

Requesting Organization :	Coordination of Afghan Relief			
Allocation Type :	1st Standard Allocation			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Emergency WASH response for undocumented returnees and IDPs settled with host communities, health centers and schools in Nangarhar province.			
Allocation Type Category :	Field activities			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/1SA/WASH/NGO/5042	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	269,952.11	
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>An assessment survey was conducted in Ghani Khel(Shinwari), Rodat and Khewa districts of Nangarhar province. During the needs assessment 13 villages were reached by the assessment teams. Out of a total of 3995 undocumented returnees and IDPs, 10% families were taken as sample size. The types of respondents selected were men, women and children of undocumented returnee and IDP families and consultation with community elders and host families. It is thus, the project will reach 27,965 individuals (11,480 undocumented returnees and 16,485 IDPs) in 13 villages (i.e. Markazi Khewa, Qala Tak, Shaga Kali, Kashkoot, Salam Por Kali, Saidabad, Sher gar, Anar Bagh, Katilai, Ghani Khill, Ghazi Amanullah, Shayedano Meena and Kabul Camp) living in spontaneous settlements and host communities in Nangrahar and ensure that beneficiaries have 1) Ensure timely access to a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, use of adequate and gender sensitive sanitation, and appropriate means of hygiene practices by the affected population, 2) Ensure timely and adequate access to WASH services in situations. According to the survey using assessment survey form, 82% of respondents own latrines in their houses but did not use latrines due to lack of awareness on the importance of latrine. Understanding of hygiene practices is very poor, with only a quarter of respondent stating that hand-washing was important before eating, 19.3% said it was important after defecating, and a mere 1.3% said it was important after handling an infant's faeces. Only 18% of the households use both soap and water to wash their hands, with 77.8% of them stating that soap was too expensive as a reason for not having any in the household. In regards to household water supply and practices, 100% of the respondents stated that they had to go out and collect household water. Surface water for drinking was collected by 58.5% of the household and only 20.3% said they were able to collect drinking water from a protected water source, such as a hand pump. A further 21.2% said they collected drinking water from an unprotected water source. Forty-one percent of the surveyed households state that they consume less than 11 liters per person per day; below the Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day. There is a lack of understanding among st the communities regarding the importance of correct water treatment procedures. wells with hand pump and motorized piped scheme which are not functional will be rehabilitated. Activities to promote good hygiene practices will be done to reduce health risks and to foster resilient bodies and minds. With community participation at the core, hygiene promotion activities will emphasize on prevention of diarrhea, hand washing, menstrual hygiene, infant and young child feeding (IYCF)), water treatment, food storage and waste disposal. Promotion activities will be accompanied by the distribution of hygiene Kits to undocumented returnees and IDPs. Prominently the project encompasses two major components i.e. hard and soft. Hard component mainly consists of rehabilitation of 30 water wells and one piped schemes, boring of 5 new wells with hand pumps, installation of water containers for drinking and washing in health centers and schools, for one-month water trucking and as per result of assessment report 18% beneficiaries have not access to latrines and bathing facilities, thus, new emergency latrines and bathing facilities will be constructed. while soft component consists of promotion of hygiene i.e. Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and Children hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) approaches to make sure behavioral changes. to have an impact assessment of PHAST and CHAST we required time frame of at least 6 months as per set procedure's already been identified in other districts.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
4,061	4,889	8,631	10,384	27,965

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	2,274	2,755	5,267	6,189	16,485
Other	1,787	2,134	3,364	4,195	11,480

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Examples of indirect beneficiaries are people from host communities in Nangrahar; visitors of health centers who ultimately benefit from potable water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, capacity building support; people reached by hand washing promotion efforts, by chlorination of wells, and through water quality testing activities.

Catchment Population:

12,500 Individuals living in surrounding villages of target area will benefit from water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. The number of catchment population is based on the average calculation of surrounding villages.

Link with allocation strategy :

The strategic priority of the WASH Cluster for 1st Standard Allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) allocation, which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to provide access to potable water and hygiene awareness for undocumented returnees and IDPs settled with host families in Rodat, Ghani Khill and Khewa districts of Nangrahar province. CoAR will target the undocumented returnees and IDPs living in 13 villages of Rodat, Ghani Khill and Khewa districts of Nangrahar province. Nangrahar has been prioritized for emergency WASH services because of the huge influx of undocumented returnees, putting pressure on available resources and services within the host communities. The proposed project is in line with the principal objective of the WASH Cluster under the 2017 Strategic Response Plan. The WASH cluster aims Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - Including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict. The targeted areas are chosen in coordination with local coordination forums and WASH and local government in Nangrahar, the 16 identified villages for project intervention are in remote and a little bit insecure areas. A significant number of undocumented returnees are living in these areas in self-constructed, improvised camps/settlements and with host communities. There is a significant gap in terms of integrated response by the humanitarian actors in these villages. DACAAR, IRC, UNHCR and Solidarity International have provided WASH assistance in others districts. However, due to the non-availability of funding (especially in the WASH sector) and high number of undocumented returnees in the Rodat, Ghani Khill and Khewa districts, there is a big gap in the WASH response. The gap is highlighted in OCHA's and MoRR situation updates and discussed in the WASH Cluster at national and provincial level.

As part of continuous thrust toward gathering of information and data on undocumented returnees and IDPs, CoAR at every instance has made it sure to have consultation meetings with UNHCR, WASH cluster Nangrahar and Kabul, WASH and provincial directorate of refugees and returnees. this has helped CoAR to greater extent in order to acquire prolific data and information, accordingly.

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
Abdul Halim" Halim"	Managing Director	humanitarian.drr@coar.org.af	93 700 242 180
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

In Nangrahar province, in eastern Afghanistan, there are several populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and newly arrived undocumented returnees which, because they are living in locations that are situated outside the purview of local administrations, such as Community Development Councils (CDCs), are completely overlooked by both national and international organizations and government authorities. Since their arrival, many of whom started to come in 2016, no institution has provided them with any form of relief support. Due to their extreme vulnerability, the Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR) aims to provide these vulnerable communities with emergency water and hygiene (WASH) assistance. CoAR completed a WASH needs assessment in Jan 2017 and found 3,995 undocumented returnees and IDP families that do not have adequate access to safe and clean water, they are unable to maintain healthy personal hygiene due to a lack of hygiene awareness and insufficient water, Hand washing facilities and soaps are non-existent. As a result, high prevalence of sickness among children is 44% who suffered from diarrhea in the last two weeks Children below the age five are particularly exposed to water borne diseases such as diarrhea and measles. The proposed action will address the identified WASH gaps by: 1) improving access to safe water to meet the minimum Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day; 2) provision of water container at health centers and schools for undocumented returnees and IDPs use; 3) distribution of hygiene kits, and 4) enhancing hygiene knowledge surrounding behavioral practices, all in an effort to improve the public health and individual health of 27,965 identified IDPs and undocumented returnees residing in host communities in 13 villages in Rodat, Ghani Khill and Khewa districts of Nangrahar province.

2. Needs assessment

To have a good understanding of the WASH needs of these communities, both quantitative and qualitative survey tools were designed. Through a consultative process, a structured household-level questionnaire, composed of 34 WASH-themed questions, and WASH question-guides for focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were finalized. All survey tools were originally developed in English and then translated in Pashtu, the dominant language of Nangrahar province. The Sphere Project, Do No Harm, and the International Rescue Committee's Environmental Health Field Guide, were all used as reference documents in the elaboration of the survey tools.

The needs assessment process, both in Kabul and in Nangrahar province, was led by CoAR's WASH program manager, with support provided by CoAR's WASH Adviser. The assessment was jointly administered over a five-day period by CoAR, with a total of 22 persons involved. In teams of two, men with men and women with women, information was gathered from randomly selected households in the 16 target villages. Recognizing the traditional and conservative culture of the area, all survey teams made sure to interview as many female-headed households (FHH) as possible. While primary data was gathered by the 22-strong survey team, secondary data was gathered by CoAR's WASH program manager who met with local representatives from the MoRR, the Nangrahar Provincial Hospital, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), all located in the provincial capital city of Nangrahar. The team also met with the regional head of OCHA and the WASH officer for UNICEF in Jalalabad.

According to the assessment, women, girls and children are among the most vulnerable groups in the target areas because of lack of access to water, poor hygiene and sanitation practices. In addition, there are different types of water sources in the villages assessed. These sources are unprotected wells, tube wells, hand pumps, water trucking on payment, protected wells and open ponds. Surface water for drinking was collected by 58.5% of the household and only 20.3% said they were able to collect drinking water from a protected water source, such as a hand pump. A further 21.2% said they collected drinking water from an unprotected water source. Forty-one percent of the surveyed households state that they consume less than 11 liters per person per day; below the Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day. There is a lack of understanding among st the communities regarding the importance of correct water treatment procedures. wells with hand pump and motorized piped scheme which are not functional will be rehabilitated.

According to the survey using assessment survey form, 82% of respondents own latrines in their houses but did not use latrines due to lack of awareness on the importance of latrine.

Understanding of hygiene practices is very poor, with only a quarter of respondent stating that hand washing was important before eating, 19.3% said it was important after defecating, and a mere 1.3% said it was important after handling an infant's faces. Only 18% of the households use both soap and water to wash their hands, with 77.8% of them stating that soap was too expensive as a reason for not having any in the household. Most hygiene messages are heard via the radio (28.8%), at the mosque (26.9%), and at a health facility (23.7%). Seventy-eight percent of the households reported that they had a child between the ages of 0 – 59 months who recently suffered from bouts of diarrhea. While 39.5% said they would go to the health clinic when someone has diarrhea, 24.1% said they would seek treatment from a traditional healer, and 22.5% said they would administer herbs to the person. Many of the respondents have little understanding of the importance of properly treating diarrhea and the severe consequences this can have for young children.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

CoAR' proposed action will place an emphasis on the following vulnerability criteria in order to priorities the families which will receive emergency WASH assistance:

- Families with a high number of: a) women (particularly pregnant or lactating women), b) children, c) elderly, d) disabled members, e) FHHs, and/or f) members suffering from chronic illnesses.
- Communities located furthest from a safe water source.
- Families that have lost all their assets or have no means to make a living, placing them at heightened vulnerability due to their economic situation.
- IDP families that is not likely to return to their home locations anytime soon, due to continued insecurity.

The selection of the aforementioned beneficiary groups will be done through a combination of community consultation, verified with community influencers, and house-to-house visits. Additionally, the identified beneficiaries will be cross-checked against current priorities, cluster findings and assessment data.

While beneficiary numbers stand at 27,965 individuals (11480 undocumented returnees and 16485 IDPs), based on the results of CoAR' needs assessment, this number will need to be confirmed once the project actually commences.

In addition, activities are designed to meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups among the beneficiary communities. CoAR female staff will prioritize women and girls who are vulnerable to gender based violence, through designing WASH facilities which will mitigate their risk of exposure to violence. Specific priority will be given to female headed households and widows. Persons with disabilities and elderly people are direct beneficiaries in this intervention. As sudden changes in the environment and habits make the life of persons with disabilities and elderly more difficult as new environments pose specific challenges to them and thus make them more vulnerable.

4. Grant Request Justification

CoAR will target the undocumented returnees and IDPs living in 13 villages of Rodat, Ghani Khil and Khewa districts of Nangrahar province. Nangrahar has been prioritized for WASH services because of the huge influx of returnees and IDPs, putting pressure on available resources and services within the host communities. There is a significant gap in terms of integrated response by the humanitarian actors in these villages. DACAAR, IRC, UNHCR and Solidarity International have provided WASH assistance in Jalalabad center and Behsood districts. However, due to the non-availability of funding (especially in the WASH sector) and high number of returnees and IDPs in the Rodat, Ghani Khil and Khewa districts, there is a big gap in the WASH response. The gap is highlighted in OCHA's and MoRR situation updates and discussed in the WASH Cluster at national and provincial level.

Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR) is an independent, non-governmental, non-political and non-profit, charity organization, founded on the initiative of a group of Afghans in October 1989 in order to contribute towards rehabilitation and reconstruction process of Afghanistan. Since its establishment, CoAR's strategy has evolved from providing cross-border, short-term emergency relief services to Emergency Preparedness, Disaster Risk Reduction and long term development efforts which stress community involvement and empowerment, project sustainability and facilitate the livelihood improvement of the common Afghans as well as safe resettlement of the refugees in Afghanistan.

CoAR envision a just and equitable society that embrace the rights of all people to fundamental freedom through participation and contribution in all spheres of social, cultural, economic and political life. Through its mission, CoAR support the process of community development through various programmatic and thematic interventions leading to creation of enabling environments for communities to improve their living standard.

CoAR is member of the WASH cluster and has a comparative advantage as a global WASH actor with professional staff in the field of humanitarian response and WASH. CoAR has responded to several emergencies in Afghanistan, and is currently implementing WASH emergency and development projects in Khost, Laghman, Daikundi and Paktika provinces funded by the NCA, UNOCHA-CHF, UNHCR and UNICEF. CoAR has long term presence in eastern region and has built strong linkages with communities and other actors which will facilitate the access and smooth implementation of project activities in relatively insecure areas of east and south regions. CoAR has an excellent record in linking with beneficiary communities (returnee, IDP and host) affected by disasters, enabling them to cope with life-threatening situations and recovery, and have good working relations with the Provincial Disaster Committee (PDMC) and the MoRR. CoAR is present in eastern region, distributing hygiene kits in Laghman province to returnees.

The progress of project activities will be monitored by CoAR field and head offices. CoAR has developed monitoring tools to monitor the progress. According to the agreed work plan, each activity will be monitored using participatory, results-based feedback mechanisms. Reporting will be done according to the agreed logic of intervention, work plan and in compliance with CHF regulations and committed standards.

5. Complementarity

CoAR has been responding to emergencies in Afghanistan and over the last couple of years have completed several Humanitarian interventions in eastern and south regions. The first project supported 1,360 households and focused on raising awareness aimed at reducing waterborne diseases and distributing hygiene kits. The proposed project is follow-on to a WASH intervention in Tani. With the support from OCHA/CHF, CoAR successfully completed, in April 2016, an emergency project titled, "Integrated WASH response to mass displacement and reducing child morbidity and malnutrition incidence in Khost province of Afghanistan", where 9,800 refugees and host communities in 11 villages were targeted with urgent WASH programming. Additionally, CoAR has ongoing emergency response WASH intervention in Khost and Laghman provinces under CHF, NCA, UNICEF and UNHCR funds supporting 53,737 individuals, with the following activities: awareness raising aimed at reducing waterborne diseases; distribution of hygiene kits, construction of gravity piped schemes, water well with hand pump and awareness raising on health and hygiene. The objectives of the project ensured that beneficiaries had: 1) improved access to adequate sanitation facilities, 2) improved access to a safe water supply, and, 3) an increased understanding of WASH-related health risks and the uptake of positive hygiene practices to prevent WASH-induced morbidity. With CoAR's constructive working relations with representatives from the refugees, returnees and host communities, as well as local authorities, including the DRRD and DoRR in Laghman, Jalalabad and Khost provinces, the proposed project will be fully assisted by relevant stakeholders, as evidenced by the attached support letters. CoAR will continue to coordinate activities and coverage with the WASH Cluster, the refugee and returnee chapter meeting, OCHA/CHF, as well as other actors working in the area such as to seek complementarity in interventions and to avoid duplication. In March 2017, through the support of NCA distributed family hygiene kits in Laghman to 3,220 Afghan returnees from Pakistan, who are living in spontaneous settlements and with host communities, in Laghman province. The objective of the project was to address the immediate hygiene needs of the returnees, all of who do not have regular access to, or cannot purchase, needed hygiene items, to maintain their health.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Reduce the risk of avoidable morbidity and mortality of undocumented returnees and IDPs through provision of WASH services in coordination with WASH cluster and MoRR interventions in target areas of Nangrahar Province.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Objective 1: Ensure timely access to a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, use of adequate and gender sensitive sanitation, and appropriate means of hygiene practices by the affected population		SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict	80				
Objective 2: Ensure timely and adequate access to WASH services in situations (returnees transit points, health centers, therapeutic feeding centers, schools, etc.) affected by emergencies		SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict	20				
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Each of the activities of each outcome of the proposed project contribute to the CHF priorities of the WASH Cluster, under Objective 1 to ensure the timely access to a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, use of adequate, gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, and appropriate hygiene practices and under objective 2 to Ensure timely and adequate access to WASH services in situations (returnees transit points, health centers, therapeutic feeding centers, schools, etc.) affected by emergencies. The progress, challenges and mitigation strategies adopted by the CoAR during the project period will be shared with the WASH Cluster and refugee and returnee chapter on a regular basis. Through proper planning, coordination, and cost-efficiency, the cost is \$12.03 per beneficiary for the proposed project.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Undocumented returnees living with host communities and IDPs have improved access to adequate sanitation facilities.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) undocumented returnees and IDPs have been provided sanitation facilities.							
Assumptions & Risks							
<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further influx of returnees and IDPs in targeted areas • The local security situation is sufficiently stable to operate in highly volatile conditions • The political situation in the area remains stable • The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest • The Government of Afghanistan and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention • There is no forced or sudden mass return of returnees to their places of origin • The Government of Afghanistan (provincial, district level and other agencies) will provide support and cooperation • Host communities' willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities and a positive approach to participate in WASH activities <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief items and construction materials are not available in the market or there is excessive inflation. • The local government and community leaders are not willing to cooperate in relief efforts • Insecurity hampers distribution of relief items. • Supplies and equipment is delayed due to security and unforeseen weather conditions • Community opposition to women's participation in the project activities • Returnees and relocate to other places to access relief assistance 							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA1-Envelope Two: Proportion of returnees and host communities in high return areas with access to a functioning sanitation facilities					18
<p>Means of Verification : Survey report, field monitoring report, photos, transect walks, FGDs and observations, Case studies, Monitoring reports.</p>							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							

Formation of 13 WASH committees with the participation of women, men and children.

CoAR will establish WASH Committees in each target village, inclusive of women (where possible CoAR will make all efforts to have female members in the WASH Committees) and men. WASH Committees will be made up 10 members. They will take the lead in the use, cleanliness, and functionality of the completed water and sanitation facilities, and secure the participation and buy-in of all WASH activities by the target communities. The WASH Committees will prove instrumental in liaising with the villagers to foster ownership of the project, thereby ensuring the durability of the WASH infrastructures. WASH Committees will consult with communities on decisions concerning WASH management, will see to it that households have equitable access of water, and they will monitor the WASH activities in their respective communities. The WASH Committees will also make their communities more resilient, as they provide a platform for the community to raise issues of concern, and the Committees can in turn bring them to the attention of local authorities. WASH Committee members will receive training on management, advocacy, conflict resolution, and peace building skills to avoid future water disagreements; water resource and sanitation management; and, they will be oriented on the operation, and maintenance of the water systems. As WASH Committees will have the complete oversight of the water and sanitation systems once the project is over, they will be in charge of organizing for their maintenance and repairs. To raise the necessary funds, CoAR will work closely with the WASH Committees to establish a fair tariff system. WASH Committees are responsible for the collection of funds from the communities in order to pay for the maintenance and repairs carried out by the identified mechanic. An example of an amount to be paid by a family is 20 – 30 AFNs per month. WASH Committees will be responsible for overseeing the inventory list of the tools and spare parts for both the Water well with hand pump and the pipe schemes.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers

CoAR will provide WASH facilities at schools and health centers (i.e. hand washing facilities, toilet facilities) The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Identification of locations for construction of sanitation facilities.

In close coordination with the WASH Committees and women, sites for sanitation facilities, that meet the safety, dignity and privacy concerns of the users, especially women and girls, will be identified. The site location will be done keeping in mind Sphere standards of 30 meters from a water source, depending on soil permeability, 1.5 meters above the water table, and soil stability, etc. Additionally, consultations will be carried out with other community members to ensure that sanitation facility sites can be easily accessed by the disabled and the elderly.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Construction of 252 new semi- emergency latrines.

- CoAR will construct 252 new semi-permanent latrines for 18 % beneficiaries who's not access to latrines with 45 percent community's contribution, all with accompanying hand-washing stands which will be placed within a three-meter distance from the latrines. As per Sphere standards each latrine will be used by an average of 20 individuals. The latrine design used is one approved by the MRRD for use in semi emergency situations and which is easy for communities to maintain. Modifications to the latrine design will be made accordingly to allow for easy access for the disabled and elderly. To ensure the safety of women, girls, and boys, all latrines will be situated within each target family compound, as communal latrines are not culturally accepted, and each will have mechanisms allowing for the door to be locked from the inside.

Activity 1.1.5

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Construction of 252 new bathing spaces .

CoAR will construct 252 new bathing facilities for 18 % beneficiaries who's not access to bathing facilities with 43 percent community contribution- all in compliance with Sphere standards, with sufficient water availability at a minimum of six liters of water per person per day. Bathing facilities will be designed so that the elderly and disabled have easy access. To ensure the safety of women, girls, and boys, all bathing facilities will be situated within each target family compound, as communal bathing facilities are not culturally accepted and each will have mechanisms to be able to lock the door from the inside.

Outcome 2

Undocumented returnees living in spontaneous settlements and with host families and IDPs have improved access to safe water supply.

Output 2.1

Description

27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) undocumented returnees and IDPs have been provided with water of appropriate quality and sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- No further influx of refugees in targeted areas
 - The local security situation is sufficiently stable to operate in highly volatile conditions
 - The political situation in the area remains stable
 - The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest
 - The Government of Afghanistan and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention
 - There is no forced or sudden mass return of returnees to their places of origin
 - The Government of Afghanistan (provincial, district level and other agencies) will provide support and cooperation
 - Host communities' willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities and a positive approach to participate in WASH activities
- Risks
- Relief items and construction materials are not available in the market or there is excessive inflation.
 - The local government and community leaders are not willing to cooperate in relief efforts
 - Insecurity hampers distribution of relief items
 - Supplies and equipment is delayed due to security and unforeseen weather conditions
 - Community opposition to women's participation in the project activities
 - Returnees relocate to other places to access relief assistance

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA1-Envelope Two: Proportion of returnees and host communities in high return areas with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water					100

Means of Verification : Survey report, field monitoring report, photos, transect walks, FGDs and observations, Case studies, Monitoring reports.

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Rehabilitate existing solar powered water supply pipe scheme

CoAR will rehabilitate one existing solar powered water supply scheme which was identified during the WASH need assessment. The motorized water supply piped networks will be attached to, with submersible pumps powered by solar panels, will be put into place to expanded access. In order reduce environmental impacts, the tap stands will be fixed to the ground with plain cement concrete (PCC) and connected to a soakage pit to prevent vector breeding through stagnant water. CoAR will ensure that the distance between the farthest targeted beneficiary household and the nearest water collection point will be less than 500 meters. (Environment Marker B+)

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Dug Wells Rehabilitation via Deepening

CoAR will rehabilitate 5 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Deeping of dug wells, 2) pumping borehole for six hours to be sure of sufficient water quantities, 3) quality testing the water, 4) installing hand pumps with accessories and 5) Repairing of apron.

Activity 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Boring Wells Rehabilitation

CoAR will rehabilitate 25 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Repairing of apron, 2) Installation of pump Rod, Plunger, Rod centralizer, foot valve, 3) quality testing the water.

Activity 2.1.4

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Provision of water storage containers at health centers and at Schools

CoAR will install 3 water storage containers with 1000 liters capacity at school and health centers, Work to be carried out includes: 1) stone masonry for the containers foundation, 2) connection of containers with taps. Drinking water will be stored in containers as this reduces the risk contamination if there is contact with dirty hands. This would also result in increased storage of water and use for cleaning of latrines and anal cleansing. The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.

Activity 2.1.5

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Providing water trucking to undocumented returnees and IDPs

The water trucking will be done for two communities (Kabul camp and Ghazi Amanullah Khan villages) which have no access to clean drinking water. For the time being CoAR will do the water trucking only for one month because the drilling or rehabilitation of water wells will take at least one month.

Activity 2.1.6

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Water quality testing and treatment

CoAR will carry out water quality testing on a regular basis in the target communities and selected health centers. After the initial tests, bacteriological testing will be done by CoAR WASH team on a monthly basis. The water sources will be treated according to the test results, and where bacteriological contamination is found the water will be chlorinated. The treated water sources will be monitored daily or according to need, measuring that the free residual chlorine (FRC), at point of use, is within recommended standards (0.2 mg/l – 0.5 mg/l). All water quality testing and treatment will be done in coordination with the health center administration, WASH committees and local authorities/community leaders.

Activity 2.1.7

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Chlorination of 35 wells

Chlorination will be carried out in 35 existing wells in Nangrahar province. Initially the technical team will assess if the selected wells are not contaminated through testing of water and to be sure well construction is adequate to prevent direct entry of contaminants. This will be followed by calculating the volume of the water available in the well and conducting a jar test to calculate chlorine residue and determine the right amount of chlorine solution for the well. After pouring the solution, water circulation will be done through pumping the water for an hour or two so the chlorine is properly mixed in the water which would be tested by the smell of water. The chlorine will be left to settle for at least 24 hours before use. The water will be tested after every 3 months to assess the need for re-chlorination. Same procedure will be followed at the water reservoir at the hospital that provides water to at least 100 individuals a day (almost 5,000 individuals in total considering overlapping of users)

Only those sources will be selected which are not subject to ongoing contamination. For the sustainability of project mechanics and host family members from the area will be trained on cleaning and chlorination procedures of wells. Additionally, relevant government officials will also be involved to ensure maintenance of these water sources. WASH committee members will have the responsibility to ensure the proper use, functionality and protection of wells.

Activity 2.1.8

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Training of area mechanics, Tool kits and spare part for repairing

For operation and maintenance of the water wells 36 mechanics will be trained. As well as tools and equipment will be provided to the area mechanic to provide necessary services and on time repairing.

Training of area mechanics is a long process will be started from Rehabilitation of system till end, it is practical training rather than theoretical.

Activity 2.1.9

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Drilling of 5 new wells with hand pumps

drill of 5 new wells and install of Afredive hand pump in selected villages according to the technical feasibility study done by the WASH technical staff of CoAR, Work to be carried out includes: 1) drilling of wells 14" dia, 3) Screen pipe and casing installation, 4) pumping borehole for six hours to be sure of sufficient water quantities, 5) cleaning the borehole, 6) installing the hand pump which can supply sufficient amounts of water to an increased number of users, in order to provide easy access (less than 500 meters) for the target families.

Outcome 3

27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children)) undocumented returnees and IDPs have an increased understanding of key health risks related to WASH and adopt positive hygiene practices to prevent these.

Implementation of the hygiene promotion component will be done in cooperation with WASH committees at health, schools, communities and health centers and the community members themselves. Hygiene promotion will be linked to the water and sanitation components of the program, ensuring participation of beneficiaries in all stages and sectors of the WASH activities. Special attention will be given to awareness raising of communities on symptoms, prevention and treatment of Malaria and Diarrhea. Hygiene promotion staff will use relevant IEC materials and tools of the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and children hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) approaches to help communities identify and analyze their problems and then find suitable solutions for responding and mitigating.

Using the PHAST and CHAST approaches, communities will be educated on handling of sanitation facilities and its maintenance, solid waste disposal, disadvantages of open defecation, disease transmission and to cover vector breeding sites with mud filling in order to avoid adverse environmental impacts.

Output 3.1

Description

27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) undocumented returnees and IDPs living with host families are able to take action to prevent WASH related diseases through participation in Hygiene promotion activities. CoAR will use Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST and CHAST) approach aiming at improving hygiene behaviors to reduce diarrheal diseases and encouraging effective management of water and sanitation services. Suitable communication techniques and culturally appropriate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material will be utilized to ensure the participation and impact. CoAR will distribute family hygiene kits to women and girls for resilient bodies and minds by enabling them to maintain their personal hygiene, privacy and dignity.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- No further influx of returnees in targeted areas
- The local security situation is sufficiently stable to operate in highly volatile conditions
- The political situation in the area remains stable
- The area of operations is secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest
- The Government of Afghanistan and governmental line agencies are supportive of the intervention
- There is no forced or sudden mass return of returnees to their places of origin
- The Government of Afghanistan (provincial, district level and other agencies) will provide support and cooperation
- Host communities' willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities and a positive approach to participate in WASH activities

Risks

- Relief items are not available in the market or there is excessive inflation.
- The local government and community leaders are not willing to cooperate in relief efforts
- Insecurity hampers distribution of relief items
- Community opposition to women's participation in hygiene awareness raising activities
- Returnees relocate to other places to access relief assistance

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 3.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA1-Envelope Two: Proportion of returnees and host communities in high return areas with access to water and soap for handwashing					100

Means of Verification : Project Monitoring Reports

- Indicator tracking cards (ITC)
- Photos
- Case studies
- KAP report (pre and post)
- Feedback on call

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) baseline survey in Nangrahar

CoAR will conduct KAP baseline and end line surveys in order to analyze and understand the situation on the ground related to access, privacy needs, dignity, culture, behaviors, practices, disease transmission and capacity of the community to develop relevant strategies for response and mitigation. The baseline will also be used to measure impact of the project towards the end of implementation.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

3995 hygiene kits provided to the households of returnees and IDPs living in the target areas.

3995 hygiene kits will be distributed to undocumented returnees and IDPs (one per family). Beneficiaries will be identified by the CoAR in cooperation with established WASH committees. Women will be included in the consultation and decisions. An orientation session supported by relevant information, education and communication (IEC) material on use of the kits will be provided to the families by the hygiene promoters to ensure optimal and appropriate utilization. The hygiene kits will be comprised of essential hygiene items to ensure improved hygiene at an individual and household level. The distribution will be done in a transparent manner with items displayed on a banner and a complaint desk if items are incomplete.

Activity 3.1.3

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

932 hygiene promotion sessions using PHAST and CHAST approaches in communities, health centers and schools.

The project plans to reach 27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) through 932 hygiene sessions in total. Each session will include 30 individuals from the same village and representing a cluster of households, representing different social backgrounds, economic groups, age and gender. Additional sessions will be planned as a follow up of 7 step process where needed. Hygiene promotion strategy will be designed after analyzing knowledge, attitudes and practices of the targeted communities through a Pre-KAP survey. Information on existing hygiene practices, solid waste management, excrete disposal, quality of water used for drinking purposes and handling of water at household level will be collected. For the implementation of hygiene promotion PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) will be used. The methodology will focus on participatory learning and will aim to empower communities to manage their water supply and to control sanitation-related diseases by promoting health awareness and understanding. The approach includes seven basic steps that helps the community identify their issues themselves and find solutions by themselves using local knowledge and wisdom. These steps are; 1) Problem identification, 2) Problem Analysis, 3) Planning for solutions, 4) Selecting options, 5) Planning for new facilities and behavior change, 6) Planning for monitoring and evaluation and 7) participatory evaluation.

The PHAST approach will contribute to communities' empowerment, since they will participate in their own projects at different levels (problem identification, problem analysis, planning for solutions, selecting options, planning for new facilities and behavior change, planning for monitoring and evaluation and participatory evaluation). This approach will give communities the opportunity to be involved in decision making regarding the services, their communities' health challenges and how these best are solved.

Messages will focus on: a) how to preserve proper hygiene in an emergency setting, b) maintaining safe water storage at the household-level, c) water treatment at the household-level, d) transmission routes for water and sanitation diseases and how the chain of infection can be broken, e) critical times to wash one's hands and to employ hand washing techniques, f) proper waste disposal, and, g) how a woman should maintain proper hygienic breastfeeding practices and menstrual management. Specific attention will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups in the community, such as women, children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and those with special needs. Hygiene promotion messages to communities/households include messages related to nutrition, in particular Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). During this process, a special emphasis will be on Malaria control where communities will be sensitized about their existing practices that helps vector breeding and on prevention measures on blocking transmission routes. CoAR will use Children's' Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST). This methodological approach will guarantee the participation of children in all hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. Hygiene promotion sessions will focus on the prevention, transmission and treatment of diarrhea, especially focusing on children under five years

Activity 3.1.4

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Development of IEC material for hygiene promotion

CoAR will develop culturally appropriate IEC material on personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. It will also have a special focus on Malaria and Diarrhea prevention as the target areas have been reported with high rates of incidence. The IEC material will be used during the hygiene awareness sessions in communities, health centers and schools.

Activity 3.1.5

Standard Activity : Household water treatment, water trucking, safe storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes and hygiene promotion to ensure sufficient quantity of safe drinking water and appropriate means of hygiene practices for returnees and host communities in areas of high return;

Conducting End line survey:

At the end of the year when WASH soft and hard component are implemented successfully end line survey will be conducted the aim is to measure the changes happened in the community. This survey will be conducted by CoAR WASH team at the communities where WASH project and hygiene approaches implemented.

Activity 3.1.6

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Complaints committees will be formed in each target district.

CoAR will form complaints committees in each target district, to allow beneficiaries to voice their concerns and grievance. They will consist of government, CoAR representative and one or two leaders from the communities. All Beneficiaries attending hygiene promotion session and implementation of water supply and sanitation activities, will also receive the contact information of project manager to give their feedbacks and comments on the program. All beneficiaries will be informed of the complaint mechanism. Complaints basically are classified as 1) Sensitive complaints i.e. Sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud or corruption, breaches of code of conduct etc. 2) Non-sensitive complaints i.e. Program Related – Delivery of goods and services does not correspond with promised etc. the medium of reception of complaints will depend as per two classifications. For sensitive complaints beneficiary complaint forms should be used which will have explained to the beneficiaries and stakeholders at the start of the program, such forms should directly be submitted to complaint committees who will confidentially review and response to the complaint. Non sensitive complaints should be submitted via email and telephone calls which will too be taken care of preserving the confidentiality.

Activity 3.1.7

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Monthly progress, narrative and financial reports to OCHA regional office and HFU.

CoAR will submit monthly progress report to OCHA regional office, the narrative and financial report will be submitted quarterly to HFU.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

A detailed monitoring plan will be developed by CoAR. Baseline will be collected, including information on gender and age. KAP baselines and end-line surveys will be commissioned to assess and document impact of the program activities. To measure progress and check achievements on a regular basis, CoAR will use Indicator Tracking Cards (ITCs) system. The ITCs will be used to collect information using outputs indicators. CoAR will submit monthly progress report to WASH cluster and OCHA regional offices, and will have collaboration with the cluster on the monitoring of the CHF and projects with other funding. CoAR will also monitor activities through quarterly field visits to the target areas. The methods used for data collection and observing changes will be beneficiary interviews, questionnaires, focus group discussions, semi structured interviews, case studies, geographic information systems, photos and videos and field observation. All this will contribute into reflecting achievements on the outcome levels. All monitoring visits will be properly documented. "CoAR will use remote calling system (actually this is OCHA system to confirm the progress and implementation of the project activities through contacting the beneficiaries and/or person of contact in the community under project coverage) and CoAR field staff will prepare the calling lists of different stakeholders benefiting from project activities. The calling lists will be prepared using the format shared by OCHA. Calling lists including the contact details will be provided to OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU). The list will include the details of project staff, people trained, direct project beneficiaries (i.e. recipients of water, sanitation and hygiene services), community elders, Shura members etc. Information to be collected will be agreed upon ahead of time between CoAR and OCHA. CoAR will ensure timely follow up on the feedback received by OCHA, take necessary actions to improve the quality of services if needed and document the lessons learned for future "CoAR program staff will work closely with resources at CoAR Head Office; the methods and results adviser, thematic advisers, financial controllers and funding adviser and will send reports to HFU on the beneficiary feedback mechanism. CoAR provincial manager will prepare periodic narrative progress reports and submit to CoAR head office and OCHA regional office.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Formation of 13 WASH committees with the participation of women, men and children.</p> <p>CoAR will establish WASH Committees in each target village, inclusive of women (where possible CoAR will make all efforts to have female members in the WASH Committees) and men. WASH Committees will be made up 10 members. They will take the lead in the use, cleanliness, and functionality of the completed water and sanitation facilities, and secure the participation and buy-in of all WASH activities by the target communities. The WASH Committees will prove instrumental in liaising with the villagers to foster ownership of the project, thereby ensuring the durability of the WASH infrastructures. WASH Committees will consult with communities on decisions concerning WASH management, will see to it that households have equitable access of water, and they will monitor the WASH activities in their respective communities. The WASH Committees will also make their communities more resilient, as they provide a platform for the community to raise issues of concern, and the Committees can in turn bring them to the attention of local authorities. WASH Committee members will receive training on management, advocacy, conflict resolution, and peace building skills to avoid future water disagreements; water resource and sanitation management; and, they will be oriented on the operation, and maintenance of the water systems. As WASH Committees will have the complete oversight of the water and sanitation systems once the project is over, they will be in charge of organizing for their maintenance and repairs. To raise the necessary funds, CoAR will work closely with the WASH Committees to establish a fair tariff system. WASH Committees are responsible for the collection of funds from the communities in order to pay for the maintenance and repairs carried out by the identified mechanic. An example of an amount to be paid by a family is 20 – 30 AFNs per month. WASH Committees will be responsible for overseeing the inventory list of the tools and spare parts for both the Water well with hand pump and the pipe schemes.</p>	2017					X							
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers</p> <p>CoAR will provide WASH facilities at schools and health centers (i.e. hand washing facilities, toilet facilities) The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.</p>	2017						X	X					
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Identification of locations for construction of sanitation facilities.</p> <p>In close coordination with the WASH Committees and women, sites for sanitation facilities, that meet the safety, dignity and privacy concerns of the users, especially women and girls, will be identified. The site location will be done keeping in mind Sphere standards of 30 meters from a water source, depending on soil permeability, 1.5 meters above the water table, and soil stability, etc. Additionally, consultations will be carried out with other community members to ensure that sanitation facility sites can be easily accessed by the disabled and the elderly.</p>	2017					X	X						

<p>Activity 1.1.4: Construction of 252 new semi- emergency latrines. - CoAR will construct 252 new semi-permanent latrines for 18 % beneficiaries who's not access to latrines with 45 percent community's contribution, all with accompanying hand-washing stands which will be placed within a three-meter distance from the latrines. As per Sphere standards each latrine will be used by an average of 20 individuals. The latrine design used is one approved by the MRRD for use in semi emergency situations and which is easy for communities to maintain. Modifications to the latrine design will be made accordingly to allow for easy access for the disabled and elderly. To ensure the safety of women, girls, and boys, all latrines will be situated within each target family compound, as communal latrines are not culturally accepted, and each will have mechanisms allowing for the door to be locked from the inside.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X			
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Construction of 252 new bathing spaces . CoAR will construct 252 new bathing facilities for 18 % beneficiaries who's not access to bathing facilities with 43 percent community contribution- all in compliance with Sphere standards, with sufficient water availability at a minimum of six liters of water per person per day. Bathing facilities will be designed so that the elderly and disabled have easy access. To ensure the safety of women, girls, and boys, all bathing facilities will be situated within each target family compound, as communal bathing facilities are not culturally accepted and each will have mechanisms to be able to lock the door from the inside.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X			
<p>Activity 2.1.1: Rehabilitate existing solar powered water supply pipe scheme CoAR will rehabilitate one existing solar powered water supply scheme which was identified during the WASH need assessment. The motorized water supply piped networks will be attached to, with submersible pumps powered by solar panels, will be put into place to expanded access. In order reduce environmental impacts, the tap stands will be fixed to the ground with plain cement concrete (PCC) and connected to a soakage pit to prevent vector breeding through stagnant water. CoAR will ensure that the distance between the farthest targeted beneficiary household and the nearest water collection point will be less than 500 meters. (Environment Marker B+)</p>	2017					X	X	X	X				
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Dug Wells Rehabilitation via Deepening CoAR will rehabilitate 5 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Deeping of dug wells, 2) pumping borehole for six hours to be sure of sufficient water quantities, 3) quality testing the water, 4) installing hand pumps with accessories and 5) Repairing of apron.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Boring Wells Rehabilitation CoAR will rehabilitate 25 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Repairing of apron, 2) Installation of pump Rod, Plunger, Rod centralizer, foot valve, 3) quality testing the water.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Provision of water storage containers at health centers and at Schools CoAR will install 3 water storage containers with 1000 liters capacity at school and health centers, Work to be carried out includes: 1) stone masonry for the containers foundation, 2) connection of containers with taps. Drinking water will be stored in containers as this reduces the risk contamination if there is contact with dirty hands. This would also result in increased storage of water and use for cleaning of latrines and anal cleansing. The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.</p>	2017					X	X						
<p>Activity 2.1.5: Providing water trucking to undocumented returnees and IDPs The water trucking will be done for two communities(Kabul camp and Ghazi Amanullah khan villages) which have no access to clean drinking water. For the time being CoAR will do the water trucking only for one month because the drilling or rehabilitation of water wells will take at least one month.</p>	2017					X	X	X					
<p>Activity 2.1.6: Water quality testing and treatment CoAR will carry out water quality testing on a regular basis in the target communities and selected health centers. After the initial tests, bacteriological testing will be done by CoAR WASH team on a monthly basis. The water sources will be treated according to the test results, and where bacteriological contamination is found the water will be chlorinated. The treated water sources will be monitored daily or according to need, measuring that the free residual chlorine (FRC), at point of use, is within recommended standards (0.2 mg/l – 0.5 mg/l). All water quality testing and treatment will be done in coordination with the health center administration, WASH committees and local authorities/community leaders.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X			

<p>Activity 2.1.7: Chlorination of 35 wells</p> <p>Chlorination will be carried out in 35 existing wells in Nangrahar province. Initially the technical team will assess if the selected wells are not contaminated through testing of water and to be sure well construction is adequate to prevent direct entry of contaminants. This will be followed by calculating the volume of the water available in the well and conducting a jar test to calculate chlorine residue and determine the right amount of chlorine solution for the well. After pouring the solution, water circulation will be done through pumping the water for an hour or two so the chlorine is properly mixed in the water which would be tested by the smell of water. The chlorine will be left to settle for at least 24 hours before use. The water will be tested after every 3 months to assess the need for re-chlorination. Same procedure will be followed at the water reservoir at the hospital that provides water to at least 100 individuals a day (almost 5,000 individuals in total considering overlapping of users)</p> <p>Only those sources will be selected which are not subject to ongoing contamination. For the sustainability of project mechanics and host family members from the area will be trained on cleaning and chlorination procedures of wells. Additionally, relevant government officials will also be involved to ensure maintenance of these water sources. WASH committee members will have the responsibility to ensure the proper use, functionality and protection of wells.</p>	2017								X	X		
<p>Activity 2.1.8: Training of area mechanics, Tool kits and spare part for repairing</p> <p>For operation and maintenance of the water wells 36 mechanics will be trained. As well as tools and equipment will be provided to the area mechanic to provide necessary services and on time repairing.</p> <p>Training of area mechanics is a long process will be started from Rehabilitation of system till end, it is practical training rather than theoretical.</p>	2017									X		
<p>Activity 2.1.9: Drilling of 5 new wells with hand pumps</p> <p>drill of 5 new wells and install of Afredive hand pump in selected villages according to the technical feasibility study done by the WASH technical staff of CoAR, Work to be carried out includes: 1) drilling of wells 14" dia, 3) Screen pipe and casing installation, 4) pumping borehole for six hours to be sure of sufficient water quantities, 5) cleaning the borehole, 6) installing the hand pump which can supply sufficient amounts of water to an increased number of users, in order to provide easy access (less than 500 meters) for the target families.</p>	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X		
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) baseline survey in Nangrahar</p> <p>CoAR will conduct KAP baseline and end line surveys in order to analyze and understand the situation on the ground related to access, privacy needs, dignity, culture, behaviors, practices, disease transmission and capacity of the community to develop relevant strategies for response and mitigation. The baseline will also be used to measure impact of the project towards the end of implementation.</p>	2017			X								
<p>Activity 3.1.2: 3995 hygiene kits provided to the households of returnees and IDPs living in the target areas.</p> <p>3995 hygiene kits will be distributed to undocumented returnees and IDPs (one per family). Beneficiaries will be identified by the CoAR in cooperation with established WASH committees. Women will be included in the consultation and decisions. An orientation session supported by relevant information, education and communication (IEC) material on use of the kits will be provided to the families by the hygiene promoters to ensure optimal and appropriate utilization. The hygiene kits will be comprised of essential hygiene items to ensure improved hygiene at an individual and household level. The distribution will be done in a transparent manner with items displayed on a banner and a complaint desk if items are incomplete.</p>	2017				X	X	X	X	X			

<p>Activity 3.1.3: 932 hygiene promotion sessions using PHAST and CHAST approaches in communities, health centers and schools.</p> <p>The project plans to reach 27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) through 932 hygiene sessions in total. Each session will include 30 individuals from the same village and representing a cluster of households, representing different social backgrounds, economic groups, age and gender. Additional sessions will be planned as a follow up of 7 step process where needed. Hygiene promotion strategy will be designed after analyzing knowledge, attitudes and practices of the targeted communities through a Pre-KAP survey. Information on existing hygiene practices, solid waste management, excrete disposal, quality of water used for drinking purposes and handling of water at household level will be collected. For the implementation of hygiene promotion PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) will be used. The methodology will focus on participatory learning and will aim to empower communities to manage their water supply and to control sanitation-related diseases by promoting health awareness and understanding. The approach includes seven basic steps that helps the community identify their issues themselves and find solutions by themselves using local knowledge and wisdom. These steps are; 1) Problem identification, 2) Problem Analysis, 3) Planning for solutions, 4) Selecting options, 5) Planning for new facilities and behavior change, 6) Planning for monitoring and evaluation and 7) participatory evaluation.</p> <p>The PHAST approach will contribute to communities' empowerment, since they will participate in their own projects at different levels (problem identification, problem analysis, planning for solutions, selecting options, planning for new facilities and behavior change, planning for monitoring and evaluation and participatory evaluation). This approach will give communities the opportunity to be involved in decision making regarding the services, their communities' health challenges and how these best are solved.</p> <p>Messages will focus on: a) how to preserve proper hygiene in an emergency setting, b) maintaining safe water storage at the household-level, c) water treatment at the household-level, d) transmission routes for water and sanitation diseases and how the chain of infection can be broken, e) critical times to wash one's hands and to employ hand washing techniques, f) proper waste disposal, and, g) how a woman should maintain proper hygienic breastfeeding practices and menstrual management. Specific attention will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups in the community, such as women, children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and those with special needs. Hygiene promotion messages to communities/households include messages related to nutrition, in particular Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). During this process, a special emphasis will be on Malaria control where communities will be sensitized about their existing practices that helps vector breeding and on prevention measures on blocking transmission routes. CoAR will use Children's' Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST). This methodological approach will guarantee the participation of children in all hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. Hygiene promotion sessions will focus on the prevention, transmission and treatment of diarrhea, especially focusing on children under five years</p>	2017				X	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Activity 3.1.4: Development of IEC material for hygiene promotion</p> <p>CoAR will develop culturally appropriate IEC material on personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. It will also have a special focus on Malaria and Diarrhea prevention as the target areas have been reported with high rates of incidence. The IEC material will be used during the hygiene awareness sessions in communities, health centers and schools.</p>	2017				X	X					
<p>Activity 3.1.5: Conducting End line survey: At the end of the year when WASH soft and hard component are implemented successfully end line survey will be conducted the aim is to measure the changes happened in the community. This survey will be conducted by CoAR WASH team at the communities where WASH project and hygiene approaches implemented.</p>	2017								X		
<p>Activity 3.1.6: Complaints committees will be formed in each target district.</p> <p>CoAR will form complaints committees in each target district, to allow beneficiaries to voice their concerns and grievance. They will consist of government, CoAR representative and one or two leaders from the communities. All Beneficiaries attending hygiene promotion session and implementation of water supply and sanitation activities, will also receive the contact information of project manager to give their feedbacks and comments on the program. All beneficiaries will be informed of the complaint mechanism. Complaints basically are classified as 1) Sensitive complaints i.e. Sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud or corruption, breaches of code of conduct etc. 2) Non-sensitive complaints i.e. Program Related – Delivery of goods and services does not correspond with promised etc. the medium of reception of complaints will depend as per two classifications. For sensitive complaints beneficiary complaint forms should be used which will have explained to the beneficiaries and stakeholders at the start of the program, such forms should directly be submitted to complaint committees who will confidentially review and response to the complaint. Non sensitive complaints should be submitted via email and telephone calls which will too be taken care of preserving the confidentiality.</p>	2017				X	X	X				

Activity 3.1.7: Monthly progress, narrative and financial reports to OCHA regional office and HFU. CoAR will submit monthly progress report to OCHA regional office, the narrative and financial report will be submitted quarterly to HFU.	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X		
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OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

CoAR is committed to the principles of participation and downward accountability. CoAR has ensured the involvement of beneficiaries in the assessment to identify the needs of target population and in designing the project. The priority needs of the returnees and IDPs have been identified in consultation with local communities and returnees and IDPs using assessment survey form. Meetings with returnee and IDP representatives and local population in the targeted villages were carried out to identify the urgent and unmet needs.

CoAR directly communicate with returnee and IDPs women to identify their needs and possible interventions under the proposed project. Involvement of beneficiaries in different stages of the project: Beneficiaries were involved in the design of the action. The assessment phase included individual interviews with male and female household members in order to get an accurate need assessment. In the implementation stage, a distribution committee consisting of representative from beneficiaries, government representative and CoAR staff will be formed in each targeted district. This will ensure beneficiary involvement in the project implementation stage. During evaluation stage selected beneficiaries would be interviewed about the process and the outputs.

Accountability and transparency mechanisms: Complaints committees will be formed in each target district, to allow beneficiaries to voice their concerns and grievance. They will consist of government, CoAR representative and one or two leaders from the communities. All Beneficiaries attending hygiene promotion sessions will also receive the contact information of project manager to give their feedbacks and comments on the program. All beneficiaries will be informed of the complaint mechanism. Complaints basically are classified as 1) Sensitive complaints i.e. Sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud or corruption, breaches of code of conduct etc. 2) Non-sensitive complaints i.e. Program Related – Delivery of goods and services does not correspond with promised etc. the medium of reception of complaints will depend as per two classifications. For sensitive complaints beneficiary complaint forms should be used which will have explained to the beneficiaries and stakeholders at the start of the program, such forms should directly be submitted to complaint committees who will confidentially review and response to the complaint. Non sensitive complaints should be submitted via email and telephone calls which will too be taken care of preserving the confidentiality.

CoAR will continue to consult with the community throughout the project implementation phase through consultations, hygiene promoters and monitoring teams. Separate WASH committees for men and women will be established in each village with the participation of children to manage common water sources, sanitation facilities and hygiene activities. These committees will also take care of maintenance of the repaired hand pumps and repaired piped scheme after the completion of the project to increase sustainability, local ownership and resilience. Distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver hygiene kits and water storage containers at the nearest point of the target population's residing place. It is mandatory to ensure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Hygiene kits items and details of water and sanitation facilities will be displayed in communities for information sharing purpose. To ensure successful implementation of project activities and interventions, CoAR will use the "Do No Harm" tools and framework throughout the entire program period in order to avoid risks, tensions and conflict in the targeted communities or feed adjustments to the operation and project back into the project cycle in order to reduce conflict and risk.

Implementation Plan

CoAR has the prime responsibility for implementation of this project and Nangrahar sub office of CoAR under the direct supervision of head office will carried out project interventions. Project manager and project engineer directly are responsible for the day today implementation of planned activates in the field under the direct supervision of head Office manager.

All related project staffs will be hired locally who are familiar with culture, language of the targeted beneficiaries, in consideration of Nangrahar situation and unavailability of technical staffs' effort will be to hire from neighbor's province in a transparent and competitive process, but other support staffs such as foremen, hygiene Facilitator, guard and cook will be hired locally.

The CoAR WASH team will provide guidance and supervision to the local project team in addition to monitoring requirements and quality program delivery at the field level. CoAR head office WASH program manager will provide technical support and visit the project areas regularly during the implementation phase. A number of meeting points and communication systems will be put in place to ensure smooth and efficient cooperation. CoAR's finance staff will ensure financial control in line with CoAR's financial routines and standards including several measures. CoAR's logistics team will facilitate and provide technical support during the procurement process as defined by CoAR's procurement policy and guidelines. CoAR will be responsible for all formal reporting to CHF.

CoAR will continue to coordinate with all stakeholders at national and provincial level. CoAR will remain in close coordination with UN agencies, other INGOs responding to the target areas to reach to the vulnerable returnee and IDP population and avoid duplication of efforts. CoAR is actively participating in UNOCHA refugee and returnee chapter meetings. CoAR will work with the local government authorities of target areas, specifically the provincial and district authorities.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UNHCR	CoAR has made sure to coordinate project activities with UNHCR Kabul and Nangrahar in order to identify the locations and avoid any duplication, accordingly. and will continue to work with them as and when required including participating in refugee and returnee chapter meeting and keep them update on project progress
WASH Cluster	CoAR coordinated issues with WASH cluster at every required instances i.e. is from selection of the geographical area, beneficiary selection, proposal development and approval etc. the coordination will be kept going during the implementation as well, through participating in WASH cluster meetings and keep them updated on project activities' progress at all times.

Provincial Directorate of Refugees and Returnees (DoRR)	Before stepping-in into the project DoRR was consulted for preliminary information and data on IDPs and returnees. This was in response to their official request for support of WASH activities in Rodat, Ghani Khil and Khewa districts of Nangrahar province. DoRR is a governmental entity and their support during project implementation is vital for all donors and implementing partners. It is Thus, they will be kept involved in project implementation as and where required.
UNICEF-Nangrahar	CoAR has made sure to coordinate project activities with UNICEF Kabul Nangrahar in order to identify the locations and avoid any duplication, accordingly.
UNOCHA regional office	CoAR has made sure to coordinate project activities with UNOCHA regional office and other partners working in the same area in order to identify the locations and avoid any duplication, accordingly. and will continue to work with them as and when required including participating in refugee and returnee chapter meeting and keep them update on project progress on monthly bases.

Environment Marker Of The Project

B+: Medium environmental impact with mitigation(sector guidance)

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

CoAR has consistent and strong capacities in gender mainstreaming, and a strong focus on protection for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men. Gender has been a main consideration in the design and delivery of the project. Due to very strong religious and traditional practices in these provinces, women's movement is restricted and their participation in the public sphere is limited. CoAR has managed to reach the returnee and IDP women through the hiring of local women from Nangrahar together with an experienced female expatriate emergency coordinator engaged to directly talk to women and record their concerns. CoAR makes a deliberate effort to identify the specific WASH needs of women and girls while including equal number of women enumerators in needs assessment teams and ensuring the collection of data from 40 % of women in Nangrahar. Special attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of women and girls, such as female headed households, pregnant and lactating women, women with disabilities, elderly women, adolescent girls and children. CoAR has carried out consulting meetings with women and girls on water and sanitation needs to ensure that program strategies mitigate the exposure to risk. During the implementation, CoAR will maintain a protective environment at the community level, so that girls and women in particular are not exposed to harm or gender based violence while undertaking their daily WASH activities. Further, gender equity will be observed while implementing those activities that are not specifically targeted at women and girls. Women, men, boys and girls are treated equally, with their differing needs being targeted and supported accordingly. Participation of all age and gender groups will be emphasized so that all beneficiaries can voice their concerns and express their preferences during implementation. Women and girls will be consulted to ensure they feel safe when using the established WASH services at their preferred places. The project will work with the men of the target communities to get acceptance for women's participation in WASH committees and trainings. Women and men will be equally and meaningfully involved in decision-making related to emergency WASH program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. CoAR will establish complaint mechanism to enable women, youth, elders, disabled and minorities to raise their concerns. CoAR will develop the gender action plan to ensure the mainstreaming of gender during the project cycle.

Protection Mainstreaming

During the assessment survey CoAR ensured that all groups including women, children and elderly were interviewed to gather data on their specific WASH needs to design the appropriate interventions.

Activities proposed are specifically designed to better meet the needs of different age and gender groups special disabled and elderly people will be involved in the selection of latrines and water point. Project includes estimated sex and age dis aggregated data for the target groups based on the findings of the assessment. CoAR has proposed to recruit mixed teams of both male and female members to directly interact with all groups in the communities. Appropriate size of water carrying cans have been included in the list of NFIs to facilitate women and children in water collection. CoAR has experienced good coordination with other governmental and other institutional organizations. Many of these organizations are working on gender equality. Working closely with other stakeholders gives us this chance to work together and have impact on people lives in the long term. Focus will be on gender inclusion throughout the project and gender action plan for emergency will be used as tool for assessment, planning and implementation.

All the interventions proposed under the project have a component of building the community resilience for returnees, IDPs and host communities. The proposed activities are cost effective and having a long term solution coupled with immediate lifesaving priorities. For the fraud or corruption issues, CoAR main office team will monitor targeted areas through quarterly field visits and during the visits, will be beneficiary interviews, in addition, complaints or any issue of fraud or corruption should be submitted via email and telephone calls which will too be taken care of preserving the confidentiality.

The principle of Do no Harm has been considered while designing the WASH activities, breaches of code of conduct will be reviewed by the complaints committees (consisting of government, CoAR representative and one or two leaders from the communities). For such types of complains participation of the leader of the community, most likely man, might be too sensitive. The community will be mobilized to take ownership and protect the water and sanitation equipment installed. Water testing at the collection point will also be done on a regular basis. Communities will be mobilized to adapt good hygiene practices, including regular cleaning of latrines for sustained hygiene. Pits will be closed by mud filling and the structure will be installed at an alternate location. People from the communities will be involved during rehabilitation of water points. WASH committees will be trained on operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.

All beneficiaries will be informed of the complaint mechanism. Complaints basically are classified as 1) Sensitive complaints i.e. Sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud or corruption, breaches of code of conduct etc. 2) Non-sensitive complaints i.e. Program Related – Delivery of goods and services does not correspond with promised etc.

A coordination mechanism will be established for the local communities including women (where possible) to raise concerns and complaints. CoAR will ensure that complaint response mechanism is communicated and understood by the target population including women. Separate sessions will be organized for men and women to share the complaint response mechanism.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The security situation throughout Nangrahar province is volatile and unpredictable. Armed groups maintain presence in several parts of the province and conduct attacks mainly targeting Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and other government officials. Armed groups elements are capable of maintaining the momentum to their operations through effective supply routes across the border with Pakistan. The ANSF is the primary target to those armed groups. The preferred methods for attacks by armed groups are the IED (improvised explosive devices), indirect fire (mortar & rockets) that mainly targets the border police check posts and direct fire with small arms. The threat of IED is the main challenge for the security situation in Nangrahar. ANSF in Nangrahar also maintain continuous counter operations to chase armed groups elements and equipment. These operations are occasionally successful in thwarting plans for attacks, arrests to insurgents and seizure of weapons.

Access

CoAR plans to invest in effective communication and security systems for CoAR staff who will be present in field for the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the project.
 CoAR has established relationships with communities and stakeholders and are in close coordination with Afghanistan National Security organization, INSO and the local department of refugees and repatriation for regular updates on security. If security risks increase, a plan B will be adopted for remote management after consultations with stakeholders including CHF.
 CoAR has office and employees located in the targeted areas for day-to-day operations in the field, in addition to main offices in Kabul which maintain regular contact with the field staff. The proposed project will have a Project Manager based in Nangrahar and province for improved coordination and implementation.
 Addition, during the recruitment of staff CoAR will check the background or back experience of the employees, for the community engagement CoAR closely will be contacted with community elders, Mulla, etc.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project WASH manager	D	1	1,100.00	6	100.00	6,600.00
	<p><i>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to project WASH manager, just will pay 1100 gross salary for project manager.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Lead WASH programs team as part of CoAR's overall Humanitarian response program.</i> • <i>Develop the WASH program technically and according to humanitarian standards.</i> • <i>Develop a program plan, ensure its smooth implementation, and manage the team's performance of project tasks and activities that may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Rehabilitation of water networks, gravity piped scheme, wells or boreholes.</i> o <i>Creation and training of management structures.</i> o <i>Carrying out of assessments and post-implementation monitoring.</i> • <i>Manage the WASH team human resources and provide technical support, training and capacity building.</i> 						
1.2	WASH engineer	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<p><i>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to WASH engineer, just will pay 1000 gross salary for project manager</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Develop a program plan, ensure its smooth implementation, and manage the team's performance of project tasks and activities that may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o <i>Rehabilitation of water networks, gravity piped scheme, wells or boreholes.</i> o <i>Creation and training of management structures.</i> o <i>Water treatment.</i> o <i>Carrying out of assessments and post-implementation monitoring.</i> o <i>Ensure appropriate design, construction and implementation of WASH hardware according to technical standards.</i> • <i>Manage the WASH team human resources and provide technical support, training and capacity building.</i> 						
1.3	Hygiene Promoters/Mobiliser	D	6	500.00	6	100.00	18,000.00

	<p>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to hygiene promoters just will pay \$500 gross salary for hygiene promoters.</p> <p>a. Provide training on hygiene promotion to members of established WASH shur, IDPS and returnees.</p> <p>b. explaining the responsibilities of all stakeholders in the environmental health issues.</p> <p>c. Make known for WASH shura and returnees the importance, significance and impact of hygiene.</p> <p>d. The hygiene training will include both classroom and field work activities (PHAST and CHAST approaches).</p> <p>e. Passed environmental health and water, sanitation message to the related community.</p> <p>f. Report all hygiene related issues to Provincial WASH Manager.</p> <p>g. Have a regular plan for training Shuras and returnees related to hygiene issues.</p> <p>h. Assist with the hygiene baseline and end line survey WASH project for each selected area.</p> <p>i. Carry out home visits to inform and encourage families to improve their hygiene conditions (if necessary).</p> <p>j. Propose possible improvements personal and environmental hygiene status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) within targeted community.</p>							
1.4	Foremen	D	3	500.0 0	5	100.00	7,500.00	
	<p>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to foremen just will pay \$500 gross salary for foremen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Field Engineer in conducting village assessment survey • Check quality of sand and gravel on site. • Follow up the curing of concrete work and concrete elements. • Distribute concrete elements and construction materials to the site. • Keep daily record of project progress. • Assign vehicles, equipment and skilled laborers for daily project's activities. • Assist the Field Engineer in mobilizing communities to contribute the project. • Assist the Field Engineer in training new mechanic/ valve man locally assigned by community, if there are not already trained mechanics, collecting mechanic wages during the installation of the hand pump/stand post. • Ensure the supply of proper sand, gravel and stone in the well/ stand post site, which is the community responsibility 							
1.5	Logistic/admin/Finance Officer	S	1	550.0 0	6	50.00	1,650.00	
	<p>Admin/Finance officer 50% salary will be charged in this project, he or she will work just for CHF project because CoAR doesn't has any other project in Nangrahar province. As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to Logistic/admin/finance office just will pay \$500 gross salary for Logistic/admin/finance office. Procurement of projects material and office supplies/utilities. To collect and prepare the financial documents and share the financial documents with finance manager based in Kabul</p>							
1.6	Guard/cleaner/Cook	S	3	200.0 0	6	100.00	3,600.00	
	<p>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to Guard/cleaner/Cook just will pay \$200 gross salary for Guard/cleaner/Cook.</p> <p>To be responsible for the security of the office and will communicate with CoAR security department and to facilitate the office staff</p>							
1.7	Head office HR salary	S	1	800.0 0	6	15.00	720.00	
	<p>CoAR head office HR 15 % salary will be charged in this project and As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to Head office HR just will pay gross salary for Head office HR . and Responsible for hiring process and other works</p>							
1.8	Head office Logistic/procurement officer	S	1	500.0 0	6	15.00	450.00	
	<p>CoAR Head office Logistic/procurement officers 15% salary will be charged in this project and As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to Head office Logistic/procurement officer just will pay gross salary for Head office Logistic/procurement officer. Will be responsible for all Procurement process based in Kabul</p>							
1.9	Project focal point in Kabul Head office	D	1	1,800 .00	6	30.00	3,240.00	
	<p>CoAR Head office project focal point will be responsible for the reporting and collecting data from site..and As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to WASH officer just will pay gross salary for WASH officer.</p>							

1.10	Monitoring officer	D	1	700.00	6	100.00	4,200.00
	<i>Monitoring officer will be responsible for the quality and quantity of project works and reporting to provincial and head office. he or she will work just for CHF project because CoAR doesn't has any other project in Nangrahar province. As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to Monitoring officer just will pay \$700 gross salary for Monitoring officer.</i>						
	Section Total						51,960.00
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Rehabilitation of exist piped scheme	D	1	7,130.00	1	100.00	7,130.00
	<i>Equipment and Construction material for piped scheme rehabilitation and transpiration cost BoQ is attached. Solar panel (completed system i.e. 20 solar panel, two frames, UPS, cable.....) will be used for submersible (water pump) to take out the water from well to RCC reservoir. The cost of materials is as per market rate.</i>						
2.2	Rehabilitation of existing dug well via deepening	D	5	2,218.00	1	100.00	11,090.00
	<i>Equipment and Construction material for 5 exist water wells rehabilitation and transpiration cost BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.3	Rehabilitation of existing boring well	D	25	104.00	1	100.00	2,600.00
	<i>Equipment and Construction material for 18 exist water wells rehabilitation and transpiration cost BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.4	Family Hygiene kit	D	1995	23.99	1	100.00	47,860.05
	<i>CoAR will distribute 3995 Hygiene kits to target undocumented returnee and IDP families, Which 2000 hygiene kits are available in DACAAR, the remaining 1995 hygiene kits will be provided by CoAR and transpiration cost all the BoQs are attached.</i>						
2.5	Formation of WASH committees and training	D	13	50.00	1	100.00	650.00
	<i>CoAR will establish 13 WASH Committees, one per village, inclusive of women (where possible CoAR will make all efforts to have female members in the WASH Committees) and men. Two days training will be conducted.</i>						
2.6	Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers	D	12	25.97	1	100.00	311.64
	<i>CoAR will provide 12 hand washing and toilet kits, two per school or health centers, will be contained Antiseptic soap, Plastic soap case, Waste Bin, Aftaba (plastic jug with spout, Plastic Broom (Pas pas) and Toilet brush.</i>						
2.7	Provision of water storage containers at health centers and at Schools	D	3	403.00	1	100.00	1,209.00
	<i>CoAR will install 3 water storage containers with 1000 liters capacity at school and health centers, Work to be carried out includes: 1) stone masonry for the containers foundation, 2) connection of containers with taps.</i>						
2.8	for one month water trucking to returnees and IDPs (two water tanker per month)	D	2	1,200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>The water trucking will be done for two communities (Kabul camp and Ghazi Amanullah khan villages) which have no access to clean drinking water. For the time being CoAR will do the water trucking only for one month because the drilling or rehabilitation of water wells will take at least one month. The rent of 8000 litter water tanker will be 1200USD per month; two tankers will be rented for one month.</i>						
2.9	Chlorination of 35 wells	D	35	8.00	1	100.00	280.00
	<i>Chlorination of wells will be carried out in 35 existing and new wells (25 exist boring wells, 5 exist dug wells and 5 new boring wells) in Nangrahar province. Initially the technical team will assess if the selected wells are not contaminated through testing of water and to be sure well construction is adequate to prevent direct entry of contaminants.</i>						
2.10	IEC materials	D	16	60.00	1	100.00	960.00
	<i>CoAR will develop culturally appropriate IEC material on personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. It will also have a special focus on Malaria and Diarrhea prevention as the target areas have been reported with high rates of incidence. The IEC material will be used during the hygiene awareness sessions in communities, schools and clinic centers and the cost of IEC materials published according to min supplier cost.</i>						
2.11	Training of area mechanics and Tool kits and spare part for repairing	D	35	35.00	1	100.00	1,225.00
	<i>Training for 35 area mechanics (25 exist boring wells, 5 exist dug wells, one piped scheme and 5 new boring wells) will be conduct by CoAR engineering team and Tool kits and spare part for repairing propose will hand over.</i>						
2.12	Staff training on PHAST and CHAST approaches	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00
	<i>CoAR will organize one training to build capacity of technical staff and hygiene promoters on hygiene promotion approaches like PHAST and CHAST The project will be mainly emphasizing on these approaches for educating the target population in villages, schools and clinic centers. Staff will be trained on different steps involved in PHAST and CHAST approaches and also on various Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools used to mobilize communities in order to achieve change in their behavior.</i>						
2.13	Construction of semi emergency latrines	D	252	139.00	1	100.00	35,028.00
	<i>As result of assessment survey 18 % beneficiaries have not access to latrines, thus, CoAR will construct 252 semi emergency latrines for 18 % beneficiaries with 45 % community contribution. BoQ is attached.</i>						

2.14	Construction of Bathing facilities	D	252	147.0 0	1	100.00	37,044.00
<i>As result of assessment survey 18 % beneficiaries have not access to bathing facilities, thus, CoAR will construct 252 semi emergency bathing facilities for 18 % beneficiaries with 45 % community contribution. BoQ is attached.</i>							
2.15	Drilling of new water wells with hand pump.	D	5	4,394 .00	1	100.00	21,970.00
<i>CoAR will drill 5 new water wells in Ghani Khill and Kuz kunar districts of Nangrahar province for undocumented returnees and IDPs. BoQ is attached.</i>							
2.16	Formation of Complaints committees	D	3	50.00	1	100.00	150.00
<i>CoAR establish Complaints committees on per district.</i>							
Section Total							170,407.69
Equipment							
3.1	Camra	S	2	250.0 0	1	100.00	500.00
<i>It will be used in Nangrahar office.</i>							
3.2	Laptop computer	S	2	500.0 0	1	100.00	1,000.00
<i>Computer for WASH project manager and WASH engineer, It will use for reporting and design of project activities.</i>							
3.3	Printer	S	1	300.0 0	1	100.00	300.00
<i>It will be used in Nangrahar office.</i>							
3.4	Office Furniture Cost	S	1	1,200 .00	1	100.00	1,200.00
<i>Field office furniture (Chairs, Desk, carpet and etc) for project staff</i>							
3.5	Generator for project site	S	1	350.0 0	1	100.00	350.00
<i>it will be utilized for this project activities</i>							
Section Total							3,350.00
Travel							
5.1	Vehicle rent	D	3	800.0 0	6	100.00	14,400.00
<i>three vehicles will be rented for project activities during project period, One car for engineering team for rehabilitation of water wells and pipes schems and monitoring of project activities and two others car for hygiene promotion team, daily they will conduct hygiene promotion session in communities.</i>							
5.2	Monitoring	D	1	1,700 .00	1	100.00	1,700.00
<i>This cost will be included travel cost of project staff at the beginning of project from Kabul to Nangrahar province and end of project from Nangrahar to Kabul, head office monitoring cost from Kabul to Nangrahar (two person per trip for three nights) as well as cost of the project finance officer for the monthly finance reporting.</i>							
5.3	Transportation of materials	D	1	2,800 .00	1	100.00	2,800.00
<i>Transportation of construction materials, pipes and kits from Kabul to Nangrahar and from Nangrahar center to Rodatd, Ghani Khill and Khewa districts and transpiration cost is considered according market rate.</i>							
Section Total							18,900.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Field office rent	S	1	500.0 0	6	100.00	3,000.00
<i>Field office rent for project implementing purpose</i>							
7.2	Field office supply and utilities	S	1	274.0 0	6	100.00	1,644.00
<i>Office Supplies/Utilities for project implementing purpose as an office cleaning cost, tissues paper, Kitchen material, electrical material, Carpet, Blankets, Curtain and etc.</i>							
7.3	Communication/Internet	S	17	15.00	6	100.00	1,530.00
<i>Mobile credit card and internet cost for WASH manager, WASH engineer, 3 foremen, admin/finance officer, 6 hygiene promoters and 3 Cook and Guards.</i>							
7.4	Stationery and photo copy cost	S	1	70.00	6	100.00	420.00

	<i>Stationary for field office and photocopy of project documents</i>								
7.5	Generator fuel and maintenance	S	1	180.00	6	100.00	1,080.00		
	<i>Field office generator fuel and repair cost during project activity</i>								
	Section Total							7,674.00	
SubTotal			2,707.00				252,291.69		
Direct								234,847.69	
Support								17,444.00	
PSC Cost									
PSC Cost Percent								7.00	
PSC Amount								17,660.42	
Total Cost								269,952.11	

Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Nangarhar -> Rodat	35	1,471	1,961	2,942	3,329	9,703	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Formation of 13 WASH committees with the participation of women, men and children.</p> <p>CoAR will establish WASH Committees in each target village, inclusive of women (where possible CoAR will make all efforts to have female members in the WASH Committees) and men. WASH Committees will be made up 10 members. They will take the lead in the use, cleanliness, and functionality of the completed water and sanitation facilities, and secure the participation and buy-in of all WASH activities by the target communities. The WASH Committees will prove instrumental in liaising with the villagers to foster ownership of the project, thereby ensuring the durability of the WASH infrastructures. WASH Committees will consult with communities on decisions concerning WASH management, will see to it that households have equitable access of water, and they will monitor the WASH activities in their respective communities. The WASH Committees will also make their communities more resilient, as they provide a platform for the community to raise issues of concern, and the Committees can in turn bring them to the attention of local authorities. WASH Committee members will receive training on management, advocacy, conflict resolution, and peace building skills to avoid future water disagreements; water resource and sanitation management; and, they will be oriented on the operation, and maintenance of the water systems. As WASH Committees will have the complete oversight of the water and sanitation systems once the project is over, they will be in charge of organizing for their maintenance and repairs. To raise the necessary funds, CoAR will work closely with the WASH Committees to establish a fair tariff system. WASH Committees are responsible for the collection of funds from the communities in order to pay for the maintenance and repairs carried out by the identified mechanic. An example of an amount to be paid by a family is 20 – 30 AFNs per month. WASH Committees will be responsible for overseeing the inventory list of the tools and spare parts for both the Water well with hand pump and the pipe</p>

schemes.

Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers

CoAR will provide WASH facilities at schools and health centers (i.e. hand washing facilities, toilet facilities) The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.

Activity 2.1.3 : Boring Wells Rehabilitation

CoAR will rehabilitate 25 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Repairing of apron, 2) Installation of pump Rod, Plunger, Rod centralizer, foot valve, 3) quality testing the water.

Activity 2.1.4 : Provision of water storage containers at health centers and at Schools

CoAR will install 3 water storage containers with 1000 liters capacity at school and health centers, Work to be carried out includes: 1) stone masonry for the containers foundation, 2) connection of containers with taps. Drinking water will be stored in containers as this reduces the risk contamination if there is contact with dirty hands. This would also result in increased storage of water and use for cleaning of latrines and anal cleansing. The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.

Activity 2.1.5 : Providing water trucking to undocumented returnees and IDPs

The water trucking will be done for two communities(Kabul camp and Ghazi Amanullah khan villages) which have no access to clean drinking water. For the time being CoAR will do the water trucking only for one month because the drilling or rehabilitation of water wells will take at least one month.

Activity 2.1.6 : Water quality testing and treatment

CoAR will carry out water quality testing on a regular basis in the target communities and selected health centers. After the initial tests, bacteriological testing will be done by CoAR WASH team on a monthly basis. The water sources will be treated according to the test results, and where bacteriological contamination is found the water will be chlorinated. The treated water sources will be monitored daily or according to need, measuring that the free residual chlorine (FRC), at point of use, is within recommended standards (0.2 mg/l – 0.5 mg/l). All water quality testing and treatment will be done in coordination with the health center administration, WASH committees and local authorities/community leaders.

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would be tested by the smell of water. The chlorine will be left to settle for at least 24 hours before use. The water will be tested after every 3 months to assess the need for re-chlorination. Same procedure will be followed at the water reservoir at the hospital that provides water to at least 100 individuals a day (almost 5,000 individuals in total considering overlapping of users)

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CoAR will conduct KAP baseline and end line surveys in order to analyze and understand the situation on the ground related to access, privacy needs, dignity, culture, behaviors, practices, disease transmission and capacity of the community to develop relevant strategies for response and mitigation. The baseline will also be used to measure impact of the project towards the end of implementation.

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Activity 3.1.3 : 932 hygiene promotion sessions using PHAST and CHAST approaches in communities, health centers and schools.

The project plans to reach 27,965 (4,061 men, 4,889 women and 19,015 children) through 932 hygiene sessions in total. Each session will include 30 individuals from the same village and representing a cluster of households, representing different social backgrounds, economic groups, age and gender. Additional sessions will be planned as a follow up of 7 step process where needed. Hygiene promotion strategy will be designed after analyzing knowledge, attitudes and practices of the

targeted communities through a Pre-KAP survey. Information on existing hygiene practices, solid waste management, excreta disposal, quality of water used for drinking purposes and handling of water at household level will be collected. For the implementation of hygiene promotion PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) will be used. The methodology will focus on participatory learning and will aim to empower communities to manage their water supply and to control sanitation-related diseases by promoting health awareness and understanding. The approach includes seven basic steps that help the community identify their issues themselves and find solutions by themselves using local knowledge and wisdom. These steps are: 1) Problem identification, 2) Problem Analysis, 3) Planning for solutions, 4) Selecting options, 5) Planning for new facilities and behavior change, 6) Planning for monitoring and evaluation and 7) participatory evaluation. The PHAST approach will contribute to communities' empowerment, since they will participate in their own projects at different levels (problem identification, problem analysis, planning for solutions, selecting options, planning for new facilities and behavior change, planning for monitoring and evaluation and participatory evaluation). This approach will give communities the opportunity to be involved in decision making regarding the services, their communities' health challenges and how these best are solved. Messages will focus on: a) how to preserve proper hygiene in an emergency setting, b) maintaining safe water storage at the household-level, c) water treatment at the household-level, d) transmission routes for water and sanitation diseases and how the chain of infection can be broken, e) critical times to wash one's hands and to employ hand washing techniques, f) proper waste disposal, and, g) how a woman should maintain proper hygienic breastfeeding practices and menstrual management. Specific attention will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups in the community, such as women, children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and those with special needs. Hygiene promotion messages to communities/households include messages related to nutrition, in particular Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). During this process, a special emphasis will be on Malaria control where communities will be sensitized about their existing practices that help vector breeding and on prevention measures on blocking transmission routes. CoAR will use Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST). This methodological approach will guarantee the participation of children in all hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. Hygiene promotion sessions will focus on the prevention, transmission and treatment of diarrhea, especially focusing on children under five years

Activity 3.1.4 : Development of IEC material for hygiene promotion

CoAR will develop culturally appropriate IEC material on personal, domestic and environmental hygiene. It will also have a special focus on Malaria and Diarrhea prevention as the target areas have been reported with high rates of incidence. The IEC material will be used during the hygiene awareness sessions in communities, health centers and schools.

Activity 3.1.5 : Conducting End line survey:
At the end of the year when WASH soft and hard component are implemented successfully end line survey will be conducted the aim is to measure the changes happened in the community. This survey will be conducted by CoAR WASH team at the communities where

								WASH project and hygiene approaches implemented.
Nangarhar -> Kuzkunar	45	1,636	2,154	3,191	3,707	10,688	8	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Formation of 13 WASH committees with the participation of women, men and children.</p> <p>CoAR will establish WASH Committees in each target village, inclusive of women (where possible CoAR will make all efforts to have female members in the WASH Committees) and men. WASH Committees will be made up 10 members. They will take the lead in the use, cleanliness, and functionality of the completed water and sanitation facilities, and secure the participation and buy-in of all WASH activities by the target communities. The WASH Committees will prove instrumental in liaising with the villagers to foster ownership of the project, thereby ensuring the durability of the WASH infrastructures. WASH Committees will consult with communities on decisions concerning WASH management, will see to it that households have equitable access of water, and they will monitor the WASH activities in their respective communities. The WASH Committees will also make their communities more resilient, as they provide a platform for the community to raise issues of concern, and the Committees can in turn bring them to the attention of local authorities. WASH Committee members will receive training on management, advocacy, conflict resolution, and peace building skills to avoid future water disagreements; water resource and sanitation management; and, they will be oriented on the operation, and maintenance of the water systems. As WASH Committees will have the complete oversight of the water and sanitation systems once the project is over, they will be in charge of organizing for their maintenance and repairs. To raise the necessary funds, CoAR will work closely with the WASH Committees to establish a fair tariff system. WASH Committees are responsible for the collection of funds from the communities in order to pay for the maintenance and repairs carried out by the identified mechanic. An example of an amount to be paid by a family is 20 – 30 AFNs per month. WASH Committees will be responsible for overseeing the inventory list of the tools and spare parts for both the Water well with hand pump and the pipe schemes.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers</p> <p>CoAR will provide WASH facilities at schools and health centers (i.e. hand washing facilities, toilet facilities) The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1 : Rehabilitate existing solar powered water supply pipe scheme</p> <p>CoAR will rehabilitate one existing solar powered water supply scheme which was identified during the WASH need assessment. The motorized water supply piped networks will be attached to, with submersible pumps powered by solar panels, will be put into place to expanded access. In order reduce environmental impacts, the tap stands will be fixed to the ground with plain cement concrete (PCC) and connected to a soakage pit to prevent vector breeding through stagnant water. CoAR will ensure that the distance between the farthest targeted beneficiary household and the nearest water collection point will be less than 500 meters. (Environment Marker B+)</p>

Activity 2.1.2 : Dug Wells Rehabilitation via Deepening

CoAR will rehabilitate 5 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Deeping of dug wells, 2) pumping borehole for six hours to be sure of sufficient water quantities, 3) quality testing the water, 4) installing hand pumps with accessories and 5) Repairing of apron.

Activity 2.1.3 : Boring Wells Rehabilitation

CoAR will rehabilitate 25 existing boreholes which were identified during the WASH needs assessment. Work to be carried out includes: 1) Repairing of apron, 2) Installation of pump Rod, Plunger, Rod centralizer, foot valve, 3) quality testing the water.

Activity 2.1.4 : Provision of water storage containers at health centers and at Schools

CoAR will install 3 water storage containers with 1000 liters capacity at school and health centers, Work to be carried out includes: 1) stone masonry for the containers foundation, 2) connection of containers with taps. Drinking water will be stored in containers as this reduces the risk contamination if there is contact with dirty hands. This would also result in increased storage of water and use for cleaning of latrines and anal cleansing. The project will cover the needs of returnees, IDPs, local population and families visiting the health and nutrition centers with malnourished children as well as school students.

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Chlorination will be carried out in 35 existing wells in Nangrahar province. Initially the technical team will assess if the selected wells are not contaminated through testing of water and to be sure well construction is adequate to prevent direct entry of contaminants. This will be followed by calculating the volume of the water available in the well and conducting a jar test to calculate chlorine residue and determine the right amount of chlorine solution for the well. After pouring the solution, water circulation will be done though pumping the water for an hour or two so the chlorine is properly mixed in the water which would be tested by the smell of water. The chlorine will be left to settle for at least 24 hours before use. The water will be tested after every 3 months to assess the need for re-chlorination. Same procedure will be followed at the water reservoir at the hospital that provides water to at least 100 individuals a day (almost 5,000 individuals in total considering overlapping of

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Nangarhar -> Shinwar	20	1,136	1,515	2,272	2,651	7,574	<p>Activity 1.1.2 : Provision of 6 Hand washing and toilet kits at schools and health centers</p> <p>CoAR will provide WASH facilities at schools and</p>
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Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Cluster Endorsement Letter-COAR.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Communication with cluster via email.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Delate

Project Supporting Documents	MoRR request letter.jpg
Project Supporting Documents	DoRR of support letter translation.docx
Project Supporting Documents	CoAR Assessment Survey Report Nangrahar province.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template 1SA 2017.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CHF-Afghanistan - Communications and Visibility Guidelines.02.2017.pdf
Budget Documents	latrines- bathing and new well (BOQ) Budget breakdown - 15.03.2017 - Copy.xlsx
Budget Documents	Monitoring and transportation of materials(BOQ) Budget breakdown - 15.03.2017 - Copy.xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised CHF Project (BOQ) Budget breakdown - 15.03.2017 - Copy.xlsx
Grant Agreement	5042_Agreement_signed.pdf
Revision related Documents	Final Consolidated List Of Target Beneficiaries (3).xlsx