market surveillance along with the PCDM will be shared to FSAC, CVWG and OCHA. ACF will use the existing ERM PDM tools but in close consultation to the CVWG and FSAC cluster (ACF is the technical member of CVWG).

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Establish beneficiary and stakeholder feedback and complaint mechanism

As a part of its general policy, ACF will establish a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to make a suggestion or make complaints. ACF will introduce a range of ways that is contextually feasible including introduction of a telephone complaint line, feedback e-mail address for stakeholder and beneficiaries, and interviews with beneficiaries. MEAL Department will oversee and the establishment and/or management of the feedback mechanism to ensure that a more formalized system of asking, receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints is, independently, in place.

The feedback mechanism will be clearly communicated to staffs, communities and government institutions about why ACF has a feedback mechanism, what it is for and how it works. As such information sharing about the feedback mechanism will be integrated into the community mobilization of the project. Similarly, MEAL Department will communicate with the target groups about their right to complain and raise their concern how we work. The department will also discuss what constitutes an ACF related and non-ACF related feedback/complaints and how ACF will deal with feedback and complaints.

In addition, ACF's MEAL department will conduct regular BNF satisfaction survey on sample of BNF particularly women BNF through FGD, individual face to face meeting during monitoring visits at community levels. This will allow BNF with no access to phone or being illiterate to provide their feedback.

As with all feedback mechanisms established, every effort will be made to prevent harm and unintended negative consequences on those making complaints, protect confidentiality and encourage reporting of complaints and concerns in a safe environment.

ACF will provide reports of project related feedback and their management to CHF and FSAC cluster along with periodic narrative reports as agreed between ACF and CHF.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

Since 2013, ACF has resumed permanent staff field presence, both national and expatriate, and is no longer relying on remote management, except for small scale areas where only local partners can access.

The overall responsibility for project post cash distribution monitoring lies with the MEAL department, Program Manager and teams in the field, which 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 MEAL head of Department and Technical Food Security Head of Department). Program & MEAL staffs based in the field are responsible for primary data collection, under the supervision of the Program Manager/MEAL officer- using monitoring tools (checklists, questionnaires) defined by the Technical Coordination team in Kabul and Field coordinator. The MEAL team, based in Kabul, provides overall support for the design of monitoring Plan 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. The MEAL team will seek to assess relevance and impact of the intervention, capture beneficiary satisfaction. As a part of its general policy, ACF will establish a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to make a suggestion or provide complaints. ACF will introduce a range of ways that is contextually feasible including introduction of a telephone complaint line, feedback e-mail address for stakeholder and beneficiaries, and interviews with beneficiaries. MEAL Department will oversee and the establishment and/or management of the feedback mechanism to ensure that a more formalized system of asking, receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints is independently in place. 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. The reports of the visits will be regularly shared with FSAC cluster and the CHF. ACF will also facilitate monitoring visit from cluster technical focal to the project site, where needs be. Where expatriates are not granted field access, national Technical Head of Departments 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 and MEAL Head of Departments). Project and MEAL staff at base-level will carry field visit during beneficiaries selection process to verify BNF selected meeting stated criteria as well as will conduct onsite distribution monitoring to assess (I) distribution verification process in place, (II) gender, protection, accountability, and awareness measures, (III) distribution management of assistance. A post cash distribution monitoring will be conducted to assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the quantity of cash received, (ii) the timeliness of the distribution, (iii) the organization of the distribution, (iii) the cash usage, (iv) complaints and concern of beneficiaries. The activity will be led by an independent MEAL unit, with the assistance of female project staff. To ensure transparency, ACF will coordinate its activities with all the related line actors including government departments, FSAC Cluster, and community influential. The provision of assistance proposed in this project will be coordinated with mentioned stakeholders. To allow OCHA perform its "Call Monitoring", ACF will be sharing, within the project cycle, the final list of beneficiaries of the project, as well as contact details for other project stakeholders, community leaders, and representatives of line ministries in Ghor and Helmand 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: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months), 2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members 3. Female/disable/headed households 4. Households with no working age adults 5. Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty) 6. Households with more than 2 children under 5 7. Household with more than 1 pregnant woman 8. High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score 9. Households living in shelter with mud walls and tarpaulin roof, or households living in tents 10. Households with more than 1 elderly person 11. Households with more than 1 disabled person 12. Households with more than 1 chronically ill person <p>Once the eligible beneficiaries based on vulnerability scoring techniques are identified for this intervention, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X			

<p>Activity 1.1.2: The market systems continue to function in targeted areas of Helmand and Ghor provinces. 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.</p> <p>ACF will strongly consider the CHF Minimum Requirements for Cash-Based Programming, ACF has long experiences and experienced staff in CBI sector and implemented numerous projects in different provinces of Afghanistan. In order to avoid duplication, ACF will consult and coordinate with MoRR and active NGOs in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Furthermore ACF has maintained and well strengthen regular coordination and communication with OCHA regional offices, regional/national clusters and other partners working in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Prior to actual implementation, ACF will conduct series of coordination meetings at the provincial levels to communicate the objectives of the intervention. Coordination will be conducted on a regular basis during implementation period as well.</p> <p>The new field staff to be recruited and will undergo series of training and orientations on the project objectives and technical inputs. ACF has experienced staff in CBI sector, and will hire female staff to be engaged in the fieldwork and conduct the beneficiaries' verification and post distribution monitoring surveys (post-distribution monitoring will be led by an independent MEAL unit, with the assistance of female project staff). Traditional beliefs are very strong in the rural population in Ghor and Helmand it is not possible to survey and contact female member of households by male staff.</p> <p>ACF has been conducting market surveillance under ERM project in Ghor and Helmand provinces with regards to supply and price conditions which has confirmed the availability of food and NFIs. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices. Ferozkoh and Lashkhkargah, being the province capitals, host a major market that continues to function even during harsh winter in Ferozkoh city and massive conflict around Lashkhkargah city. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance.</p> <p>The CBI modality chosen for this intervention is DIRECT CASH to be provided to the beneficiaries using the existing Hawala system. There will be two tranches for cash distribution for each beneficiary household selected: The cash distribution will take place after beneficiaries are identified based on assigned vulnerability criteria and vulnerability scoring technics. ACF has aligned the amount to the FSAC standard package of 2100 Kcal/person/day (i.e.180 USD per household for a total of 2 months covered). The cash will be distributed as two installments covering their 2 months food needs. A total of 1700 vulnerable prolonged conflict IDPs households of Ghor and Helmand 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 and Helmand provinces. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008. 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 markets to monitor the impact of the intervention and potential inflation of prices.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X			
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<p>Activity 1.1.3: Post cash distribution monitoring and baseline and final surveys: 1 month after the distribution of cash, ACF MEAL team will carry a Post Cash Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PCDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the quantity of cash received, (ii) the timeliness of the distribution, (iii) the organization of the distribution, (iii) the cash usage, (iv) complaints and concern of beneficiaries. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the cash can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable prolonged IDPs 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 PCDM, a total of 156 beneficiaries, representing 10% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample, will be selected for the interview. The sample size was drawn using a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7%% plus 10% for non-responses or false responses rate. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PCDMs to be conducted.</p> <p>A baseline survey will be conducted during the beneficiaries' selection in order to determine the current food security situation and conditions of the population. A Final survey together with PCDM will be undertaken to compare with the baseline data, and to measure the impact of the project on beneficiaries. The baseline and final survey will contains food security indicators (i.e. FCS, rCSI, food stock, number of meals, expenditure share and etc.)</p> <p>The market surveillance along with the PCDM will be shared to FSAC, CVWG and OCHA. ACF will use the existing ERM PDM tools but in close consultation to the CVWG and FSAC cluster (ACF is the technical member of CVWG).</p>	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Establish beneficiary and stakeholder feedback and complaint mechanism</p> <p>As a part of its general policy, ACF will establish a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to make a suggestion or make complaints. ACF will introduce a range of ways that is contextually feasible including introduction of a telephone complaint line, feedback e-mail address for stakeholder and beneficiaries, and interviews with beneficiaries. MEAL Department will oversee and the establishment and/or management of the feedback mechanism to ensure that a more formalized system of asking, receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints is, independently, in place.</p> <p>The feedback mechanism well be clearly communicated to staffs, communities and government institutions about why ACF has a feedback mechanism, what it is for and how it works. As such information sharing about the feedback mechanism will be integrated into the community mobilization of the project. Similarly, MEAL Department will communicate with the target groups about their right to complain and raise their concern how we work. The department will also discuss what constitutes an ACF related and non-ACF related feedback/complaints and how ACF will deal with feedback and complaints.</p> <p>In addition, ACF's MEAL department will conduct regular BNF satisfaction survey on sample of BNF particularly women BNF through FGD, individual face to face meeting during monitoring visits at community levels. This will allow BNF with no access to phone or being illiterate to provide their feedback.</p> <p>As with all feedback mechanisms established, every effort will be made to prevent harm and unintended negative consequences on those making complaints, protect confidentiality and encourage reporting of complaints and concerns in a safe environment.</p> <p>ACF will provide reports of project related feedback and their management to CHF and FSAC cluster along with periodic narrative reports as agreed between ACF and CHF.</p>	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X		
OTHER INFO												
<u>Accountability to Affected Populations</u>												
<p>Feedback and Complaint: Under the leadership of the Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning team, which reports to the Country Management team, this mechanism brings together a set of methods to collect, handle, and report on beneficiaries' feedbacks and complaints (e.g. tool box, hotline, email, temporary complaint desks, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, etc...), in a bid to enhance accountability towards beneficiaries, and improve relevance, quality and outcome of the projects implemented.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Design, Monitoring and Evaluation: All projects are designed and implemented in adherence to the principle of "Do no harm": in the province of Ghor and Helmand, 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.</p>												
<u>Implementation Plan</u>												

The implementation is expected to start in April 2017. The project will be implemented directly by ACF teams, deployed from Ferozkoh and Lashkargah bases under the supervision of a national Program Manager and expatriate Field Managers and Field Coordinators permanently based in the field. Project implementation will be technically supported and monitored by ACF (national) Food Security and Livelihoods Head of Department and MEAL head of department, who will conduct regular field visits. The expatriate field managers and field coordinators might only be allowed to ad hoc field visits should windows of opportunity arise in terms of security.

The mission MEAL 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 cash assistance (presence during distribution + establishment of help desk), and (iii) Post Cash Distribution Monitoring (undertaken by MEAL 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 MEAL department, who reports to the Country Management Team).

The implementation plan for this specific project will start with the selection and registration of beneficiaries and coordination with stakeholders. ACF has already have identified and contracted Hawala dealers in both provinces of Helmand and Ghor under ERM program

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

At project level, ACF staff will hold meetings with other NGOs working in the same districts to coordinate activities, to make sure that there will be no duplication of efforts and activity overlapping within the same communities. At provincial level, ACF Field Coordinator will attend coordination meetings. At national level, the Food Security and Livelihoods Head of Department will coordinate the intervention with Food Security and Agriculture Cluster and provide reports to UN OCHA. ACF always takes the opportunity to brief stakeholders and donors on the project in many forums - in particular in clusters, technical working groups, and other different forums.

In coordination with other stakeholders operating in the provinces, ACF will ensure that targeted beneficiaries are aware of all possibilities of assistance by government, international organizations and NGOs. Beneficiaries with specific needs will be referred to organization operating under such mandate. While it is unlikely to foresee these displaced populations returning back to their home locations in the near future considering the current security context and protracted nature of the conflict, ACF will work closely with the local actors and other donors to propose intervention that could support early recovery and long term livelihood restoration programs, and to explore avenues around income generating activities to ensure its sustainability.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
Directorate of Refugees and Returnees and Directorate of Economy	ACF staff has been coordinating closely with DoRR in Ferozkoh and Lashkargah, who is coordinating NGOs activities in the field of emergency response to IDPs and returnees. ACF is a registered NGO by the Ministry of Economy. Reporting on ACF strategy, project objectives and outputs are provided on regular basis to the national and local authorities.
Other organizations/Humanitarian Agencies	Afghanaid, CRS, ACTD, OCAH and World Vision are NGOs operational in Ghor province. ACF will be coordinating with these partners as well, to avoid any duplication of intervention. IRC and OCHA are the NGO operating in Lashkargah; ACF will be in coordinating with these partners as well.
Food Security and Agriculture Cluster	ACF will be coordinating with the FSAC Cluster, and sharing updates about its intervention in monthly meetings. ACF will follow the FSAC Cluster recommendations regarding the amount of cash to be distributed.
OCHA	As the leader of the interagency joint assessment team in Helmand, ACF coordinates with OCHA's regional office in Kandahar on a daily basis and acts a focal point and representative to channel all discussions and challenges arising during assessment and distribution processes for IDP response. Notable and sustained progresses have been made through an efficient relationship with OCHA in terms of coordinating and harmonizing response in spite of the different mandates and capacity of participating agencies. IRC is currently part of the joint assessment team and involved in the provision of cash and NFI assistance to recently displaced IDPs, as well as income generating activities for IDPs and host communities. ACF will continue to coordinate with IRC to ensure that overlap of activities is avoided and to optimize the use of resources from both agencies, as we have successfully been doing as part of our collaboration in the response for recently displaced IDPs. ACF has established referral mechanism with sectorial organizations (MSF for health, OHW and UNHCR as focal points for the protection network, ICRC for specific disabilities and orthopedic therapeutic care) which are activated regularly as per the needs and ensure an optimal coverage of the multiple vulnerabilities of the host and displaced populations.

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

Appropriate inclusion and assistance for all gender and age groups constitutes a significant challenge in Afghanistan where strong cultural and religious constraints are substantial. The Household needs assessment collects gender and age disaggregated data that allows gender & age specific targeting. Beneficiary selection is based on vulnerability criteria that include gender and age related vulnerabilities. Women headed households are in most priority list during the selection process. Distribution sites are systematically assessed to ensure they are safe and accessible, including ensuring separate locations for women where required and minimizing travel distances. In accordance with local cultural norms women present for distributions will be given priority to minimize time spent at the distribution. The elders and persons with disability are in priority to distribute Cash. For the household survey conducted using the PDM tools ACF will commit to having 50% of respondents female to ensure adequate gender balance in the post distribution monitoring. However, this remains an ambition which may not be possible to fulfill in culturally conservative areas.

According to the HEAT assessment, the additional vulnerability is shared across all the IDPs households being surveyed, but the highest is the presence of breastfeeding women (in 50% of IDPs households in both provinces Ghor & Helmand). Pregnant and lactating women as well as U5 children are the most at risk in this period of food insecurity resulting from the displacement and hunger season. In order to prevent any worsening of their nutritional status in the coming months, it is important to target these specific groups with FSL support (cash based interventions for better access to food at household level).

The project contributes to gender equality as following;

1. ACF will apply an age, gender and diversity lens to assessments, targeting, implementation, monitoring and accountability, to ensure that people with specific needs are identified. Gender will be factored in during the beneficiaries selection phase, in criteria definition and selection of beneficiaries, a gender-specific vulnerability criteria have been defined for beneficiary selection such as IDPs households headed by women, children, elderly, having children under 5, and persons with disabilities.
2. Traditional believes are very strong in the rural population in Ghor and Helmand, therefore involvement of women community facilitator to survey female headed households in traditional communities of Ghor and Helmand provinces are essential.
3. During cash distribution, the distribution plan will include distribution points most accessible to the women, elderly, and children. When present at the distribution site, these at-risk categories of beneficiaries will be prioritized during distribution schedule through a separate queuing line system. They will also be allowed to register their official representatives in case they physically cannot come to the distribution sites. The CDCs/IDPs communities heads and DoRR will be present at the distribution to confirm through visual recognition the representatives.
4. During the ERM project intervention and market assessment ensured that direct cash modality and delivery mechanism selection has no risk for all the beneficiaries, specifically women, and direct cash distribution is also relevant for all vulnerable groups.
5. ERM project intervention and ongoing activities evidenced that the direct cash distribution enhanced protection benefits such as improved household and community relations, dignity through choice, and safe, impartial access to assistance.

ACF will establish an accountability mechanism, to ensure that beneficiaries know how to raise their complaint and feedback, specifically for women/children headed households' beneficiaries

Protection Mainstreaming

ACF program implementation strategies envision the need of humanitarian protection and systematically assess different contexts to mainstream protection in its program interventions. ACF has in place a proper MEAL department supporting its program interventions in Afghanistan through monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning which has a feedback and complaint redressing mechanism system. Our staff and partners are accountable to beneficiaries, stakeholders and donors as well as to ACF to follow its humanitarian principles. ACF through ERM referring cases need further protection support to organizations working on protection. To protect beneficiaries ACF follows its set of principles like:

Do no harm: To ensure equal access to assistance to all vulnerable households. ACF believes the soundness and transparency of the beneficiary selection process, based on door to door screening, should greatly reduce the risk that the project cause any harm to beneficiaries. ACF set clear selection criteria for beneficiaries' selection and communicate it to communities so they clearly understand the selection process to avoid jealousy and causing tensions within communities we work in.

Humanitarian: ACF programs are based on communities needs and it demands direct access to beneficiaries and implement its programs to support people in needs of humanitarian assistance independently without any kind of discrimination. For this action to support prolonged IDPs in Ghor and Helmand provinces of Afghanistan ACF develops a proper beneficiaries' identification and selection criteria including protection related vulnerabilities.

Distribution points: This is not always possible to facilitate access by every beneficiaries to all the distribution points as ACF takes in consideration security of beneficiaries and of our staff during selection of distribution points. ACF consults area stakeholders and beneficiaries before selecting a distribution point, keeping access to most of beneficiaries through a central point in residential areas of beneficiaries. Sometimes if beneficiaries are scattered in a wide area we establish more than one distribution points to make sure beneficiaries have safe and secure access to the point and can easily manage to reach and get back to their houses safely and without any trouble. To make sure that we facilitate access by persons with disabilities, women head households, pregnant women, beneficiaries with physical disabilities, our team allow their nominees to collect cash or NFI on their behalf but their names should be registered during the registration of beneficiaries with their consents. In such cases we will hand over the cash to their representatives/nominees who are registered in beneficiaries database with our team.

At distribution point ACF also take care of gender sensitivity and disabilities during distribution, for instance women will get their cash before males and if the number of women beneficiaries is important in any area, separate distribution points will be establish to make sure beneficiaries, including women and disabled, have their access facilitated so they can access humanitarian assistance without facing problems or issues.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

There is low risk on security as the implementation area is at Ferozkoh and Lashkargah cities where the IDPs are located. In the implementation of Cash Based Intervention, ACF has extensive experience and strictly follows its CBI guidelines and protocols. The use of Hawala, preparation of cash distribution plan and design (including schedules, distribution points, and sensitization), and post cash distribution monitoring (survey focused on generating feedback on how cash was distributed, cash usage, and identification of other risks) are among the safety nets that ACF utilizes for any cash based interventions. The use of the Hawala system in actual cash distribution is by far effective for its low-key approach thereby minimizing security risks.

ACF systematically bases its activities and the presence of its staff members in the field on a strong Risk Analysis. This risk analysis leads to the establishment of a Local Security Plan (created within the frame of the National Security Plan) which is specific to every single local security context.

ACF security strategies rely mostly on acceptance that can be gained through communication of organizational humanitarian and impartial mandate and actions, and ACF has already built the acceptance sense among the targeted communities. Key actors in the communities are identified through security mapping and contacted in order to get their approval and their support in negotiating access to field sites and population.

Behavior and strict observance of deontology are considered as key to gain and maintain acceptance of the population. Security checks are carried out for all recruitments. However, ACF also includes components of protection, to reduce impacts of threats that are not dependent on acceptance strategies and tactics (such as criminal activities). Offices, guesthouses, and cash distribution sites are assessed before the opening of a base or the launching of the activities, and safety and security are afterwards regularly monitored.

In general, ACF implements projects and runs activities with a low profile attitude, in order to avoid high exposure to several common threats in Afghanistan such as kidnappings (of both expatriates and Afghans), targeted attacks, theft, and intimidation. But again, in some areas, visibility, if well communicated, can protect efficiently staff and assets. To mitigate other risks such as illegal check points, IEDs, or being caught in security incidents (being in wrong place wrong time), ACF teams follow strict movement procedures (security checks before travels, communication of all movements to radio operators etc.). All vehicles and equipment should be checked and fulfill quality criteria prior to utilization.

Access

ACF access strategy in Ghor and Helmand provinces has recently been updated and upgraded with the support of an expert who has come to the mission 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.

Building on 14 years presence in Ghor and 3 years in Helmand provinces, 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. In each province, ACF has developed a clear and detailed access strategy taking into account elements of context, the main stakeholders and powerbrokers, our knowledge of and experience in the areas, the type of programming we can implement by type of area etc... This document is guiding our intervention approach and is always taken into account before designing new projects.

In Ghor province and during the last 12 months, ACF has been able to implement activities in 8 out of the 10 districts of Ghor province. Only Pasaband and Charsada districts were not reached by ACF field team during that year. ACF has also been able to operate into multiple environments, from fully government control areas to disputed areas and even, in some rare occurrences, in AOG controlled areas. Specifically in Helmand, the bulk of households displaced by the conflict have relocated within the central Lashkar Gah district, perceived as the most secure environment and unlikely to witness levels of fighting comparable to districts which they fled initially. This perimeter where IDPs are taking refuge has further shrunk since August 2016 where the conflict reached some of the central police districts of Lashkar Gah city (IDPs which had taken refuge there therefore moved again, closer to the city center and behind the security belt). ACF currently enjoys unfettered access in this area, and has developed a strong network of community leaders through its ongoing programming in WASH and nutrition projects. Beyond access, they have also proven to be a reliable source of information on movements of IDPs and thus enabled ACF to ensure optimal coverage in areas where several waves of households have been displaced, and disseminated within host communities and IDP households which had already been assessed and assisted.

While the ongoing armed conflict is for now preventing a geographic expansion to surrounding and remote districts of the Province due to the persistence of active fighting and the presence of IEDs on all roads outside of Lashkar Gah, increasing our access is of the key priorities of ACF strategy in Helmand for 207 and beyond.

ACF has systems in place to orient staff and continuously monitor program implementing process at all stages to make sure we follow humanitarian principles of impartiality, do no harm, direct access to beneficiaries, and go to areas where humanitarian assistance is required. Although due to active war many communities are not accessible but wherever ACF works in country we work independently and manage to get direct access to make sure that impartially selection of beneficiaries has been taken care of during process. We have a process in place involving many people and levels of program and operational management in process before list of beneficiaries are finalized. Like a team of colleagues (A male and female in most cases to get access to HHs for female identification), they visit each HH and register beneficiaries based on criteria, then we have program support staff who verify all beneficiaries and submit a list to program management, cross verification will be done at this level by management, sometimes visit to selected HHs and sometimes telephonic contact will be made.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	Coordination Operation & Support Expat team	S	5	6,804.13	6	8.33	17,003.52
	<i>Provide operational support, coordinating operational activities to support program. Country Coordination Expat Team is consists of the Country Director + Deputy Country Director + Finance Head of Department + Logistics Head of Department and Grant Reporting Officer. They are responsible of overall mission operational and program management, their time cost is charged to this grant (1 month). Monthly cost is 6359 EUR for each position.</i>						
1.2	Central Region Field Coordinator	D	1	6,804.13	6	8.34	3,404.79
	<i>"The expatriate Field Coordinator is the overall responsible for ACF in the southern region, managing both support and program departments, and in charge of representation and security management for ACF staff, equipment and activities. Monthly cost is 6359 EUR for each position.</i>						

1.3	Central Region Field Manager	D	1	6,804 .13	6	16.67	6,805.49
	<i>"The expatriate field manager is responsible to ensure the high quality implementation of projects in Ghor Province, Afghanistan Monthly cost is 6359 EUR for each position.</i>						
1.4	Southern Region Field Coordinator	D	1	6,804 .13	6	8.34	3,404.79
	<i>"The expatriate Field Coordinator is the overall responsible for ACF in the Ghor province, managing both support and program departments, and in charge of representation and security management for ACF staff, equipment and activities. Monthly cost is 6359 EUR for each position.</i>						
1.5	Southern Region Field Manager	D	1	6,804 .13	6	16.67	6,805.49
	<i>"The expatriate field manager is responsible to ensure the high quality implementation of Helmand base projects in Helmand Province, Afghanistan Monthly cost is 6359 EUR for each position.</i>						
1.6	FSL Head of Department	D	1	1,361 .77	6	33.33	2,723.27
	<i>FSL Head of Department is a national position based in Kabul Coordination Office in Kabul. He is responsible for FSL program implementation and reporting. per month cost is 1361.77\$, his 33.33% time cost charged to this grant</i>						
1.7	Deputy FSL Head of Department	D	1	932.9 8	6	33.33	1,865.77
	<i>Deputy FSL HoD is second to HoD which is a Kabul based program position with frequent travel to program areas for monitoring and program implementation support. his monthly cost is 932.98, 33.33% share charged here.</i>						
1.8	MEAL HoD	D	1	1,874 .83	6	16.67	1,875.20
	<i>Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Head of Department is a national position, who is supporting program monitoring and evaluation, quality and documentation. He is also responsible for feedback and compliant mechanism. his monthly cost is 1874.83, his time cost of 16.67% charged to this grant</i>						
1.9	M&E and data management supervisor	D	1	672.6 7	6	16.67	672.80
	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation data management supervisor is part of MEAL department, supporting data management and analysis. His monthly cost is 672.67, 16.67% of his time cost charged to this grant</i>						
1.10	HL Assessment Supervisor	D	1	678.0 1	6	90.00	3,661.25
	<i>1 assessment supervisor in charge of supervising assessment and distribution carried out by the field officers, coordination with MEAL unit for data-entry, analysis and post-distribution monitoring, and reporting. Charged 90% to CHF over 6 months.</i>						
1.11	HL Field officers	D	2	402.2 3	6	90.00	4,344.08
	<i>1 couple of field officers (one male, one female) in charge of IDP assessment and identification and cash transfer distribution. Charged 90% to CHF over 6 months.</i>						
1.12	GH Assessment Supervisor	D	1	565.9 0	6	100.00	3,395.40
	<i>1 assessment supervisor in charge of supervising assessment and distribution carried out by the field officers, coordination with MEAL unit for data-entry, analysis and post-distribution monitoring, and reporting. Charged 100% to CHF over 5 months.</i>						
1.13	GH Field officers	D	2	335.7 2	6	100.00	4,028.64
	<i>1 couple of field officers (one male, one female) in charge of IDP assessment and identification and cash transfer distribution. Charged 90% to CHF over 6 months.</i>						
1.14	Coordination Support Team	S	1	31,44 9.00	6	8.33	15,718.21
	<i>Provide logistics, financial and HR management at coordination level in accordance with procedures laid down for the mission and ACF guidelines for provision of the optimum support for the program Salary includes basic salary + medical insurance + transport allowance + seniority. The Coordination Support Team is based in Kabul. This team dedicates its time among all projects. Here 2 months out of 12 months of activities implementation have been allocated to CHF budget. As no proper ACF offices are situated for this project in all areas where activities are implemented, this project requires a significant support from Kabul based as all is concentrated here. Please see in the Budget Narrative in Excel the breakdown of this cost in an additional Excel Sheet BL.1.11. The basic salary varies according to the position of the employee in adherence with ACF Function & Salary Grid The Coordination support team is composed of 4 employees for Finance Team + 3 in HR Team + 4 cleaners and or cooks (Office + House) + 2 in Audit Team + 12 employees for Logistics Team (procurement + mechanics/maintenance + IT + stock management + managers) + Security Team composed of 5 radio operators + 14 watchmen + 7 drivers working on 24H-shift</i>						
1.15	Ghor Support Team	S	1	18,56 3.00	6	14.82	16,506.22
	<i>"Provide logistics, financial and HR management at base level in accordance with procedures laid down for the mission and ACF guidelines for provision of the optimum support for the programs Salary includes basic salary + medical insurance + transport allowance + seniority The basic salary varies according to the position of the employee in adherence with ACF Function & Salary Grid The Coordination support team is composed of 1 Deputy Field Coordinator as overall Head of Support departments for both Chagcharan and Lal bases, managing 1 Admin team (1 HR/Finance Manager, 1 HR/admin assistant, 3 Cleaners, 2 cook) and 1 Logistics team (1 Logistics Manager, 1 Logistics Assistant - supply, 1 Logistics Assistant - Stock, 1 logistic/admin assistant in Lal, 20 watchmen, 1 head of watchmen, 4 driver)"</i>						

1.16	HL Support Team	S	1	10,554.00	6	16.67	10,556.11
	<p>"Provide logistics, financial and HR management at base level in accordance with procedures laid down for the mission and ACF guidelines for provision of the optimum support for the programmes Salary includes basic salary + medical insurance + transport allowance + seniority The basic salary varies according to the position of the employee in adherence with ACF Function & Salary Grid The Coordination support team is composed of 1 Deputy Field Coordinator as overall Head of Support departments, managing 1 Admin team (1 HR/Finance Manager, 1 HR/admin assistant, 2 Cleaners, 1 cook) and 1 Logistics team (1 Logistics Manager, 1 Logistics Assistant - supply, 1 Logistics Assistant - Fleet & Radio, 12 watchmen, 1 head of watchmen, 1 driver)"</p>						
1.17	ACF Staff Training	S	1	151.18	6	100.00	907.08
	This amount is allocated to cover staff training based on need, internal training events mostly						
	Section Total						103,678.11
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Cash bases Intervention	D	1700	180.00	1	100.00	306,000.00
	<p>The cash distribution will take place after beneficiaries are identified based on assigned vulnerability criteria and vulnerability scoring technics. ACF has aligned the amount to the FSAC standard package of 2100 Kcal/person/day (i.e. 180 USD per household for a total of 2 months covered). The cash will be distributed as two installments covering their 2 months food needs. A total of 1500 vulnerable prolonged conflict IDPs households of Ghor and Helmand will benefit from this UCT activity.</p>						
2.2	Post Distribution Monitoring	D	1	1,337.25	1	100.00	1,337.25
	<p>After a month of each distribution PDM will be conducted. total cost charged is 1337.25 USD. 18000 copies are required for PDM, beneficiaries' selection and each copy costs 5 AFN. The total budget is 18000 x 5 = 90,000 AFN or 1337 USD</p>						
	Section Total						307,337.25
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	S	2	941.13	1	100.00	1,882.26
	<p>2 laptops needed for the activities implementation/Unit cost estimated according to our price list for low performance unit. Laptop allocated to assessment supervisors in both Ghor and Helmand.</p>						
	Section Total						1,882.26
Contractual Services							
4.1	Program Rental Car	D	2	633.32	6	100.00	7,599.84
	<p>1 rental car for each base (Helmand + Ghor), 22 days per month over 6 months, for field assessment, transport to distribution site and post-distribution monitoring. Charged 100% of CHF.</p>						
	Section Total						7,599.84
Travel							
5.1	Internal Flights ACF	D	1	1,196.00	5	100.00	5,980.00
	<p>Monthly average cost of internal flights between coordination and field offices considering 4 UNHAS flights between Kabul and Ghor, and 2 flights in total between Kabul and Helmand (PACTEC = 1780 USD/flight)</p>						
	Section Total						5,980.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Coordination Vehicles Running Costs	S	1	5,148.63	6	8.33	2,573.29
	<p>This cost corresponds to the vehicle fleet composed of 12 vehicles with a monthly cost of \$5,148.63 to cover the running & maintenance costs, insurance and depreciation. No purchase of vehicle is budgeted in our projects; ACF runs with its own vehicles which explain the monthly cost for maintenance.</p>						
7.2	Ghor Region Vehicles Running Costs	S	1	520.02	6	16.67	520.12
	<p>Cost based on running costs of ACF own vehicles (2), on standby for emergencies during the implementation of the project. CHF will contribute to 16.7% of these costs</p>						
7.3	Helmand Vehicles Running Costs	S	1	668.60	6	16.67	668.73
	<p>Cost based on actual rates of rental for one vehicle used by support and management team + running costs of ACF own vehicle on standby for emergencies during the implementation of the project. CHF will contribute to 16.7% of these costs</p>						
7.4	Coordination Office (rental, rehab, running costs, communication costs)	S	1	15,556.99	6	8.33	7,775.38

	<p>1 month of Office cost allocated on this project (out of 6 months for global project). Cost estimated according to our actual expenses. This amount covers the commission and fees linked to money transfers, Office and storage rental, office charges, stationaries, mobile, satellite phone and internet consumption and Computer and Equipment maintenance. This cost allocations are shared throughout the year among our donors as for support costs. The monthly cost is budgeted the same way according to the base.</p>						
7.5	Ghor Office + 1 sub-base (rental, running costs, communication costs)	S	1	7,166.80	6	16.67	7,168.23
	1 month of offices cost allocated on this project (out of 6 months for global project) / Cost estimated according to our actual expenses						
7.6	Helmand Office (rental, running costs, communication costs)	S	1	5,935.78	6	16.67	5,936.97
	1 month of office cost allocated on this project (out of 6 months for global project) / Cost estimated according to our actual expenses						
7.7	Security Improvements	S	1	5,338.27	1	25.00	1,334.57
	Total amount of planned security improvements in all 3 bases (Kabul, Ghor, Helmand) during project implementation timeline. No equipment as per CHF definition will be charged to this budget line. CHF contribution to overall envelope = 25%						
7.8	CBI Transfer Fees Helmand	D	1100	2.70	1	100.00	2,970.00
	1.5% commission fee on every cash transfer for Helmand region, so 1.5% of 180 USD is 2.7 USD. A contract is already signed with Hawala until end of April, and will be extended for this project.						
7.9	CBI Transfer Fees Ghor	D	600	6.75	1	100.00	4,050.00
	2% commission fee on every cash transfer for 250 HH in Chagcharan and 5% for 450 HH in others districts of Ghor province, so an average of 3.75% of commission for the total HH in Ghor Province, which means an average cost for fees of 6.75 USD per HH. A contract with Hawala is already signed until end of April, and will be extended for this project.						
	Section Total						32,997.29
SubTotal			3,436.00				459,474.75
Direct							370,924.06
Support							88,550.69
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							32,163.23
Total Cost							491,637.98
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Ghor -> Chaghcharan	14	463	459	512	317	1,751	Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be

conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.

The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings:

1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months),
2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members
3. Female/disable/headed households
4. Households with no working age adults
5. Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty)
6. Households with more than 2 children under 5
7. Household with more than 1 pregnant woman
8. High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score
9. Households living in shelter with mud walls and tarpaulin roof, or households living in tents
10. Households with more than 1 elderly person
11. Households with more than 1 disabled person
12. Households with more than 1 chronically ill person

Once the eligible beneficiaries based on vulnerability scoring techniques are identified for this intervention, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months.

Activity 1.1.2 : The market systems continue to function in targeted areas of Helmand and Ghor provinces. 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 will strongly consider the CHF Minimum Requirements for Cash-Based Programming, ACF has long experiences and experienced staff in CBI sector and implemented numerous projects in different provinces of Afghanistan. In order to avoid duplication, ACF will consult and coordinate with MoRR and active NGOs in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Furthermore ACF has maintained and well strengthen regular coordination and communication with OCHA regional offices, regional/national clusters and other partners working in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Prior to actual implementation, ACF will conduct series of coordination meetings at the provincial levels to communicate the objectives of the intervention. Coordination will be conducted on a regular basis during implementation period as well.

The new field staff to be recruited and will undergo series of training and orientations on the project objectives and technical inputs. ACF has experienced staff in CBI sector, and will hire female staff to be engaged in the fieldwork and conduct the beneficiaries' verification and post distribution monitoring surveys (post-distribution monitoring will be led by an independent MEAL unit, with the assistance of female project staff). Traditional beliefs are very strong in the rural population in Ghor and Helmand it is not possible to survey and contact female member of households by male staff.

ACF has been conducting market surveillance under ERM project in Ghor and Helmand

provinces with regards to supply and price conditions which has confirmed the availability of food and NFIs. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices. Ferozkoh and Laskhkargah, being the province capitals, host a major market that continues to function even during harsh winter in Ferozkoh city and massive conflict around Laskhkargah city. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance.

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Activity 1.1.3 : Post cash distribution monitoring and baseline and final surveys: 1 month after the distribution of cash, ACF MEAL team will carry a Post Cash Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PCDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the quantity of cash received, (ii) the timeliness of the distribution, (iii) the organization of the distribution, (iii) the cash usage, (iv) complaints and concern of beneficiaries. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the cash can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable prolonged IDPs 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 PCDM, a total of 156 beneficiaries, representing 10% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample, will be selected for the interview. The sample size was drawn using a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7%% plus 10% for non-responses or false responses rate. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PCDMs to be conducted.

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								<p>The market surveillance along with the PCDM will be shared to FSAC, CVWG and OCHA. ACF will use the existing ERM PDM tools but in close consultation to the CVWG and FSAC cluster (ACF is the technical member of CVWG).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Establish beneficiary and stakeholder feedback and complaint mechanism As a part of its general policy, ACF will establish a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to make a suggestion or make complaints. ACF will introduce a range of ways that is contextually feasible including introduction of a telephone complaint line, feedback e-mail address for stakeholder and beneficiaries, and interviews with beneficiaries. MEAL Department will oversee and the establishment and/or management of the feedback mechanism to ensure that a more formalized system of asking, receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints is, independently, in place.</p> <p>The feedback mechanism will be clearly communicated to staffs, communities and government institutions about why ACF has a feedback mechanism, what it is for and how it works. As such information sharing about the feedback mechanism will be integrated into the community mobilization of the project. Similarly, MEAL Department will communicate with the target groups about their right to complain and raise their concern how we work. The department will also discuss what constitutes an ACF related and non-ACF related feedback/complaints and how ACF will deal with feedback and complaints.</p> <p>In addition, ACF's MEAL department will conduct regular BNF satisfaction survey on sample of BNF particularly women BNF through FGD, individual face to face meeting during monitoring visits at community levels. This will allow BNF with no access to phone or being illiterate to provide their feedback.</p> <p>As with all feedback mechanisms established, every effort will be made to prevent harm and unintended negative consequences on those making complaints, protect confidentiality and encourage reporting of complaints and concerns in a safe environment.</p> <p>ACF will provide reports of project related feedback and their management to CHF and FSAC cluster along with periodic narrative reports as agreed between ACF and CHF.</p>
Ghor -> DoLayna	6	185	184	205	127	701	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings: 1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months),</p>	

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Ghor -> Dawlatyar	6	185	184	205	127	701	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings: 1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months), 2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members 3. Female/disable/headed households 4. Households with no working age adults 5. Sources of income (no income or earning main</p>	

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Activity 1.1.4 : Establish beneficiary and stakeholder feedback and complaint mechanism
As a part of its general policy, ACF will establish a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to

								<p>make a suggestion or make complaints. ACF will introduce a range of ways that is contextually feasible including introduction of a telephone complaint line, feedback e-mail address for stakeholder and beneficiaries, and interviews with beneficiaries. MEAL Department will oversee and the establishment and/or management of the feedback mechanism to ensure that a more formalized system of asking, receiving, processing and responding to the feedback and complaints is, independently, in place.</p> <p>The feedback mechanism well be clearly communicated to staffs, communities and government institutions about why ACF has a feedback mechanism, what it is for and how it works. As such information sharing about the feedback mechanism will be integrated into the community mobilization of the project. Similarly, MEAL Department will communicate with the target groups about their right to complain and raise their concern how we work. The department will also discuss what constitutes an ACF related and non-ACF related feedback/complaints and how ACF will deal with feedback and complaints.</p> <p>In addition, ACF's MEAL department will conduct regular BNF satisfaction survey on sample of BNF particularly women BNF through FGD, individual face to face meeting during monitoring visits at community levels. This will allow BNF with no access to phone or being illiterate to provide their feedback.</p> <p>As with all feedback mechanisms established, every effort will be made to prevent harm and unintended negative consequences on those making complaints, protect confidentiality and encourage reporting of complaints and concerns in a safe environment.</p> <p>ACF will provide reports of project related feedback and their management to CHF and FSAC cluster along with periodic narrative reports as agreed between ACF and CHF.</p>
Ghor -> Shahrak	9	278	276	307	190	1,051	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months), 2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members 3. Female/disable/headed households 4. Households with no working age adults 5. Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty) 	

6. Households with more than 2 children under 5
7. Household with more than 1 pregnant woman
8. High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score
9. Households living in shelter with mud walls and tarpaulin roof, or households living in tents
10. Households with more than 1 elderly person
11. Households with more than 1 disabled person
12. Households with more than 1 chronically ill person

Once the eligible beneficiaries based on vulnerability scoring techniques are identified for this intervention, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months.

Activity 1.1.2 : The market systems continue to function in targeted areas of Helmand and Ghor provinces. 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 will strongly consider the CHF Minimum Requirements for Cash-Based Programming, ACF has long experiences and experienced staff in CBI sector and implemented numerous projects in different provinces of Afghanistan. In order to avoid duplication, ACF will consult and coordinate with MoRR and active NGOs in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Furthermore ACF has maintained and well strengthen regular coordination and communication with OCHA regional offices, regional/national clusters and other partners working in Helmand and Ghor provinces. Prior to actual implementation, ACF will conduct series of coordination meetings at the provincial levels to communicate the objectives of the intervention. Coordination will be conducted on a regular basis during implementation period as well.

The new field staff to be recruited and will undergo series of training and orientations on the project objectives and technical inputs. ACF has experienced staff in CBI sector, and will hire female staff to be engaged in the fieldwork and conduct the beneficiaries' verification and post distribution monitoring surveys (post-distribution monitoring will be led by an independent MEAL unit, with the assistance of female project staff). Traditional beliefs are very strong in the rural population in Ghor and Helmand it is not possible to survey and contact female member of households by male staff.

ACF has been conducting market surveillance under ERM project in Ghor and Helmand provinces with regards to supply and price conditions which has confirmed the availability of food and NFIs. As items were found to be available in sufficient quantity and at affordable prices. Ferozkoh and Lashkhargah, being the province capitals, host a major market that continues to function even during harsh winter in Ferozkoh city and massive conflict around Lashkhargah city. This led to the adoption of a Cash Based Intervention approach for the IDPs against in-kind assistance.

The CBI modality chosen for this intervention is DIRECT CASH to be provided to the beneficiaries using the existing Hawala system.

There will be two tranches for cash distribution for each beneficiary household selected: The cash distribution will take place after beneficiaries are identified based on assigned vulnerability criteria and vulnerability scoring technics. ACF has aligned the amount to the FSAC standard package of 2100 Kcal/person/day (i.e.180 USD per household for a total of 2 months covered). The cash will be distributed as two installments covering their 2 months food needs. A total of 1700 vulnerable prolonged conflict IDPs households of Ghor and Helmand 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 and Helmand provinces. ACF has been using the Hawala system since 2008. 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 markets to monitor the impact of the intervention and potential inflation of prices.

Activity 1.1.3 : Post cash distribution monitoring and baseline and final surveys: 1 month after the distribution of cash, ACF MEAL team will carry a Post Cash Distribution Monitoring on a representative, randomly selected sample of beneficiaries in the 2 areas of the project. The PCDM will assess beneficiary satisfaction towards (i) the quantity of cash received, (ii) the timeliness of the distribution, (iii) the organization of the distribution, (iii) the cash usage, (iv) complaints and concern of beneficiaries. Results will be used to evaluate the quality of targeting (the level of use of the cash can be used as proxy indicator to understand whether the project effectively targeted the most vulnerable prolonged IDPs 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 PCDM, a total of 156 beneficiaries, representing 10% of the targeted beneficiaries as representative sample, will be selected for the interview. The sample size was drawn using a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 7%% plus 10% for non-responses or false responses rate. This is the minimum percentage that ACF will include in the sampling for the PCDMs to be conducted.

A baseline survey will be conducted during the beneficiaries' selection in order to determine the current food security situation and conditions of the population. A Final survey together with PCDM will be undertaken to compare with the baseline data, and to measure the impact of the project on beneficiaries. The baseline and final survey will contains food security indicators (i.e. FCS, rCSI, food stock, number of meals, expenditure share and etc.)

The market surveillance along with the PCDM will be shared to FSAC, CVWG and OCHA. ACF will use the existing ERM PDM tools but in close consultation to the CVWG and FSAC cluster (ACF is the technical member of CVWG).

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Hilmand -> Lashkargah	65	2,036	2,020	2,254	1,396	7,706	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1 : Selection and registration of beneficiaries: Having identified the need for cash assistance, in response ACF will start the process of screening the prolonged IDPs households and selecting the most vulnerable and eligible prolonged IDPs households for this assistance. The process will be started with screening internal lists (as part of the ERM project). ACF team will do cross-check individually, through household visit and administration of questionnaire based on which ACF will extract the final list of beneficiary households. As stated above, The cash assistance will be delivered for vulnerable prolonged IDPs households targeted based on below vulnerability criteria. To target the protracted vulnerable conflict induced IDPs households who have been staying in Ghor and Helmand. ACF would like to apply vulnerably scoring technical using weigh for each vulnerability criteria identified. Then the data collection will be carried out on paper and enter into excel data base, analysis and scoring will be conducted to identify the eligible beneficiaries.</p> <p>The pre identified criteria for selecting prolonged vulnerable households is as followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status (displaced for more than 6 months), 2. Size and composition of the family (large households with more than 8 members 3. Female/disable/headed households 4. Households with no working age adults 5. Sources of income (no income or earning main income from either borrowing, casual unskilled non-construction labor, begging, casual construction labor, small business, or others non-specified jobs used as proxy indicator for poverty) 6. Households with more than 2 children under 5 7. Household with more than 1 pregnant woman 8. High rCSI of 18 or above scores/or poor food consumption score 9. Households living in shelter with mud walls

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Once the eligible beneficiaries based on vulnerability scoring techniques are identified for this intervention, ACF will issue voucher and disburse the cash in two months.

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Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Recommendation letter for ACF from FSAC.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	20170306_HEAT assessment report-vfinal.doc
Project Supporting Documents	CHF Project Proposal_vfinal_ACF (FSAC inputs)-Revised.doc
Project Supporting Documents	Cash Grant Internal Control Memo_5172.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template 1SA 2017.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CHF-Afghanistan - Communications and Visibility Guidelines.02.2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners.pdf
Budget Documents	20170310_CHF_Budget_MB external version (2).xls
Budget Documents	BoQ Coordination Office.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ coordination support team.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ Ghor Office and 1 sub base.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ Ghor support team.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ Helmand Office.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ Helmand support team.xlsx
Budget Documents	Calculation of monthly average expat cost ACF.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQ Monthly average cost for expatriate.xlsx
Grant Agreement	5172_Agreement_signed.pdf