

Requesting Organization :	Coordination of Afghan Relief		
Allocation Type :	2017 2nd Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE		30.00	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		35.00	
PROTECTION	Education in Emergencies (EIE)	35.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Supporting new and prolonged IDPs to meet their emergency food, WASH and Education needs in Kandahar and Takhar Provinces of Afghanistan through immediate cash transfer modality, WASH interventions and establishment of children Temporary Learning Space (TLS)		
Allocation Type Category :			
OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/SA2/FSAC-WASH-APC/NGO/6784
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	1,167,084.31
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/10/2017	Planned End Date :	19/10/2018
Actual Start Date:	20/10/2017	Actual End Date:	19/10/2018
Project Summary :	<p>By implementation of the proposed integrated project; 1) under envelop five (FSAC); CoAR planned to ensure that 450 new and 149 prolonged IDPs' families in Khwaja Ghar and 699 family new IDP in Maywand have covered their basic food needs.</p> <p>According to CoAR past experience in cash based interventions, a two-month, cluster-recommended basic food basket will be provided in the form of cash to cover food needs of most vulnerable new and prolonged IDPs through immediate cash transfer modality. Immediate cash transfer is monetary assistance and will be in form of physical cash to the targeted households that enables direct access to food from the marketplace.</p> <p>Based on WFP food ration, food basket for one month will be worth 6,000 AFS (90USD). This is in line with WFP strategy and covers approximately 100% of the monthly food needs of an average afghan household. Therefore, female-headed households, households with chronically ill, disabled, elderly, lactating or pregnant women, and children under five, will receive cash grant in two distributions to cover their food needs for two months. Meanwhile head of HH will be encouraged through distribution of cash and brainstorming sessions to enroll their children into EIE/TLCs of the protection/education portion. CoAR will locally identify shops to offer food items to beneficiaries on reasonable prices. To equip the beneficiaries with proper use of cash granted, CoAR will hold separate brain storming sessions for male and female beneficiaries so beneficiary better understand the nutrition values of different food items, good food storage practices, dietary diversity, good cooking practices and they will purchase food items, those could appropriately satisfy their family's nutrition needs.</p> <p>2) Under envelop four (WASH), lack of hand washing, water treatment, water storage and use of latrine, poor understanding of hygiene practices, using unsafe water, all leads to water born diseases and lack of access to safe drinking water. During the survey, these factors were identified by more than 88% of the respondent as major challenges of the IDPs. It was also found that households consume less than 10.5 liters per person per day; below Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day. Thus CoAR will reach 12,831 individuals (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) in Maywand district through access to sufficient safe drinking water, construction of adequate gender sensitive sanitation facilities, rehabilitation of 22 non-functional wells with hand pumps and motorized piped schemes, providing hand washing, sanitation facilities at target communities and at temporary learning classes (TLC/EiE) and appropriate means of hygiene to reduce health risks and to foster resilient bodies and minds. Promotion activities will be accompanied by the distribution of hygiene Kits.</p> <p>3) Under envelop three-Protection, CoAR has designed the emergency education component, where children, according to age and previous education background, if any, will be enrolled into temporary EIE classes/TLCs, until the next Afghan school year starts, i.e. "End March 2018 in Takhar and End August 2017 in Kandahar". On the exit of the project, children are consequently expected to be integrated into nearby Hub Schools, where feasible. CoAR will also provide learning opportunities to 1950 affected children (at least 40% girls) by establishing 65 Temporary Learning Classes in Kandahar and Takhar provinces. All the TLCs will be equipped with classroom kits, latrine, drinking water (from WASH cluster) and recreational kits. Students will receive a full set of text books from MoE and Teaching and Learning Materials, stationary. The three components of this CHF integrated model will encompass protection issue: safety, dignity, access, participation and accountability as crosscutting subject throughout the project cycle management.</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
3,941	4,271	9,154	8,451	25,817

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	3,941	4,271	9,154	8,451	25,817

Indirect Beneficiaries :

Through application of cash grant modality for food assistance, local shop keepers/ vendors will also benefit from the title project in Kandahar and Takhar provinces, and will therefore be indirect beneficiaries of the FSAC component of the project. Furthermore, the project is deliberated to benefit the whole population in the target areas of the proposed project as local shop keepers/ vendors will be persuade to stock food in sufficient quantity and quality to serve the project beneficiary and would therefore have the capacity to serve all population of the targeted communities and to meet their food needs during peak hunger season.

under WASH: Examples of indirect beneficiaries are people from host communities in Kandahar; 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.

Under education, parents and all other relatives of the students is indirect beneficiary. Under the mentioned three components around 58,254 individuals will indirectly benefited from the project.

Catchment Population:

Catchment Population is the whole targeted communities, The total catchment population in both districts is estimated: Maywand district population 58,254 and Khwaja Ghar district population 44,909 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Takhar_Province#Demographics and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kandahar_Province#Demographics).

Link with allocation strategy :

1) The strategic priority of the Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) Cluster for 2nd Standard Allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF-2017), which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to target 42,200 food insecure new IDPs in hard to reach areas, and only 1 percent (1585) of prolonged IDPs targeted in 2017 (288750) have so far received assistance in 2017 due to significant funding gaps.

CoAR survey has reported serious food insecurity issues from hard to reach districts of Kandahar (Maiwand) and Takhar (Khwaja Ghar) provinces where new and prolonged IDPs have crossed emergency food threshold with more than 85% of assessed people exhibiting a poor food consumption score.

FSAC intends to fulfill basic needs of these IDPs in Kandahar and Takhar provinces and ensure access to food through cash grant transfer programs, as appropriate to cover their immediate food basic needs for two months.

CoAR's proposed project is closely linked to this strategic objective and plans to provide timely support to vulnerable new and prolonged IDP households through cash distributions.

It is worth to mention that CoAR is also an active partner of the FSAC, CoAR was NGOs-Co-Chair in 2015 for FSAC, and its participation in the seasonal food security assessments will therefore ensure that the project is well coordinated and in line with the Cluster's strategic priorities. The proposed project and its implementation modality are also in line with the FSAC cluster Strategic Response Plan and its approach (food assistance through cash grant distribution).

2) The strategic priority of WASH Cluster for 2nd Standard Allocation of Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to provide access to safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene awareness, water treatment, water storage and importance of latrine use for new and prolonged IDPs settled with host families in Maywand district of Kandahar province. South region has been prioritized for emergency WASH services because of the huge influx of IDP, putting pressure on available resources and services within the host communities. The proposed project is in line with the principal objective of WASH Cluster under the 2017 Strategic Response Plan. WASH cluster aims immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - Including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees returning Afghans from armed conflict. The targeted areas are chosen in coordination with local coordination forums, WASH cluster and local government.

3) The strategic priority of the Protection Cluster for 2nd Standard Allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to target 2.6 million people in 2017 out of total 3.7 million people in need, and to provide access to their basic rights.

Particularly, under the CHF 2nd allocation, protection cluster EiE group hopes to support returnees', IDPs' (identified as extremely vulnerable group) displaced by conflict and changing of territory prevents them from returning home. CoAR has assessed and reported serious need of access to education in emergency from Takhar and Kandahar provinces. As a part of the strategic priority of 2nd Standard Allocation of the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), which is linked to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), is to establish Temporary Learning Classrooms (TLCs) including the recruitment of teachers and the provision of classroom equipment, teaching and learning supplies /Education in Emergencies for returnees girls & boys as well as for the conflict displaced children.

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	director@coar.org.af	+93700242180

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Afghanistan is currently facing humanitarian crisis with the staggering influx of Afghan returnees from Pakistan, Iran and massive IDP movement in all regions due to the internal conflicts. The Internally displaced persons (IDPs), are more vulnerable group of people. as they have lost their homes. Families and community structures are often weakened, leaving certain categories of people amongst IDPs (unaccompanied and separated children, single headed households when headed by women and children, older persons, persons with disabilities) in an even more critical situation.

It is estimated that nowadays Afghanistan may host more than 450000 new IDP, 400000 prolong IDPs, 372,557 returnees from Pakistan and 7000 Afghans will return from IRAN in 2017 (UNHCR Report). The year 2016 has seen a significant increment in conflict-induced displacement in the country thus the number of IDP including newly displaced is higher this year.

Recent CoAR's assessment report indicates that there are 2563 new, 320 prolong IDP families in Maywand district of Kandahar and 450 new plus 250 prolonged IDPs' families are in Khwajaghar district of Takhar province.

CoAR conducted a rapid needs assessment (see report attached under 'Documents' on GMS) from 05 -15 Aug/2017 in Maywand district of Kandahar and Khwaja Ghar districts of Takhar province, where new and prolonged IDPs are informally settled.

The assessment highlighted the long-term trends of displacement: most IDPs interviewed were uncertain of how long they will stay in their current areas of displacement, though almost none had plans to return to their areas of origin soon. In addition, most new IDPs interviewed had arrived earlier 2017.

The assessment also highlighted the very high level of vulnerability of these households, most of them declaring that they had lost their livelihoods in their areas of origin (more than 95% of the respondents in Maywand district and 97% in Khwajaghar district). Even though the number of meals per day eaten was low (82% of respondents in Kandahar reported eating 2 meals per 24 hours, and the average was 2 and 1.9 in Khwaja Ghar and Maywand district, respectively). Dietary diversity was quite low among respondents in both of the districts, as most households ate cereals on an almost daily basis.

Lack of awareness on importance and using of latrine and bathing facilities, poor understanding of hygiene practices, using unsafe water which leads taffecting to various, water born diseases and lack of access to safe drinking water, were identified by more than 88% of the respondent as major challenges of the IDPs. It was also founded that the households consume less than 10.5 liters water per person per day in average; very much below the Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day.

Based on CoAR recent assessment in the target districts, almost 65% of the displaced are children and are faced with particular risks of abuse, interrupted school attendance, harmful child labor and exploitation by drug traffickers and terrorist groups, should they remain out of learning space and education for long.

CoAR would like to attract attention of UNOCHA to the ground reality of: if these needs are not timely (under 2nd allocation) responded, it will directly lead to further instability of government, influx of more IDPs, significant increase in food insecurity, water born disease, child abuse and exploitation in the target areas. The survey further reveals the target population in the upper mentioned provinces is highly prone to risk of addiction, insurgencies and exploitation by anti-state elements.

2. Needs assessment

The assessment showed that 450 new IDPs and 149 prolong IDPs are displaced from the DashteArchi, Darqat and Yangiqalah districts to Khwajaghar district of Takhar province, and 699 families newly displaced from Helmand, Kandahar and partially from Zabul province to Miwand district. They are in dire need of food assistance, WASH facilities and education support. Due to lack of food resources most of these IDPs using various negative coping strategies that were reported by the responded during the assessment. 83% & 88 % reported that they eat less preferred and cheaper food in Khwajaghar and Maywand respectively. 80% in Khwajaghar and 84% in Maywand responded that they had borrowed food from relatives.

However, 73% interviewees responded that their current monthly income is 1000 to 6000 Afs while 5% of the prolonged IDPs income is 8,000 to 14,000 on monthly basis in both districts, which shows that the current income does not meet their daily basic food needs, and if the situation continues the same it will get chronic. As a coping mechanism by the affected population, the assessment findings shows that 67% of new and prolonged IDPs sold their home appliances and 18% of prolonged IDPs sold farm equipment's. The findings also reveal that majority of new and prolong IDPs rely on less preferred foods.

With potential and harmful impact, especially on children and women, the most vulnerable household members more than 68% were limiting food portion. 74% were eating fewer meals per day, around 23% skipping entire days without.

Only 19.8% are able to collect drinking water from a protected water source. 48 percent of the surveyed households state that they consume less than 10.5 liters per person per day; below the Sphere indicator of 15 liters per person per day. There is a lack of understanding among the communities regarding the importance of correct water treatment procedures. Addition, 25 % (22 wells) bore wells with hand pumps are un functional, and 20% (2 schemes) motorized piped scheme are un functional. 85% household not access to latrines and bathing facilities, 15% 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.

According to CoAR recent assessment report 98% respondents confirmed more than 60% eligible students for schools (school age students). 93 parents reported that they fond to establish TLC at their villages, and 100% of them would like to send their boys and girls to schools. They unanimously said they have support school age students to attend and the security of children will be their responsibilities. They also mentioned that in both districts community members so many times contacted PED to provide their children with education facilities but and had no positive response for school establishment. 60 % of the respondents reported that 90% of their children are closer to the risk line of abuse, exploitation and harmful child labor, and the situation will get worse if not control immediately as anti-state actors are functional alongside.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Through the proposed project CoAR will target 1298 severely food insecure new plus prolonged IDPs' households under FSAC– based on the average household size of 7 persons – 699 HH in Maywand and 599 in Khwajaghar districts. Project beneficiaries will be selected in accordance to the set cluster recommended vulnerability criteria:

- Women headed HHs
- Large HHs with only one able-bodied working age male
- HHs with no able-bodied male of working age
- Child or young headed HHs
- Disable headed HHs
- HH with poor asset holding
- HHs stay with relatives
- HHs living in temporary shelter
- HH with no income that rely on borrowing and begging
- Casual laborers
- Access to water source
- Malnourishment

CoAR will closely coordinate with WFP and communicate their expected caseload prior to the intervention, so as to allow WFP to allocate its resources as efficiently as possible, and during the intervention, sharing beneficiary list, areas of intervention, etc, to ensure that WFP and CoAR manage to reach an optimal coverage. CoAR will adjust its assistance depending on the level of vulnerability of the prolonged IDPs and will provide the equivalent of two months of food ration to households with specific vulnerabilities (female headed households, households with elderly, chronically ill or disabled, and families with children under the age of 5). The selection of the aforementioned beneficiary for this component 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.

Under WASH component of the proposed project, CoAR will target 1833 families (12831 individuals – based on the average family size of 7 persons in Kandahar Province) The selection of beneficiaries will be done by CoAR in cooperation with host communities, IDPs in each community through the establishment of returnees and IDPs WASH committees, consisting of both men and women (where possible). CoAR is proposing to provide WASH services in the villages where and IDPs have not received WASH services before. Direct beneficiaries: new and prolonged IDPs qualify as direct beneficiaries for certain WASH activities.

CoAR' proposed action will place an emphasis on the following vulnerability criteria in order to prioritize 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 and practicing open defecation
- 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.

During CoAR's assessment, a persistent demand of community elders and school aged children to access quality education as their basic right was highlighted. They were requesting that any intervention should be officially recognized by formal schools for future reintegration of children in case they leave present settlements to other provinces. Therefore, CoAR based on its past EiE experience and current needs has designed this emergency education project for IDP/ conflict-affected, school-aged children 1100 in Kandahar and 850 in Takhar provinces according to age and previous education background, if any, will be enrolled into temporary EiE TL

4. Grant Request Justification

The result of CoAR rapid needs assessment in Kandahar and Takhar provinces is showing that small percentage of new and prolonged IDPs largely resort to off-farm daily wage for their income. Some also are raising livestock and work in agriculture fields as daily wage labor. Income for them can be said to be very meager to cover basic family food needs. It also revealed huge need to enhance access to clean drinking water, hygiene awareness, access of children to learning opportunities/learning space and financial support to HHs, so that their purchasing power is increased and can buy basic food items. Enrollment of children in TLCs, significant increase in water born diseases, are already identified as major challenges by around 89% IDP in both districts. Through this proposed multi-sector project; it is determined to address all the above basic human needs, intertwined into a life-threatening challenge, to be addressed so that we can save lives and bring relative resilience into living condition of the target population. These interventions are interconnected and will complement each other; for example-- by provision of food package, head of HH will be encouraged to avoid their children doing harmful child labor and will enable them to enroll their children to the education component (EiE) of the same project. WASH component of the project will provide hygiene sensitization sessions for the families who receive cash for food, and they will also be provided with sanitation facilities. These all together will be playing a crucial role in the improvement of the household, health, psychosocial status, economy and protection. As IDPs, the target population is mostly in move and will be facing, on daily basis, threat of antipersonnel mines and other explosive devices, so COAR incorporated informal MRE, as an integrated awareness package into all the three components.

During the assessment, traders indicated that the markets are functioning more or less as normal, and found that 92% of traders interviewed stated that all goods are available in the markets throughout the year. The assessment demonstrates that households are not able to stockpile food for the peak hunger season and winter, and if unable to access credit, will face life threatening challenge during the coming harsh winter, specially infant children, lactating mothers and elderly people.

All three interventions will be led through one project manager with technical support from CoAR WASH, education and food security departments, and relevant clusters. CoAR has been implementing food security, livelihood, WASH and education projects in different provinces of Afghanistan since 1989, and its main activities related to food security, WASH and education have largely been focused on emergency response and support to families affected by slow-onset, chronic or rapid-onset emergencies, or creating short-term economic opportunities. CoAR actively bridging between donors of humanitarian aid and rural Afghan communities severely affected by almost four decades of wars, internal conflicts, natural and manmade disasters and complexities. At national level, CoAR is member of HCT, AHF, DRR working group, food security and agriculture cluster (FSAC), WAHS cluster, WSG, WTWG, EiE cluster and at international level CoAR is board member of ADRRN, which is functional coordination mechanisms for humanitarian aid in Alsa. CoAR has durable presence in target provinces and have well trained staff and significant number of community volunteers, well developed monitoring system is in place. CoAR kept a durable presence and has a responsive and well established organizational set up in all regions especially in target provinces, with projects running in 2017.

5. Complementarity

CoAR kept a durable presence and has a responsive and well-established organizational set up in target provinces. CoAR has been implementing projects since 1989, responding to emergencies/ semi emergency and working on sustainable development programs. In the target provinces of Takhar and Knadaha, CoAR has been operating since 2005, and has so far been able to maintain local network of operations, access to most insecure districts (community based approach/ acceptance) despite increasing insecurities. In both target provinces CoAR has ongoing projects and established provincial and district level networks of relation.

CoAR is working in Takahr and Kandahar provinces for the past 12 years and has implemented numerous projects, particularly; CoAR is currently core partner of MAIL for implementation of targeting the ultra-poor (TUP) program in Takhar (Khawja Ghar) province funded by MISFA/World Bank, which is designed to alleviate poverty and improve livelihoods of the Ultra-Poor. Through this project CoAR has access to most of the districts and with high acceptance within local government and communities, and thus it facilitates to maintain access to and understanding of the target areas and target population in this CHF intervention. The proposed CHF project will also contribute to our TUP project objectives, as some prolonged IDPs were identified as most vulnerable during PRA process of TUP project in Takhar, but were not benefitted because of limited resources and still are in dire need of food items so they will also be part of the proposed project. CoAR will ensure a smooth coordination and synergy between these two projects, both targeting the most vulnerable families in the province, through already established community setups such as CDCs, poverty reduction committees, loan groups and so on.

CoAR is currently active partner with UNOCHA under CHF fund for WASH project in Khust and Nangrahar provinces and with UNICEF in EiE education program and WASH and with UNHCR in EiE education and livelihood for IDPs and Returnees in East.

In Kandahar: CoAR has recently implemented Afghanistan work force development program (AWDP/USAID), district teacher team training (DT3/MOE/ World Bank), and water supply project, through local community based setups (CDC, school shuras, and relevant district authority). All these established programmatic linkages will be instrumental during the effective and cost efficient implementation of the subject CHF project in Kandahar.

In preparation for the Common Humanitarian Fund, CoAR conducted an assessment this time covering Maywand and Khwajaghar districts. Based on recent programmatic interventions, in these areas CoAR is fully aware of the specific life-saving needs of new and prolonged IDPs, their location, their demographics, the trends regarding their displacement and future needs, and the specifically remaining gaps.

Therefore; this holistic knowledge and long history of experience makes CoAR the institution best placed to implement this project in the target areas. CoAR also has an extensive and intensive experience in food security, through its long-standing collaboration with WFP, FSAC and UNHCR. During Taleban time, in nineties COAR through food security program, feed 12000 vulnerable IDP families in Kabul, through bakeries. CoAR's strong engagement with the FSAC cluster (as NGOs-Co-Chair in 2015) and with other relevant stakeholders at the national and at provincial level (UN OCHA, UNICEF UNHCR, ANDMA, the PDMCs, HCTs, the Governor's Offices, the Department of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR), CDCs, the relevant national and regional Clusters, and the IDP taskforce) is also decisive to the success of the proposed project.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to save lives and bring relative resilience in living condition of vulnerable new and prolong IDPs in target districts in Kandahar and Takhar provinces, through meeting the basic Food, WASH and Child-Education and protection needs.

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 1: Immediate food needs of targeted shock affected populations are addressed with appropriate transfer modality (food, cash or voucher)	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	45
Objective 2: Ensure continued and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people, refugees and prolonged IDPs at risk of hunger and acute malnutrition	SO3: The impact of shock induced acute vulnerability is mitigated in the medium term	55

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This proposed project will contribute under envelop five (FSAC) to the Cluster's objective 1; Immediate food needs of targeted shock affected populations are addressed with appropriate transfer modality (food, cash or voucher) and object 2 - ensure contained and regular access to food during lean season for severely food insecure people refugee and prolonged IDP at risk of hunger and acute malnutrition, Covering two months worth of food needs for extremely vulnerable displaced families (pregnant/lactating women, children under 5, chronically ill, etc.).

Outcome 1

Emergency food needs of food insecure new and prolonged IDPs are met through cash distribution.

Output 1.1

Description

Vulnerable new and prolonged IDPs cover their basic food needs by receiving immediate cash grant, with a priority and particular focus on GBVs and marginalized people with limited mobility and access to aid points, in Kandahar and Takhar provinces.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions: No immense increase of food prices in the local markets before project start. No considerable increase in natural disaster to badly affect the project progress/results. No considerable decrease or increase in food items in the market. No interference from military actors to affect the project. Communities and beneficiaries are willing to cooperate for success of the project.

Risk: 1. Limitation of access through unexpected insecurity. CoAR will mitigate this through community elders and influential, already in contact with COAR and in case of supply route blockage, COAR will use alternate public backdoor access ways, based on it past experience in target area. 2. Certain marginalized people such as GBV affected women and disabled people may not be able to reach to market for food purchase. COAR will consider Special Needs Filed Team (SNFT) to provide them with special support. In addition Beneficiary Protection Association will help.

CoAR is well-known organization at community level, and has long-lasting presence in Takhar and Kandahar provinces, furthermore; CoAR has trained community volunteers which play vital role on mitigating the mentioned risks.

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA2- Reduction in percentage of prolonged IDP households with poor Food Consumption Score					85
Means of Verification : Progress Reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Number of targeted new and prolonged IDPs receiving food assistance through immediate cash transfer modality.					9,086
Means of Verification : Beneficiary list, distribution record/lists, monitoring and PDM report.							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Number of beneficiary/households reporting that the cash grant (amount) was sufficient to meet their basic food needs.					8,177
Means of Verification : Post-distribution evaluation (household survey) report and interviews.							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : SA2- Cash assistance to new IDPs within the 45 hard to reach districts;							
Identification and selection of new and prolonged internally displaced families in target areas (with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized households and GBV affected) through food insecurity standard vulnerability criteria. Project beneficiaries for cash assistance will be selected based on the set criteria mentioned in proposal in close coordination & collaboration of related stakeholders at the provincial level (PDoRR, PDAIL, ANDMA) and the target communities and Identification of specific vulnerable groups like food insecure and poor women-headed households, disabled, orphan and those families headed by elder person who are not able to work.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Establishment of cash transfer system (from HQ through Hawala to target districts and then to beneficiary through a proper system adopted for CoAR cash interventions), the targeted beneficiary households will receive orientation on cash transfer system, their own safety measures, rights, protection and identified vendors/SMEs and food transportation measures and precautions. This will enable them to receive cash assistance and purchase food items properly from the contracted shops and return safe to their houses.							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Targeted beneficiary households receive cash assistance and purchase food items in the local market, from the contracted shop keepers. CoAR will distribute 100% food basket monthly cash installment directly to 1298 HHs for the months of November and December- before the planted wheat is ready for harvest and to support HHs. Distributions will take place in pre-identified and announced locations, and separate distributions will take place for men and women. CoAR monitors will attend the distributions to ensure proper procedures are followed. During the distribution, all beneficiaries will be informed of CoAR complaint mechanism, and how to use it. Flyers with this information (in both picture and written form) will be provided to all beneficiaries.							
As part of the preparation of this proposal, CoAR conducted a market assessment in local markets of Khwja Ghar and Maywand districts to confirm that the cash amount recommended by FSAC guidelines was appropriate given local market prices. CoAR enumerators visited four stores in each market and record quoted prices for wheat flour, local rice, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, and sugar. The value of the cash assistance provided to beneficiaries is in line with the recommended amount proposed by FSAC.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted A post distribution monitoring survey is conducted with a sample of beneficiary households (monitoring will be conducted by one male and one female monitor who will work as pair). This strategy permit CoAR to ensure collection of dis-aggregated data, reaches out to women (specific data collection methodology are adopted with female monitors going door to door to conduct monitoring). Through this system, CoAR will ensure that any negative impact that the project could have on women will be timely identified and addressed by CoAR project team. The post distribution monitoring survey will be started one month after first distribution of cash).							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Target beneficiaries are trained in nutrition, dietary diversity, protection, movement safety and Mine Risk Education (MRE), and project is regularly monitored in both Kandahar and Takhar provinces.							
Assumptions & Risks							

Assumptions: No immense increase of food prices in the local markets before project start. No considerable increase in natural disaster to badly affect the project progress/results. No considerable decrease or increase in food items in the market. No interference from military actors to affect the project. Communities and beneficiaries are willing to cooperate for success of the project.

Risk: 1. Limitation of access through unexpected insecurity. CoAR will mitigate this through community elders and influential, already in contact with COAR and in case of supply route blockage, COAR will use alternate public backdoor access ways, based on its past experience in target area. 2. Marginalized groups such as disabled and GBV affected women may not be able to attend training sessions. COAR will use mobile female/male field workers to reach to the houses of these beneficiaries or provide them appropriate training means and venue.

CoAR is well-known organization at community level, and has long-lasting presence in Takhar and Kandahar provinces, furthermore; CoAR has trained community volunteers which play vital role on mitigating the mentioned risks.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA2- Number of new and prolonged IDPs assisted on time with cash	598	700			1,298
Means of Verification : Beneficiary lists. Distribution records/lists.							
Indicator 1.2.2	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Number of men received brainstorming sessions on good cooking practices and dietary diversity					598
Means of Verification : Beneficiary lists Sessions attendance lists Training materials							
Indicator 1.2.3	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	Number of women received brainstorming sessions on good cooking practices and dietary diversity					700
Means of Verification : Beneficiary lists Session attendance lists Training materials							

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Cash assistance to new IDPs within the 45 hard to reach districts;

The targeted beneficiaries trained on nutritional values (Good cooking and dietary diversity)
CoAR will conduct sensitization training sessions during and after cash distributions at distribution sites for beneficiaries who receive cash. The sessions will cover 1) dietary diversity; 2) good cooking practices to preserve nutritional elements of the food; 3) WASH good practices to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases and the importance of hand-washing when handling food; 4) protection, movement safety and 5) Mine Risk Education (MRE).

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Project is monitored on regular bases along with spot checks in local markets for transparency, access and accountability.
CoAR planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team will be totally responsible to monitor the project overall activities from very inception till successful execution.
Under food security component of the project, data will be collected by project staff on market prices through regular monitoring visits and identify shops and vendors. Market monitoring system will be implemented during the entire period of the project in targeted areas; this system will ensure that the cash grant distribution does not interrupt food prices on the market. In addition to this, CoAR monitoring team will conduct random monitoring visits. Shop keepers will be warned ahead of the project start that spot checks can be conducted by CoAR. All shops will be visited at least twice during the project. These visits would enable CoAR to verify that shop keepers are properly dealing with project beneficiaries, providing food items against cash grant, and have not increased their prices. Furthermore; In order to measure the impact of the cash grant distribution on the beneficiaries' food security, as well as to assess, beneficiaries' satisfaction on the project, a post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted with 20% sample of targeted households. The post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted one month after the cash grant distribution, in order to ensure that beneficiary households remember properly how they have been using their cash grant and what was their food consumption in the recent weeks. Due to cash distribution sensitivity, CoAR will ensure double layer monitoring: a) project regular monitoring, b) head quarter level monitoring.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Compliant mechanism is established and complaints are regularly recorded for better access, accountability and transparency, CoAR will establish complaint mechanism where all layer of communities specially literate people, disables and women can easily record their complains in a friendly and closed situation. Through this mechanism CoAR will be able to respond the complaints on time.

Activity 1.2.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Quarterly narrative and financial reports submitted to UNOCHA according to requirements.

Activity 1.2.5

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Beneficiaries Protection and Trust Committees (BPTC), with direct participation of community elders, NOG representatives and local authorities are established to ensure access of marginalized people and crosscheck of cash and food receipt.

Additional Targets :

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	SO4: Humanitarian conditions in hard-to-access areas of Afghanistan are improved	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

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 1,2,3 to ensure the timely access to a sufficient quantity of safe drinking water, use of adequate, gender- sensitive sanitation facilities, access to water and soap for hand washing and appropriate hygiene practices and under objective 4 to Ensure timely and adequate access to WASH services in situations (IDPs schools and health centers) affected by emergencies. The progress, challenges and mitigation strategies adopted by the CoAR during the project period will be shared with the WASH cluster on a regular basis. Through proper planning, coordination, and cost-efficiency.

Outcome 1

New, prolonged IDPs and primary school students have improved access to functioning sanitation and hygiene facilities,

Output 1.1

Description

12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) New, prolonged IDPs and primary school students have been provided sanitation facilities in Maywand district of Kandahar province.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- No further influx of new and prolonged 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
- 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 and relocate to other places to access relief assistance

CoAR is well-known organization at community level, and has long-lasting presence in Takhar and Kandahar provinces, furthermore; CoAR has trained community volunteers which play vital role on mitigating the mentioned risks.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to a functioning sanitation facilities	3,465	4,234	2,181	2,951	12,831

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

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of institutions in need with access to appropriate WASH facilities	1,950	0	0	0	1,950
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Means of Verification : Survey report, field monitoring report, photos, transect walks, FGDs and observations, Case studies, Monitoring reports.

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- 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.

Formation of 22 WASH committees in Kandahar with the participation of women, men and children, with representation from GBV affected women and disabled people and members of minority groups.

CoAR will establish WASH Committees consisting of women and men members in each target village. In communities where there is no barrier culturally against women participation, WASH committee inclusive of men and women will be established. But in the communities where participation of women is restricted culturally, separate women WASH committee will be established and capacitated. A proper linkage between women committee and men committee will be made through male members of the family or female staffs of the project in order to be raising the voice of women. 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

Construction of 65 emergency latrines and hand washing facilities at TLS centers at Maywand and Khujaghar districts

CoAR will provide primary education for 1950 students in Maywand and Khujaghar districts of Kandahar and Takhar provinces, hence 65 emergency Tarpaling sheet latrines will be constructed at TLS centers and will provide hand washing and sanitation facilities at TLS centers. COAR will make sure that there will be separate latrines for girls and boy, accessible to children with mobility and access difficulties.

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, elder people and specially women and girls.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Construction of 545 new semi- emergency latrines.

CoAR will construct 545 new semi-permanent latrines for 85 % beneficiaries, who has no access to latrines with 15 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 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 545 new bathing spaces.

CoAR will construct 545 new bathing facilities for 85 % beneficiaries who has no access to bathing facilities with 15 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, especially women, have easy, dignified and safe 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

New and prolonged IDPs living with host families have improved access to safe water supply system.

Output 2.1

Description

12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) New and prolonged IDPs have been provided with water of appropriate quality and sufficient quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene in Maywand district of Kandahar province.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- No further influx of new and prolonged 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
 - 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 and relocate to other places to access relief assistance

CoAR is well-known organization at community level, and has long-lasting presence in Takhar and Kandahar provinces, furthermore; CoAR has trained community volunteers which play vital role on mitigating the mentioned risks.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water	3,465	4,234	2,181	2,951	12,831

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 : SA2- 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.

Rehabilitation of two existing water supply pipe schemes:

CoAR will rehabilitate two existing water supply schemes which were identified during the WASH need assessment. The motorized water supply piped networks, with submersible pumps powered by solar panels, will be put into place with 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+). COAR will ensure safe, dignified and undisputable access for women, with culturally appropriate boundaries.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Existing Bore Wells Rehabilitation:

CoAR will rehabilitate 22 existing boreholes, 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 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Drilling of 30 new wells with hand pumps
drill of 35 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.

Activity 2.1.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

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 test, 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 2.1.5

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Chlorination of 54 wells:

Chlorination will be carried out in 54 existing and new drilled wells in Kandahar 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 2.1.6

Standard Activity : Not Selected

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

For operation and maintenance of the water wells 54 mechanics will be trained. 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.

Outcome 3

12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) New and prolonged 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 schools, communities and health centers and the community members themselves. Hygiene promotion will be linked to the education, 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, water treatment 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

12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) New and prolonged IDPs have an increased understanding of key health risks related to WASH and adopt positive hygiene practices to prevent these Maywand district of Kandahar province.

Implementation of the hygiene promotion component will be done in cooperation with WASH committees at schools, communities and health centers and the community members themselves. Hygiene promotion will be linked to the education, 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, water treatment 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. This will ensure community participation and empowerment. In order to reach to people with disability, women, particularly GBV affected women, special awareness scissions will be conducted by female mobile staff at culturally appropriate location accessible to them with full safety and security.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions

- 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	SA2- Number of people in need with access to water and soap for handwashing	3,465	4,234	2,181	2,951	12,831

Means of Verification : Project Monitoring Reports

- Photos
- Case studies
- KAP report (pre and post)
- Feedback on call

Activities

Activity 3.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- 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.

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

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. Access, safety, dignity and overall protection issues will be integral part of this survey.

Activity 3.1.2

Standard Activity : SA2- 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.

1833 hygiene kits provided to the households of New and prolonged IDPs living in the target areas.

1833 hygiene kits will be distributed to New and prolonged 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 : SA2- 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.

428 hygiene promotion sessions using PHAST and CHAST approaches in communities and schools.

The project plans to reach 12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) through 428 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 : SA2- 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.

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. Visually impaired and hearing impaired beneficiaries will benefit from our special awareness sessions to be customized for this group.

Activity 3.1.5

Standard Activity : SA2- 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.

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 : SA2- 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.

Complaints mechanism and complaint 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. Special efforts will be undertaken to ensure women and disabled people access to the complaint committees and to use the complaint mechanism to voice their concerns.

Activity 3.1.7

Standard Activity : SA2- 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.

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 :

PROTECTION

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 3: Support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to prevent and mitigate protection risks, as well as facilitate an effective response to protection violations	SO4: Humanitarian conditions in hard-to-access areas of Afghanistan are improved	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Provision of Education in Emergency with recreational activity or most Venerable Returnees and IDPs Children, who do not have access to formal education and have been exposed to risk of exploitation by mafia, drug traffickers, addiction and terrorist groups.

Outcome 1

IDPs girls and boys of school age are protected by provision of EiE program through safe temporary learning classes (TLCs).

Output 1.1

Description

IDPs' school aged children (1150 boys and 800 girls) in Maywand district of Kandahar and Khwajaghar of Takhar province provided with access to equitable and inclusive education through TLCs

Assumptions & Risks

Assumption:

No further influx of refugees in targeted areas

- The local security situation is fair to operate in highly volatile conditions
- The area of operations is relatively secure from the impact of armed conflict and civil unrest
- The local authorities are supportive of the intervention
- There is no forced or sudden mass return of refugees to this region
- Host communities' willingness, acceptance and support to the project activities and a positive approach to participate in EiE activities

Risks:

- Relief items and teaching materials are not available in the market or there is excessive inflation.
- Insecurity hampers EiE services
- 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

CoAR is well-known organization at community level, and has long-lasting presence in Takhar and Kandahar provinces, furthermore; CoAR has trained community volunteers which play vital role on mitigating the mentioned risks.

Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	SA2- Number of boys and girls receiving education in emergencies services			1,150	800	1,950
Means of Verification : Enrollment list and attendance report.							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	# of children provided with text books(from MoE)					1,950
Means of Verification : Distribution list, pictures and reports.							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	# of TLC established and equipped with classroom materials					65
Means of Verification : Lists, pictures and progress reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	# of children (Girls/Boys) benefiting from basic hygiene education training and informal MRE during normal classes.					1,950
Means of Verification : List of participants and report.							
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	# of student attend TLC classes					1,950
Means of Verification : Enrolled list							
Indicator 1.1.6	PROTECTION	# of project staff including teachers recruited, trained and paid					75
Means of Verification : Staff list							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : SA2- Education in Emergencies programming in locations of high returnee or internal displacement concentration through TLS and enhancement of the evidence base for education interventions;							
Coordinating on inception and establishment with MoEC, UNICEF, MoE, MORR, UNOCHA and other stakeholder at Kabul and provincial level.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Identification of eligible students and TLS/TLC location and TLCs established, in participation and coordination with communities							
Activity 1.1.3							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Project staff and teachers recruited, trained and paid, preferably from the target communities.							
Activity 1.1.4							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Students are provided with appropriate learning materials (Space, class kit, teacher kit and student kit). CoAR has well established procurement department, under which procurement committee is procuring all the goods and services according to the provisions of the procurement policy. CoAR procurement policy is approved by UNHCR and already procured text book for around 5000 students in Khust province under EiE project funded by UNHCR.							
Activity 1.1.5							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Students are provided with recreational materials							
Activity 1.1.6							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Sanitation facilities provided to classes (Water Drum)							
Activity 1.1.7							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
Child protection, hygiene and informal MRE awareness sessions conducted in classes for children.							
Activity 1.1.8							
Standard Activity : Not Selected							
All project staff and teachers are trained in child protection and protection mainstreaming training package Blue Module, informal MRE, basic and hygiene.							
Output 1.2							
Description							
Increased community participation in protection, provision and management of emergency education to IDP's and returnee's children in Maywand district of Kandahar and Khwajaghar district of Takhar province.							
Assumptions & Risks							

- No further influx of returnees, IDPs in targeted areas
 - The local security situation is fair to operate in highly volatile conditions
 - The political situation in the area remains fair
 - The area of operations is partially 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 refugees 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 EiE activities
- Risks:
- Relief items and teaching 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 EiE services
 - Supplies and equipment is delayed due to security and unforeseen weather conditions
 - Community opposition to women's participation in the project activities
 - Refugees relocate to other places to access relief assistance

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	SA2- Number of boys, girls, men and women receiving psychosocial support	0	0	1,150	800	1,950

Means of Verification : List, pictures and reports

Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	# of school management committees (SMC) established and trained in EiE management and child protection.						33
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Means of Verification : Establishment forms and members list

Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	# of community/SMC members (F/M) trained in school management, social mobilization, child protection and informal MRE.						198
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Means of Verification : Participants list

Indicator 1.2.4	PROTECTION	# of community mobilization sessions organized by SMC on enrollment, child protection, gender and early marriage						297
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Means of Verification : minutes of sessions and participants list

Indicator 1.2.5	PROTECTION	# of teachers (F/M) trained in teaching methodologies and benefiting from teachers kit.						65
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Means of Verification : List of participants

Indicator 1.2.6	PROTECTION	# of boys and girls accessing psycho-social support						1,950
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Means of Verification : List of participants

Indicator 1.2.7	PROTECTION	# of community awareness sessions conducted.						45
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Means of Verification : Pictures, participants list and reports

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Education in Emergencies programming in locations of high returnee or internal displacement concentration through TLS and enhancement of the evidence base for education interventions;

Establishment of school management committees (SMCs) with support and participation of community.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Not Selected

SMC members trained in EiE management, community mobilization, child protection, basic hygiene and informal MRE, MRE will also be conducted for students.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Not Selected

SMC members are trained in Protection mainstreaming training package, Blue Module (2 hours).

Activity 1.2.4

Standard Activity : Not Selected

SMC members help to ensure access of disabled children and girls to TLCs.

Activity 1.2.5

Standard Activity : Not Selected

User-friendly and locally appropriate Compliant Mechanism is established and complaints are regularly recorded and response.

Activity 1.2.6

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Community based psycho-social support provided to, in school and out of school children.

Activity 1.2.7
Standard Activity : Not Selected
The community volunteers, student councils empowered to protect children against child protection risks through community sensitization and awareness sessions.
Activity 1.2.8
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Project activities are regularly monitored and supervised, for further details please refer to monitoring and reporting part of proposal.
Activity 1.2.9
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Teachers trained in Psychology support service (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA)
Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

CoAR planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team will be totally responsible to monitor the project overall activities from very inception till successful execution.

Under food security component of the project, data will be collected by project staff on market prices through regular monitoring visits and identify shops and vendors. Market monitoring system will be implemented during the entire period of the project in targeted areas; this system will ensure that the cash grant distribution does not interrupt food prices on the market. In addition to this, CoAR monitoring team will conduct random monitoring visits. Shop keepers will be warned ahead of the project start that spot checks can be conducted by CoAR. All shops will be visited at least twice during the project. These visits would enable CoAR to verify that shop keepers are properly dealing with project beneficiaries, providing food items against cash grant, and have not increased their prices. Furthermore; In order to measure the impact of the cash grant distribution on the beneficiaries' food security, as well as to assess, beneficiaries' satisfaction on the project, a post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted with 20% sample of targeted households. The post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted one month after the cash grant distribution, in order to ensure that beneficiary households remember properly how they have been using their cash grant and what was their food consumption in the recent weeks. Due to cash distribution sensitivity, CoAR will ensure double layer monitoring: a) project regular monitoring, b) head quarter level monitoring.

Under WASH component of this project; CoAR WASH and PMER units has the prime responsibility for monitoring of this project under direct supervision of CoAR head office.

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 Education and PMER will be monitoring the field progress by organizing regular field visits and meetings with the Community mobilizers and teachers. The Education Project Manager (PM) will perform regular monitoring of the activities in order to properly document the project. The PM will do a regular basis perform supervision on site to ensure that the programs are run according to plan in addition to monthly monitoring through narrative and statistic reports. The PM will gather field progress data; consolidate a database and send monthly Activity Progress Reports (APR) that will be consolidated into a mid-term report to be submitted to UNOCHA.

Senior management staff will on a regular basis conduct field monitoring visits to ensure the qualitative management of the project, provide technical advice and instructions for the Education PM, as well as feed into possible project improvements.

In addition to the centralized monitoring, the baseline and end line surveys, the education activities will be monitored through the applied tools and indicators:

Reporting Plan: Qualitative and quantitative reports will be generated by project manager/PMER team, reviewed by Program director of CoAR and will be shared with CHF/OCHA regional office. The reporting structure will consist of weekly, monthly, quarterly reports based CHF requirements which rightly satisfy indicator wise achievements illustrated in logical frame work. Monitoring reports will also be generated in accordance to the particular monitoring tools and submitted.

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Coordinating on inception and establishment with MoEC, UNICEF, MoE, MORR, UNOCHA and other stakeholder at Kabul and provincial level.	2017												
	2018												

<p>Activity 1.1.1: Formation of 22 WASH committees in Kandahar with the participation of women, men and children, with representation from GBV affected women and disabled people and members of minority groups.</p> <p>CoAR will establish WASH Committees consisting of women and men members in each target village, In communities where there is no barrier culturally against women participation, WASH committee inclusive of men and women will be established. But in the communities where participation of women is restricted culturally, separate women WASH committee will be established and capacitated. A proper linkage between women committee and men committee will be made through male members of the family or female staffs of the project in order to be raising the voice of women. 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	X		
	2018																					
<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identification and selection of new and prolonged internally displaced families in target areas (with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized households and GBV affected) through food insecurity standard vulnerability criteria. Project beneficiaries for cash assistance will be selected based on the set criteria mentioned in proposal in close coordination & collaboration of related stakeholders at the provincial level (PDoRR, PDAIL, ANDMA) and the target communities and Identification of specific vulnerable groups like food insecure and poor women-headed households, disabled, orphan and those families headed by elder person who are not able to work.</p>	2017																			X	X	
	2018																					
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Construction of 65 emergency latrines and hand washing facilities at TLS centers at Maywand and Khujaghar districts</p> <p>CoAR will provide primary education for 1950 students in Maywand and Khujaghar districts of Kandahar and Takhar provinces, hence 65 emergency Tarpaling sheet latrines will be constructed at TLS centers and will provide hand washing and sanitation facilities at TLS centers. COAR will make sure that there will be separate latrines for girls and boy, accessible to children with mobility and access difficulties.</p>	2017																				X	
	2018	X																				
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of cash transfer system (from HQ through Hawala to target districts and then to beneficiary through a proper system adopted for CoAR cash interventions), the targeted beneficiary households will receive orientation on cash transfer system, their own safety measures, rights, protection and identified vendors/SMEs and food transportation measures and precautions. This will enable them to receive cash assistance and purchase food items properly from the contracted shops and return safe to their houses.</p>	2017																			X	X	X
	2018																					
<p>Activity 1.1.2: Identification of eligible students and TLS/TLC location and TLCs established, in participation and coordination with communities</p>	2017																			X	X	
	2018																					
<p>Activity 1.1.3: 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, elder people and specially women and girls.</p>	2017																			X	X	
	2018																					

Activity 1.1.3: Project staff and teachers recruited, trained and paid, preferably from the target communities.	2017																	X	X	
	2018																			
Activity 1.1.3: Targeted beneficiary households receive cash assistance and purchase food items in the local market, from the contracted shop keepers. CoAR will distribute 100% food basket monthly cash installment directly to 1298 HHs for the months of November and December- before the planted wheat is ready for harvest and to support HHs. Distributions will take place in pre-identified and announced locations, and separate distributions will take place for men and women. CoAR monitors will attend the distributions to ensure proper procedures are followed. During the distribution, all beneficiaries will be informed of CoAR complaint mechanism, and how to use it. Flyers with this information (in both picture and written form) will be provided to all beneficiaries. As part of the preparation of this proposal, CoAR conducted a market assessment in local markets of Khwja Ghar and Maywand districts to confirm that the cash amount recommended by FSAC guidelines was appropriate given local market prices. CoAR enumerators visited four stores in each market and record quoted prices for wheat flour, local rice, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, and sugar. The value of the cash assistance provided to beneficiaries is in line with the recommended amount proposed by FSAC.	2017																			
	2018	X	X																	
Activity 1.1.4: Construction of 545 new semi- emergency latrines. CoAR will construct 545 new semi-permanent latrines for 85 % beneficiaries, who has no access to latrines with 15 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 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.	2017																			X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Activity 1.1.4: Post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted A post distribution monitoring survey is conducted with a sample of beneficiary households (monitoring will be conducted by one male and one female monitor who will work as pair). This strategy permit CoAR to ensure collection of disaggregated data, reaches out to women (specific data collection methodology are adopted with female monitors going door to door to conduct monitoring). Through this system, CoAR will ensure that any negative impact that the project could have on women will be timely identified and addressed by CoAR project team. The post distribution monitoring survey will be started one month after first distribution of cash).	2017																			
	2018			X																
Activity 1.1.4: Students are provided with appropriate learning materials (Space, class kit, teacher kit and student kit). CoAR has well established procurement department, under which procurement committee is procuring all the goods and services according to the provisions of the procurement policy. CoAR procurement policy is approved by UNHCR and already procured text book for around 5000 students in Khust province under EIE project funded by UNHCR.	2017																		X	X
	2018																			
Activity 1.1.5: Construction of 545 new bathing spaces. CoAR will construct 545 new bathing facilities for 85 % beneficiaries who has no access to bathing facilities with 15 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, especially women, have easy, dignified and safe 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.	2017																			X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Activity 1.1.5: Students are provided with recreational materials	2017																		X	X
	2018																			
Activity 1.1.6: Sanitation facilities provided to classes (Water Drum)	2017																		X	X
	2018																			
Activity 1.1.7: Child protection, hygiene and informal MRE awareness sessions conducted in classes for children.	2017																			
	2018	X																		

Activity 1.1.8: All project staff and teachers are trained in child protection and protection mainstreaming training package Blue Module, informal MRE, basic and hygiene.	2017																		
	2018		X																
Activity 1.2.1: Establishment of school management committees (SMCs) with support and participation of community.	2017																X	X	
	2018																		
Activity 1.2.1: The targeted beneficiaries trained on nutritional values (Good cooking and dietary diversity) CoAR will conduct sensitization training sessions during and after cash distributions at distribution sites for beneficiaries who receive cash. The sessions will cover 1) dietary diversity; 2) good cooking practices to preserve nutritional elements of the food; 3) WASH good practices to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases and the importance of hand-washing when handling food; 4) protection, movement safety and 5) Mine Risk Education (MRE).	2017																	X	
	2018	X																	
Activity 1.2.2: Project is monitored on regular bases along with spot checks in local markets for transparency, access and accountability. CoAR planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team will be totally responsible to monitor the project overall activities from very inception till successful execution. Under food security component of the project, data will be collected by project staff on market prices through regular monitoring visits and identify shops and vendors. Market monitoring system will be implemented during the entire period of the project in targeted areas; this system will ensure that the cash grant distribution does not interrupt food prices on the market. In addition to this, CoAR monitoring team will conduct random monitoring visits. Shop keepers will be warned ahead of the project start that spot checks can be conducted by CoAR. All shops will be visited at least twice during the project. These visits would enable CoAR to verify that shop keepers are properly dealing with project beneficiaries, providing food items against cash grant, and have not increased their prices. Furthermore; In order to measure the impact of the cash grant distribution on the beneficiaries' food security, as well as to assess, beneficiaries' satisfaction on the project, a post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted with 20% sample of targeted households. The post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted one month after the cash grant distribution, in order to ensure that beneficiary households remember properly how they have been using their cash grant and what was their food consumption in the recent weeks. Due to cash distribution sensitivity, CoAR will ensure double layer monitoring: a) project regular monitoring, b) head quarter level monitoring.	2017															X	X	X	
	2018	X	X	X															
Activity 1.2.2: SMC members trained in EIE management, community mobilization, child protection, basic hygiene and informal MRE, MRE will also be conducted for students.	2017																X	X	
	2018																		
Activity 1.2.3: Compliant mechanism is established and complaints are regularly recorded for better access, accountability and transparency , CoAR will establish complaint mechanism where all layer of communities specially literate people, disables and women can easily record their complains in a friendly and closed situation. Through this mechanism CoAR will be able to respond the complaints on time.	2017																X	X	
	2018																		
Activity 1.2.3: SMC members are trained in Protection mainstreaming training package, Blue Module (2 hours).	2017																	X	
	2018	X	X																
Activity 1.2.4: Quarterly narrative and financial reports submitted to UNOCHA according to requirements.	2017																	X	
	2018			X			X			X									
Activity 1.2.4: SMC members help to ensure access of disabled children and girls to TLCs.	2017																X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 1.2.5: Beneficiaries Protection and Trust Committees (BPTC), with direct participation of community elders, NOG representatives and local authorities are established to ensure access of marginalized people and crosscheck of cash and food receipt.	2017																X	X	
	2018																		
Activity 1.2.5: User-friendly and locally appropriate Compliant Mechanism is established and complaints are regularly recorded and response.	2017																X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Activity 1.2.6: Community based psycho-social support provided to, in school and out of school children.	2017																X	X	
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										

Activity 1.2.7: The community volunteers, student councils empowered to protect children against child protection risks through community sensitization and awareness sessions.	2017																		X	X	
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 1.2.8: Project activities are regularly monitored and supervised, for further details please refer to monitoring and reporting part of proposal.	2017																		X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Activity 1.2.9: Teachers trained in Psychology support service (PSS) and Psychological First Aid (PFA)	2017																				X
	2018	X	X																		
Activity 2.1.1: Rehabilitation of two existing water supply pipe schemes: CoAR will rehabilitate two existing water supply schemes which were identified during the WASH need assessment. The motorized water supply piped networks, with submersible pumps powered by solar panels, will be put into place with 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+). COAR will ensure safe, dignified and undisputable access for women, with culturally appropriate boundaries.	2017																			X	X
	2018	X	X	X																	
Activity 2.1.2: Existing Bore Wells Rehabilitation: CoAR will rehabilitate 22 existing boreholes, 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.	2017																				X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.1.3: Drilling of 30 new wells with hand pumps drill of 35 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.	2017																				X
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 2.1.4: 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 test, 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.	2017																				
	2018		X	X																	
Activity 2.1.5: Chlorination of 54 wells: Chlorination will be carried out in 54 existing and new drilled wells in Kandahar 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 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.	2017																				
	2018								X	X											

<p>Activity 2.1.6: Training of area mechanics, Tool kits and spare part for repairing</p> <p>For operation and maintenance of the water wells 54 mechanics will be trained. 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.</p>	2017																		
	2018						X	X											
<p>Activity 3.1.1: Conduct Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) baseline survey in Kandahar province</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. Access, safety, dignity and overall protection issues will be integral part of this survey.</p>	2017														X	X			
	2018																		
<p>Activity 3.1.2: 1833 hygiene kits provided to the households of New and prolonged IDPs living in the target areas.</p> <p>1833 hygiene kits will be distributed to New and prolonged 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																		
	2018	X	X	X															
<p>Activity 3.1.3: 428 hygiene promotion sessions using PHAST and CHAST approaches in communities and schools.</p> <p>The project plans to reach 12,831 (3,208 men, 4,491 women and 5,132 children) through 428 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</p>	2017															X	X		
	2018	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									

Activity 3.1.4: Development of IEC material for hygiene promotion	2017																	X	X	
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. Visually impaired and hearing impaired beneficiaries will benefit from our special awareness sessions to be customized for this group.	2018																			
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.	2017																			
	2018																	X	X	
Activity 3.1.6: Complaints mechanism and complaint committees will be formed in each target district.	2017																		X	X
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. Special efforts will be undertaken to ensure women and disabled people access to the complaint committees and to use the complaint mechanism to voice their concerns.	2018																			
Activity 3.1.7: Monthly progress, narrative and financial reports to OCHA regional office and HFU.	2017																			
CoAR will submit monthly progress report to OCHA regional office, the narrative and financial report will be submitted quarterly to HFU	2018																		X	X

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

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.

Along with village education committee, CoAR will establish School management committees where parents of the affected children will also be member of the committees and they see the overall operation within TLC.

Under WASH component CoAR will establish 22 WASH Committees consisting of women and men members in each target village, in communities where there is no barrier culturally against women participation, WASH committee inclusive of men and women will be established. But in the communities where participation of women is restricted culturally, separate women WASH committee will be established and capacitated. A proper linkage between women committee and men committee will be made through male members of the family or female staffs of the project in order to be raising the voice of women. 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.

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 brainstorming sessions on nutritional good habits and good cooking practices 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 monitors will also conduct spot checks monitoring visits at the local shops involved in the project. Shop keepers will be warned ahead of the project start that spot checks can be conducted by CoAR so as to discourage any forms of corruption. CoAR will apply Do No Harm (DNH) at all stages of the project lifecycle, right from needs assessment and scoping through to design, inception was considered, and will do so on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Implementation Plan

CoAR will solely be responsible to implement the project, however, project activities will be coordinated with provincial authorities all circumstances and will be given access to each beneficiary under project coverage so that they will complete satisfaction of what are we doing and how are we doing it.

Project manager will remain overall responsible for activities undertaken by the project manager and his team (i.e. community mobilisers and monitoring officers) will prepare the list of beneficiaries.

Post to office setup, coordination with provincial authorities and relevant stakeholders, CoAR will carry out an assessment based on list provided by community elders and district level authority to identify beneficiaries of most vulnerable status.

Once having done with this, under FSAC, SMEs and vendors will be identified and introduced to the beneficiaries. Learning session will be arranged for women on cooking and for male to best choose nutritional food and find items of need at particular shops; cash grant distribution will take place instantly.

Under WASH, CoAR provincial WASH team has the prime responsibility for implementation of this project in Kandahar under the direct supervision of head office.

Project manager and WASH officer directly are responsible for the day today implementation of planned activities in the field under the direct supervision of WASH program manager in head office.

All related project staffs will be hired locally who are familiar with culture, language of the targeted beneficiaries.

CoAR WASH team will provide guidance and supervision to project WASH 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.

Under protection, CoAR will develop a detailed implementation plan (DIP) and a phased budget (monthly distribution of budget) prior to start of the project implementation. CoAR will also regularly trace deliverables against set indicators, challenges, lessons learned and report proactively on any suspension of activity implementation. According to EiE guideline and MoE standards, CoAR will apply the following education standards:

- 30 children per class
- 1 teacher per class
- 1 SMS per two classes
- 1 social trainer per each 15 SMSs
- 1 teacher trainer per each 15 classes
- 115 \$ monthly salary for each teacher
- 1 months project mobilization, training and class setup
- Duration of classes: 9 months

Furthermore, 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
WFP	Provision of Food assistance is WFP mandate thus food security portion will be coordinated with WFP regional offices.
UNHCR	List of IDPs in the target provinces: CoAR will receive IDPs' list from UNHCR to avoid duplication.
FSAC	Participate in all monthly meetings and will be part of any assessment in the province- further, FSAC guidelines will be used during implementation of the project
MRRD	Participate in all monthly meetings and will be part of any assessment in the province- further, WASH guidelines will be used during implementation of the project
Protection (Protection) cluster/ MoE	Participate in all monthly meetings and will be part of any assessment in the province- further, protection cluster/ MoE guidelines will be used during implementation of the project
Community level institution	To get buy-in and to get support from community members during the implementation of the project activities, project activities will be coordinated with relevant CDC members, DDA members, and male family members of the target beneficiaries, community elders, Shuras and other social firms active in the area.
UNOCHA	CoAR will coordinate with OCHA regional office in relevant regional offices and consult with them to get their support, will regularly report them the event and activities on contract bases. through OCHA will coordinate with HFU and will include the feedback event from the beneficiaries in narrative report
Directorate of refugees and ANDMA	CoAR will hold coordination meeting at central and provincial level on monthly bases, where the important issue of meeting will be shared to the donor. CoAR already coordinated with Provincial department of Refuges and Returnees in Kandahaar and Takhar provinces and have already received list of Prolong IDPs.

,ACTED	,CoAR has been informed through FSAC that ACTED also proposed to work in Khwajaghar, thus CoAR has several time contacted ACTED colleagues through mobile but did not received any response, then CoAR has send an email to ACTED to coordinate and discuss the issue with them but still we did not receive any feedback. thus it seem that ACTED might not be interested to work in Khwajaghar. in case ACTED and CoAR both get the fund, there will be strong coordination among these two agency as CoAR need assessment shows high need in this district while resources are scarce.
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Environment Marker Of The Project

A+: Neutral Impact on environment with mitigation or enhancement

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

A) Assessment phase: CoAR deployed a team of 20 interweavers for need assessment survey in Kandahar and Takhar consist of 8 female and 12 male interweavers. A sample of 300 respondents were interviewed during this assessment, out of this sample 45% per cent of the respondent were female.
 B) Beneficiaries: through food security interventions, CoAR will target 1350 women, 1246 men, 3180 girls and 3310 boys. Under WASH interventions, CoAR will target 1907 women, 1759 men, 4491 girls and 4674 boys. And under education in emergency component CoAR will target, 780 girls and 1170 boys through TLCs and 1014 won and 936 men through child protection and child rights training.
 C) Staff: To ensure access to female project beneficiaries, CoAR will ensure to hire equal number of female field staff in two project sites. CoAR therefore selected the Gender Marker Code 2a: the project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. Gender analysis is included in all phases of the project lifecycle, more specifically in the needs assessment, specific activities, and in the expected outcomes of the project, monitored through a specific gender indicator. Environmental marker: The proposed project has been designed to have a neutral impact on the environment.

Protection Mainstreaming

CoAR has adopted the approach of cash grant in order to maintain the self-esteem of project beneficiaries and procure their items of need with easiness of access and comfy in terms of availability. The time of purchase is also left to the beneficiaries themselves to best choose when and what to procure at their own convenience. Making it further applicable separate session for female headed households will be conducted door to door and separate points of distribution will be identified so that female beneficiaries feel easier to see themselves in acquiring their commodities.
 Efforts will be made to select a center point for distribution—easily accessible almost by all beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will be asked to introduce one family member entitled to receive the cash grant and commodities, accordingly. Beneficiary will also receive a list of shops from which they can buy food items, which will allow them to choose the most flexible and appropriate manner to procure the food items. Finally, all activities will be organized so as to protect beneficiaries, in particular women and CoAR will ensure that all beneficiaries have equal access to the distribution points.
 The project design also take into consideration specific level of vulnerability among new and prolonged IDP, with a greater food ration being covered for households with specific vulnerability criteria already mentioned.
 Under WASH interventions, proposed activities are specifically designed to better meet the needs of different age and gender groups. Project includes estimated sex and age disaggregated 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. 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 IDPs. The proposed activities are cost effective and having a long term solution coupled with immediate lifesaving priorities. The principle of Do no Harm has been considered while designing the WASH activities. The community will be mobilized to take ownership and protect the water and sanitation equipment installed.
 Through EIE component of the project, CoAR will target 40% girls and 60% boys within target communities. This will enable the majority of girls, who are lagging behind due to security limitations or strict cultural norms, to access education. CoAR will recruit more female teachers to enhance the participation of girls in learning. Based on programmatic commitment and policy issues, CoAR will use all resources and opportunities in locally appropriate ways to address the needs of men and women, girls and boys on equity and equality bases. Taking into account the local tradition and cultural values, CoAR works in line with international standards of dignity, gender equality, impartiality and basic human rights. Presently, almost 35% of CoAR’s field staff is women and more that 60% of CoAR’s so far reached target populations are female, with a focus on specially marginalized women. CoAR board is composed of 50% women at high level of decision making in the organization.
 In case of observation of any violation of the basic rights of our beneficiaries, CoAR will refer the cases to responsible district and provincial authorities for safeguard and protection of their rights and dignity.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The withdrawal of international combat troops between 2011 and 2014 left a fragile security environment and a struggling national economy. Since the disputed 2014 presidential election, friction between the two halves of the "National Unity Government" has prevented the government from implementing widely supported reforms, notably against corruption. This has deepened public discontent and questions over the government's legitimacy. The security situation across the country is persistently worsening. In an attempt to gain territories, the Afghanistan opposition groups (AOG) have intensified their attacks against Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in some northern and southern provinces. CoAR is having close observation on all these events as it has to carry out its operational duties while implementing different types of projects across the country. Being member of ACBAR—which strongly discourage the use of arm guards at any level, CoAR has to collect security information from different sources including police departments at district, INSO and provincial level through coordination of its field visits with them and obtain their advices on movements within the project sites has resulted to predict threats and ask its staff to adopt protection measures accordingly. It thus, fortunately no major casualties have occurred while implementing project in different parts of the country. On the other hand, CoAR with its more than 28 years of work in Afghanistan has well mingled with communities—almost everywhere in Afghanistan and has established vital relations with them which helps CoAR in smooth implementation of the project of all stature throughout the country.

CoAR kept a durable presence and has a responsive and well established organizational set up in target provinces. CoAR has been implementing projects since 1989, responding to emergencies/ semi emergency and working on sustainable development programs such as Targeting the Ultra-Poor (TUP) Program in Herat, Takhar and Badakshan provinces. However security situation is unclear, and along with instability/ insecurity in Kandahar and Takhar provinces, CoAR is able and committed to implement the project successfully through well-acceptance and 28 year experience, well-understanding from communities, and involving community volunteers throughout project life time. CoAR has well developed security policy and will use it during implementation of the proposed project.

Access

If the level of violence and clashes is perpetuated in the coming weeks, CoAR might face issues to access the target areas of intervention. In order to maintain the implementation of its projects, CoAR will closely monitor the situation and will adapt to the changing context, in particular limiting the presence of its field staff in the areas of intervention. In the scenario of a limited, punctual access to the field, CoAR will work closely with community leaders and CDC members, community volunteers for community mobilization and monitoring of the project activities and to preserve access.

Furthermore; 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 International 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. In addition to these CoAR is committed to hire local capacities for the project implementation, as it resulted very well and is one of the most valuable lesson learns from past projects in insecure areas. CoAR well understood the context of Maywand district of Kandahar and Khwajaghar district of Takhar province and through our past experience we are well familiar with culture of the target communities.

CoAR has active regional office in Kandahar and has presence since last 10 years continually. CoAR has implemented number of projects in Kandahar, namely as follow are the recently completed projects in Kandahar;

- 1) Afghanistan Workforce Development Program- Funded by USAID/ MoE from 21/July/2015- 20/June/2017
- 2) Disaster Preparedness and Response Training – Funded by WFP- 01/Dec/2014 to 28/ Feb/2015
- 3) District teacher training team (DT3) funded by World Bank/ MoE from 21/Dec/2013 to 20/Feb/2015.
- 4) Coping strategy work project funded by US embassy.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	1,200.00	12	100.00	14,400.00
	<i>This person is overall responsible for the multi-sector project and will regularly follow day to day work with provincial coordinators and he or she will also be responsible for reporting to donor and clusters.</i>						
1.2	Provincial coordinator	D	2	1,000.00	12	100.00	24,000.00
	<i>Provincial coordinator is responsible for the day-to-day management of the entire intervention, and oversees correct implementation. His/her salary is based on CoAR salaries, which is charging 100% to CHF</i>						
1.3	Admin/Finance/Procurement Officer (FO)	D	2	500.00	12	100.00	12,000.00
	<i>Finance officer is responsible to maintain project procurements and financial issues, prepare vouchers and financial and procurement reports to finance department.</i>						
1.4	Monitoring Officer-Food Security	D	2	500.00	5	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>Monitoring officers will monitor the project activities on daily bases, they will measure the project progress against the project indicators, they monitor the the selected SMEs/ vendors for compliance and they will conduct post monitoring of the project too. The salary will be paid based on CoAR's policy(1 for Takhar 1 for the Kandahar)</i>						
1.5	Community Mobilizer Food security	D	5	500.00	6	100.00	15,000.00

	<i>Community Mobilizers, are responsible for beneficiary identification, the sensitization sessions to beneficiaries and shopkeepers, the distributions, and support for daily monitoring of the project implementation, and monitoring of the shopkeepers.(2 for Takhar and 3 for the Kandahar)</i>						
1.6	Food security officers	D	2	600.0 0	6	100.00	7,200.00
	<i>Food security officer is responsible for the specific district to oversee and manager project related activities and supervise the project closely. they are hundred percent dedicated to the project.</i>						
1.7	Wash Officer	D	1	800.0 0	10	100.00	8,000.00
	<i>As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to WASH officer, just will pay 800 gross salary for WASH Officer. and will be responsible:</i>						
1.8	Wash Assistant	D	2	400.0 0	9	100.00	7,200.00
	<p><i>"As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to assistand just will pay \$400 gross salary.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Assist in conducting WASH officer village assessment survey</i> • <i>Check quality of sand and gravel on site.</i> • <i>Follow up the curing of concrete work and concrete elements.</i> • <i>Distribute concrete elements and construction materials to the site.</i> • <i>Keep daily record of project progress.</i> • <i>Assign vehicles, equipment and skilled laborers for daily project's activities.</i> • <i>Assist the WASH officer in mobilizing communities to contribute the project.</i> • <i>Assist the WASH officer 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.</i> • <i>Ensure the supply of proper sand, gravel and stone in the well/ stand post site, which is the community responsibility</i> 						
1.9	Hygiene Promoters	D	4	400.0 0	8	100.00	12,800.00
	<p><i>"As per CoAR policy will not pay transportation cost, food cost and per diem to hygiene promoters just will pay \$400 gross salary.</i></p> <p><i>a. Provide training on hygiene promotion to members of established WASH shura and IDPS.</i></p> <p><i>b. explaining the responsibilities of all stakeholders in the environmental health issues.</i></p> <p><i>c. Make known for WASH shura and IDPs the importance, significance and impact of hygiene.</i></p> <p><i>d. The hygiene training will include both classroom and field work activities (PHAST and CHAST approaches).</i></p> <p><i>e. Passed environmental health and water, sanitation massage to the related community.</i></p> <p><i>f. Report all hygiene related issues to WASH Officer.</i></p> <p><i>g. Have a regular plan for training Shuras and IDPs related to hygiene issues.</i></p> <p><i>h. Assist with the hygiene baseline and end line survey WASH project for each selected area.</i></p> <p><i>i. Carry out home visits to inform and encourage families to improve their hygiene conditions (if necessary).</i></p> <p><i>j. Propose possible improvements personal and environmental hygiene status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) within targeted community.</i></p> <p><i>"</i></p>						
1.10	Education Officer	D	2	600.0 0	12	100.00	14,400.00
	<i>At provincial level he or she will be responsible for all coordination issues with PED, DED and other education actors, further he or she will be responsible for day to day follow up of education activities.</i>						
1.11	Team Leader	D	2	600.0 0	11	100.00	13,200.00
	<i>He/she will technical advise education team and lead them to the right track on the light of ministry of education policies and manuals.</i>						
1.12	Teacher Trainer	D	4	500.0 0	10	100.00	20,000.00
	<i>Teacher trainers will be direct responsible for teachers' capacity building, delivery of the planned training. they are also responsible for community mobilization and conducting SMC meetings.</i>						

1.13	Monitoring officer-Eudcation	D	2	500.00	10	100.00	10,000.00
	<i>He/ she is responsible for day to day monitoring, data collection, analysis and reporting.</i>						
1.14	Teacher	D	65	115.00	10	100.00	74,750.00
	<i>Teacher are responsible to teach students regularly according to MoE policy and curriculum. As 65 classes will be established for the students therefore 65 teachers will be hired, one for each class according to MoE policy. CoAR has well established HR department where through we hired 1600 project staff including teachers for district teacher training team (DT3) education project over 11 provinces in 2013 and 2014, so CoAR HR department is in the capacity to hire more 2000 staff for the projects. We can hire qualified teachers from our previous pool of potential candidates in the target provinces for CHF project. It is also mentionable that CoAR has recently signed a project contract with UNICEF and hired around 130 qualified teachers for Behsood district of Nangarahar and Sarubi district of Kabul province. CoAR will announce the position in ACBAR site and will hire the qualified teachers based on CoAR HR policy and procedure for the CHF proposed project.</i>						
1.15	Support staff(Guards and Cleaners)	D	8	200.00	12	75.00	14,400.00
	<i>Guards and cleaners are based on Kandahar and Takhar provincial offices and hundred percent dedicated to the project.</i>						
1.16	Managing Director	S	1	3,000.00	12	10.00	3,600.00
	<i>Based on CoAR policy small percentage of this cost is shared in each project, in accordance to the time allocated</i>						
1.17	Program Director	S	1	2,200.00	12	10.00	2,640.00
	<i>Based on CoAR policy small percentage of this cost is shared in each project, in accordance to the time allocated</i>						
1.18	M&E Unit Head(MO)	S	1	1,200.00	12	10.00	1,440.00
	<i>M&E Unit Heat responsible for the day-to-day directing M&E officers and monitoring of the project implementation, measuring progress against project indicators, monitoring the identified shopkeepers for compliance, conducting the post-distribution evaluation.</i>						
1.19	Financial Controller (MO)	S	1	1,500.00	12	10.00	1,800.00
	<i>FC is looking after the financial aspect of the organization and is focal person for the auditors. A defined percentage of his salary is charged on all the projects.</i>						
1.20	Finance Manager, Head Office (MO)	S	1	1,200.00	12	10.00	1,440.00
	<i>Country Finance Manager, based in Kabul, responsible for managing and supervising all financial matters of the entire CoaR in Afghanistan. He/she is expected to dedicate 10% of his/her time to the financial supervision of this project.</i>						
1.21	Finance Officer (MO)	S	1	600.00	12	10.00	720.00
	<i>Responsible for the preparation and keeping of financial documents related to projects. Finance officer's salary will be charged to all project on percentage basis.</i>						
1.22	Procurement Manager	S	1	1,000.00	12	10.00	1,200.00
	<i>Procurement officer based in Kabul is responsible for the procurement of goods and services for all project and therefore his/her salary will be charged on all project on percentage basis.</i>						
1.23	HR Manager (MO)	S	1	800.00	12	10.00	960.00
	<i>HR manager is responsible to keep record of all personnel working in any project and is therefore his/her salary will be charged on percentage basis.</i>						
1.24	Guards/Cooks Cleaner (MO)	S	6	180.00	12	10.00	1,296.00
	<i>Main office has six guards/drivers/cleaners, therefore 10% of their salaries will be charged to the project.</i>						
	Section Total						267,446.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Cash grant for food security	D	1298	90.00	2	100.00	233,640.00
	<i>All 1298 targeted extremely vulnerable and food insecure families will receive cash grant for two months to fulfill their immediate food needs.</i>						
2.2	Conduct brainstorm sessions on good nutritional practices and dietary diversity (Male and female)	D	1298	3.00	2	100.00	7,788.00

	<i>Conducting brain storming sessions on good nutritional practices and dietary diversity (Male and Female). 636 male and 662 female will receive separate brainstorming sessions for one day on the best cooking practices, dietary diversity and nutrition values to purchase the food items which meet their food needs, thus they will be trained and will participation in this session in a community center and the cost will cover refreshment expenses during the session. Each session is for two days (6 hours/day).</i>						
2.3	Brainstorming sessions for shop keepers/ vendors	D	100	3.00	2	100.00	600.00
	<i>Shop keepers will be sensitized through brainstorming session, this cost will cover Printing costs of training materials for sensitization sessions with shop keepers and refreshment during the training. Each session is for two days (6 hours/day)</i>						
2.4	Post Monitoring	D	195	7.00	1	100.00	1,365.00
	<i>15% sample of project beneficiaries (195 HH) will be monitored after the distribution so this cost will cover (stationary, monitoring forms, monitoring materials and lunch cost for the staff who are whole day in the area for the monitoring purpose)</i>						
2.5	Student Kit per class and per student	D	2015	25.74	1	100.00	51,870.00
	<i>Itemized list is attached</i>						
2.6	Classroom Kit and Sport Kit	D	130	36.75	1	100.00	4,777.50
	<i>Itemized list is attached</i>						
2.7	Teacher Kit and tents for classrooms	D	130	188.25	1	100.00	24,472.50
	<i>Itemized list is attached</i>						
2.8	Winterization for Classrooms and filed offices	D	71	65.00	3	100.00	13,845.00
	<i>65 classes + 6 office rooms will be provided with 3 months materials for heaters- Each class need 0.5 Tone wood for 26 official days- price of 0.5 tone wood is 65 USD and this last for 3 months.</i>						
2.9	Heater for Classrooms	D	65	40.00	1	100.00	2,600.00
	<i>Before interning to winter, TLC classes will be provided with heaters</i>						
2.10	Winterization	S	1	1,000.00	4	10.00	400.00
	<i>A percentage of winterization expenses will be charged to the project.</i>						
2.11	Rehabilitation of exist piped schemes	D	2	6,034.00	1	100.00	12,068.00
	<i>Equipment and Construction material for piped schemes rehabilitation and transpiration cost BoQ is attached. Solar panel (completed system i.e. solar panel, frames, UPS, cable.....) will be used for submersible (water pump) to take out the water from well to reservoir. The cost of materials is as per market rate.</i>						
2.12	Rehabilitation of existing boring well	D	22	153.00	1	100.00	3,366.00
	<i>Equipment and Construction material for 22 exist water wells rehabilitation and transpiration cost BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.13	Family Hygiene kit will be provided by DACAAR	D	1833	0.00	1	100.00	0.00
	<i>CoAR will distribute 1833 Hygiene kits to target IDP families and it will be provided by DACAAR.</i>						
2.14	Formation of WASH committees and training	D	22	50.00	1	100.00	1,100.00
	<i>CoAR will establish 22 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>						
2.15	Chlorination of 54 wells	D	54	5.00	1	100.00	270.00
	<i>Chlorination of wells will be carried out in 54 existing and new wells (24 exist boring wells and 30 new boring wells) in Kandahar 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>						
2.16	IEC materials	D	22	45.00	1	100.00	990.00
	<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>						
2.17	Training of area mechanics and Tool kits and spare part for repairing	D	54	35.00	1	100.00	1,890.00
	<i>Training for 54 area mechanics (22 exist boring wells, 2 exist wells of solar system and 30 new boring wells) will be conduct by CoAR engineering team and Tool kits and spare part for repairing propose will hand over.</i>						
2.18	Staff training on hygiene approaches (PHAST and CHAST)	D	1	500.00	1	100.00	500.00

	<i>CoAR will organize four days training to build capacity of technical staff and hygiene promoters on hygiene promotion approaches like participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and children hygiene and sanitation training (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>						
2.19	Construction of emergency latrines for schools	D	65	173.00	1	100.00	11,245.00
	<i>65 emergency latrines will be constructed for school primary classes</i>						
2.20	Construction of semi emergency latrines	D	545	197.00	1	100.00	107,365.00
	<i>As result of assessment survey 85 % beneficiaries have not access to latrines, thus, CoAR will construct 545 semi emergency latrines for 85 % beneficiaries with 40 % community contribution. BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.21	Construction of Bathing facilities	D	545	189.00	1	100.00	103,005.00
	<i>As result of assessment survey 85% beneficiaries have not access to bathing facilities, thus, CoAR will construct 545 semi emergency bathing facilities for 85 % beneficiaries with 40 % community contribution. BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.22	Transportation cost of materials	D	1	2,800.00	1	100.00	2,800.00
	<i>CoAR will provide material for project all three interventions for example tool kits, text books, stationary, class kits, teacher kits and water drums so for carrying these items we need transportation cost. This is a maximum cost for the transportation of materials. Actual cost may vary from one region to another. This unit cost is based on our previous experience for transporting similar materials to project areas.</i>						
2.23	Drilling of new water wells with hand pump.	D	30	3,640.00	1	100.00	109,200.00
	<i>CoAR will drill 30 new water wells in target area of Kandahar province for IDPs. BoQ is attached.</i>						
2.24	Community sensitization and awareness sessions.	D	45	2.00	20	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>The community volunteers and student councils empowered to protect children against child protection risks through community sensitization and awareness sessions.</i>						
2.25	Teacher training	D	65	5.00	6	100.00	1,950.00
	<i>65 teachers will be trained on EiE, teaching methodology, PSS and PFA in two rounds, each round contains 3 working days</i>						
	Section Total						698,907.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	Computers for project staff	D	6	800.00	1	100.00	4,800.00
	<i>Six computers for project manager(1), provincial coordinators (2) and WASH, Food Security and education officers (3).</i>						
3.2	Generator for site offices	D	2	500.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>it will be utilized for this project activities</i>						
3.3	Camera 2 per province	D	4	250.00	1	100.00	1,000.00
	<i>2 cameras for each province will be provided for project activities and pictures proper record.</i>						
3.4	Furniture	D	2	1,200.00	1	100.00	2,400.00
	<i>Both provincial offices will be equipped with proper furniture(table, chairs, carpet... for project staff)</i>						
3.5	Printer/ Copier	D	2	300.00	1	100.00	600.00
	<i>For project activities 2 printers will be provided one per provincial office.</i>						
	Section Total						9,800.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Vehicle Rent	D	5	1,000.00	12	100.00	60,000.00
	<i>Five vehicles will be hired for this project operation (2 in Takhar and 3 in Kandahar. CoAR pay 1000\$/ month for vehicle hired in the targeted for our ongoing projects thus it is reasonable cost for a vehicle which quench the need of the project. CoAR will implement three interventions namely (WASH, Food security and education) thus these all will need separately planning at field level, so in order to ensure proper implementation of project we considered one vehicle per sector in each target province (3 sectors in Kandahar and 2 sectors in Takhar)</i>						
4.2	Material transportation from provincial city to districts and project operation area	D	3	700.00	2	100.00	4,200.00

	<i>Three times the material will be transfer to project sites in each provinces. This is a maximum cost for the transportation of materials. Actual cost may vary from one region to another. This unit cost is based on our previous experience for transporting similar materials to project areas.</i>						
	Section Total						64,200.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Local Travel/Transportation Cost	D	4	260.00	12	100.00	12,480.00
	<i>According to CoAR policy and organization manual Provincial manager and finance officer will travel, from Kabul to provinces for monthly reporting and delivery of financially documents reliquary to CoAR-HQ finance department for clearance and transparency.</i>						
5.2	Monitoring from head office by senior staff	D	3	380.00	4	100.00	4,560.00
	<i>CoAR senior staff(head of departments and monitoring manager) will monitor the project on quarter bases</i>						
	Section Total						17,040.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office Rent	S	2	1,000.00	12	50.00	12,000.00
	<i>Offices Rent(for 12 months) in Kandahar and Takhar 50% will be charged on CHF fund--The office rent is already charged only 50% to CHF fund.</i>						
7.2	Top up cards for project staff	D	40	15.00	12	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>40 project staff will be provided with 15 USD monthly Top up cards for official communication.</i>						
7.3	Internet Cost for 2 offices	D	2	80.00	12	50.00	960.00
	<i>Under this line provincial office internet cost will be charged 80 USD/ day/office.</i>						
7.4	Office Supplies/Utilities Cost (Project Office)	D	2	300.00	12	50.00	3,600.00
	<i>Including stationary and other office inputs(project forms & Etc) for project</i>						
7.5	Generator Fuel/Maintenance Cost (FO)	D	2	150.00	12	50.00	1,800.00
	<i>It will be used in both provinces for project proper implementation and support</i>						
7.6	Office Supplies/Utilities Cost (HO)	S	1	2,100.00	12	10.00	2,520.00
	<i>As the project will be supervise from the main office and some of the staff will for the project in the main office therefore 10% of the office supplies and utilities has been charged to the project. this cost will cover the cost which will be used by the project staff and those staff whose 10% time is dedicated for this project.</i>						
7.7	Head office Rent (HO)	S	1	1,500.00	12	15.00	2,700.00
	<i>Staff based in the main office will do work for the project and therefore head office rent expense has been charged to the project on percentage basis. project manager and other staff which has dedicated their 10 % time to the project are based in Kabul and will need the space will be shared with CoAR current office.</i>						
7.8	Communication/Internet Cost (HO)	S	1	1,200.00	12	10.00	1,440.00
	<i>Communication expense has been charged on percentage basis to the project. as project manger and the staff which has 10% contribution in this project, thus their 10% communication cost will be charged in this project.</i>						
7.9	Vehicle Fuel/Maintenance Cost(HO)	S	1	1,100.00	12	10.00	1,320.00
	<i>Main office vehicle will also be used for the project supervision and therefore a percentage of the vehicle fuel and maintenance will be charged to the project. At Kabul level the current vehicle will be used for coordination, supervision and attending meetings where 10% of total cost of these vehicles will be charged to this project.</i>						
7.10	Generator Fuel/Maintenance (HO)	S	1	1,000.00	12	10.00	1,200.00

	<i>Generator Fuel expense will be charged on percentage basis to the project. as 10% of HO staff contribution is in this project so they will also need generator to smoothly facilitate and direct the project, thus 10% of the cost will be covered by this project.</i>						
7.11	Stationery for both (HO) and field office specially education component	S	1	1,500.00	12	10.00	1,800.00
	<i>stationery expenses incurred in the main and provincial offices will be charged to the as percentage of the total expenses incurred for stationery.</i>						
7.12	Winterization	S	1	1,000.00	4	10.00	400.00
	<i>A percentage of winterization expenses will be charged to the project.</i>						
	Section Total						33,340.00
SubTotal			8,813.00				1,090,733.00
Direct							1,051,857.00
Support							38,876.00
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							76,351.31
Total Cost							1,167,084.31
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Takhar -> Khwajaghar	36	649	669	2,774	2,484	6,576	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Coordinating on inception and establishment with MoEC, UNICEF, MoE, MORR, UNOCHA and other stakeholder at Kabul and provincial level.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Identification and selection of new and prolonged internally displaced families in target areas (with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized households and GBV affected) through food insecurity standard vulnerability criteria. Project beneficiaries for cash assistance will be selected based on the set criteria mentioned in proposal in close coordination & collaboration of related stakeholders at the provincial level (PDoRR, PDAIL, ANDMA) and the target communities and Identification of specific vulnerable groups like food insecure and poor women-headed households, disabled, orphan and those families headed by elder person who are not able to work.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Establishment of cash transfer system (from HQ through Hawala to target districts and then to beneficiary through a proper system adopted for CoAR cash interventions), the targeted beneficiary households will receive orientation on cash transfer system, their own safety measures, rights, protection and identified vendors/SMEs and food transportation measures and precautions. This will enable them to receive cash assistance and purchase food items properly from the contracted shops and return safe to their houses.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Identification of eligible students and TLS/TLC location and TLCs established, in participation and coordination with communities</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Construction of 65 emergency latrines and hand washing facilities at TLS centers at Maywand and Khujaghar districts</p> <p>CoAR will provide primary education for 1950 students in Maywand and Khujaghar districts of Kandahar and Takhar provinces, hence 65 emergency Tarpaling sheet latrines will be constructed at TLS centers and will provide hand</p>

washing and sanitation facilities at TLS centers. COAR will make sure that there will be separate latrines for girls and boy, accessible to children with mobility and access difficulties.

Activity 1.1.3 : Project staff and teachers recruited, trained and paid, preferably from the target communities.

Activity 1.1.3 : Targeted beneficiary households receive cash assistance and purchase food items in the local market, from the contracted shop keepers.

CoAR will distribute 100% food basket monthly cash installment directly to 1298 HHs for the months of November and December- before the planted wheat is ready for harvest and to support HHs. Distributions will take place in pre-identified and announced locations, and separate distributions will take place for men and women. CoAR monitors will attend the distributions to ensure proper procedures are followed. During the distribution, all beneficiaries will be informed of CoAR complaint mechanism, and how to use it. Flyers with this information (in both picture and written form) will be provided to all beneficiaries.

As part of the preparation of this proposal, CoAR conducted a market assessment in local markets of Khwja Ghar and Maywand districts to confirm that the cash amount recommended by FSAC guidelines was appropriate given local market prices. CoAR enumerators visited four stores in each market and record quoted prices for wheat flour, local rice, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, and sugar. The value of the cash assistance provided to beneficiaries is in line with the recommended amount proposed by FSAC.

Activity 1.1.4 : Post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted

A post distribution monitoring survey is conducted with a sample of beneficiary households (monitoring will be conducted by one male and one female monitor who will work as pair). This strategy permit CoAR to ensure collection of dis-aggregated data, reaches out to women (specific data collection methodology are adopted with female monitors going door to door to conduct monitoring). Through this system, CoAR will ensure that any negative impact that the project could have on women will be timely identified and addressed by CoAR project team. The post distribution monitoring survey will be started one month after first distribution of cash).

Activity 1.1.4 : Students are provided with appropriate learning materials (Space, class kit, teacher kit and student kit).

CoAR has well established procurement department, under which procurement committee is procuring all the goods and services according to the provisions of the procurement policy. CoAR procurement policy is approved by UNHCR and already procured text book for around 5000 students in Khust province under EiE project funded by UNHCR.

Activity 1.1.5 : Students are provided with recreational materials

Activity 1.1.6 : Sanitation facilities provided to classes (Water Drum)

Activity 1.1.7 : Child protection, hygiene and informal MRE awareness sessions conducted in classes for children.

Activity 1.1.8 : All project staff and teachers are trained in child protection and protection mainstreaming training package Blue Module, informal MRE, basic and hygiene.

Activity 1.2.1 : Establishment of school management committees (SMCs) with support and participation of community.

Activity 1.2.1 : The targeted beneficiaries trained on nutritional values (Good cooking and dietary

									<p>diversity) CoAR will conduct sensitization training sessions during and after cash distributions at distribution sites for beneficiaries who receive cash. The sessions will cover 1) dietary diversity; 2) good cooking practices to preserve nutritional elements of the food; 3) WASH good practices to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases and the importance of hand-washing when handling food; 4) protection, movement safety and 5) Mine Risk Education (MRE).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Project is monitored on regular bases along with spot checks in local markets for transparency, access and accountability. CoAR planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team will be totally responsible to monitor the project overall activities from very inception till successful execution. Under food security component of the project, data will be collected by project staff on market prices through regular monitoring visits and identify shops and vendors. Market monitoring system will be implemented during the entire period of the project in targeted areas; this system will ensure that the cash grant distribution does not interrupt food prices on the market. In addition to this, CoAR monitoring team will conduct random monitoring visits. Shop keepers will be warned ahead of the project start that spot checks can be conducted by CoAR. All shops will be visited at least twice during the project. These visits would enable CoAR to verify that shop keepers are properly dealing with project beneficiaries, providing food items against cash grant, and have not increased their prices. Furthermore; In order to measure the impact of the cash grant distribution on the beneficiaries' food security, as well as to assess, beneficiaries' satisfaction on the project, a post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted with 20% sample of targeted households. The post-distribution monitoring survey will be conducted one month after the cash grant distribution, in order to ensure that beneficiary households remember properly how they have been using their cash grant and what was their food consumption in the recent weeks. Due to cash distribution sensitivity, CoAR will ensure double layer monitoring: a) project regular monitoring, b) head quarter level monitoring.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : SMC members trained in EiE management, community mobilization, child protection, basic hygiene and informal MRE, MRE will also be conducted for students.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : SMC members are trained in Protection mainstreaming training package, Blue Module (2 hours).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Compliant mechanism is established and complaints are regularly recorded for better access, accountability and transparency , CoAR will establish complaint mechanism where all layer of communities specially literate people, disables and women can easily record their complains in a friendly and closed situation. Through this mechanism CoAR will be able to respond the complaints on time.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Quarterly narrative and financial reports submitted to UNOCHA according to requirements.</p>
Kandahar -> Maywand	64	1,786	1,688	7,948	7,819	19,241	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Formation of 22 WASH committees in Kandahar with the participation of women, men and children, with representation from GBV affected women and disabled people and members of minority groups.</p> <p>CoAR will establish WASH Committees consisting of women and men members in each target village, In communities where there is no barrier culturally against women participation,</p>		

WASH committee inclusive of men and women will be established. But in the communities where participation of women is restricted culturally, separate women WASH committee will be established and capacitated. A proper linkage between women committee and men committee will be made through male members of the family or female staffs of the project in order to be raising the voice of women. 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 1.1.1 : Coordinating on inception and establishment with MoEC, UNICEF, MoE, MORR, UNOCHA and other stakeholder at Kabul and provincial level.

Activity 1.1.1 : Identification and selection of new and prolonged internally displaced families in target areas (with a specific focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized households and GBV affected) through food insecurity standard vulnerability criteria. Project beneficiaries for cash assistance will be selected based on the set criteria mentioned in proposal in close coordination & collaboration of related stakeholders at the provincial level (PDoRR, PDAIL, ANDMA) and the target communities and Identification of specific vulnerable groups like food insecure and poor women-headed households, disabled, orphan and those families headed by elder person who are not able to work.

Activity 1.1.2 : Establishment of cash transfer system (from HQ through Hawala to target districts and then to beneficiary through a proper system adopted for CoAR cash interventions), the targeted beneficiary households will receive orientation on cash transfer system, their own safety measures, rights, protection and identified vendors/SMEs and food transportation measures and precautions. This will enable them to receive cash assistance and purchase food items properly from the contracted shops and return

safe to their houses.

Activity 1.1.2 : Identification of eligible students and TLS/TLC location and TLCs established, in participation and coordination with communities

Activity 1.1.2 : Construction of 65 emergency latrines and hand washing facilities at TLS centers at Maywand and Khujaghar districts

CoAR will provide primary education for 1950 students in Maywand and Khujaghar districts of Kandahar and Takhar provinces, hence 65 emergency Tarpaling sheet latrines will be constructed at TLS centers and will provide hand washing and sanitation facilities at TLS centers. COAR will make sure that there will be separate latrines for girls and boy, accessible to children with mobility and access difficulties.

Activity 1.1.3 : 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, elder people and specially women and girls.

Activity 1.1.3 : Project staff and teachers recruited, trained and paid, preferably from the target communities.

Activity 1.1.3 : Targeted beneficiary households receive cash assistance and purchase food items in the local market, from the contracted shop keepers.

CoAR will distribute 100% food basket monthly cash installment directly to 1298 HHs for the months of November and December- before the planted wheat is ready for harvest and to support HHs. Distributions will take place in pre-identified and announced locations, and separate distributions will take place for men and women. CoAR monitors will attend the distributions to ensure proper procedures are followed. During the distribution, all beneficiaries will be informed of CoAR complaint mechanism, and how to use it. Flyers with this information (in both picture and written form) will be provided to all beneficiaries.

As part of the preparation of this proposal, CoAR conducted a market assessment in local markets of Khwja Ghar and Maywand districts to confirm that the cash amount recommended by FSAC guidelines was appropriate given local market prices. CoAR enumerators visited four stores in each market and record quoted prices for wheat flour, local rice, vegetable oil, pulses, salt, and sugar. The value of the cash assistance provided to beneficiaries is in line with the recommended amount proposed by FSAC.

Activity 1.1.4 : Post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted

A post distribution monitoring survey is conducted with a sample of beneficiary households (monitoring will be conducted by one male and one female monitor who will work as pair). This strategy permit CoAR to ensure collection of dis-aggregated data, reaches out to women (specific data collection methodology are adopted with female monitors going door to door to conduct monitoring). Through this system, CoAR will ensure that any negative impact that the project could have on women will be timely identified and addressed by CoAR project team.

The post distribution monitoring survey will be started one month after first distribution of cash).

Activity 1.1.4 : Students are provided with appropriate learning materials (Space, class kit, teacher kit and student kit).

CoAR has well established procurement department, under which procurement committee is procuring all the goods and services according to the provisions of the procurement policy.

CoAR procurement policy is approved by UNHCR and already procured text book for around 5000 students in Khust province under EiE project funded by UNHCR.

Activity 1.1.4 : Construction of 545 new semi-emergency latrines.

CoAR will construct 545 new semi-permanent latrines for 85 % beneficiaries, who has no access to latrines with 15 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 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 : Construction of 545 new bathing spaces.

CoAR will construct 545 new bathing facilities for 85 % beneficiaries who has no access to bathing facilities with 15 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, especially women, have easy, dignified and safe 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.

Activity 1.1.5 : Students are provided with recreational materials

Activity 1.1.6 : Sanitation facilities provided to classes (Water Drum)

Activity 1.1.7 : Child protection, hygiene and informal MRE awareness sessions conducted in classes for children.

Activity 1.1.8 : All project staff and teachers are trained in child protection and protection mainstreaming training package Blue Module, informal MRE, basic and hygiene.

Activity 1.2.1 : Establishment of school management committees (SMCs) with support and participation of community.

Activity 1.2.1 : The targeted beneficiaries trained on nutritional values (Good cooking and dietary diversity)

CoAR will conduct sensitization training sessions during and after cash distributions at distribution sites for beneficiaries who receive cash. The sessions will cover 1) dietary diversity; 2) good cooking practices to preserve nutritional elements of the food; 3) WASH good practices to mitigate the risk of water-borne diseases and the importance of hand-washing when handling food; 4) protection, movement safety and 5) Mine Risk Education (MRE).

Activity 1.2.2 : Project is monitored on regular bases along with spot checks in local markets for

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Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	CoAR- Logframe-FSAC.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CoAR Recommendation Letter-FSAC.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Log-frame and Endorsement Letter CoAR-Protection.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CoAR- WASH Log-Frame and Edoresment letter.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Project Structure Revised 1.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Standard Kits for Education Component.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Supporting Letter from Kandahar local Gov..pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Rapid Need Assessment Report- Takhar and Kandahar.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Project Confirmation from Kandahar Local Government.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Confirmation letter from Takhar Local Government- 1.jpg
Budget Documents	Revised WASH (BOQ) Budget breakdown - (1).xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised Standardized EiE kit with cost estimation.xlsx
Budget Documents	Salary scale.pdf
Budget Documents	BoQ furniture.xlsx
Grant Agreement	COAR - 6784 - GA - Signed by HC.pdf