

Requesting Organization :	Mission d'Aide au Development des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan		
Allocation Type :	2017 2nd Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE		55.00	
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE		25.00	
PROTECTION	Housing, Land and Property (HLP)	20.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Emergency assistance to 750 IDPs households (5250 individuals) through cash transfers, protection, and WASH to improve the humanitarian conditions of conflict-affected persons in hard-to-reach areas in the East region of Afghanistan, in particular in the districts of Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar		
Allocation Type Category :	Core activities		
OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/SA2/FSAC-WASH-APC/INGO/6794
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	438,415.72
Planned project duration :	6 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	20/10/2017	Planned End Date :	20/04/2018
Actual Start Date:	20/10/2017	Actual End Date:	20/04/2018
Project Summary :	<p>While the majority of moderately food insecure and severely food insecure populations in the Eastern provinces (including 53% in Kunar and 64% in Nangarhar including 68% of IDPs) , MADERA and SHPOUL have decided to respond to the emergency's needs of improving the food consumption score of IDPs households through cash grants and improve their water and sanitation condition through establishing safe and clean water access infrastructure while taking into accounts their protection measures. In Kunar, the markets of Dara-e Pech (Nangalam) and Khas Kunar (Tanar and Arazi) are accessible and various food and non-food items are available including wheat flour, pulses, vegetable oil, local rices, salt and sugar to provide 2100 Kcal/person/day for one month to constitute an appropriate food basket and Nangarhar is similar – (Sukhrod district headquarter Bazar, the other local markets such as Muimobark Bazar , Sulttan Poor Bazar, Chamttala Bazar, Shekh Massry Bazar and other villages' bazar) with availability of the same products mentioned to fill the basic needs of the population with possibilities for women to access those areas easily. The aims of helping them to buy nutritious food and understand the values of non-harming coping mechanisms in nutrition are mainly to ensure timely provision of affordable and dietary efficient food to avoid malnutrition. Nevertheless, as WFP pointed out, staple food's price has been increasing due to the higher demands. MADERA wants to encourage the local market to flourish through its cash grants approach, The cash distribution seems to be an effective solution to enable the most vulnerable IDPs to cover their immediate basic needs particularly in terms of food access especially since markets of Dara-I-Pech, Khas Kunar and Surkh Rod are efficiently functioning.</p> <p>According to OCHA, cash assistance remains a “way to enable families to decide for themselves how best to meet their own needs” and to respond to their most urgent ones.</p> <p>This need responding approach is meeting two criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re-establishing linked to the market which will benefit the host communities - Empowering the most vulnerable that cannot access work through helping them to establish livelihoods <p>MADERA and SHPOUL will obviously focus as well on ensuring 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 populations by linking rehabilitation of WASH infrastructures to the Citizen's Charter implemented by DACAAR in the Eastern regions by promoting hygiene practices, rehabilitation of boreholes, water treatments in general to ensure limitation of diseases spread out through lack of sanitation appropriateness and release the burden on malnourished populations.</p> <p>Lack of drinking water and job opportunities are a few of the catalyst causes of facing hardships through displacements while land disputes add further tensions to the current humanitarian crisis. MADERA and SHPOUL through awareness campaigns dedicated for IDPs on their rights to land in the context of displacement and particularly affecting women, will ensure contribution to best-knowledge and practices which will enhance IDPs' access to livelihoods in the longer term to find area of land to cultivate afterwards as everyone is entitled to a safe home.</p> <p>The 2 NGOs will liaise with relevant humanitarian partners in the area to reach out the most vulnerable and protect the dignity and diminish the suffering of women and children.</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
1,230	1,230	1,395	1,395	5,250	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,230	1,230	1,395	1,395	5,250
Indirect Beneficiaries :					
Indirect beneficiaries will be the ones in the villages targeted particularly for WASH infrastructures rehabilitation and cash transfers that will help the market to flourish. The fact to have awareness campaigns on rights to land, property and housing will also be an encouraging factors for them to learn about how to include better the people in displacement.					
Catchment Population:					
Surkhrod = 121,061 Persons Dara e Pech = 57,643 Persons Khas Kunar = 36,940 Persons					
Link with allocation strategy :					
<p>MADERA and SHPOUL are responding to some of the FSAC, WASH, Protection and cluster objectives using the follow methodology: Objective (FSAC): Immediate food needs of targeted shock affected populations are addressed with appropriate transfer modality. The prolonged IDPs that are unable to work and other who are extremely vulnerable will receive cash transfer during a period of two months to ensure a decrease in terms of relying on negative coping strategies which makes them susceptible to be even more food insecure. Through the selection criteria mentioned above using the materials provided by the UN such as the HEAT Tool, MADERA and SHPOUL will be able to map easily the prioritized beneficiaries and their access to the local markets. Cash transfers will be done through Roshan or other relevant companies which networks have been identified as working efficiently in the target area, they will receive 90 USD per months for 2 months and will receive a stipend for transportation to come and collect phones and sim cards and for their distribution of cash. MADERA and SHPOUL will use the monitoring system of the Cash Voucher Working Groups to assess Post Monitoring Distribution and use the evaluation procedures used by MADERA through its WFP Third Party Monitoring Programme for further verification by assessing the genuine IDPs and distribution of original and valid documents to be entitled to aim which confirm that IDPs need to be registered and should be recommended. The final list will be shared among the partners, OCHA, FSAC and the private companies helping into the distribution. The list will be crossed check to avoid duplications in distribution and a card will be distributed and stamped by MADERA and SHPOUL to confirm receipt of cash payment. MADERA will raise sessions on food access to ensure appropriate consumption for all targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Objective WASH – 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 populations Beneficiaries will see their water treated and individuals and communal safe storage solutions will be implemented nearby remote villages where maximum of vulnerable people have been assessed. 3 emergency boreholes per districts will be rehabilitated and many beneficiaries will receive hygiene promotion trainings to increase their practices. MADERA and SHPOUL considers that a pre-need including KAP assessments would be necessary to take into account all recommendations MADERA received from previous projects: Consideration for water purification in villages that haven't safe access to water, pertinent evaluation of the contribution asked to the community for water source rehabilitation (rather in-kind participation than human); Appropriate use of latrines to avoid opened defecation requires strong hygiene promotion to ensure the acceptance of the program by the community and the integration of safe hygiene practices.</p> <p>Objective Protection: Increased knowledge of IDPs and Returnees about housing, land and property rights and accessing civil documentation in Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar. MADERA will establish close link with NRC and the HLP-TS to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to prevent and mitigate protection risks, as well as facilitate an effective response to protection violations with legal background on the access to land, housing and rights and will provide 3 days training (4 per districts). The role of MADERA will be to liaise with the HLP-TF to raise community awareness through advocacy on their legal rights and property laws and liaising with CDCs and other local authorities to use counselling and and mediation to tackle the traditional disputes 'perceptions with international laws 'obligation of the Afghan state.</p>					
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :					
Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$			
SHPOUL	National NGO	126,229.98			
		126,229.98			
Other funding secured for the same project (to date) :					
Other Funding Source		Other Funding Amount			
Organization focal point :					
Name	Title	Email	Phone		
Shafiqullah Shadab (SHPOUL)	Executive Director	shadab@shpoul.org	0795122899		
Florence Carrot (MADERA)	Grant Manager (MADERA)	grantmanager@madera-afgha.org	0797687511		
Thierry David (MADERA)	Country Director	countrydirector@madera-afgha.org	0773561953		

Fahim Rahimi (MADERA)	Operations Director	operationsdirector@madera-afgha.org	0773524960
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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

In 2017, the wave of returnees and IDPs has increased constantly all over Afghanistan. More than 220,000 individuals were displaced as results of internal conflict throughout the country according to OCHA in the past 6 months. In the Eastern provinces in particular, gender based violence was emphasised as a negative coping mechanism used regularly by men. Women became at higher risks of casualties than ever before. 1.7 millions of vulnerable Afghans affected by displacement (returnees, IDPs) would be located mainly in Laghman, Kunar and Nangarhar. The high rate of vulnerability depicted in Eastern provinces has led most of the districts to grow their populations without effective mechanisms to help them reach their daily needs. As emphasised by the FSAC Strategy 2017, distress has increased with 6% of Afghans that are severely food insecure and 34% of moderately food insecure affecting mainly IDPs and returnees.

The critical situation needs to be addressed by humanitarian and government actors through life-saving cash-assistance to mitigate the risks of malnutrition. Displacement-induced vulnerabilities reflected in several studies invited MADERA to think that upgrading food was the highest priority to tackle the cycle of shock-distress coping mechanism. UNHCR has started the identification of people with specific needs in those regions where MADERA has been active for almost 30 years (see annexes for further details) and while the food consumption score of the majority of them comprised between severely and moderately food insecure, the IPC pointed out that urgent actions were required to reduce food consumption gaps and reduce acute malnutrition. Many returnees have become IDPs due to food insecurity, lack of job opportunities and lack of access to water which have decreased the livelihoods of most.

The preliminary results of SFSA conducted by MADERA and other partners under the lead of the FSAC showed that there was not efficient response towards protection of agriculture livelihoods as only 13% of the most affected communities received livelihoods assistance, Many factors have affected crops production including lack of certified seeds, fertilisers but also droughts and populations' growth as 2017 appears as one of the worst year in terms of outcome of cultivation which has increased tensions on the rights to land. MADERA has consolidated links with the CDCs through its 14 years of experience with NSP and has experience in project monitoring as an active partner of WFP interventions' Third Party Monitoring since 2011 (emergency response to refugees, IDPs and returnees and livelihood projects) in those areas. MADERA succeeded to analyse the current humanitarian situation and will intend to complement its livelihoods activities with the cash distribution program. Through responding to their immediate needs while providing them with mobile phones and SIM cards, IDPs will be able to get emergency cash relief through mobile money transfer system and will be assisted to not become destitute.

While MADERA will help them to cope during the months of winter and of extreme vulnerability to reduce risks of malnutrition and risks of morbidity and mortality linked to it, it is also engaged in joining its forces with SHPOUL, a well established NGO in East in the WASH sector. SHPOUL will complete this approach through its long term presence in the field and its access to the most remote areas by contributing through the rehabilitation of infrastructures to get access to drinkable water to ensure access to good sanitation facilities which will encourage both NGOs' actions by raising attention to family's hygiene especially in terms of cooking and feeding children.

The Resolution 64/292 highlighted water and sanitation as essentials and prerequisites for the realization of other human rights. MADERA and SHPOUL's actions aim to reach dignity of the IDPs by giving them facilities to "not feel trapped in their own country".

2. Needs assessment

MADERA has carried out assessments in May and June 2017 with the FSAC Cluster and the UNHCR in Nangarhar and Laghman while SHPOUL have also identified needs based on their coordination in Kunar with the different clusters.(see assessments in annexes). Assessments do confirm the critical situation in the Eastern provinces in particular linked to women's heads of households who are in a very high numbers- even if for the majority temporarily- due to important clashes with ANSF and other groups. This has led to displacement all around the districts and has pushed men's heads of households to go to work in areas where families cannot be moved as daily labours. MADERA have both used the HEAT tools and other vulnerability tools such as the one advised by WFP to ensure better objectivity in its data and SHPOUL have been monitoring the situation in the field through its own distribution of cash and food based programme assessed by MADERA through its Third Party Monitoring programme with WFP. The situation appears as quite alarming regarding the food consumption score of many IDPs households below 28(52%).According to WFP/MADERA's monthly reports, around 550 HH in Nangarhar would be moving each month in Margondi village, Sultan Poor, Chamtala and Dorkhai Camp while 20 HH/months would be going to Dara-I-Pech and Khas Kunar where water is used from steams. High minority of the population use latrines which have impacted the level of sanitation of the different districts. More than 50% of households are headed by women and while some are involved in agriculture and livestock, many have to take care of their children. Yet, due to schools being too far away and the constant need of child for daily labour- particularly girls that are institutionally excluded from schools due to lack of female teachers-women's heads of households have the responsibilities to maintain and sustain livelihoods while taking care of their families. FCS is often depicted as poor or borderline and many of them have experienced shocks and debts which have triggered them into being extremely vulnerable (UNHCR/FSAC definition). While the access to any markets in Kunar and Nangarhar- where the project will be implemented- appears as relatively safe and prices staying relatively stable, the availability of some products according to the Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) has decreased in terms of quality. MADERA's findings have pointed out that in Kunar and Nangarhar, wheat flour, maize, rice, vegetable oils, sugar and vegetables are available in the local and districts markets. In Surkh Rod districts of Nangarhar, the local and IDPs have similar access to markets, village shops and are sometimes able to go to Jalalabad to reach the missing products. Indeed, due to recent droughts and lack of productivity in 2017, there is a need to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructures and improved seeds in particular (cereal crops and vegetables). This has led MADERA to conclude that for buying a food basket of 90 USD per months for a family of 7 during 2 months(according to FSAC requirements), 750 households will be targeted by this project covering approximately 250 households per districts selected on vulnerability criteria identified by SHPOUL and MADERA which will be further assessed with the People with Special Needs Tool, the Households Emergency Assessment Tool and conclusions of MADERA and SHPOUL's reports. This has emphasised that IDPs situation in Nangarhar and Kunar was extremely challenging: at households' levels, more than 96% of IDPs families have children, more than 10% of households have a disability or consider severely disabled, 8% of IDPs households own land while most of them have been unable to cultivate anything and 28% go to bed hungry at least once a week.

The 2 NGOs identified that lack of access to food, jobs, education, health were among the priorities of IDPs having fled conflicts from Nuristan and other sensitive areas of the Eastern provinces.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

A strong focus to select beneficiaries will be given to children unable to access feedings programmes, widows with children unable to access the labour market, unaccompanied minors and PSN, those who have also struggled to reach water points quickly and which health and hygiene have impaired their well-being affecting particularly the children.

In close coordination with relevant stakeholders – FSAC, DAIL, ICLA, DRRD, ANDMA, DDAs and other CHF partner active in the targeted region – project objectives, activities and beneficiaries selection criteria will be explained to communities (CDCs level and IDPs) to ease communication & collaboration with them and avoid any duplication with other actors in area. The communities especially CDCs will play an important role in the identification & selection of beneficiaries. Both NGOs will use tools given by WFP, OCHA and FSAC to refine its selection criteria lists using the HEAT (Households Emergency Assessments) tools, WFP Targeting & Vulnerability Criteria and the PSN (population with specific needs) Protection Clusters ‘tool and will also use its own data basis after having assessed the targeted populations on their food needs, their capacities etc:

Based on identified criteria 1 person/HH would be selected as follow:

1. Have been affected by long displacement (more than 1 year) and his/her children are unable to go to school/is a widow/ a person with disabilities/ an unaccompanied minor
2. And/or be an extremely vulnerable recent IDP (widow, disabled, without income, possibilities to work) and has no access to shelters/no connection in the districts.
3. Be extremely food insecure with score card of lower than 5.
4. Willing to attend the training sessions delivered by MADERA and SHPOUL;
5. Willing to take part in projects to improve hygienic practices
6. Willing to use the money to buy food to constitute a food basket according to FSAC recommendations

Representatives of Ministry of Women Affairs in Kunar & Nangarhar will be met to ensure women participation to the project. List of the selected beneficiaries will be reviewed and approved by CDCs, DDAs, DRRD, DAIL and local authorities as well as OCHA. Selected beneficiaries will then be informed on the location of the distribution to be able to receive their cash assistance:

- Pre-assessment will be carried out jointly through door to door process in the villages and IDPs meeting the above criteria will be registered, OCHA, the FSAC, Protection and WASH Clusters will be consulted for approval
 - IDP households will be distributed a phone and SIM Cards (best available wireless company) on pre-specified date that would enable them to collect the amount of cash assisted to them under this project. This transfer of cash is done in 2 rounds during their 2 months of entitlement: 45 USD for two weeks and another 45 for the end of the month to ensure smooth and reasonable spending of money towards the food available in the market to cover specific needs in terms of nutrition of their households and avoid any types of harm due to the amount of money received. Mobile cash distribution channels are preferred by MADERA as it would reduce the probability of corruption in the process by registration of IDPs before receiving their mobiles and sim cards as experienced in WFP cash assistance projects monitored by MADERA and will shorten the time spent for collection of cash by IDPs in other cases. bearing a little fee of communication companies MADERA will ensure the security of the cash reaching the IDPs from thief while transferring them in person.
 - WASH beneficiaries will be selected according to the criteria of emergencies in their area and access of women and children to sanitation and hygienic kits and the distance with main water points.
- The total number of beneficiaries for all the interventions including FSAC, WASH and Protection will be 750 HH of ID

4. Grant Request Justification

While the objective of the FSAC is to ensure that immediate food needs of targeted shock affected populations are addressed with appropriate transfer modality particularly IDPs as direct shock affected populations and others with severe chronic seasonal food insecurity, the goal of MADERA with the help of SHPOUL is to ensure the complementarity of gap analysis by targeting the most vulnerable HHs to use cash transfers.

Many Afghans IDPs live with less than 1,500 calories per day and have been displaced in Kunar and Nangarhar that are provinces subjected to conflicts and natural disasters which can cause flooding and loss of many jeribs of land. MADERA's speciality is agriculture, rural development, emergency and early recovery, the NGO has decided to combine its expertise with SHPOUL's to start tackling malnutrition at first hand while privileging food access especially during winter months. The Seasonal Food Security Assessment (SFSA) and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2016-2017 emphasised Kunar and Nangarhar among provinces where food insecurity was at the highest rate.

Based on FEWSnet report, further 150,000 newly IDPs are on the move in Afghanistan due to conflicts that have disrupted patterns in terms of livelihoods access, dry spells have also increase vulnerability of the Afghans Population which rainfed production has decreased this year. Many displaced households had to abandon their homes and have lost many things they owned including livestock, properties etc in order to cope with feeding their families appropriately through displacement. The majority was unable to get any other sources of income afterwards. Hence, the multipurpose cash assistance and in particular cash transfer through mobile transfers to ensure accountability and lowering risks for the beneficiaries has been privileged by MADERA to enable families to recover dignity through promoting their rights to food which shall be an obligation of the Afghan state to “respect, protect and fulfil”.

MADERA has noticed the smooth market functionality in Kunar and Nangarhar in terms of access to food and possibilities to realise bank transfers through SIM Cards as WFP is distributing food and cash through those means in the whole Eastern region. MADERA and SHPOUL are therefore aware of the best network that prevail in one province rather than another: for instance while Etisalat does not work efficiently in Kunar, MADERA will privilege other companies such as Roshan to guarantee to the beneficiaries their rights to meet their basic needs .

MADERA and SHPOUL have experience in terms of cash distribution and monitoring them. MADERA- through the WFP programme- has supervised the cash distribution organised by SHPOUL, FGA and NCRO. MADERA and SHPOUL have worked on documentation to receive SIM Cards and therefore are familiar with all questionnaires to be used.

MADERA and SHPOUL will also aim at increasing awareness on best hygienic practices and dietary best products to buy in the market to improve the health situation of the area and while around 36% of IDPs have resettled in Kunar or Nangarhar provinces. The 2 NGOs are able to anticipate the most pressing needs. In the chosen districts, there are needs to repair pipe skim, dig wells as the level of sanitation and hygiene among the communities has been raised as a problem affecting children in particular. Tensions arise recently due to hard to reach safe drinking water facilities.

Based on the HRP 2017, the growing insecurity has exposed children and women to trauma and violence which the two NGOs will try to address by creating a safe protection conducive environment to mitigate risks and give the tools through HLP advocacy to not fuel further hostilities and to remind both IDPs and host communities on how impairment to those rights affect health of individuals who can face many risks including coercion and harmful practices due to forced evictions among those communities.

5. Complementarity

MADERA has recently established a seeds' distribution project covering several provinces of Kunar including Dara-e Pech which have helped natural disasters' affected farmers to recover their crops. MADERA has worked in close collaboration with MAIL and ANDMA in the past to identify and select beneficiaries. MADERA is currently implementing several projects in those areas including animal health and husbandry financed by the FAO and the EU.

MADERA has been recently involved with the UNHCR and WFP in Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar targeting the most vulnerable populations including the IDPs and the returnees and is therefore capable of quickly and efficiently implementing the project activities. The proposed project aims at addressing mid and long term food security issues of the most vulnerable especially IDPs but in line with the FSAC Cluster strategy and WFP's requirements to give priority to the severely food insecure populations.

Successfully improving the food security of the most vulnerable has been part of MADERA's strategies for years. Therefore, distribution of cash through mobile money transfers will contribute to reaching the immediate nutritious needs. In Nangarhar, MADERA has completed several assessments for the UNHCR and the FSAC cluster and found out several complementary approach to its existent programs to maximise impact of those programmes. For instance, the UNHCR's livelihoods programme aims at contributing to social cohesion with IDPs/returnees and their host communities by helping them to take part of community's work and giving enough agricultural inputs for them to improve their nutritious autonomy and start business initiatives on production and processing of food. The CHF scheme would allow MADERA and the UNHCR to target additional vulnerable beneficiaries while giving trainings on the HLP approach towards IDPs.

The choices of cash-transfer through mobile transfer was also chosen to complement the UNHCR's approach towards access to the private sectors to allow beneficiaries to be able to work later on mobile repairs and other ICT courses to ensure their comprehension of its usefulness. It does empower them to approach assistance in an innovative way in the use of new technologies and engage the state to strengthen their capacities to respond to emergencies quickly while boosting the Afghan's private sectors into practical approach towards good practices in humanitarian crisis. SHPOUL being already one of the partner of WFP in the Eastern provinces in terms of food distribution and having an extensive experience of WASH with ZOA for the CHF and MADERA having worked closely with them on the WFP Third Party Monitoring programme, the two NGOs are able to identify the gaps of the districts and not duplicate its actions with other programmes.

SHPOUL and MADERA have contacted with DACAAR, AfghanAid NCRO and Relief International while a regular coordination with the WASH, Protection and FSAC clusters in order to select the most appropriate villages to expand humanitarian actions. The 2 NGOs' goals were to complement programmes without reaching same beneficiaries to increase the humanitarian impact of the CHF and humanitarian action in general to improve conditions of the most vulnerable populations and keeps their approach towards "complement, coordinate and do not duplicate".

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

To improve the humanitarian conditions of conflict-affected persons in hard-to-reach areas in the East region of Afghanistan, in particular in the districts of Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar). More specifically to provide emergency assistance over a period of 6 months to 750 IDP families and 100 Returnee families, who have acute humanitarian needs regarding food security, WASH and protection.

Thorough independent surveys of the IDPs' households pre-selected on specific criteria will be completed on a wide scale. Meanwhile, market assessment will be further analysed to identify both existing activities and potential opportunities for improvement or innovation. The data will permit to ascertain the wishes, will and skills of beneficiaries both individually and collectively. While MADERA and SHPOUL will focus on reducing food insecurity and lack of sanitation's related diseases, they will also ask for the services of NRC to increase the knowledge of returnees and IDPs in terms of housing, land and property rights.

The role of cash transfer would be social to support one off assistance in the constant of displacement to ensure respect of fundamental rights which guarantee for such persons a minimum consumption including at least access to adequate food which MADERA will prioritize by mobilizing its implementation officers to explain which food to buy to fulfil daily needs.

This will help reaching several steps of completeness: based on everyone's entitlement to receive transfer, sufficiency which is more about receiving an adequate income to access to adequate food and standards of living, none conditionality which sustain that deprived person should not have to satisfy any conditions other than reaching better level of consumption, the objectivity of selection, covering every person in needs but should particularly not be compensatory: social transfers cannot be a way to exclude anyone from job markets and access to productive resources.

And while reaching the right to water, the two NGOs will strengthen populations' involvement in mitigating the risks of lack of sanitation and hygienic practices. Longer distance to reach water points and higher quantity of water to be collected can have negative effects on some of the most vulnerable who are more subjected to violence.

In Afghanistan, while the rights to land for women is claim through inheritance in the Sharia and Civil Laws, there are some flaws for them to access any of those resources. Through community-based sensitisation, MADERA will provide 3 days trainings on HLP for populations in displacements to increase the resilience of people at risks and facilitate their access to services to ensure their possibilities to find durable solutions to recover their livelihoods while giving the persons most likely to be subjected to SGBV, the key documentation needed for their everyday lives and giving them more chances to voice their rights by enhancing their protection through knowledge-sharing platforms.

Through referring to the UN's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, MADERA ensures non-discrimination towards HLP in Afghanistan for IDPs while guarantees access to productive assets as preventing someone's access to land limit their possibilities of income and reduce their participation in decision-making processes. Therefore, while the HLP are at the core of many crosscutting issues in particular because lack of ownership aggravate the precarious status of many, "the right to water, the right to health, the right to work, are all tied to access to land" and loosing this safety net may subject the individuals to many forms of violence and exploitation. Through a comprehensive approach, MADERA will mobilise communities towards basic rights to HLP as it is often what poses obstacles to reconciliation: in Afghanistan, it has been one of the major gaps in terms of the humanitarian response system.

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	50
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	50

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : MADERA and SHPOUL proposed response contribute to FSAC objective of Immediate food needs of targeted shock affected populations are addressed with appropriate transfer modality. Proposed cash grant activity will help to improve food access and will reduce the % of severely food insecure people access conflict affected areas.

To reduce food insecurity of 750 vulnerable IDPs families (new IDPs and prolonged IDPs) through the provision of cash grants

It will also help taking into account the pressing needs of People with Special Needs including women's widows, disabled, breastfeeding, and children under 5.

For the purpose of using from the knowledge and lesson learned of all the stake holder available in the region MADERA will be holding coordination sessions in terms of Meetings, workshops and working groups with all the stakeholders in the targeted locations; while OCHA, FSAC, WASH and Protection cluster will be contacted and coordinated right from the process of staff hiring to project implementation.

Outcome 1

Outcome 1: Improved food security and decreased reliance on negative coping strategies of target beneficiaries in Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar.

Advantage of receiving cash by phone are as follow:

Rapid and secure transfers; Capacity for multiple withdrawals in varying amounts; avoid looting and diversion while it will be controlled by outsourcing service providing company; Mobile phones can be used directly to pay for commodities and services; Aid agency can send SMS messages to beneficiaries to spread information and increase awareness about the program and other initiatives (e.g. health/nutrition information). Beneficiaries have the access to a phone which allows them to show their identity easily and also to keep their links with their families even from far away as they can use this to call them from time to time.

For the organization; it would provide the opportunity to reduce the security risk while transfer of money to field for beneficiaries in any other shape like cash or voucher. give the opportunity to the NGO to easily monitor the process and ensure transparency as before receiving the cash all the beneficiaries will be registered by the Sim Companies which will ensure the process is clean and everyone beneficiary is responsible for collecting his own cash. and also it will avoid hiring more number of staff to take care of the cash distribution process in the field by giving the chance for the Sim companies to control the process through established electronic systems with follow up of the organization. and this process will enable the women beneficiaries to receive the cash by them self in stead of their relatives or any other person.

Output 1.1

Description

Output 1. : 750 IDPs households (5,250 individual beneficiaries – of which 10% are prolonged IDPs and unable to work) in hard to reach districts are provided with cash assistance for the purchase of food for a period of two months.

Assumptions & Risks

Output 1: Assumptions: Relevant staff at field level can be found. The security situation remains stable. Displacement and migration does not increase. No natural disasters impede implementation. Target beneficiaries are willing to accept cash transfers. Cash transfers can be safely made. Markets are functional.

Risks: Target beneficiaries are not accessible due to fluid and shifting population displacements, increases in political instability and related violence, threats against humanitarian installations and personnel, poor infrastructure and unexpected or severe weather (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech).

Mitigation: Engagement of local leadership to ensure assistance reaches the neediest.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA2- Number of new and prolonged IDPs assisted on time with cash	2,625	2,625			5,250
Means of Verification : Cash receipts Post Distribution Monitoring tool of Afghanistan Cash Voucher Working Group							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA2- Number of cash interventions followed up with post distribution monitoring as per CHF requirements	1,050	1,050	1,575	1,575	5,250
Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring tool of Afghanistan cash voucher working group							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	SA2- Reduction in percentage of prolonged IDP households with poor Food Consumption Score					10

Means of Verification : Post Monitoring Distribution tool of the Afghanistan Cash Voucher Working Group
MADERA's M and E reports
Vulnerability criteria defined by the HEAT tool and WFP

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Partners submitting to implement unconditional cash projects should demonstrate evidence of expertise and experience in cash transfer programming and commitment to coordinating with other actors. All cash programmes will be required to conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in accordance with CHF standard requirements.

Provision of cash assistance to new and severely food insecure prolonged IDPs.
(750 IDP families in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level. Selection of beneficiaries based on UN vulnerability criteria.
Geo mapping of targeted beneficiaries for receiving cash assistance.
Food availability assessment and analysis to be carried in the targeted locations.
Identification of proper mobile transfer channels in targeted locations.
contracting of available best company for facilitation of cash transfer through mobiles.
Determination of cash transfer schedule for beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, aim of cash transfer and aimed usage to selected beneficiaries.
Provision of awareness and training on importance of maintaining a proper food consumption pattern.
assessment of provided trainings in shape of pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of the provided trainings and awareness sessions
Cash transfer (2 payments of USD 90/household).
Follow up of cash distributed to beneficiaries to be used for improving food security of them.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Targets : N/A

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
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	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : WASH – Provision of safe water, safe water storage solutions, rehabilitation of emergency boreholes will enable IDP households to access safe water; hygiene promoting education activities will support gender-sensitive sanitation and improve hygiene practices.

To reduce the number of cases of dhiarrheal disease, particularly of children under 5 through increased access to clean water and improved hygiene practices of 750 (new and prolonged IDPs) families

This will be particularly focused on women and girls who are subjected to more vulnerabilities towards lack of hygienic practices and decrease discrimination towards them by also raising awareness of men and boys.

For the purpose of using from the knowledge and lesson learned of all the stake holder available in the region MADERA will be holding coordination sessions in terms of Meetings, workshops and working groups with all the stakeholders in the targeted locations; while OCHA, FSAC, WASH and Protection cluster will be contacted and coordinated right from the process of staff hiring to project implementation.

Outcome 1

Increased access to safe water and improved hygiene practices of target beneficiaries in Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar

Output 1.1

Description

15 lpcd safe treated water is provided (water trucking) to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households.

Based on the group discussion carried out from the field and coordinated data sharing with other organizations (DACAAR, NRC, MADERA) already working in the field bellow findings were found to support the idea of providing water trucking to 750 IDPs households over three districts:

- The result of group discussion with community members and meetings with DRRD Kunar in Dara-e-Pech district indicated that Most of (300HHs) Returnees, IDP's and Host community members are staying far away from water point and are in deep need for construction of water points accessible to them so based on that till those proposed water points are constructed and rehabilitated for them water trucking is recommended to answer to their immediate water needs.
- In khas Kunar the IDP's which are coming from Shahlai wolai and now they settled in Shalai wolai desert and Sarkai dag and these are 252 IDP's families and need for water trucking for more than 2 months and also the IDP's Returnees and host community of Khas Kunar district villages are in needs for construction of more than 15 water points.
- In Nangarhar province Surkhrod district near to Chamtala by name of Fateh abad desert 221 families returnees are need for water tracking for more than 2 months and also in different village of Surkhrod Returnees, IDP's and Host community are in need for construction of more than 10 water points.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions: Target beneficiaries are willing to accept safe treated water. Water provision can be safely made. Security situation does not worsen and target beneficiaries and water sources are accessible. Safe water remains available locally.
Risks: Water source becomes contaminated. Delivery vehicles are carjacked. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to beneficiaries is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech).
Mitigation: Liaison with community leaders to ensure community participation and safe access to water sources and target beneficiaries. Multiple water sources are identified. Planning anticipates delays in delivery. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with WASH cluster.

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 at least 15lpcd of drinking water	1,050	1,050	1,575	1,575	5,250

Means of Verification : Pre and End Assessment

Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of IDPs Household covered under water trucking activity for two months					750
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Means of Verification : list of the Households receiving water through trucking
Project progress 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.

Provision of safe treated water through water trucking for one or two months

As IDPs are scattered in all the different villages of the districts and many are unable to access water, MADERA and SHPOUL identified the provision of safe treated water (water trucking) as an effective response. Indeed, following coordination with Mohammad Amin- East-Regional Manager for DACAAR and referral point for WASH Cluster in the East, many IDPs are not able to access water within 1000 meters and need safe water to be given to them for 1 or 2 months in the following villages:

- 1) Dara-I-Pech: Goro/ Dari Har/Waradish/ Kandarrow/ Umarbi Ghunday/Khalaqlam, Rechalam as Relief International is intervening in other villages (Kunar - Dara-I-Pech - Shalotai; Manogi; Nangalam; Shahilam; Barkandai.)
- 2) Khas Kunar: Kwlalano Kalay/ Hakim Abad (Dag Kalay)/ Koz and Bar Shamkar/ Shikhano Kalay/ Hijrat Abad Camp. Shaly camp/ Sarkay camp are covered by NCRO and DACAAR but they did not plan to provide trucking even if need is confirmed there as well. NCRO planned to repair and construct pipe scheme and prings. Therefore, interventions will be complementary
- 3) Nangarhar: Some parts of Margundi especially inside the camps
(15lpcd safe treated water to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar for 1 or 2 months until output 3 and 4 are completed to ensure IDPs are able to access safe drinking water while many local HHs have been provided with enough water points but are unwilling to share with IDPs.)

Identification of beneficiaries in need of safe treated water through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.

Selection of targeted beneficiaries using UN-vulnerability criteria.

Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.

Analysis of local water sources to ensure water is safe.

Analysis and determination of best mode of trucking safe treated water, based on local available resources, community and beneficiary participation in discussions and security analysis.

Determination of water delivery schedule.

Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe treated water to selected beneficiaries.

Provision of awareness sessions and trainings on importance and methods of using safe treated water.

assessment of the awareness and trainings impact in shape of pre- and post assessment tests.

Delivery and distribution of safe treated water.

Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Output 1.2

Description

600 individual safe storage solutions are provided to 600 target households (4,200 beneficiaries).

150 Liter Water Tanks are chosen in order to take care of water freshness and cleanness for the period of 24 hours; as described with average number of families expected to be 7 (based on the need assessment and market survey carried out by MADERA, 2017) the need for fresh drinking water per day would stand around 7*17 Li= 105 liter/Day/Family. based on availability of the water tanks in 100 and 150 liters MADERA and SHPOUL opt to buy them 150 liter water tank which would be then filled per day through trucking till other source of water like communal water tanks of 5000 liter and deep wells are rehabilitated. the rehabilitation of other source will enable the beneficiaries to refill these tanks easily and keep fresh water for drinking for everyday.

As the activity is carried out by SHPOUL the water tank budgets are budgeted under SHPUOL budget (partner budget section).

Assumptions & Risks

Output 1.2a: Assumptions: Security situation does not worsen and target beneficiaries are accessible. Safe storage solutions are available on the market. Target beneficiaries are willing to accept and use water storage solutions.
Risks: High demand for water storage solutions creates market deficit. Households do not use water storage solution for intended purpose. Delivery vehicles are carjacked. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to beneficiaries is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech).
Mitigation: Benefits of safe water storage are explained to beneficiaries. Water storage solutions are sourced from multiple suppliers. Liaison with community leaders to ensure community participation and safe access to target beneficiaries. Planning anticipates delays in delivery. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with WASH cluster.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water	840	840	1,260	1,260	4,200

Means of Verification : Pre- and end assessment
Receipts from beneficiaries

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

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.

Provision of 600 individual safe storage solutions (150 liter tanks for each household to make sure that the water they receive on specific time intervals would stay fresh to be used for safe drinking purpose) to 600 IDP households. (4,200 beneficiaries target in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)

Identification and selection of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.

Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.

Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, and beneficiary participation in discussions.

Determination of activity implementation schedule together with beneficiary.

Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding delivery schedule, and aimed usage of individual safe water storage solutions to beneficiaries.

Training of targeted beneficiaries on importance and methods of using safe storage facilities.

Assessment of the trainings provided to beneficiaries in terms of pre and post test assessments.

Purchase/delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions.

Inform beneficiary of maintenance and cleaning of tanks.

Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Output 1.3

Description

12 communal safe storage solutions are provided (4 per target district) benefitting 340 households (2,400) persons.

Assumptions & Risks

Output 3b: Assumptions: Security situation does not worsen and target beneficiaries are accessible. Safe communal storage solutions and required equipment are available on the market. Communal land is available for installation of communal water storage facilities, and accessible for male and female target beneficiaries. Local authorities accept communal water storage solutions and ensure safe access for beneficiaries. Male and female target beneficiaries are willing to accept and use communal water storage solutions.

Risks: Water storage solutions and required equipment are not available on the market. Host community does not allow installation of water storage solution. Community does not use water storage solution for intended purpose. Delivery vehicles are carjacked. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to beneficiaries is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech). Unexpected weather prevents installation activities.

Mitigation: Benefits of communal safe water storage are explained to host community and beneficiaries. Land for installation of safe storage solution is identified with host community and target beneficiaries, and based on security analysis. Liaison with community leaders to ensure host community participation, safe access to water for male and female beneficiaries, and safe water storage solution is used for intended purpose. Water storage solutions and equipment are sourced from multiple suppliers. Liaison with community leaders to ensure safe access for NGO staff. Planning anticipates delays in installation. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with WASH cluster.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to a functioning sanitation facilities	480	480	720	720	2,400

Means of Verification : Pre and end assessment

Receipts of beneficiaries

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

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.

Provision of 12 community safe storage solutions (3,000 litre tanks) to be used by IDPs.
(4 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting 340 households/2,400 beneficiaries.)

Identification of communities through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at community level.
Selection of targeted communities based on UN standard vulnerability criteria in close coordination all the stakeholders.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries and possible locations of communal storage facilities.
Identification and selection of community safe storage locations with participation from host community and beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, local infrastructure, community and beneficiary participation in discussions, and security analysis.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with host community and beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe water storage solutions to host community and beneficiaries.
Delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions (including construction of platforms).
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Output 1.4

Description

9 emergency boreholes are rehabilitated (3 per target district) benefitting at least 2,700 IDP beneficiaries (est. 300 beneficiaries per bore hole plus host community).

Assumptions & Risks

Output 4: Assumptions: Security situation does not worsen and selected boreholes remain accessible for rehabilitation and later usage. Materials and equipment required for rehabilitation are available on the market. Host community permits rehabilitation of bore holes, subsequent use by target beneficiaries and ensures safe access for male and female beneficiaries. Male and female target beneficiaries are willing to use rehabilitated boreholes.
Risks: Materials and equipment required for rehabilitation are not available on the market. Host community does not allow rehabilitation of boreholes. Community does not use borehole for intended purpose. Materials and equipment are stolen, or vehicles are carjacked. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to boreholes is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech). Unexpected weather prevents borehole rehabilitation.
Mitigation: Benefits of borehole rehabilitation are explained to host community and beneficiaries. Boreholes are identified with participation of the host community and target beneficiaries, and based on security analysis. Alternative boreholes are identified should rehabilitation not be possible due to inaccessibility. Liaison with community leaders to ensure host community support, safe access to water for male and female beneficiaries, and borehole is used for intended purpose. Materials and equipment are sourced from multiple suppliers. Liaison with community leaders to ensure safe access to boreholes and working environment for NGO staff. Planning anticipates delays in installation. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with WASH cluster.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.4.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to at least 15lpcd of drinking water	540	540	810	810	2,700

Means of Verification : Pre and End Assessment

Indicator 1.4.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of boreholes rehabilitated					2,700
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Means of Verification : Pre and End Assessment

External monitors
Photographs

Activities

Activity 1.4.1

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 9 emergency boreholes accessible by IDPs.
(3 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting at least 2,700 IDP beneficiaries - est. 300 beneficiaries per bore hole plus host community).

Identification, mapping and selection of emergency boreholes to be rehabilitated based on host community permissions, security analysis and utility for IDPs.
Rehabilitation (includes as required - repair and replacement of pipes and pumps, removal of silt, cleaning, chlorination, concrete and stone work).
Post rehabilitation monitoring and evaluation.
Impact assessments of the rehabilitated boreholes.

Output 1.5

Description

120 hygiene promotion trainings provided to 3,000 target beneficiaries.

Assumptions & Risks

Output 5: Assumptions: Target beneficiaries are willing to participate in the trainings. Community provides space for training at suitable times. Both male and female beneficiaries are willing to participate in training.
Risks: Host community is not supportive and does not provide space for training, or space provided is not available at suitable times. Female target beneficiaries are not allowed to attend trainings. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to beneficiaries is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech).
Mitigation: Beneficiaries are well-informed of benefits and importance of training. Male family members are well-informed of importance of training for female family members. Liaison with community leaders to ensure leaders are aware of the trainings, support participation of beneficiaries, and provide safe access to training space for target beneficiaries. Training centers identified with host community and beneficiary participation, and based on security analysis. Planning anticipates delays in delivery. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with WASH cluster.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.5.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	SA2- Number of people in need with access to water and soap for handwashing	600	600	900	900	3,000

Means of Verification : Pre and End Assessment
Distribution log

Indicator 1.5.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number individuals attending the hygiene promotion trainings provided in the targeted locations					3,000
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Means of Verification : Attendance registers

Activities

Activity 1.5.1

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.

Hygiene promotion trainings.
(120 hygiene promotion trainings in 3 districts, 40 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - for 3,000 target beneficiaries – male and female.)

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level who are in need of hygiene knowledge.
Selections of trainees for the training sessions based on capacity building need assessment carried out in targeted locations
Close coordination with all available stakeholders in the targeted district in order to avoid duplication and increase the effectiveness.
Improving of standard training modules in hygiene sector to the context of local populations and conditions.
Selection of training location. If required separate training to be held for male/female participants.
Preparing of training sessions schedules with close coordination of others entities involved in this section to increase the effectiveness of the activity.
Facilitation of targeted trainees attendance in the training sessions.
Provision of training in groups of 25 beneficiaries - topics include sanitation, water hygiene, food hygiene and environmental aspect.
Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees.
Provision of hygiene kits to female participants.
Impact monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Targets : N/A

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	SO3: The impact of shock induced acute vulnerability is mitigated in the medium term	100

Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : Protection - Provision of legal information and advice will support the creation of a protection-conducive environment.

To reduce the number of IDPs and returnees without proper documentation through the provision of information and advisory services and to increase the knowledge of returnees and IDPs regarding housing, land and property rights

This will also allow women participants to empower themselves by learning more on the equality rights towards HLP, their rights according to the Afghan, international and Sharia law and raise awareness around with men and Mullahs to understand the rights of everybody in HLP.

Outcome 1

Increased knowledge of IDPs and Returnees about housing, land and property rights and accessing civil documentation in Surkh Rod in Nangahar, and Dari-i-Pech and Khas Kunar in Kunar.

Output 1.1

Description

At least 12 trainings (4 per district) covering housing, land and property rights and access to civil documentation provided to 300 beneficiaries (male and female IDPs and Returnees).

Assumptions & Risks

Output 6: Assumptions: Target beneficiaries can be identified. Target beneficiaries give accurate information about their legal status. Target beneficiaries wish to secure land or civil documentation. Target beneficiaries are interested in available support. Security situation does not worsen and target beneficiaries are accessible.

Risks: Target beneficiaries do not wish to reveal information about security of tenure or their civil status and vulnerable population not reached. Armed-opposition groups increase activity in the area and access to beneficiaries is denied. Local authorities restrict access to communities due to escalations in violence. Unexpected weather causes roads to be closed (heavy snow, flooding) and communities are not accessible (higher risk for Dari-i-Pech).

Mitigation: In initial needs assessment, persons are well-informed of outcomes and aim of the assessment, and privacy is guaranteed. Liaison with community leaders to ensure community participation and safe access to target beneficiaries. Mode of information delivery identified with beneficiary and community participation and based on security analysis.

Liaison with community leaders to ensure leaders are aware of the trainings, support participation of male and female beneficiaries, and provide safe access to training space for target beneficiaries. Training space identified with host community and beneficiary participation, and based on security analysis. Planning anticipates delays in implementation. Planning remains flexible, and if required activities can be implemented in a different district in agreement with the Protection cluster.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	SA2- Number of beneficiaries reached through information services on HLP and legal civil documentation	150	150			300

Means of Verification : Attendance registers

Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	SA2- Number of beneficiaries reached through counselling and legal assistance on HLP	150	150			300
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Means of Verification : Pre and End Assessments

Activities

Activity 1.1.1

Standard Activity : SA2- Information, counselling and legal assistance on security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and returnees;

Provision of information on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights including security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and Returnees.

(At least 12 trainings, 4 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - provided to 300 beneficiaries - male and female IDPs and Returnees.)

MADERA has liaised with NRC (CHF partner working in the same province) to invite 1-3 field staff of MADERA to be involved in the a 3 days HLP training to ensure they are legally trained to deliver assistance in terms of HLP as the impact will be helping them to have access to enough papers to prove their rights in terms of access to some land, shelters etc and complying to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 that was ratified by Afghanistan in 1979 which emphasizes the positive obligations of Afghanistan to respect the rights of all its citizens even in displacement: this will empower the most vulnerable to claim and exercise rights but also that will help those with young children to obtain the relevant papers such as birth certificates and will give them tools to tackle unfair process such as forced evictions. MADERA will assess how many referrals have been made and how many beneficiaries attended the training and were able to get access to legal assistance throughout displacement. We will collect testimonies of both lawyers and beneficiaries and ensuring that certificates for the newborn have been issued and that the population is aware of the importance of including women in the decision making process in terms of rights of HLP in particular in terms of inheritance rights. MADERA will ensure that its staff can guide the displaced populations in particular and the locals if deemed necessary to refer cases to NRC in case of any breach of the HLP rights. MADERA and NRC will ensure local shuras and Jirga members do participate to this training to make sure the population is aware of those rights: it will be also adapted to the illiterates. MADERA through its experience through the NSP and the several agricultural projects it has carried out in the field is aware of the issue of the rights to land and has some field staff- while not legally trained- able to understand how to carry out community sensitization sessions. NRC would provide training for them to ensure those half day awareness-raising sessions designed for a range of community members (including women and community elders) have an impact on the way people use their resources and share them. NRC and MADERA will cooperate closely as during those sessions, people that would like further counselling or assistance will be referred to NRC directly by MADERA's staff. MADERA will first target the vulnerable displaced people but also the community elders to capacitate them and the Mullah to understand the different legislation in the Afghan civil and sharia law towards the rights to HLP. This will also touch on legal identity – particularly tazkera provision.

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/capacity building needs assessment at household level using Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) questionnaires.

Selection of beneficiaries and determination of group composition (separate male and female if required; groups focused on main concerns, e.g. only IDPs or Returnees or mixed).

Determination of location and timings in agreement with beneficiaries.

Implementation of four 3-day interactive trainings per district (total 12 trainings). Trainings will be conducted in groups of 25, using HLP-TF's HLP Rights training manual (which includes four sessions: human rights, right to adequate housing, forced evictions and access to civil documentation) by MADERA own trainers, trained by the HLP-TF through their TOT planned for the NGOs in the Eastern region..

Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees.

Monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Targets : N/A

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

MADERA with SHPOUL as its partner NGO aim at encouraging participation of the most vulnerable through giving them possibilities to diverse their diet and understand better the importance of being involved in communities.

The project will further refine the respective approaches briefly introduced and regular contacts with all relevant stakeholders will be formalized to ensure further gender based equity through identifying projects that are complementary for men and women in order to decrease upcoming tensions and ensure a fair distribution of cash among households. These inputs will help re-adjust, as needed-the scope and nature of the proposed activities in close coordination with the communities' representatives and will especially guide the relevant actors to adopt a gender based approach into the core principles of this project.

Based on identified needs and institutional partners' requests-, additional activities might be identified and implemented during the Project life to better reach its goals. The mobilization of institutional actor's like CDCs, MAIL and their relevant departments at provincial level will enhance the systematic and reliable data of combining advocacy on rights to land, appropriateness of cash transfers to reach nutritious values and Red Crescent to understand the gaps in WASH and access to water. The surveyors hire by the project will assess the most relevant strategies according to questionnaires answered by the populations which will help at promoting the practical benefits of this approach through using the HEAT Tools and other vulnerability criteria's assessments tools. They will also map the accurate actors and data in the 3 targeted locations to cooperate easily with the local authorities. The project manager will create linkages between the governmental institutions and other humanitarian actors present on the field specially to put the programme into an economic and sustainable environmental growth's perspectives. Other trainers and extensions workers will deliver awareness campaigns and other vocational training sessions that are feasible according to the chosen areas and ensure that none of the participants are put into danger but can be empowered economically and enrich by the knowledge given to make the best of their cash to access the relevant food in the market. All participants will share practices and ideas to improve dietary of their households and be provided with trainings on their HLP rights and best hygienic practices. A M&E coordinator will supervise the M&E officers located in each of the districts for the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

The indicators of the project, as well as the way they will be measured and at what frequency are determined through cooperation with OCHA, the FSAC and WASH Clusters. The baseline values will be collected by males and females actors recruited specifically to the project during the pre-training assessment of the NGOs/CSOs to engage in planning to develop realistic strategies for longer term sustainability to preserve the right to food and water of the population while protecting them. This will enhance women participation and give better dis-aggregated data in terms of gender and allows locals women to be proactive and reach more beneficiaries. The evolution of those indicators will be measured by the project M&E team, in order to verify that the activities are leading towards the expected results.

Analytical report will be elaborated on a regular basis to evidence the achievement of the project and alert on critical achievement. Should indicators show that the achievement of the results are compromised, the situation will be analysed with the project PM and decisions will be taken (review the approach; conduct complementary data collection, review the target). MADERA will use a similar methodology than the one of WFP to perform needs assessments, monitoring and reporting to measure the impact of

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Provision of cash assistance to new and severely food insecure prolonged IDPs. (750 IDP families in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)	2017											X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level. Selection of beneficiaries based on UN vulnerability criteria. Geo mapping of targeted beneficiaries for receiving cash assistance. Food availability assessment and analysis to be carried in the targeted locations. Identification of proper mobile transfer channels in targeted locations. Contracting of available best company for facilitation of cash transfer through mobiles. Determination of cash transfer schedule for beneficiaries. Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, aim of cash transfer and aimed usage to selected beneficiaries. Provision of awareness and training on importance of maintaining a proper food consumption pattern. assessment of provided trainings in shape of pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of the provided trainings and awareness sessions Cash transfer (2 payments of USD 90/household). Follow up of cash distributed to beneficiaries to be used for improving food security of them. Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.													

<p>Activity 1.1.1: Provision of information on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights including security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and Returnees. (At least 12 trainings, 4 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - provided to 300 beneficiaries - male and female IDPs and Returnees.)</p> <p>MADERA has liaised with NRC (CHF partner working in the same province) to invite 1-3 field staff of MADERA to be involved in the a 3 days HLP training to ensure they are legally trained to deliver assistance in terms of HLP as the impact will be helping them to have access to enough papers to prove their rights in terms of access to some land, shelters etc and complying to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 that was ratified by Afghanistan in 1979 which emphasizes the positive obligations of Afghanistan to respect the rights of all its citizens even in displacement: this will empower the most vulnerable to claim and exercise rights but also that will help those with young children to obtain the relevant papers such as birth certificates and will give them tools to tackle unfair process such as forced evictions. MADERA will assess how many referrals have been made and how many beneficiaries attended the training and were able to get access to legal assistance throughout displacement. We will collect testimonies of both lawyers and beneficiaries and ensuring that certificates for the newborn have been issued and that the population is aware of the importance of including women in the decision making process in terms of rights of HLP in particular in terms of inheritance rights. MADERA will ensure that its staff can guide the displaced populations in particular and the locals if deemed necessary to refer cases to NRC in case of any breach of the HLP rights. MADERA and NRC will ensure local shuras and Jirga members do participate to this training to make sure the population is aware of those rights: it will be also adapted to the illiterates. MADERA through its experience through the NSP and the several agricultural projects it has carried out in the field is aware of the issue of the rights to land and has some field staff- while not legally trained- able to understand how to carry out community sensitization sessions. NRC would provide training for them to ensure those half day awareness-raising sessions designed for a range of community members (including women and community elders) have an impact on the way people use their resources and share them. NRC and MADERA will cooperate closely as during those sessions, people that would like further counselling or assistance will be referred to NRC directly by MADERA's staff. MADERA will first target the vulnerable displaced people but also the community elders to capacitate them and the Mullah to understand the different legislation in the Afghan civil and sharia law towards the rights to HLP. This will also touch on legal identity – particularly tazkera provision.</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/capacity building needs assessment at household level using Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) questionnaires. Selection of beneficiaries and determination of group composition (separate male and female if required; groups focused on main concerns, e.g. only IDPs or Returnees or mixed). Determination of location and timings in agreement with beneficiaries. Implementation of four 3-day interactive trainings per district (total 12 trainings). Trainings will be conducted in groups of 25, using HLP-TF's HLP Rights training manual (which includes four sessions: human rights, right to adequate housing, forced evictions and access to civil documentation) by MADERA own trainers, trained by the HLP-TF through their TOT planned for the NGOs in the Eastern region.. Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees. Monitoring and evaluation.</p>	2017									X	
	2018	X		X							

<p>Activity 1.1.1: Provision of safe treated water through water trucking for one or two months</p> <p>As IDPs are scattered in all the different villages of the districts and many are unable to access water, MADERA and SHPOUL identified the provision of safe treated water (water trucking) as an effective response. Indeed, following coordination with Mohammad Amin- East-Regional Manager for DACAAR and referral point for WASH Cluster in the East, many IDPs are not able to access water within 1000 meters and need safe water to be given to them for 1 or 2 months in the following villages:</p> <p>1) Dara-I-Pech: Goro/ Dari Har/Waradish/ Kandarow/ Umarbi Ghunday/Khalaqlam, Rechalam as Relief International is intervening in other villages (Kunar - Dara-I-Pech - Shalotai; Manogi; Nangalam; Shahilam; Barkandai.) 2) Khas Kunar: Kwlalano Kalay/ Hakim Abad (Dag Kalay)/ Koz and Bar Shamkar/ Shikhano Kalay/ Hijrat Abad Camp. Shaly camp/ Sarkay camp are covered by NCRO and DACAAR but they did not plan to provide tracking even if need is confirmed there as well. NCRO planned to repair and construct pipe scheme and springs. Therefore, interventions will be complementary 3) Nangarhar: Some parts of Margundi especially inside the camps (15lpcd safe treated water to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar for 1 or 2 months until output 3 and 4 are completed to ensure IDPs are able to access safe drinking water while many local HHs have been provided with enough water points but are unwilling to share with IDPs.)</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries in need of safe treated water through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level. Selection of targeted beneficiaries using UN-vulnerability criteria. Geo mapping of target beneficiaries. Analysis of local water sources to ensure water is safe. Analysis and determination of best mode of trucking safe treated water, based on local available resources, community and beneficiary participation in discussions and security analysis. Determination of water delivery schedule. Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe treated water to selected beneficiaries. Provision of awareness sessions and trainings on importance and methods of using safe treated water. assessment of the awareness and trainings impact in shape of pre- and post assessment tests. Delivery and distribution of safe treated water. Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.</p>	2017											X
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Provision of 600 individual safe storage solutions (150 liter tanks for each household to make sure that the water they receive on specific time intervals would stay fresh to be used for safe drinking purpose) to 600 IDP households. (4,200 beneficiaries target in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)</p> <p>Identification and selection of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level. Geo mapping of target beneficiaries. Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, and beneficiary participation in discussions. Determination of activity implementation schedule together with beneficiary. Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding delivery schedule, and aimed usage of individual safe water storage solutions to beneficiaries. Training of targeted beneficiaries on importance and methods of using safe storage facilities. Assessment of the trainings provided to beneficiaries in terms of pre and post test assessments. Purchase/delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions. Inform beneficiary of maintenance and cleaning of tanks. Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.</p>	2017										X	X
	2018	X	X	X								
	2018	X	X									

This MADERA/SHPOUL's emergency project aims to rebuild access to livelihoods of the poorest affected by displacement through improving their access to products in the markets and strengthen food security. Through engaging to the latter, MADERA strongly believes that rural populations have the capacity to identify and solve their own problems: Through the NSP, beneficiaries were always consulted to ensure an appropriate response plan according to their needs and a complaint mechanism was in place to ensure improvements could be made. MADERA will train beneficiaries and trainers to ensure transferable skills in terms of management of the protection and rights to land and food to the IDPs while giving tips on nutritious diversity and through encouragement of best hygiene to maintain healthy households by improving water management and by buying products that will help them to sustain in the long term.

This project will show MADERA's commitment to encourage self-reliance and reintegration into local economies to the most vulnerable populations by promoting "learning and sharing practices" to develop a needed potential to ensure livelihoods and access to basic needs and dignity.

MADERA also takes into account the different mobility patterns and roles and responsibilities of men, women, girls and boys when collecting survey data, to ensure that accurate quality data is collected that is representative of a community, comprehensive and complete.

Through an understanding of the various barriers (for example, cultural, language, education level) in certain regions in Afghanistan), MADERA has designed outreach strategies to overcome these obstacles.

A steering committee linking CDCs, the relevant ministries and other local authorities, men and women's participants (selected on specific criteria) will be formed to ensure transparency of contracts signed and percentage reversed for instance. Data will be collected by M and E department on a monthly basis before being used by the management of MADERA to follow the progress of projects.

A final external evaluation will highlight not only the results but also the achievements and positive and negative experiences observed. MADERA will also use the PDM tool of the CVWG to ensure effective transparency and fair process in the distribution mechanisms.

In an emergency situation, where vulnerability criteria will prevail above all, therefore, clear points need to be addressed:

- Increasing transparency: beneficiaries will be informed through our implementation officers and team leaders of the project, its mission, activities and objectives and will be informed through mediation on criteria to target only certain villages, families or individuals for assistance.
- Reducing 'targeting' errors (not reaching the people we want to reach): data from our M and E team and data officers will be regularly updated in order to ensure better need assessments
- Clear understanding of the mandate of the programme: The programme manager will be the focal point ensuring emergency aid to plan efficiently all the activities in line with the CHF strategies and the NGOs vision.
- Mutual trust and respect: MADERA and SHPOUL have strong links with the communities in the East but to ensure maintain it, many mobilisers will have to reach out families and the wider communities to explain the project and ensure its importance to not face any forms of hardships or difficulties to access the area.

MADERA and SHPOUL have experienced some security issues during the WFP programme due to lack of security preprogramming, management will help overcome this issue by providing an access plan and a strategy to access even the most remote communities and tackle cases of robberies or any other harmful practices. MADERA and SHPOUL will also include local women in key roles of their project to ensure access and objectivity towards beneficiaries assessments to allow all sections of the populations to be empowered

Implementation Plan

MADERA welcome joint monitoring & OCHA reporting procedures to ensure transparency and efficiency. This includes: a) OCHA involvement in MADERA staff recruitment for: short-listing of candidates, test and interviews for final selection; b) sharing of data collection, questionnaires and other monitoring tools, with MADERA's team; c) an induction training of the project staff; d) advocacy for/or with MADERA to push for changes in policies related to IDPs' acceptance and integration and promote MADERA/OCHA's actions towards government authorities. MADERA also expects its staff to receive some basic trainings regarding gender related issues in the Eastern provinces to respond appropriately to the needs of the targeted population and be in phase with the UN's approaches.

SHPOUL will complement MADERA's trainings and transfer of cash by rehabilitating infrastructures to ensure to access to safe water, sanitation and will focus hygiene education in the 3 targeted districts as if access to water is possible, collection points, water sources are not necessarily safe and water collection and storage methods are not necessarily hygienic. Often, displaced populations are subjected to open defecation and the most vulnerable may not be aware of the causes of contaminated water on their health and crops. As there is often a lack of sufficient public latrines, effective hygiene awareness, the project will also use SHPOUL's experience to encourage the improvement of drinking water supplies and hygiene facilities in the areas. SHPOUL will hire Community Health workers and females trainers to reach the most vulnerable IDPs and will liaise with different families on different orientation and information on best common hygiene practices: this will constitute villages' health action groups to disseminate information on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and motivate the communities to adopt recommendation given during the different trainings.

MADERA having close cooperation with DAIL, MoRR, FSAC, MRRD, MAIL will include local authorities in all steps of its project especially regarding advocacy campaigns to strengthen the cooperation with governmental authorities as recommended by the Government of Afghanistan. MADERA will also communicate and coordinate with DOSLM as this department deals with the capacity-building and livelihoods programme of prioritised areas to include people in needs and appropriate activities to avoid any forms of jealousies and ensure fair proceedings.

MADERA and SHPOUL have particularly liaised with AfghanAid, DACAAR, NCRO, Relief International and the relevant regional WASH, FSAC and Protection clusters to avoid duplication and selection of similar beneficiaries but also to ensure a maximisation of the impact of the CHF to target more villages within the hard-to-reach districts suggested to OCHA to ensure a proper coordination and complementary actions.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
NRC	Protection section; sending MADERA staff in workshops related to legal aspects of protections.
DACAAR	WASH section; using their lessons learned from their previous project and adopting to their construction ideas.
WFP	FSAC section; Coordinating with them in methodologies of cast distribution and using their field knowledge in this regards
Afghanaid	WASH and FSAC sections; coordinating with them in increasing our team knowledge from their experience

RI	acquiring their help in designing better proposition for CHF as they are established partner of CHF and using their experience and lessons learned in implementation periods.
OCHA and Cluster,	For the purpose of using from the knowledge and lesson learned of all the stake holder available in the region MADERA will be holding coordination sessions in terms of Meetings, workshops and working groups with all the stakeholders in the targeted locations; while OCHA, FSAC, WASH and Protection cluster will be contacted and coordinated right from the process of staff hiring to project implementation.,
<u>Environment Marker Of The Project</u>	
N/A: Not applicable, only used for a small number of services	
<u>Gender Marker Of The Project</u>	
2a-The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality	
<u>Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code</u>	
<p>Gender mainstreaming and women's participation in development is one of MADERA's objectives and field teams are able to cover these aspects/activities. MADERA has trained communities on gender issues stressing the importance of women's participation in development and has recruited staff with experience in gender mainstreaming to ensure primary needs of women are addressed in the field. In the past, a significant part of NSP projects implemented by the communities in the eastern provinces focused on women (e.g. tailor training, literacy course, carpet looms, hand pump, community centre). MADERA has implemented many gender related activities, such as income generation projects.</p> <p>MADERA expects its staff to receive some basic training regarding gender related issues in eastern provinces to respond appropriately to the needs of the targeted population and be in line with the UN's approach. While a degradation of the security situation has been perceived since 2015 and gender discrimination in the country has been reflected through ranking Afghanistan at 154 on the Gender Inequality Index, the integration of women in project management and supervision needs to be carefully considered to ensure the constant protection and safety of those who fall victim to their own community if their position of leadership at work is not well explained to the community. To ensure community acceptance and foster gradual change of behaviours and attitudes towards women, male colleagues will be engaged from the onset of the project to participate in awareness-raising and learning activities, and mobilized as partners in terms of explaining to the population the roles and benefits of hiring women in its teams. This is intended to alleviate tensions in gender relations, minimize potential adverse effects of the project against women, and enhance perceptions of benefits of the greater involvement of women in leadership and access to livelihoods. This is deemed necessary by the number of vulnerable women and children who have been displaced or returned recently. The combination of male and female staff is expected to contribute to support women and children being inspired to be self-reliant and be able to seek protection easily while having female staff approaching them for some activities that requires vulnerability based approach such as the supplementary feeding programs or school feedings for girls.</p> <p>The need to recruit females has arisen and MADERA has adapted its strategy to this recruitment. MADERA still believes though that there are some restrictions in terms of hiring female staff in the targeted areas.</p> <p>MADERA will especially promote gender accommodating activities. The NGO values women's and men's skills and assets and will deploy high quality field staff to ensure a fair engagement with beneficiaries (any local women recruited will be shadowed by a mahram who will need to be well integrated into the communities).</p> <p>At the end of the project, systematic mechanisms will be created to contribute to ending poverty through encouraging equal standards, and access to leadership positions at work disregarding gender especially for educated women. Regular debates on best approaches will be initiated to constantly inform and understand women's important roles into MADERA's surveys.</p> <p>All data collected by MADERA is disaggregated according to sex and age. Key performance indicators are gender sensitive to reflect gender diversity in the outcomes. Gender analysis constraints of all activities are constantly monitored to ensure adequate deployment of males/females staff according to the needs that arise.</p>	
<u>Protection Mainstreaming</u>	

The NGOs will adopt the SPHERE principles of humanitarian actions:

- Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions: communities will receive trainings on risks of the action and will be able to develop their own protection risks mechanisms following awareness training on practices to cope. Local trainers (females/males) will be hired to discuss definition of vulnerability and risks that could happen to create safe space among beneficiaries. Through reminding them the principles of the humanitarian actors in the field, the responsibilities of the communities and of all stakeholders and dutybearers, beneficiaries will be able to identify the situation where they will be at risks. Advocacy campaigns will be led to disseminate information.

- Ensure people's access to impartial assistance – in proportion to need and without discrimination: disaggregation by age, gender and diversity lens to assessments, targeting, design, implementation, monitoring and accountability, to ensure that people with specific needs and protection risks are identified will be put in place as well as further engagement with all community members especially the shuras (including women) to integrate whole part of the society and beneficiaries who would be able to take their cash on their own due to age or disability, pregnancy or suffering from mental health issues would be reached through volatile teams designate as representatives of each communities.

- Protect people from physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion: Safety of beneficiaries in time of emergencies need to be carefully thoughts to avoid further risks of gender based violence in particular for women who need to access markets, latrines and water points without constraints of any external factors. While enabling environment for beneficiaries is the responsibilities of all actors in the field, MADERA and SHPOUL needs to consider carefully the accessibility areas by mobilising its teams to timely group of women during cash distribution to avoid risks of going alone into the distribution sites as well as considering females staff to listen to the women and opening forms of safe houses mechanisms to report any forms of violence on the way.

- Assist people to claim their rights, access available remedies and recover from the effects of abuse. Data files will be kept confidential with OCHA and MADERA's teams to ensure government and other external institutions would not use it to further exploit people. By using the PDM tool and a risk and mitigation tool, MADERA and SHPOUL will start establishing feedback mechanisms to constantly improve their programs including liaising with other humanitarian partners when referrals for psychological and protection services and support and train their staff to encourage protection's pathways and prevent sexual abuse, exploitation and improving child safeguarding and ensure communities is made aware of existent services available and where to ask for help. To mitigate risks of further domestic violence against women due to the CFW constraints, women and girls will also attend trainings and participating in cultivation in safe greenhouses and school feeding programs will help children having enough food for the daily basis. Through constant advocacy and awareness trainings and campaigns, communities will be aware of the principle of IHL to tackle negative coping mechanisms and encourage them to readapt their practices in terms of purchase of non-quality products for instance. Working closely with CDCs and Mullah through this humanitarian crisis will help changing misperceptions and behaviours and spread values of Islam in terms of integration and acceptance. The illiterates will be able to comprehend most of the challenges at stake and receive adapted trainings to understand their basic rights through case studies and pictures distribution in order to show where to find services and take preventive actions

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Risk management and mitigation is predominantly tasked to staff based in Afghanistan.

At national level, the Country Director, with support of the Security and Logistic Coordinator and the Operations Director, is responsible for overall security and adherence to security rules by all international and national personnel in country.

At provincial level, the respective provincial coordinators are responsible for security management. In each province, MADERA has bases and sub-bases. In each of those bases, a person is identified by the Provincial Coordinator to be Responsible of Security of the Base (RSB) and validated by the Operations Director.

As part of its risk management strategy, MADERA is constantly monitoring and reviewing the implementation and effectiveness of its actions and the environment it operates in, through MADERA's Monitoring and Evaluation Department, along with the teams in the field. The risk management plan also evaluates operational, financial and overall risks to the organization. Each project has a team leader or social organizer who works in the targeted communities and is in constant contact with community members and local authorities (mostly these team leaders are chosen from the targeted communities to enable MADERA to have a deep understanding of those areas through them and enable the local communities to trust on the organization by finding themselves in the organization). For any changes in the environment (security, operations, etc.) information is relayed back to the project management team, the Provincial Coordinators and the Operations Director for review and action as required. As such, all procedures such as technical and financial reporting, human resources, and other functions are managed at local level and contribute to the successful achievement of results.

With support from Provincial Coordinators who can access hard to reach areas and negotiate with communities (as they have been doing it for at least last 10 years in same locations), the hired staff will increase the humanitarian space, notably by ensuring a better appropriation and acceptance of projects by local communities. SHPOUL has similar mechanisms in place and hire local women and men to ensure better acceptance of communities in the targeted area to get a better outcome of the project at the end. Females staff will be mobilized to ensure security in terms of access and will be able to provide tips to the organisation to mitigate any risks of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and will ensure a better understanding of services available in case referrals need to be made after strong briefing with all humanitarian actors working in the areas.

- As the community mobilization and coordination is given a lot of importance in each project carried out by both the organization there is a very close and clear link between the organization and district level authorities and local community elders; in such cases any possible risk identified for the organizations field teams are reported mostly by community elders to the organization and is taken care of back by organizations in very close coordination and cooperation of the local elders and influential people.

Access

Access shall be eased by MADERA's privileged relations with rural communities, namely through the Community Development Councils (CDCs) set up during the National Solidarity Programme (NSP) and the District Development Assemblies (DDAs) established by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development within its National Area-based Development Program. Both CDCs and DDAs are entrusted with spearheading development efforts in their communities and their role has been included into Afghan law.

MADERA has been active in the Eastern provinces of Laghman, Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan since 1988 and is still well established with one operational base in Jalalabad (Nangarhar), Asad Abad (Kunar) and Mehterlam (Laghman). MADERA has consolidated links with the CDCs through its 14 years of experience with NSP and has experience in project monitoring as an active partner of WFP interventions' Third Party Monitoring since 2011 (emergency response to refugees, IDPs and returnees and livelihood projects) in those areas. MADERA has implemented projects addressed to returnees and IDPs, which were focused on distribution of seeds and technical assistance for agricultural production, while being engaged in livelihoods (income generating) activities and has always worked in remote areas while building trust will all farmers and communities. MADERA tries to be in line with the National Priorities Programme for Afghanistan to empower the most vulnerable through using the available resources in the targeted provinces. SHPOUL will complete this approach through its long term presence in the field and its access to the most remote areas of the East by contributing to the rehabilitation of infrastructures, MADERA's experience with WFP and its PAT team in the whole region and its long standing experience with NSP has helped built trust with the locals. In some cases, a preliminary security assessment will be undertaken by the Operations Director and the Provincial Coordinators, in collaboration with other staff members of MADERA present in the concerned area. Whenever MADERA is requested to reach what is known as no-go areas, the team will organise a displacement with different cars and time schedule. This will ensure compliance with MADERA's procedures, which do not allow staff members to work in association with armed forces, while at the same time ensuring an updated appraisal of both the physical and security conditions of the roads. MADERA and SHPOUL will maintain a regular contact with all stakeholders – by participating to relevant regular or ad hoc meetings, and by appropriate communication on their activities. Both NGOs will ensure a consistence in terms of humanitarian principles:

- Neutrality: The 2 NGOs will provide services without putting any political stand in their approach towards the populations targeted and won't take sides in hostilities or nurture controversies
- Impartiality: Our actions will be carried out in terms of needs with priority to the most urgent cases of distress and making no distinctions on the basis of nationality, race, gender, religious belief, class or political opinions.
- Independence: Our action will be autonomous from the political, economic, military or other objectives and any beneficiaries will be treated fairly according to the selection criteria in place by both NGOs to ensure reaching the most vulnerable to avoid corruption
- Humanity: As human suffering is clearly depicted among IDPs, the two NGOs will ensure protection mechanisms are in place for those who have serious health conditions that need to be referred to professional care. MADERA and SHPOUL will ensure care of its beneficiaries and liaise closely with the health services of the area.

Through following the basis of humanitarian principles, MADERA and SHPOUL ensure respect of all populations and are committed to not discriminate against anyone to be in line with the NGOs' duty of care and provide positive measures to ensure relief

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/Cluster Coordinator	D	1	1,000.00	6	100.00	6,000.00
	<i>The project manager is responsible for coordinating the activities planned through the months, he constantly monitors the situation in the field and supervise all the field staff. He/She works in close cooperation with the logistics to ensure all materials required is available and with the operations director to supervise the efficient implementation of the project and produce monthly reports to send to the donors to assess progress of activities and their proper coordination. He/She works closely with the Finance Department regarding budget management and follow up as well as all procedures. monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.2	FSAC/Protection Team Leader	D	1	750.00	6	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>MADERA's team leader will coordinate the activities and organise appropriate meetings and trainings for/with the beneficiaries in close collaboration with MADERA's implementation officers. They will be involved in supervising the trainings and giving tools to ensure proper process cost per staff per month (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits). cost per staff per month (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.3	Implementation officer (3 males/3 females (+marhams))	D	6	500.00	5	100.00	15,000.00
	<i>6 Individual responsible for the development of the distribution process and needs assessment, tailored training material on the different awareness campaigns/training led in the different sectors and to explain the programme to the beneficiaries along monitoring some other relevant sessions and advocacy campaigns. monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.4	Data Management Assistant	D	1	300.00	5	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>The DMA supports all the programmes teams to collect the M and E data and enter them into a data base. The data management officer works in close collaboration with the M and E department and go doors to doors to collect all the data required for the project implementation and takes the beneficiaries' testimonies to improve the consortium's strategy. He will be in charge of setting up visible tools for the efficient evaluation of the programme .monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.5	Monitoring assistants	D	3	300.00	3	100.00	2,700.00
	<i>The Monitoring assistants , efficient evaluation of the programme, data & quality under close supervision and collaboration of MADERA M&E department . monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits). They will be selected according to their knowledge of the area and women staff will be encouraged to apply; MADERA will be hiring 3 M & E assistant one for each district to monitoring the progress of activities in three months of implementation.</i>						

1.6	Survey assistants	D	0	300.00	0	100.00	0.00
	<i>Deleted</i>						
1.7	Country Director (international position)	S	1	7,000.00	6	8.33	3,498.60
	<i>The Country Director has overall responsibility for MADERA's operations in Afghanistan, and has overall responsibility for achieving program objectives and outcomes. /monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions and other benefits).</i>						
1.8	Operation Director	S	1	3,000.00	6	25.00	4,500.00
	<i>The Operations Director is responsible for overall management of procurement, operations and logistics in Afghanistan, working with national team to support the programme.monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.9	Grant Manager (international position)	S	1	5,500.00	6	8.33	2,748.90
	<i>The Grant Manager is responsible for facilitating internal and external reporting and to mobilize co-funding. S/he will also be responsible for reviewing all monthly reports and any other documents related to this project ./monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and other benefits).</i>						
1.10	Coordinator of Monitoring & Evaluation (international position)	S	1	5,500.00	6	16.67	5,501.10
	<i>The Coordinator M and E will support the programme team in developing measurement tools to track inputs, progress and impact of the programme./monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and other benefits).</i>						
1.11	Head of Administrative and Finance	S	1	2,900.00	6	16.67	2,900.58
	<i>Responsible for all administrative and financial operations in MADERA , he is also responsible for all the financial transactions and verification of transparency into the account of the organisations.monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).Head of Account</i>						
1.12	Administrative and Finance team/Kabul	S	6	776.67	6	16.67	4,660.94
	<i>Directly Support involved field team. Kabul Finance team are directly responsible for administrative and financial operations in the project. These lines combine 5 people divided between Kabul and the field (responsible for verifying all financial transactions coming from the field offices and compiling all data for reporting purposes.) See BoQ for details</i>						
1.13	Logistics team/Kabul	S	17	436.88	6	16.67	7,428.45
	<i>Directly Support involved field team. Kabul Logistics team are directly responsible for Logistics operations in the project. See details in BoQ</i>						
1.14	Provincial Coordinators	S	2	1,075.00	6	33.33	4,299.57
	<i>MADERA PC directly oversees project staff and project activities in their respective provinces. He is also managing the security situation of the project and is able to liaise easily with the district authorities and negotiate access in difficult areas. He attends all relevant meetings and clusters strategic gathering to ensure MADERA is up to date within requirements of DAIL, DRRD, or other provincial offices. He is the main points of contact for the PM.monthly cost (40 hours work per week) includes gross salary and the contributions to severance (retirement and other benefits).</i>						
1.15	Admin & Finance / staff Province / Kunar and Nangarhar	S	2	610.00	6	33.33	2,439.76
	<i>Staff directly involved in the project. Provincial Admin & Finance , directly responsible for all Financial operations in their respective province. See further details in BoQ</i>						
1.16	Logistics officers Kunar/Nangarhar	S	2	520.00	6	33.33	2,079.79
	<i>Staff directly involved in the project. Logs are directly responsible for all logistics operations in their respective province. See further details in BoQ</i>						
1.17	Logistics support staff in Kunar and Nangarhar provinces	S	22	315.68	6	16.67	6,946.35
	<i>It does include guards, drivers and cooks to ensure safety and well being of the staff in the field</i>						
1.18	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting external (local) staff	D	6	450.00	3	100.00	8,100.00
	<i>MER costs is about hiring additional staff for the baseline/midterm and final evaluation of MADERA which will include 3 females and 3 males from the local areas to ensure objectivity of our data by asking them to reach beneficiaries to see the satisfaction or not and avoid any conflicts of interests with MADERA and SHPOUL to ensure the transparency and objectivity of our reports. They will get a stipend for transportations, women if not hired with their husbands will be deployed in the field with their marhams. They will also be able to reach girls and boys to assess the evolution of the projects.</i>						
	Section Total						84,804.04
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Cash transfer grants (FSAC)	D	750	90.00	2	100.00	135,000.00
	<i>750 HHx 2 month x 90 USD equivalent in Afghani.</i>						

2.2	Cash transfer facilitation (simcards+mobile sets+facilitation) (FSAC)	D	750	22.00	1	100.00	16,500.00
	<i>cost of SIM and Mobile set one per HH+ installation.</i>						
2.3	Mobile Cash transfer charges (FSAC)	D	750	1.50	2	100.00	2,250.00
	<i>Bank and transfer charges via mobile and SIM system cost</i>						
2.4	Transportation costs for beneficiaries (FSAC)	D	750	2.00	3	100.00	4,500.00
	<i>Beneficiaries transportation facilities cost for participation on the training. From home to Training center and cash distribution center in Kunar and Nangarhar</i>						
2.5	15 Trainings facilitation (Refreshments+materials) for 750 HH (Protection HLP)	D	15	250.00	1	100.00	3,750.00
	<i>Training facilitation cost on HLP under Protection Clusters in 3 districts (materials & refreshments ...) 15 trainings for 750 HH each trainings costing \$250 for beneficiaries attending as beneficiaries will be around 50 per trainings (therefore \$5 per beneficiaries).</i>						
	Section Total						162,000.00
3. Equipment							
3.1	IT Equipment (Dell Laptops)	S	3	600.00	1	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>IT equipment's for project Staff. / needed for (Project Manager & Team Leader and Officer). Report writing e-mails, MADERA will contribute for other CHF project Staff. three computer with each cost 600\$ equals to 1800\$</i>						
3.2	IT Equipment (SONY Cameras)	S	2	200.00	1	100.00	400.00
	<i>IT equipments for project Staff . / needed for Project one per Province.</i>						
3.3	IT Equipment (HP Printer)	S	2	400.00	1	100.00	800.00
	<i>IT equipments for project Staff . / needed one per Proviance.</i>						
3.4	Office equipment and furniture	s	6	350.00	1	100.00	2,100.00
	<i>Office furniture for new staff . / Shift from category 7.</i>						
	Section Total						5,100.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Rental Car Kunar (Rent & fuels & Maintenance)	D	1	650.00	5	100.00	3,250.00
	<i>Rental Vehicle: One per district used by field teams for field visit and project implementation</i>						
4.2	Rental Car Nangarhar (Rent & fuels & Maintenance)	D	1	650.00	5	100.00	3,250.00
	<i>Rental Vehicle: One per district used by field teams for field visit and project implementation</i>						
	Section Total						6,500.00
5. Travel							
5.1	Per diems & Domestic Travel	D	50	6.00	6	100.00	1,800.00
	<i>Staff Per diem and domestic travel cost 50 time estimated 6 USD per day for 6 month</i>						
	Section Total						1,800.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
6.1	SHPOUL Wash component-subimplementing partner	D	1	21,038.33	6	100.00	126,229.98
	<i>SHPOUL is our sub implementing partner in WASH as it has a load of experience in WASH in the targeted districts, See BoQ SHPOUL for further details as it is not possible to disaggregate properly within the systems due to different duration that cannot be modified (see documents attached under financial documents)</i>						
	Section Total						126,229.98
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Communication Phone & Internet field	S	2	250.00	6	66.67	2,000.10
	<i>We use two types of internet connection for the project: Wifi for the Offices and Roshan keys for the PM & TLs .(Kunar and Nangarhar offices)</i>						

7.2	Communication Phone & Internet Kabul	S	1	500.00	6	50.00	1,500.00
<i>Communication cost phone and Internet Kabul Office and staff. We are sharing communication cost among all Projects.</i>							
7.3	Rent of Field Office (Nangarhar)	S	1	900.00	6	33.33	1,799.82
<i>Only 2 month of Nangarhar office .</i>							
7.4	Rent Kabul Office	S	1	2,600.00	6	16.67	2,600.52
<i>Rent Kabul Office one month/ project.</i>							
7.5	Office Supplies / MADERA	S	1	800.00	6	50.00	2,400.00
<i>Unit price include our 2 provincial offices. There are a total of 29 rooms but only 6 rooms needed for the project (3 rooms in Nangarhar office, 3 rooms in Kunar office each). The direct cost related to CHF project is 6/29 of our offices./ we need to provide and establish completely new offices for CHF project and it is costly.</i>							
7.6	Utilities / MADERA including for Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting	S	2	650.00	6	50.00	3,900.00
<i>project MoE cost including DSA & Transportation and other direct cost for Independent evaluation to be ensure MADERA and SHPOUL reach the objective.// breakdown BoQ Annex 06.</i>							
7.7	Office Equipment & Furnitures	S	0	350.00	6	100.00	0.00
<i>shifted</i>							
7.8	Vehicles Kabul Madera / (Fuels & Maintenance)	S	2	350.00	6	50.00	2,100.00
<i>MADERA Vehicle: two in Kabul used by management teams for field visit and project monitoring.</i>							
7.9	Vehicles provinces Madera / (Fuels & Maintenance)	S	2	350.00	6	83.33	3,499.86
<i>MADERA Vehicle: One Per Provinces Kunar & Nangarhar used by teams for field visit and project implementation.</i>							
7.10	Bank & Transfer Charges	S	1	500.00	4	100.00	2,000.00
<i>Bank and Transfer charges (salary and cash for activities)</i>							
7.11	Security Improvement	S	4	375.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
<i>Improvement of Safety system to protect our staff. (security Camera, installation ..). Other improvements are charged to other projects. Breakdown BoQ Annex 07.</i>							
Section Total							23,300.30
SubTotal			3,172.00				409,734.32
Direct							334,329.98
Support							75,404.34
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							28,681.40
Total Cost							438,415.72

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Nangarhar -> Surkhrod	40	450	550	625	625	2,250	Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of cash assistance to new and severely food insecure prolonged IDPs. (750 IDP families in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.) Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level. Selection of beneficiaries based on UN vulnerability criteria.

Geo mapping of targeted beneficiaries for receiving cash assistance.
Food availability assessment and analysis to be carried in the targeted locations.
Identification of proper mobile transfer channels in targeted locations.
contracting of available best company for facilitation of cash transfer through mobiles.
Determination of cash transfer schedule for beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, aim of cash transfer and aimed usage to selected beneficiaries.
Provision of awareness and training on importance of maintaining a proper food consumption pattern.
assessment of provided trainings in shape of pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of the provided trainings and awareness sessions
Cash transfer (2 payments of USD 90/household).
Follow up of cash distributed to beneficiaries to be used for improving food security of them.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of safe treated water through water trucking for one or two months

As IDPs are scattered in all the different villages of the districts and many are unable to access water, MADERA and SHPOUL identified the provision of safe treated water (water trucking) as an effective response. Indeed, following coordination with Mohammad Amin- East-Regional Manager for DACAAR and referral point for WASH Cluster in the East, many IDPs are not able to access water within 1000 meters and need safe water to be given to them for 1 or 2 months in the following villages:

1) Dara-I-Pech: Goro/ Dari Har/Waradish/ Kandarow/ Umarbi Ghunday/Khalaqlam, Rechalam as Relief International is intervening in other villages (Kunar - Dara-I-Pech - Shalotai; Manogi; Nangalam; Shahilam; Barkandai.)
2) Khas Kunar: Kwialano Kalay/ Hakim Abad (Dag Kalay)/ Koz and Bar Shamkar/ Shikhano Kalay/ Hijrat Abad Camp. Shaly camp/ Sarkay camp are covered by NCRO and DACAAR but they did not plan to provide trucking even if need is confirmed there as well. NCRO planned to repair and construct pipe scheme and prings. Therefore, interventions will be complementary
3) Nangarhar: Some parts of Margundi especially inside the camps
(15lpcd safe treated water to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar for 1 or 2 months until output 3 and 4 are completed to ensure IDPs are able to access safe drinking water while many local HHs have been provided with enough water points but are unwilling to share with IDPs.)

Identification of beneficiaries in need of safe treated water through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Selection of targeted beneficiaries using UN-vulnerability criteria.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis of local water sources to ensure water is safe.
Analysis and determination of best mode of trucking safe treated water, based on local available resources, community and beneficiary participation in discussions and security analysis.

Determination of water delivery schedule.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe treated water to selected beneficiaries.
Provision of awareness sessions and trainings on importance and methods of using safe treated

water.

assessment of the awareness and trainings impact in shape of pre- and post assessment tests.

Delivery and distribution of safe treated water.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of information on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights including security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and Returnees. (At least 12 trainings, 4 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - provided to 300 beneficiaries - male and female IDPs and Returnees.)

MADERA has liaised with NRC (CHF partner working in the same province) to invite 1-3 field staff of MADERA to be involved in the a 3 days HLP training to ensure they are legally trained to deliver assistance in terms of HLP as the impact will be helping them to have access to enough papers to prove their rights in terms of access to some land, shelters etc and complying to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 that was ratified by Afghanistan in 1979 which emphasizes the positive obligations of Afghanistan to respect the rights of all its citizens even in displacement: this will empower the most vulnerable to claim and exercise rights but also that will help those with young children to obtain the relevant papers such as birth certificates and will give them tools to tackle unfair process such as forced evictions. MADERA will assess how many referrals have been made and how many beneficiaries attended the training and were able to get access to legal assistance throughout displacement. We will collect testimonies of both lawyers and beneficiaries and ensuring that certificates for the newborn have been issued and that the population is aware of the importance of including women in the decision making process in terms of rights of HLP in particular in terms of inheritance rights. MADERA will ensure that its staff can guide the displaced populations in particular and the locals if deemed necessary to refer cases to NRC in case of any breach of the HLP rights. MADERA and NRC will ensure local shuras and Jirga members do participate to this training to make sure the population is aware of those rights: it will be also adapted to the illiterates. MADERA through its experience through the NSP and the several agricultural projects it has carried out in the field is aware of the issue of the rights to land and has some field staff- while not legally trained- able to understand how to carry out community sensitization sessions. NRC would provide training for them to ensure those half day awareness-raising sessions designed for a range of community members (including women and community elders) have an impact on the way people use their resources and share them. NRC and MADERA will cooperate closely as during those sessions, people that would like further counselling or assistance will be referred to NRC directly by MADERA's staff. MADERA will first target the vulnerable displaced people but also the community elders to capacitate them and the Mullah to understand the different legislation in the Afghan civil and sharia law towards the rights to HLP. This will also touch on legal identity – particularly tazkera provision.

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/capacity building needs assessment at household level using Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) questionnaires. Selection of beneficiaries and determination of group composition (separate male and female if

required; groups focused on main concerns, e.g. only IDPs or Returnees or mixed).
Determination of location and timings in agreement with beneficiaries.
Implementation of four 3-day interactive trainings per district (total 12 trainings). Trainings will be conducted in groups of 25, using HLP-TF's HLP Rights training manual (which includes four sessions: human rights, right to adequate housing, forced evictions and access to civil documentation) by MADERA own trainers, trained by the HLP-TF through their TOT planned for the NGOs in the Eastern region..
Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees.
Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.2.1 : Provision of 600 individual safe storage solutions (150 liter tanks for each household to make sure that the water they receive on specific time intervals would stay fresh to be used for safe drinking purpose) to 600 IDP households.
(4,200 beneficiaries target in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)

Identification and selection of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, and beneficiary participation in discussions.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with beneficiary.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding delivery schedule, and aimed usage of individual safe water storage solutions to beneficiaries.
Training of targeted beneficiaries on importance and methods of using safe storage facilities.
Assessment of the trainings provided to beneficiaries in terms of pre and post test assessments.
Purchase/delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions.
Inform beneficiary of maintenance and cleaning of tanks.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.3.1 : Provision of 12 community safe storage solutions (3,000 litre tanks) to be used by IDPs.
(4 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting 340 households/2,400 beneficiaries.)

Identification of communities through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at community level.
Selection of targeted communities based on UN standard vulnerability criteria in close coordination all the stakeholders.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries and possible locations of communal storage facilities.
Identification and selection of community safe storage locations with participation from host community and beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, local infrastructure, community and beneficiary participation in discussions, and security analysis.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with host community and beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe water storage solutions to host community and beneficiaries.
Delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions (including construction of platforms).
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

								<p>Activity 1.4.1 : Rehabilitation of 9 emergency boreholes accessible by IDPs. (3 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting at least 2,700 IDP beneficiaries - est. 300 beneficiaries per bore hole plus host community).</p> <p>Identification, mapping and selection of emergency boreholes to be rehabilitated based on host community permissions, security analysis and utility for IDPs. Rehabilitation (includes as required - repair and replacement of pipes and pumps, removal of silt, cleaning, chlorination, concrete and stone work). Post rehabilitation monitoring and evaluation. Impact assessments of the rehabilitated boreholes.</p> <p>Activity 1.5.1 : Hygiene promotion trainings. (120 hygiene promotion trainings in 3 districts, 40 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - for 3,000 target beneficiaries – male and female.)</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level who are in need of hygiene knowledge. Selections of trainees for the training sessions based on capacity building need assessment carried out in targeted locations Close coordination with all available stakeholders in the targeted district in order to avoid duplication and increase the effectiveness. improving of standard training modules in hygiene sector to the context of local populations and conditions. Selection of training location. If required separate training to be held for male/female participants. Preparing of training sessions schedules with close coordination of others entities involved in this section to increase the effectiveness of the activity. Facilitation of targeted trainees attendance in the training sessions. Provision of training in groups of 25 beneficiaries - topics include sanitation, water hygiene, food hygiene and environmental aspect. Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees. Provision of hygiene kits to female participants. Impact monitoring and evaluation.</p>
Kunar -> Dara-e-Pech	30	250	250	500	500	1,500	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1 : Provision of cash assistance to new and severely food insecure prolonged IDPs. (750 IDP families in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)</p> <p>Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level. Selection of beneficiaries based on UN vulnerability criteria. Geo mapping of targeted beneficiaries for receiving cash assistance. Food availability assessment and analysis to be carried in the targeted locations. Identification of proper mobile transfer channels in targeted locations. contracting of available best company for facilitation of cash transfer through mobiles. Determination of cash transfer schedule for beneficiaries. Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, aim of cash transfer and aimed usage to selected beneficiaries. Provision of awareness and training on importance of maintaining a proper food consumption pattern. assessment of provided trainings in shape of pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of the provided trainings and awareness sessions Cash transfer (2 payments of USD 90/household). Follow up of cash distributed to beneficiaries to</p>	

be used for improving food security of them.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of safe treated water through water trucking for one or two months

As IDPs are scattered in all the different villages of the districts and many are unable to access water, MADERA and SHPOUL identified the provision of safe treated water (water trucking) as an effective response. Indeed, following coordination with Mohammad Amin- East-Regional Manager for DACAAR and referral point for WASH Cluster in the East, many IDPs are not able to access water within 1000 meters and need safe water to be given to them for 1 or 2 months in the following villages:

- 1) Dara-I-Pech: Goro/ Dari Har/Waradish/ Kandarow/ Umarbi Ghunday/Khalaqlam, Rechalam as Relief International is intervening in other villages (Kunar - Dara-I-Pech - Shalotai; Manogi; Nangalam; Shahilam; Barkandai.)
- 2) Khas Kunar: Kwialano Kalay/ Hakim Abad (Dag Kalay)/ Koz and Bar Shamkar/ Shikhano Kalay/ Hijrat Abad Camp. Shaly camp/ Sarkay camp are covered by NCRO and DACAAR but they did not plan to provide trucking even if need is confirmed there as well. NCRO planned to repair and construct pipe scheme and prings. Therefore, interventions will be complementary
- 3) Nangarhar: Some parts of Margundi especially inside the camps

(15lpcd safe treated water to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar for 1 or 2 months until output 3 and 4 are completed to ensure IDPs are able to access safe drinking water while many local HHs have been provided with enough water points but are unwilling to share with IDPs.)

Identification of beneficiaries in need of safe treated water through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Selection of targeted beneficiaries using UN-vulnerability criteria.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis of local water sources to ensure water is safe.
Analysis and determination of best mode of trucking safe treated water, based on local available resources, community and beneficiary participation in discussions and security analysis.

Determination of water delivery schedule.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe treated water to selected beneficiaries.
Provision of awareness sessions and trainings on importance and methods of using safe treated water.
assessment of the awareness and trainings impact in shape of pre- and post assessment tests.
Delivery and distribution of safe treated water.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of information on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights including security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and Returnees.
(At least 12 trainings, 4 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - provided to 300 beneficiaries - male and female IDPs and Returnees.)

MADERA has liaised with NRC (CHF partner working in the same province) to invite 1-3 field staff of MADERA to be involved in the a 3 days HLP training to ensure they are legally trained to deliver assistance in terms of HLP as the impact

will be helping them to have access to enough papers to prove their rights in terms of access to some land, shelters etc and complying to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 that was ratified by Afghanistan in 1979 which emphasizes the positive obligations of Afghanistan to respect the rights of all its citizens even in displacement: this will empower the most vulnerable to claim and exercise rights but also that will help those with young children to obtain the relevant papers such as birth certificates and will give them tools to tackle unfair process such as forced evictions. MADERA will assess how many referrals have been made and how many beneficiaries attended the training and were able to get access to legal assistance throughout displacement. We will collect testimonies of both lawyers and beneficiaries and ensuring that certificates for the newborn have been issued and that the population is aware of the importance of including women in the decision making process in terms of rights of HLP in particular in terms of inheritance rights. MADERA will ensure that its staff can guide the displaced populations in particular and the locals if deemed necessary to refer cases to NRC in case of any breach of the HLP rights. MADERA and NRC will ensure local shuras and Jirga members do participate to this training to make sure the population is aware of those rights: it will be also adapted to the illiterates. MADERA through its experience through the NSP and the several agricultural projects it has carried out in the field is aware of the issue of the rights to land and has some field staff- while not legally trained- able to understand how to carry out community sensitization sessions. NRC would provide training for them to ensure those half day awareness-raising sessions designed for a range of community members (including women and community elders) have an impact on the way people use their resources and share them. NRC and MADERA will cooperate closely as during those sessions, people that would like further counselling or assistance will be referred to NRC directly by MADERA's staff. MADERA will first target the vulnerable displaced people but also the community elders to capacitate them and the Mullah to understand the different legislation in the Afghan civil and sharia law towards the rights to HLP. This will also touch on legal identity – particularly tazkera provision.

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/capacity building needs assessment at household level using Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) questionnaires. Selection of beneficiaries and determination of group composition (separate male and female if required; groups focused on main concerns, e.g. only IDPs or Returnees or mixed). Determination of location and timings in agreement with beneficiaries. Implementation of four 3-day interactive trainings per district (total 12 trainings). Trainings will be conducted in groups of 25, using HLP-TF's HLP Rights training manual (which includes four sessions: human rights, right to adequate housing, forced evictions and access to civil documentation) by MADERA own trainers, trained by the HLP-TF through their TOT planned for the NGOs in the Eastern region.. Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees. Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.2.1 : Provision of 600 individual safe storage solutions (150 liter tanks for each household to make sure that the water they receive on specific time intervals would stay fresh to be used for safe drinking purpose) to 600 IDP households.

(4,200 beneficiaries target in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)

Identification and selection of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, and beneficiary participation in discussions.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with beneficiary.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding delivery schedule, and aimed usage of individual safe water storage solutions to beneficiaries.
Training of targeted beneficiaries on importance and methods of using safe storage facilities.
Assessment of the trainings provided to beneficiaries in terms of pre and post test assessments.
Purchase/delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions.
Inform beneficiary of maintenance and cleaning of tanks.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.3.1 : Provision of 12 community safe storage solutions (3,000 litre tanks) to be used by IDPs.

(4 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting 340 households/2,400 beneficiaries.)

Identification of communities through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at community level.
Selection of targeted communities based on UN standard vulnerability criteria in close coordination all the stakeholders.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries and possible locations of communal storage facilities.
Identification and selection of community safe storage locations with participation from host community and beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, local infrastructure, community and beneficiary participation in discussions, and security analysis.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with host community and beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe water storage solutions to host community and beneficiaries.
Delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions (including construction of platforms).
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.4.1 : Rehabilitation of 9 emergency boreholes accessible by IDPs.
(3 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting at least 2,700 IDP beneficiaries - est. 300 beneficiaries per bore hole plus host community).

Identification, mapping and selection of emergency boreholes to be rehabilitated based on host community permissions, security analysis and utility for IDPs.
Rehabilitation (includes as required - repair and replacement of pipes and pumps, removal of silt, cleaning, chlorination, concrete and stone work).
Post rehabilitation monitoring and evaluation.
Impact assessments of the rehabilitated boreholes.
Activity 1.5.1 : Hygiene promotion trainings.
(120 hygiene promotion trainings in 3 districts, 40 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - for 3,000 target beneficiaries – male and

								female.) Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level who are in need of hygiene knowledge. Selections of trainees for the training sessions based on capacity building need assessment carried out in targeted locations Close coordination with all available stakeholders in the targeted district in order to avoid duplication and increase the effectiveness. improving of standard training modules in hygiene sector to the context of local populations and conditions. Selection of training location. If required separate training to be held for male/female participants. Preparing of training sessions schedules with close coordination of others entities involved in this section to increase the effectiveness of the activity. Facilitation of targeted trainees attendance in the training sessions. Provision of training in groups of 25 beneficiaries - topics include sanitation, water hygiene, food hygiene and environmental aspect. Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees. Provision of hygiene kits to female participants. Impact monitoring and evaluation.
Kunar -> Khaskunar	30	250	250	500	500	1,500	Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of cash assistance to new and severely food insecure prolonged IDPs. (750 IDP families in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.) Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level. Selection of beneficiaries based on UN vulnerability criteria. Geo mapping of targeted beneficiaries for receiving cash assistance. Food availability assessment and analysis to be carried in the targeted locations. Identification of proper mobile transfer channels in targeted locations. contracting of available best company for facilitation of cash transfer through mobiles. Determination of cash transfer schedule for beneficiaries. Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, aim of cash transfer and aimed usage to selected beneficiaries. Provision of awareness and training on importance of maintaining a proper food consumption pattern. assessment of provided trainings in shape of pre and post tests to evaluate the effectiveness of the provided trainings and awareness sessions Cash transfer (2 payments of USD 90/household). Follow up of cash distributed to beneficiaries to be used for improving food security of them. Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation. Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of safe treated water through water trucking for one or two months As IDPs are scattered in all the different villages of the districts and many are unable to access water, MADERA and SHPOUL identified the provision of safe treated water (water trucking) as an effective response. Indeed, following coordination with Mohammad Amin- East-Regional Manager for DACAAR and referral point for WASH Cluster in the East, many IDPs are not able to access water within 1000 meters and need safe water to be given to them for 1 or 2 months in the following villages: 1) Dara-I-Pech: Goro/ Dari Har/Waradish/ Kandarow/ Umarbi Ghunday/Khalaqlam, Rechalam as Relief International is intervening in other villages (Kunar - Dara-I-Pech - Shalotai;	

Manogi; Nangalam; Shahilam; Barkandai.)
2) Khas Kunar: Kwialano Kalay/ Hakim Abad (Dag Kalay)/ Koz and Bar Shamkar/ Shikhano Kalay/ Hijrat Abad Camp. Shaly camp/ Sarkay camp are covered by NCRO and DACAAR but they did not plan to provide tracking even if need is confirmed there as well. NCRO planned to repair and construct pipe scheme and prings. Therefore, interventions will be complementary
3) Nangarhar: Some parts of Margundi especially inside the camps
(15lpcd safe treated water to 5,250 beneficiaries in 750 target households in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar for 1 or 2 months until output 3 and 4 are completed to ensure IDPs are able to access safe drinking water while many local HHs have been provided with enough water points but are unwilling to share with IDPs.)

Identification of beneficiaries in need of safe treated water through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Selection of targeted beneficiaries using UN-vulnerability criteria.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis of local water sources to ensure water is safe.

Analysis and determination of best mode of trucking safe treated water, based on local available resources, community and beneficiary participation in discussions and security analysis.

Determination of water delivery schedule.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe treated water to selected beneficiaries.
Provision of awareness sessions and trainings on importance and methods of using safe treated water.
assessment of the awareness and trainings impact in shape of pre- and post assessment tests.
Delivery and distribution of safe treated water.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.1.1 : Provision of information on Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights including security of tenure and access to civil documentation for IDPs and Returnees.
(At least 12 trainings, 4 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - provided to 300 beneficiaries - male and female IDPs and Returnees.)

MADERA has liaised with NRC (CHF partner working in the same province) to invite 1-3 field staff of MADERA to be involved in the a 3 days HLP training to ensure they are legally trained to deliver assistance in terms of HLP as the impact will be helping them to have access to enough papers to prove their rights in terms of access to some land, shelters etc and complying to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 that was ratified by Afghanistan in 1979 which emphasizes the positive obligations of Afghanistan to respect the rights of all its citizens even in displacement: this will empower the most vulnerable to claim and exercise rights but also that will help those with young children to obtain the relevant papers such as birth certificates and will give them tools to tackle unfair process such as forced evictions. MADERA will assess how many referrals have been made and how many beneficiaries attended the training and were able to get access to legal assistance throughout displacement. We will collect testimonies of both lawyers and beneficiaries and ensuring that certificates for the newborn have been issued and that the population is aware of the importance of including women in the decision making process

in terms of rights of HLP in particular in terms of inheritance rights. MADERA will ensure that its staff can guide the displaced populations in particular and the locals if deemed necessary to refer cases to NRC in case of any breach of the HLP rights. MADERA and NRC will ensure local shuras and Jirga members do participate to this training to make sure the population is aware of those rights: it will be also adapted to the illiterates. MADERA through its experience through the NSP and the several agricultural projects it has carried out in the field is aware of the issue of the rights to land and has some field staff- while not legally trained- able to understand how to carry out community sensitization sessions. NRC would provide training for them to ensure those half day awareness-raising sessions designed for a range of community members (including women and community elders) have an impact on the way people use their resources and share them. NRC and MADERA will cooperate closely as during those sessions, people that would like further counselling or assistance will be referred to NRC directly by MADERA's staff. MADERA will first target the vulnerable displaced people but also the community elders to capacitate them and the Mullah to understand the different legislation in the Afghan civil and sharia law towards the rights to HLP. This will also touch on legal identity – particularly tazkera provision.

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/capacity building needs assessment at household level using Housing, Land and Property Task Force (HLP-TF) questionnaires. Selection of beneficiaries and determination of group composition (separate male and female if required; groups focused on main concerns, e.g. only IDPs or Returnees or mixed). Determination of location and timings in agreement with beneficiaries. Implementation of four 3-day interactive trainings per district (total 12 trainings). Trainings will be conducted in groups of 25, using HLP-TF's HLP Rights training manual (which includes four sessions: human rights, right to adequate housing, forced evictions and access to civil documentation) by MADERA own trainers, trained by the HLP-TF through their TOT planned for the NGOs in the Eastern region.. Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees. Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.2.1 : Provision of 600 individual safe storage solutions (150 liter tanks for each household to make sure that the water they receive on specific time intervals would stay fresh to be used for safe drinking purpose) to 600 IDP households.
(4,200 beneficiaries target in 3 districts - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar.)

Identification and selection of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at household level.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, and beneficiary participation in discussions.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with beneficiary.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding delivery schedule, and aimed usage of individual safe water storage solutions to beneficiaries.
Training of targeted beneficiaries on importance and methods of using safe storage facilities.
Assessment of the trainings provided to beneficiaries in terms of pre and post test assessments.

Purchase/delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions.
Inform beneficiary of maintenance and cleaning of tanks.
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.3.1 : Provision of 12 community safe storage solutions (3,000 litre tanks) to be used by IDPs.
(4 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting 340 households/2,400 beneficiaries.)

Identification of communities through baseline survey/needs assessment (KAP) at community level.
Selection of targeted communities based on UN standard vulnerability criteria in close coordination all the stakeholders.
Geo mapping of target beneficiaries and possible locations of communal storage facilities.
Identification and selection of community safe storage locations with participation from host community and beneficiaries.
Analysis and determination of best mode of safe storage solutions, based on local available resources, local infrastructure, community and beneficiary participation in discussions, and security analysis.
Determination of activity implementation schedule together with host community and beneficiaries.
Dissemination of information to beneficiaries regarding schedule, and aimed usage of safe water storage solutions to host community and beneficiaries.
Delivery/installation of safe water storage solutions (including construction of platforms).
Post Distribution Monitoring and evaluation.

Activity 1.4.1 : Rehabilitation of 9 emergency boreholes accessible by IDPs.
(3 per target district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - benefitting at least 2,700 IDP beneficiaries - est. 300 beneficiaries per bore hole plus host community).

Identification, mapping and selection of emergency boreholes to be rehabilitated based on host community permissions, security analysis and utility for IDPs.
Rehabilitation (includes as required - repair and replacement of pipes and pumps, removal of silt, cleaning, chlorination, concrete and stone work).
Post rehabilitation monitoring and evaluation.
Impact assessments of the rehabilitated boreholes.

Activity 1.5.1 : Hygiene promotion trainings.
(120 hygiene promotion trainings in 3 districts, 40 per district - Surkh Rod, Dara-i-Pech and Khas Kunar - for 3,000 target beneficiaries – male and female.)

Identification of beneficiaries through baseline survey/needs assessment at household level who are in need of hygiene knowledge.
Selections of trainees for the training sessions based on capacity building need assessment carried out in targeted locations
Close coordination with all available stakeholders in the targeted district in order to avoid duplication and increase the effectiveness.
improving of standard training modules in hygiene sector to the context of local populations and conditions.
Selection of training location. If required separate training to be held for male/female participants.
Preparing of training sessions schedules with close coordination of others entities involved in this section to increase the effectiveness of the activity.
Facilitation of targeted trainees attendance in the training sessions.

Provision of training in groups of 25 beneficiaries - topics include sanitation, water hygiene, food hygiene and environmental aspect.
Pre and post knowledge assessment of trainees.
Provision of hygiene kits to female participants.
Impact monitoring and evaluation.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	FSAC Cluster- Endorsement letter and logframe for MADERA and SHPOUL.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Protection cluster-APC-HLP - Endorsement Letter and logframes MADERA and SHPOUL.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	WASH cluster- Endorsement letter and logframe MADERA SHPOUL.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CHF - FSAC - Report 02 - Final 23 August 2017-1.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Kunar-Nangarhar data MADERA basic information and PCs assessments.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Situation analysis of Khas Kunar Dara I Pech and Surkh Rod by SHPOUL with WASH Recommendations.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Audit SHPOUL CAPACITY ASSESSMEN.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Audit- SHPOUL- Capacity Assessment- incom & Expenditure Statment 2016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Audit-SHPOUL-Capacity Assessment-Audited incom & Expenditure Statement 2015.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL- Capacity Assessment doc-Planning manual for2014-2018.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL- Capacity Assessment doc-Tazkira.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	MADERA PROFILE AND EXPERIENCE.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Short bibliography used by MADERA to guide its approach in the proposal.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CWVG_Mobile Cash 3Ws_WFP_Oxfam_NRC.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	additionnal risks plan MADERA.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL -Capacity Assessment doc-Capacity Assessments form signed and stamped.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL-Capacity Assessment doc- Recommendation letters.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL Capacity to conduct assessments- a few examples.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL- Capacity Assessment doc-Water Engineer visit Report- WASH competencies of SHPOUL example.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL-Capacity Assessment doc- summary of organisation profile experience list of project.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	SHPOUL-Capacity Assessment doc-Registration Certificate (MoE).pdf
Budget Documents	BoQ SHPOUL (WASH Cluster) including narrative and budget details.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ MADERA (FSAC and Protection) including budget details and narrative.xlsx
Grant Agreement	MADERA - 6794 - GA - Signed by HC.pdf
Grant Agreement	MADERA - 6794 - GA - Signed by HC & IP.pdf