

Project Proposal

Organization	NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)																																						
Project Title	Access to Shelter and Sanitation Units Reinforced by Attaining Normalcy in Children's Education (ASSURANCE) for Pakistani Refugees, Undocumented Afghan Returnees and Vulnerable Host Community in Khost Province																																						
Fund Code	AFG-15/O580/SA1/MS/INGO/363																																						
Cluster	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Primary cluster</td> <td>Sub cluster</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MULTI-SECTOR</td> <td>None</td> </tr> </table>		Primary cluster	Sub cluster	MULTI-SECTOR	None																																	
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Project Allocation	2015 1st CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals	Allocation Category Type																																					
Project budget in US\$	1,003,500.00	Planned project duration	11 months																																				
Planned Start Date	01/06/2015	Planned End Date	30/04/2016																																				
OPS Details	OPS Code	OPS Budget	0.00																																				
	OPS Project Ranking	OPS Gender Marker																																					
Project Summary	<p>The proposed project will target Pakistani refugees, undocumented Afghan returnees and vulnerable host community members in Khost province for integrated shelter and education assistance.</p> <p>Under the Shelter component, NRC will provide vital shelter assistance to assuage pressure on host families and communities, alleviate demands on Gulan camp, and provide more durable and dignified shelter solutions for vulnerable families displaced from Pakistan, while ensuring that the needs of vulnerable families impacted by the influx of refugees and undocumented returnees are met. In order to surmount classic shelter barriers such as land tenure and government imposed design stipulations, while ensuring adequate shelter and maximum coverage, NRC will look to complement the accommodating nature of the host communities by primarily looking to extend host family dwellings, with an additional room (26.25m²) sufficient in size to adequately (Sphere standards) house an average sized family (up to seven persons). This approach will mean that structures built will alleviate the pressure on host families, while benefiting them with a permanent durable addition to their existing house when the refugees return to Pakistan. Where families are living on the peripheries of communities, but not in family compounds, NRC will construct stand alone shelters adequate for a family, and secure temporary land tenure for the refugees. NRC will provide a household latrine with each shelter, safeguarding women and girls in particular from the anguish of open defecation outside of daylight hours, and the health hazards associated with lack of access to sanitation facilities.</p> <p>The education component of this proposed action is focused on Education in Emergencies (EIE) to be implemented in close coordination with the Ministry of Education (MoE) Provincial/District Education Departments (P/DED). Education in Emergencies can save lives by providing physical protection from the dangers and exploitation of a crisis environment through the provision of a protective and safe environment in which to learn and play. Since July 2014, NRC has implemented EIE projects in Khost province for two target groups: 96 EIE classes for learners in Gulan Camp with funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) and 93 EIE classes for refugee and host community children outside the camp with funding from the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The above-mentioned projects have been the cornerstone of NRC's response to the humanitarian crisis in Khost and Paktika, where over approximately 42,000 families have become displaced from across the border since the launch of Pakistani military operations against the Pakistani Taliban (TTP) in North Waziristan Agency. Through the proposed action, NRC aims to continue its EIE project for refugee and host community children in out-of-camp settings in Khost which was implemented with funding from UNICEF (the project funding ended March 31, 2015). In summary, the proposed action shall provide continuity for the 93 EIE classes for a total of 2,940 (1,931 male and 1,009 female) refugee children aged 5-10. In accordance with the principles of Do No Harm and Conflict Sensitive Education, the project shall also provide funding for School Improvement Planning (SIP) for ten MoE schools in the same districts where the EIE classes implemented, reaching an estimated 10,000 students (50% female). The targeted SIP beneficiary schools will be selected in coordination with the P/DED.</p>																																						
Direct beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Men</th> <th>Women</th> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Beneficiary Summary</td> <td>897</td> <td>880</td> <td>7704</td> <td>6918</td> <td>16,399</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">Total beneficiaries include the following:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Refugees</td> <td>729</td> <td>711</td> <td>2550</td> <td>1738</td> <td>5728</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Host Communities</td> <td>81</td> <td>88</td> <td>5077</td> <td>5090</td> <td>10336</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>87</td> <td>81</td> <td>77</td> <td>90</td> <td>335</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Beneficiary Summary	897	880	7704	6918	16,399	Total beneficiaries include the following:						Refugees	729	711	2550	1738	5728	Host Communities	81	88	5077	5090	10336	Other	87	81	77	90	335
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Indirect Beneficiaries	For the EIE component of the proposed action, indirect beneficiaries are the parents of the EIE learners (more than 1000 families); teachers (25 teachers on average per school X 10 schools= 250 teachers minimum) at SIP beneficiary schools and 5 P/DED personnel.	Catchment Population																																					
Link with the Allocation Strategy	<p>The proposed project is conceptualized and designed to meet the need for the provision of life-saving assistance to refugees and Afghan returnees in South East Afghanistan. Khost Province in particular where mass-displacement and cross-border movements were recorded. Improved access to lifesaving sanitation information and the protective nature of shelter construction and the provision of temporary learning spaces where children can learn and play are the key features of this Action, all of which are in line with the 2015 CHF first standard allocation for Afghanistan. The ASSURANCE Project is designed in accordance with The Convention relating to the Status of the Refugees (CRSR), UNHCR's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).</p> <p>Through this intervention, NRC aims to continue its Education in Emergencies (EIE) project for refugee and host community children in Khost Province, implemented with funding from UNICEF (project completion scheduled end of March 2015). NRC is actively seeking alternative funding mechanism to finance the continuation of EIE classes outside Gulan Camp, including UNICEF funding. Should additional funding for EIE activities for the refugee children be secured from other sources, e.g. continued UNICEF funding, NRC will use the grant to expand services within the camps to meet the needs for new arrivals; and to increase services in adjacent host communities where the Education needs remain unmet and where the education service's capacity is limited and stretched and very little or no more capacity to absorb new refugee/undocumented refugee returnee arrivals.</p> <p>The shelter component of the proposed project is guided by the 'Humanitarian Needs Overview' (HNO) or more specifically the 'Refugee and Returnee Chapter'. The HNO recognized after feedback from focus groups that shelter was identified as a priority need for the displaced population, but also to relieve the pressure on host communities, with particular focus vulnerable categories as 'Persons with Specific Needs' (PSNs). This project fits with the cluster specific objective of providing durable emergency shelter solutions to the vulnerable displacement affected communities. The project has been coordinated with the Khost and Paktika Task Force allocation strategy covering emergency shelter, and emergency sanitation and hygiene activities, for host communities.</p>																																						
Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners		Other funding Secured For the Same Project (to date)																																					
Organization focal point contact details	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Title</th> <th>Phone</th> <th>Email</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kjersti Haraldseide</td> <td>Programme Director</td> <td>+93 (0)799297403</td> <td>kjersti.haraldseide@nrc.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicholas Harcourt-Leftwich</td> <td>Programme Manager (Shelter & WASH)</td> <td>+93 (0)796553375</td> <td>nicholas.leftwich@nrc.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vincent Trinidad</td> <td>Programme Manager (Education)</td> <td>+93 (0)795271619</td> <td>vincent.trinidad@nrc.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ingvild Tokheim</td> <td>Grants Officer</td> <td>+93 (0)796553376</td> <td>ingvild.tokheim@nrc.no</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elise Svarstad</td> <td>Programme Advisor for Afghanistan</td> <td>+4799597724</td> <td>elise.svarstad@nrc.no</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Name	Title	Phone	Email	Kjersti Haraldseide	Programme Director	+93 (0)799297403	kjersti.haraldseide@nrc.no	Nicholas Harcourt-Leftwich	Programme Manager (Shelter & WASH)	+93 (0)796553375	nicholas.leftwich@nrc.no	Vincent Trinidad	Programme Manager (Education)	+93 (0)795271619	vincent.trinidad@nrc.no	Ingvild Tokheim	Grants Officer	+93 (0)796553376	ingvild.tokheim@nrc.no	Elise Svarstad	Programme Advisor for Afghanistan	+4799597724	elise.svarstad@nrc.no												
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Humanitarian context analysis.. In mid-June 2014, following military operations in North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Pakistan, refugees and undocumented Afghan returnees began crossing into

<p>Humanitarian context: Describe the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented</p>	<p>southeastern Afghanistan. As of January 2015, there are an estimated 285,000 refugees and almost 10,000 undocumented Afghan returnees in Khost and Paktika provinces. The initial cross border displacement after the commencement of military operations in North Waziristan was characterized by vulnerable families seeking sanctuary within host communities where there were some familial or tribal linkages. Owing to their relative proximity to the border, yet safe separation from the immediacies of the conflict in Pakistan, Lakan and Matun districts became popular destinations for the fleeing refugee families, interfused with undocumented Afghan returnees who had been living in North Waziristan. In the regional context it was not unexpected that host families absorbed the majority of the influx, while Gulan camp was being established, as culturally Afghans are traditionally well-disposed to accommodating the displaced and needy. In most cases the arriving families simply shared host families houses, or where tents had been provided set them up within compound confines for protection. In summer months, where limited space presented issues regarding families sharing the same room, in a number of households (observed by NRC) men slept in improvised shelter outside of the host families houses, with women and girls sleeping in the built structure. The dynamics of this arrangement became harder to discern as the winter months encroached, however, the increase in numbers within Gulan camp is suspected to explain the solution sort by some families. NRC recognizes the naturally accommodating nature of Afghans to provide shelter for the displaced and needy, but, equally recognizes that temporary arrangements turn into protracted, transitional solutions need to be sought before pressure turns to tension. Where the displacement affected families had no direct familial connection, yet had loose tribal links, then stand alone clusters of shelters formed on the periphery of villages in the districts, where access to basic services could be achieved, blanketed with the relative security provided by proximity to the community. Sanitation facilities for both scenarios were rudimentary at best, and in most cases open defecation is normal practice, with the added anguish that for women and girls this can only be done outside of daylight hours. Through this concept project, NRC aims to continue (and expand) its Education in Emergencies (EIE) project for refugee and host community children in Khost with the specific objective of ensuring that displaced and vulnerable children and youth have access to quality education in a protective environment. Under this Action, 2,940 refugee children will be registered and continue to be enrolled in EIE classes aimed to provide a supportive and protective environment for host community's and refugee children to learn and play. Education interventions designed to support the protection and psychosocial needs of children affected by emergencies can foster children's natural resilience and help maintain or create protective support structures. These are the premises for NRC's Education Programmes' response to the education needs of the refugee and host community children in different districts in Khost that hosted the refugees from North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Pakistan. Additionally, in accordance with Do No Harm principles, and as a response to the continued influx of refugee-returnees into Khost province, NRC will also support 10 formal MoE schools (with around 10,000 students/ 50% female targeted) which shall be selected in consultation with community-based stakeholders as SIP beneficiary schools to implement School Improvement Plans (SIPs).</p>
<p>2. Needs assessment. Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), explaining existing capacity and gaps. State how the needs assessment was conducted, list any baseline data and explain how the number of beneficiaries has been developed. Indicate references to assessments such as Multi-cluster/sector Initial Rapid Assessments (MIRA)</p>	<p>The NRC team in Khost conducted an assessment of families living in the district of Matun in December 2014 with the proposed action in mind. UNHCR had expressed interest in funding shelter activities in the run up to winter, however, there was no way possible for NRC to successfully construct adequate shelter in the timeframe that was available, UNHCR therefore funded alternative winterization activities using CHF resources. Having maintained a constant presence in the target area, NRC's primary protection worry for the population of concern has been the overcrowded living conditions some families are enduring; in what is now a protracted situation. In congested living spaces, one of the primary concerns is the privacy and needs of women and girls; frustration over living conditions is also known to manifest itself in domestic violence in certain circumstances. Based upon experience, NRC shelter team wanted to avoid building new standalone shelters for population of concern, as this has been observed in the past to promote child marriage to secure land or buildings, the extension of existing buildings will improve the ownership and investment in the construction with future use reverting to the host family. Where there is no alternative but to build standalone shelter, then NRC will ensure that a comprehensive assessment is conducted beforehand and that only families identified during the assessment process living in tents, improvised shelters or public buildings will be assisted in the action. The other key specific gender and hygiene consideration is the provision of latrines at a household level. Lack of sanitation facilities is known to result in open defecation, which aside from health concern presents serious protection risks with women and girls forced to wait until hours of darkness to perform these functions, generally in areas away from their respective shelters. In many cases, refugee families have chosen to cohabit with host families as they are provided the protection of family compound walls. This action will help support this cultural practice. While the needs far exceed the capacity for coverage proposed in this action, in this project, NRC proposes to target 481 vulnerable households. This figure has been arrived at based purely upon the funding available, once the fund allocation required to implement the education component had been taken into account. NRC will identify the villages with highest percentage of refugee absorption and conduct beneficiary selection based upon the vulnerability of the family. The end of 2014 saw a number of developments which have directly affected the displacement dynamics in Afghanistan. The military operations which were launched in June 2014 in North Waziristan Agency have led to cross-border displacement of approximately 42,000 Pakistani families into Khost and Paktika provinces. Because of the above mentioned situation, NRC has responded to the education needs of the refugee and host community children from different districts in Khost that were affected by the influx of the refugee and the undocumented returnees. 93 EIE classes were established through UNICEF funding. The project funding ended in March 2015, while the need for the EIE classes is still persistent. The proposed action shall provide continuity for the EIE classes and the education services it provides to the refugee and host community children as the families of the EIE students have expressed that they are not optimistic that there will be possibilities for early returns to their point of origins. In addition, in accordance with the principles of Do No Harm and Conflict Sensitive Education, the proposed action shall provide support to 10 MoE schools in the targeted areas through School Improvement Planning (SIPs), contributing to alleviating some of the pressure on public education infrastructures already overstretched as a consequence of the influx refugee-returnees as well as refugees from Pakistan.</p>
<p>3. Description Of Beneficiaries</p>	<p>The population of concern is a varied caseload when looked at through a protection optic; however, looking at history momentarily gives a better understanding of the context. In 1893 an agreement regarding spheres of interest was signed between Sir Mortimer Durand, a British Diplomat, and Abdur Rahman Khan, the Afghan Amir. In 1894, a survey took place delineating some 800miles of border. After Pakistan gained independence through partition from British India in 1947, Pakistan claimed the 'Durand Line' as their border with Afghanistan on the grounds of 'uti possidetis juris' (as you possess under law), despite there never having been a formal agreement or ratification between Islamabad and Kabul. The border line has never been recognized officially by Afghanistan and remains a contentious issue. Why this is relevant to the profile of the population of concern is that it is the 'Durand Line' that separates North Waziristan, in Pakistan, and Khost and Paktika, in Afghanistan. The nature of this border means there are strong familial and tribal relationships both sides of what has for long periods been a very porous border. The population of concern is made up predominantly of Pakistani refugees, undocumented Afghan returnees and vulnerable host community members. The population of concern is principally of the same ethnic and religious background, however, tribal rivalries exist. Families are large in size (average size seven), however, in the region of the proposed action this is not unusual. In terms of vulnerabilities, the prevalence of disabilities, and elderly family members is in keeping with the normal profile of communities in Afghanistan, however, it has been difficult to establish 'Female Headed Households' (FHHs) as it is felt they may well have been absorbed into extended family groups. The gender and age balance in the target areas again fits with the expected demographics in the region, with slightly more men than women, and children and young adults accounting for 50% of the population. NRC always conduct vulnerability assessments prior to providing assistance, 'Female Headed Households' (FHHs) or households with elderly, chronically ill, disabled members or many infant children are always considered a priority when beneficiary selection is being made. The NRC shelter team has a well established method of selecting beneficiaries. Families with a female, child, disabled, chronically ill, or elderly head of household are deemed extremely vulnerable, and were a family has many infant children or disabled or chronically ill members they are also deemed to be vulnerable. NRC makes these distinctions clear to communities during sensitization meetings at the rollout stage of the project. Beneficiary selection committees are established with females represented by NRC staff at a minimum, priority will be given to those families living in crowded houses, tents, improvised shelter. Living conditions are cross checked several times during selection. The Education component of the proposed action project will target 2,940 out-of-school primarily refugee children and IDP/refugee-returnee and host community children aged 4-15 to be enrolled in 93 EIE classes and provided with educational learning kits. The project will be implemented in 10 different locations (non-camp: community based and host-school based temporary classrooms). This concept project shall build upon the EIE project that was funded and implemented in partnership with UNICEF. Additionally, 10 MoE schools will be targeted for School Improvement Plans (SIPs), benefiting at least 10,000 students (50% female). Additional effort shall be provided to target girls' schools (as host schools) to achieve the target objective with maximized girls' involvement. Recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) shall be implemented to encourage more female teachers.</p>
<p>4. Grant Request Justification.</p>	<p>In mid-June 2014, following military operations in North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Pakistan, refugees and undocumented Afghan returnees began crossing into southeastern Afghanistan. As of January 2015, there are an estimated 285,000 refugees and almost 10,000 undocumented Afghan returnees in Khost and Paktika provinces. The initial cross border displacement after the commencement of military operations in North Waziristan was characterized by vulnerable families seeking sanctuary within host communities where there were some familial or tribal linkages. Owing to their relative proximity to the border, yet safe separation from the immediacies of the conflict in Pakistan, Lakan and Matun districts became popular destinations for the fleeing refugee families, interfused with undocumented Afghan returnees who had been living in North Waziristan. In the regional context it was not unexpected that host families absorbed the majority of the influx, while Gulan camp was being established, as culturally Afghans are traditionally well-disposed to accommodating the displaced and needy. In most cases the arriving families simply shared host families houses, or where tents had been provided set them up within compound confines for protection. In summer months, where limited space presented issues regarding families sharing the same room. In a number of households (observed by NRC) men slept in improvised shelter outside of the host families houses, with women and girls sleeping in the built structure. The dynamics of this arrangement became harder to discern as the winter months encroached; however, the increase in numbers within Gulan camp is suspected to explain the solution sought by some families. NRC recognizes the naturally accommodating nature of Afghans to provide shelter for the displaced and needy but equally recognizes that temporary arrangements turn into protracted, transitional solutions need to be sought before pressure turns to tension. Where the displacement affected families had no direct familial connection, yet had loose tribal links, then stand alone clusters of shelters formed on the periphery of villages in the districts, where access to basic services could be achieved, blanketed with the relative security provided by proximity to the community. Sanitation facilities for both scenarios were rudimentary at best, and in most cases open defecation is normal practice, with the added anguish that for women and girls this can only be done outside of daylight hours. NRC will provide hygiene training through complementary funding, with hygiene kits purchased through CHF. With funding from OCHA, NRC aims to continue (and expand) its Education in Emergencies (EIE) project for refugee and host community children in Khost with the specific objective of ensuring that displaced and vulnerable children and youth have access to quality education in a protective environment. Under this Action, a total of 2,940 refugee shall re-registered and continue to be enrolled in EIE classes aimed to provide a supportive and protective environment for children to learn and play. Education interventions designed to support the protection and psychosocial needs of children affected by emergencies can foster children's natural resilience and help maintain or create protective support structures. This is the premise for NRC's Education Programmes' response to the education needs of the refugee and host community children in different districts in Khost hosting refugees from North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Pakistan. Additionally, in accordance with Do No Harm principles, and as a response to the continued influx of refugee-returnees into Khost province, NRC will also support 10 Ministry of Education formal schools (with around 10,000 students/ 50% female targeted) to be selected in consultation with community-based stakeholders as SIP-beneficiary schools to implement School Improvement Plans (SIPs).</p>
<p>5. Complementarity. Explain how the project will complement previous or ongoing projects/activities implemented by your organization.</p>	<p>With funding from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), NRC has responded to the education needs of the refugee and host community children in Khost through the implementation of EIE inside Gulan Camp with 96 EIE classes with a total of 2,030 learners (628 female + 1402 male learners) as well as 93 EIE classes with a total of 2,924 learners (993 female + 1931 male learners) in non-camp settings within other districts of Khost Province affected by the influx of Pakistani refugees and undocumented refugee returnees from North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Pakistan. The proposed action shall benefit from the physical structures constructed for the first EIE project (temporary EIE classrooms), experienced and trained manpower (teachers and project staff) and shall be built upon the lessons learned through the process of the implementation of the above mentioned project. Additionally, the proposed action shall and shall provide continuity for the UNICEF funded (funding closed 31 March 2015) 93 EIE classes. The EIE component of the proposed action will become part and parcel of a more holistic response to the overall needs of the refugees IDP/returnee and vulnerable children and youth from host communities in</p>

Afghanistan. This action shall be implemented in synergy with the existing NRC's Youth Education Package (YEP) Project, Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP) and EIE actions in Faryab, Kandahar, Kunar and Nangarhar provinces. NRC has established an office in Khost with professional and well trained support team (logistics/ finance/ security staff) and an office that shall serve as a base to reach the target beneficiaries of the proposed action. After the immediate arrival of the population of concern, NRC funded by ECHO, provided emergency shelter (tents) and NFIs in Matun district, having been directed to the specific district by UNHCR, who were coordinating the response, with humanitarian actors each taking an area of concern. To this end, the proposed project will see NRC provide more durable solutions to the most vulnerable of families previous provided emergency assistance. NRC had specifically selected Matun district, as in this area field teams specifically know, and have data, pertaining to the target group, under advice from OCHA this could be extended to Gurbuz, but for the proposed methodology to work the current security situation in Spera is deemed to be permissive. NRC as a point of principle always provides hygiene training when providing sanitation facilities, therefore in the proposed action the CHF funding will purchase hygiene kits for each (direct beneficiary family) while NRC will mobilize the hygiene training team funded by the NMFA to train male and female beneficiaries.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective Ensure Pakistani refugees, undocumented returnees and vulnerable displacement affected host community receive timely durable shelter assistance and access to education.

Logical Framework details for MULTI-SECTOR

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 2. Essential Services to Pakistani Refugees, while pursuing durable solutions	3. Timely response to affected populations	64
Objective 1. Provision of Protection to Pakistani Refugees	3. Timely response to affected populations	36

Outcome 1 Vulnerable Pakistani refugee and displacement affected host community families have access to durable shelter solutions with adequate sanitation facilities.

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 1.1	481 vulnerable displacement affected families have received assistance for construction of shelter and household latrines.	Timely access to target communities during project implementation is not prevented by insecurity, further natural disaster or extreme weather conditions. Community leaders and authorities support NRC's activities. Continued coordination with OCHA, DORR, ANDMA structures and other emergency actors. Markets are accessible and functional. No significant price rises or exchange-rate losses during project period. No theft of cash.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of families receiving shelter assistance					481
		Means of Verification: Final report, post-distribution monitoring, photos and handover certificates.					
Indicator 1.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of families receiving cash assistance					481
		Means of Verification: Beneficiary cash receipts, modality contract and construction material evidence.					
Indicator 1.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of households provided access to a functioning sanitation facility					481
		Means of Verification: Final report, post-distribution monitoring, photos and handover certificates.					
Indicator 1.1.4	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of people in intervention areas provided with access to a place to wash hands with soap					3366
		Means of Verification: Beneficiary receipts for hygiene kits, KAP reports, and training evidence.					

Activities

Activity 1.1.1	In-depth assessments of potential target locations (community meetings, line ministry meetings, refugee shuras, local authority meetings and household assessments). This is a key stage of the project as the needs are greater than the capacity to provide shelter coverage, the shelter team will establish which communities have highest concentrations of refugees living with host families. The NRC shelter team will coordinate with all key stakeholders in the target area, including the local authorities (District Governor's office), DoRR) as well as the humanitarian community to identify the villages with the highest levels of refugee absorption. Technical and methodology training will be provided to the new recruited staff concurrent with this stage. NRC has maintained a presence in the target area since the beginning of the influx of refugees in 2014, to this end the Khost based team understand the profiles of the proposed villages, and understands that communities consist of extremely vulnerable resident families as well as undocumented returnees, based on extensive experience NRC understands that trying to assist one particular target population, without providing any assistance to other vulnerable groups is fraught with problems can quickly limit the success of the project through a loss of goodwill from the host communities, NRC has therefore selected 10% of vulnerable host community families and 10% of undocumented returnees (who are effectively part of the refugee population) for shelter assistance.
Activity 1.1.2	Recruitment training and sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria and selection criteria). This activity is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection, normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitization of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community, this is normally most effective through the women's Shura. Normal practice is for to groups, gender segregated to be formed by the NRC shelter staff in order to conduct sensitization this is an opportunity to encourage the community to identify the most vulnerable in their midst.
Activity 1.1.3	Beneficiary selection (through beneficiary selection committee) and community mobilization (signing of 'letter of undertaking'). The 'Beneficiary Selection Committees' (BSCs) will consist from representatives of the CDC, DoRR and NRC. The NRC Shelter Team always aims to have female representation from the community, however, in practice this is often not possible, to this end NRC ensures female representation through a female member of NRC staff representing the voice of the Female Shura in the community. The BSC will review all proposed households, with priority going to the most vulnerable. Especially taken into consideration for this action will be the amount of livable space available to the population of concern/host families, or those living in tents/public buildings/improvised shelters. Vulnerability case loads will specifically include female headed households, child headed households, disabled/chronically ill headed households, families with many infant children or with disabled/chronically ill members. Once beneficiaries have been selected, several cross checking visits will be conducted by the community mobilisers before finally a notice will be displayed in prominent positions within the community (i.e. Masjid) in order for 'right for reply' from the community where anyone takes umbrage at the proposed beneficiary list.
Activity 1.1.4	Technical training including DRR awareness, material selection (QAQC), environmental impacts, and protection concerns (use of child labor). NRC has a well developed methodology and project cycle for shelter assistance, a key component of this is the training stages, this is seen as integral not just to the ultimate success of the project, but also as a means of building resilience into the community to resist future shocks. A cotemporary popular phrase is 'build back better', NRC believes this to be correct, but promotes 'build better', to this end key 'Disaster Risk Reduction' components have been built into the design including strong foundations for flood resilience and seismic mitigation, as well as corner bracing for seismic mitigation. Beneficiary households/host families, more specifically a minimum of one man and one woman, will be trained in basic construction techniques as well as the importance of DRR both at a community and household level. At this stage (as mentioned under environmental marker) beneficiaries will be educated and advise regarding selection of construction materials, and the environmental impacts of using timber resultant of deforestation.
Activity 1.1.5	Identification cash transfer modality (M-Paisa, Hewala Dar, Banking), appropriate distribution centres, frequency of cash installments, and contracting of cash agent.
Activity 1.1.6	Market assessments in proposed areas of intervention.
Activity 1.1.7	Hygiene training including knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (KAP1 & 2). A bill of quantity for the hygiene kit is uploaded in documents.
Activity 1.1.8	Hygiene kits distributed. As part of any durable shelter assistance (i.e. non-emergency) NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation through the construction of a household latrine for every shelter built, this is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm, for

	women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours. To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it is necessary to provide the required hygiene items when training is given, this is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. Taking baseline is difficult to do, but to try and measure knowledge retention NRC conducts 'knowledge, attitude and practice' surveys before and after training. NRC is an active member of the WASH cluster and coordinates regularly with WASH actors including DACAAR and Solidarites (with who we have an MoU for WASH in Gulan Camp).
Activity 1.1.9	Cash installments distributed.
Activity 1.1.10	Shelters constructed complete with household latrine. (BoQ and shelter design are uploaded in documents).
Activity 1.1.11	Regular technical monitoring.
Activity 1.1.12	Handover and post-distribution monitoring.

Outcome 2 Timely provision of life saving assistance to refugees, afghan refugee returnees and undocumented vulnerable returnees.

Code	Description	Assumptions & Risks
Output 2.1	2,940 host community's and refugee children receive the opportunity to develop academic and psycho social skills through basic education.	Security situation in and around project locations allows continued safe access to target populations and project locations. No further natural disasters, further conflict or other nexus of displacement aggravate the humanitarian situation. Key stakeholders remain supportive of NRC's EIE activities. Materials are available locally for school repair/furnishing. Beneficiaries remain willing and interested in participating in project activities and families allow their female children to attend education. Communities continue to agree to having locally accepted male teachers teach some of the classes for female learners. NRC is able to target girls's schools for SIPs.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End Cycle Beneficiaries				End-Cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 2.1.1	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of out of returnee / refugee school children (5-17) receiving Protection Services					2940
		Means of Verification: Enrollment list/roster, Class attendance sheet. Distribution list. The number of the learners enrolled at the start of the project will be listed on the enrollment roster and the roster will be kept in the EIE Project database. The target is based on the existing number of children currently enrolled in the EIE classes since this project is a continuation of the UNICEF Funded project that was completed in end of March 2015					
Indicator 2.1.2	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of children assisted with Temporary Learning Spaces					2940
		Means of Verification: Enrollment list/roster, Class attendance sheet. Distribution list. Enrollment roster will be kept in the EIE data base and used for further monitoring and evaluation and for further comparison/deduction of related data at the end of the project.					
Indicator 2.1.3	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of children enrolled in EIE classes					2940
		Means of Verification: Enrollment list/roster, Class attendance sheet					
Indicator 2.1.4	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of teachers hired and trained					93
		Means of Verification: Teachers contracts, teachers master list/ roster, teachers' salaries sheets The number of teachers is based on the existing number of classes that was originally funded by UNICEF (funding ended in March 2015). For structured teacher training, pre-test and post-test will be conducted to measure improvements in the knowledge and skills of the teachers.					
Indicator 2.1.5	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of learning kits and learning material (textbooks) distributed					2940
		Means of Verification: Material procurement and distribution list; Monitoring and activity final reports. NRC also conduct periodic focus group discussions, interview and direct observation to improve the list of the learning materials distributed to the learners.					
Indicator 2.1.6	MULTI-SECTOR	Number of host community children benefiting from SIP improvement in their schools					10000
		Means of Verification: SIP beneficiary schools' enrollment list/roster, Class attendance sheet; Monitoring and activity final reports. the target number is based on an estimated average of 1000 students per target SIP beneficiary schools. As part of the culmination activity of the SIP planning and implementation, the end beneficiaries (the students) will be consulted about their views on the effectiveness of the school improvement activities implemented.					
Indicator 2.1.7	MULTI-SECTOR	% of enrolled learners who completed the 10 months EIE classes.					80
		Means of Verification: Enrolement roster, Daily attendance records and project final reports. Number of learners who completed the 10 month course will be compered with the total number of enrolled learners.					

Activities

Activity 2.1.1	Recruitment/orientation of Community Mobilizers and the conduct of re-enrollment campaign and gathering of EIE database information (baseline). Female and male community mobilizers will be recruited and community mobilizers will be recruited from the refugee community.
Activity 2.1.2	This sensitization meetings will be organized by the Community Mobilizers. The community sensitization meetings/activities will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin refugee parents to keep sending their children to EIE classes. A number of parents have the tendency to ask their children who are participating in EIE classes to dropout because of limited awareness on the significance of education, and this activity is intended to improve that awareness and minimize dropouts.
Activity 2.1.3	Setting up of the temporary EIE classrooms to prepare to provide a supportive and protective environment for the refugee children to learn and accommodate the EIE classes. Existing temporary classrooms (constructed through UNICEF funds) shall be utilized for this project. Replenishment of the consumable classroom supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, taped, etc.) shall also be made as part of the setting up (re-setting) of the classrooms.
Activity 2.1.4	Re-recruitment and capacity building of EIE Teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EIE learning process (day to day EIE classes). Additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/orientation/mentoring) will be provided to the teachers. Capacity building of the teachers will be organized and facilitated by the project staff.
Activity 2.1.5	Procurement and distribution of Learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EIE classes. Kits will include bags, pens and pencils, sharpeners, notebooks, coloring materials, ruler, etc. Most of the materials in the learning kits is of consumable nature.- Please see attached BoQ
Activity 2.1.6	Conduct/facilitation of EIE-Classess. The EIE classes shall be conducted through half-day classes, six days a week (Saturday through Thursday). The medium of instruction for the EIE classes is in Urdu following the Pakistani curriculum.
Activity 2.1.7	Selection of host community schools for SIPs - In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to support the host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the refugees, NRC will also support 10 formal MoE schools to implement School Improvement Plans (SIPs), benefiting at least 10,000 students. (1000 estimated average student per school). The selection of the target SIP-beneficiary schools shall be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/District Education Departments P/DED. One of the main criteria of SIP beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to the EIE classes within host communities that support the population of refugee learners/students attending EIE

	classes. The P/DED will do an assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC and then NRC shall validate/triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.
Activity 2.1.8	Development and implementation of SIPs. Planning in each of the selected schools shall commence through the activation of the school shura that will be designated as the SIP committees. SIP is a form of localized small- work projects to facilitate improvements of the learning environment. Each of the target schools shall prepare the plans, have it approved by DED/NRC and the approved SIP will be used as the basis for the final disbursement of funds/procurement requests, depending on the prioritized needs of the particular schools. Since funding for the activity is limited, the improvement plans shall be concentrated on small budget learning environment improvements such as provision of school furniture, (chairs/desk/blackboard, etc.) doors, windows repairs, repairs of leaky roof, etc.
Activity 2.1.9	Final examinations and post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/examinations, possibilities in integrating the children into the formal schools system shall be explored. Should the refugees decide to stay, discussions with the Provincial Education Department should be conducted to plan the longer term response to the education needs of the refugee children i.e. re-integration of the students into formal schools.

WORK PLAN

Project workplan for activities defined in the Logical framework

Activity Description (Month)	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Activity 1.1.1 In-depth assessments of potential target locations (community meetings, line ministry meetings, refugee shuras, local authority meetings and household assessments). This is a key stage of the project as the needs are greater than the capacity to provide shelter coverage, the shelter team will establish which communities have highest concentrations of refugees living with host families. The NRC shelter team will coordinate with all key stakeholders in the target area, including the local authorities (District Governor's office), DoRR) as well as the humanitarian community to identify the villages with the highest levels of refugee absorption. Technical and methodology training will be provided to the new recruited staff concurrent with this stage. NRC has maintained a presence in the target area since the beginning of the influx of refugees in 2014, to this end the Khost based team understand the profiles of the proposed villages, and understands that communities consist of extremely vulnerable resident families as well as undocumented returnees, based on extensive experience NRC understands that trying to assist one particular target population, without providing any assistance to other vulnerable groups is fraught with problems can quickly limit the success of the project through a loss of goodwill from the host communities, NRC has therefore selected 10% of vulnerable host community families and 10% of undocumented returnees (who are effectively part of the refugee population) for shelter assistance.	2015						X						
	2016												
Activity 1.1.2 Recruitment training and sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria and selection criteria). This activity is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection, normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitization of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community, this is normally most effective through the women's Shura. Normal practice is for to groups, gender segregated to be formed by the NRC shelter staff in order to conduct sensitization this is an opportunity to encourage the community to identify the most vulnerable in their midst.	2015						X	X					
	2016												
Activity 1.1.3 Beneficiary selection (through beneficiary selection committee) and community mobilization (signing of 'letter of undertaking'). The 'Beneficiary Selection Committees' (BSCs) will consist from representatives of the CDC, DoRR and NRC. The NRC Shelter Team always aims to have female representation from the community, however, in practice this is often not possible, to this end NRC ensures female representation through a female member of NRC staff representing the voice of the Female Shura in the community. The BSC will review all proposed households, with priority going to the most vulnerable. Especially taken into consideration for this action will be the amount of livable space available to the population of concern/host families, or those living in tents/public buildings/improvised shelters. Vulnerability caseloads will specifically include female headed households, child headed households, disabled/chronically ill headed households, families with many infant children or with disabled/chronically ill members. Once beneficiaries have been selected, several cross checking visits will be conducted by the community mobilisers before finally a notice will be displayed in prominent positions within the community (i.e. Masjid) in order for 'right for reply' from the community where anyone takes umbrage at the proposed beneficiary list.	2015						X	X					
	2016												
Activity 1.1.4 Technical training including DRR awareness, material selection (QAQC), environmental impacts, and protection concerns (use of child labor). NRC has a well developed methodology and project cycle for shelter assistance, a key component of this is the training stages, this is seen as integral not just to the ultimate success of the project, but also as a means of building resilience into the community to resist future shocks. A cotemporary popular phrase is 'build back better', NRC believes this to be correct, but promotes 'build better', to this end key 'Disaster Risk Reduction' components have been built into the design including strong foundations for flood resilience and seismic mitigation, as well as corner bracing for seismic mitigation. Beneficiary households/host families, more specifically a minimum of one man and one woman, will be trained in basic construction techniques as well as the importance of DRR both at a community and household level. At this stage (as mentioned under environmental marker) beneficiaries will be educated and advise regarding selection of construction materials, and the environmental impacts of using timber resultant of deforestation.	2015						X	X	X				
	2016												
Activity 1.1.5 Identification cash transfer modality (M-Paisa, Hewala Dar, Banking), appropriate distribution centres, frequency of cash installments, and contracting of cash agent.	2015						X	X					
	2016												
Activity 1.1.6 Market assessments in proposed areas of intervention.	2015						X	X	X				
	2016												
Activity 1.1.7 Hygiene training including knowledge, attitude and practice surveys (KAP1 & 2). A bill of quantity for the hygiene kit is uploaded in documents.	2015									X	X	X	X
	2016												
Activity 1.1.8 Hygiene kits distributed. As part of any durable shelter assistance (i.e. non-emergency) NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation through the construction of a household latrine for every shelter built, this is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm, for women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours. To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it is necessary to provide the	2015									X	X	X	X
	2016												

required hygiene items when training is given, this is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. Taking baseline is difficult to do, but to try and measure knowledge retention NRC conducts 'knowledge, attitude and practice' surveys before and after training. NRC is an active member of the WASH cluster and coordinates regularly with WASH actors including DACAAR and Solidarites (with who we have an MoU for WASH in Gulan Camp).	2016																			
Activity 1.1.9 Cash installments distributed.	2015									X	X	X	X	X						
	2016																			
Activity 1.1.10 Shelters constructed complete with household latrine. (BoQ and shelter design are uploaded in documents).	2015									X	X	X	X	X						
	2016																			
Activity 1.1.11 Regular technical monitoring.	2015									X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	2016																			
Activity 1.1.12 Handover and post-distribution monitoring.	2015													X	X	X	X			
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.1 Recruitment/orientation of Community Mobilizers and the conduct of re-enrollment campaign and gathering of EIE database information (baseline). Female and male community mobilizers will be recruited and community mobilizers will be recruited from the refugee community.	2015								X											
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.2 This sensitization meetings will be organized by the Community Mobilizers. The community sensitization meetings/activities will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin refugee parents to keep sending their children to EIE classes. A number of parents have the tendency to ask their children who are participating in EIE classes to dropout because of limited awareness on the significance of education, and this activity is intended to improve that awareness and minimize dropouts.	2015								X	X	X									
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.3 Setting up of the temporary Eie classrooms to prepare to provide a supportive and protective environment for the refugee children to learn and accommodate the Eie classes. Existing temporary classrooms (constructed through UNICEF funds) shall be utilized for this project. Replenishment of the consumable classroom supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, taped, etc.) shall also be made as part of the setting up (re-setting) of the classrooms.	2015								X	X										
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.4 Re-recruitment and capacity building of EIE Teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EIE learning process (day to day EIE classes). Additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/orientation/mentoring) will be provided to the teachers. Capacity building of the teachers will be organized and facilitated by the project staff.	2015								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	2016	X	X	X																
Activity 2.1.5 Procurement and distribution of Learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the Eie classes. Kits will include bags, pens and pencils, sharpeners, notebooks, coloring materials, ruler, etc. Most of the materials in the learning kits is of consumable nature.- Please see attached BoQ	2015								X	X										
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.6 Conduct/facilitation of Eie-Classes. The Eie classes shall be conducted through half-day classes, six days a week (Saturday through Thursday). The medium of instruction for the Eie classes is in Urdu following the Pakistani curriculum.	2015								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	2016	X	X	X																
Activity 2.1.7 Selection of host community schools for SIPs - In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to support the host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the refugees, NRC will also support 10 formal MoE schools to implement School Improvement Plans (SIPs), benefiting at least 10,000 students. (1000 estimated average student per school). The selection of the target SIP-beneficiary schools shall be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/District Education Departments P/DED. One of the main criteria of SIP beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to the Eie classes within host communities that support the population of refugee learners/students attending Eie classes. The P/DED will do an assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC and then NRC shall validate/triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.	2015											X	X	X						
	2016																			
Activity 2.1.8 Development and implementation of SIPs. Planning in each of the selected schools shall commence through the activation of the school shura that will be designated as the SIP committees. SIP is a form of localized small- work projects to facilitate improvements of the learning environment. Each of the target schools shall prepare the plans, have it approved by DED/NRC and the approved SIP will be used as the basis for the final disbursement of funds/procurement requests, depending on the prioritized needs of the particular schools. Since funding for the activity is limited, the improvement plans shall be concentrated on small budget learning environment improvements such as provision of school furniture, (chairs/desk/blackboard, etc.) doors, windows repairs, repairs of leaky roof, etc.	2015															X	X	X		
	2016	X																		
Activity 2.1.9 Final examinations and post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/examinations, possibilities in integrating the children into the formal schools system shall be explored. Should the refugees decide to stay, discussions with the Provincial Education Department should be conducted to plan the longer term response to the education needs of the refugee children i.e. re-integration of the students into formal schools.	2015																			
	2016		X	X	X															

M & R DETAILS

Monitoring & Reporting Plan:
Describe how you will monitor the implementation of each activity. Describe the tools you plan to use (checklist, photo, questionnaires, interviews, suggestion box etc.) in order to collect data and how you will store data. Explain the frequency type and protocol of reporting (how often do you report about what to whom?). State if, when and how you plan to evaluate your project .

A field based Education Assistant for database will recruited, trained and assigned to the project to gather all essential data about the action, its interventions, beneficiaries and the periodic monitoring of the results, with the use of adapted tools based on the NRC Education Programme monitoring and evaluation plan. A series of grants opening/start-up meeting will be conducted by the Education Programme team to draft and prepare the monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E Plan) will be developed based on NRCs global monitoring system. This plan shall define indicator definitions, measurement frequencies and methods for data collection among other information in the first weeks of the project start up in collaboration with the programme implementation team. This plan will be developed based upon the project logframe and will detail key monitoring and evaluation requirements for each indicator.
An indicator tracking table will be established for this project before the project begins to measure performance against set targets. This matrix will be shared with prospective partners in the target districts during the grant opening/start-up meeting thus ensuring that all involved in the project are aware of the M&E plan, indicators and work plan. This shall also set and clarify initial expectations from the prospective partners and end-beneficiaries of the action. Regular monitoring will be carried out by the Project Team leader/officer on a monthly basis to track progress made towards indicators. S/he will also monitor the implementation process based on the detailed implementation plan.
NRC welcome and appreciate OCHA's utilization of mobile monitoring and have no objections to their usage. However, our policy on remote management is that we do not operate in areas where NRC staff (national and international) cannot monitor directly.

OTHER INFORMATION

Accountability to Affected Populations

At the start of each Education project, awareness raising campaigns are conducted and start-up consultation and planning meetings are held with the target community representative, prospective learners and their families; where beneficiaries' expectations, concerns and suggestions informed the further improvement of the project processes and key changes are adopted/incorporated in the project implementation whenever possible. Education in Emergency- EIE Project utilizes a learner-centered approach where students' active involvement in the learning process is encouraged through experiential learning where beneficiary-students' involvement enrich the day-to-day topics and discussions. NRC's Education Programme design includes the conduct of regular/periodic monitoring and feed-backing sessions (including Program Review conferences, focus-group discussion with learners/ beneficiaries, and school improvement planning and evaluation session) conducted with different stakeholders of the project especially with the end-beneficiaries of the projects. NRC also has robust complaints handling processes as prescribed by NRC's Code of Conduct (Whistle Blowing Policy and Anti-Corruption guidelines, etc.) that underline how the course of action the beneficiaries can take that shall enable the beneficiaries to voice out their concerns and suggestions for improvements about the project processes. All staff are required to sign the Code of Conduct and these measures will apply to both the shelter and education components of the proposed project.

Implementation Plan: Describe for each activity how you plan to implement it and who is carrying out what.

For the shelter component of the proposed project, NRC will use its well developed cash-based community driven approach to shelter assistance. NRC does not implement using partners or sub-contractors as the methodology requires specific attention to community mobilization and sensitization, a skill which NRC shelter staff have honed over time. NRC has several years experience implementing this methodology throughout Afghanistan, having built in excess of 10,000 shelters between 2012 and 2014. Experienced staff from the NRC Jalalabad office will be used to train locally (Khost) recruited staff to understand the processes and key stages involved, and the project will be managed and continuously monitored from that the Eastern region, it is the intention of the shelter team to transfer several key staff to the Khost office to support the technical aspects of the project, as well as dispatching the hygiene trainer from Kabul when required to deliver training and conduct KAP surveys. The project will be managed day to day by the NRC eastern region Area Manager, with technical management coming from the Shelter Program Manager and Deputy Program Manager based in Kabul. NRC is a lead organisation in the shelter sector and maintains consistent attendance on the shelter and NFI cluster at both national and regional levels, NRC is active on the strategic advisory group for the cluster and chairs the 'technical working group' (TWG) In addition, NRC is represented on the Khost and Paktika Task Force both in Khost and in Kabul.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area	Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
	1. Solidarites International	Solidarites International have provided drinking water for the water point (5 location) and the water sanitation (chlorination) services for sanitizing water tanks. Continuation of the existing cooperation shall be maintained during the proposed actions' implementation period
	2. UNHCR	UNHCR oversees the camp management for Gulan Camp and regular coordination with UNHCR will be important in keeping the proposed action abreast with the overall development among the refugee community (both inside and outside Gulan Camp).
	3. UNICEF	UNICEF provided the funding for the first six months of the 93 EIE classes in Khost. (funding ended in March 2015) Continuous cooperation and technical partnerships shall be explored with UNICEF during the implementation of the proposed action.

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

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The proposed action is designed to contribute to gender equality in a number of ways. NRC practice gender mainstreaming as an HR policy and for the proposed project will specifically employ female staff members to ensure access to female beneficiaries. In community meetings, NRC practice gender segregation during focus groups in order to ensure the voices of women and girls in the community are heard. In the set-up of 'Beneficiary Selection Committees' (BSCs), NRC always ensure that there is female representation, where it is not possible for a woman from the community to represent on the committee, a female NRC staff member will represent the views of a female shura from the community. The proposed action actively targets 'Female Headed Households' (FHHs) for shelter assistance as being especially vulnerable where particularly where they are cohabiting with a host family for a protracted period. The flexibility of the proposed approach and cash programming puts decision making with the beneficiary family regarding shelter layout and design thus improving women's involvement in the decision making process, and making sure that decision-making related to shelter is shared more equally by beneficiary women and men. In the targeted communities the population of concern is left with little alternative except open defecation owing to a lack of household latrines, this results in women and girls only being able to perform such functions outside of daylight hours, the provision of household latrines will provide protection, privacy and dignity. The NRC shelter team promotes a 2a gender marker as this action actively works to ensure the considerations and inputs of women within the community are realized during the selection and design stages of the intervention, and that the project directly addresses protection concerns pertaining to sanitary facilities and privacy within their livable space for women and girls.

The NRC shelter team is always mindful of the environmental impacts of construction. Beneficiaries will be advised to procure materials that do not adversely affect the environment particularly with regard to timber. Wood and Bamboo is available in the local markets imported from Pakistan this will be promoted over timber that is made available through deforestation.

For the education component of this project, the project will continue providing EIE classes for the existing learners from the previous UNICEF funded project, among whom the gender balance is tipped in favor of boys. The proposed project will provide additional awareness raising campaigns for parents of the EIE learners so that dropout (especially among female learners) will be minimized. The project team had originally targeted 50% female learners under the UNICEF project in September 2014; however, the number of prospective female students who enrolled in the EIE classes was initially so small (due to the conservative context and the lack of willing and qualified female teachers) that additional enrollment campaigns had to be launched through house-to-house visits. As a result of these efforts, the number of female students increased significantly but still not to the desired level (50%).

The proposed project will capture sex disaggregated data for each indicator and monitor the performance of both boys and girls. Gender targeted support will be provided including house-to-house visits where necessary. For the School Improvement Planning (SIP), NRC will make additional efforts to target girls' schools in order to reach 50% female beneficiaries for this activity. While the environmental footprint of the EIE project is by nature relatively light, NRC will also strive to minimize potential impact on the local environment. To this end, the temporary classrooms that were constructed to be used as EIE classrooms have used Cement Stabilized Block (CSB) for the walling material instead of the traditional fired bricks.

Protection Mainstreaming

The EIE component of the proposed action will be implemented in accordance with INEE minimum standards and Do No Harm principles, incorporating protection principles and ensuring the safety and dignity of the refugee children. EIE classes shall provide physical, psychosocial and cognitive protection for its students. When a child is in a safe learning environment provided by the EIE, he or she is less likely to be exploited or exposed to other risks. EIE classes are also guided by the children's rights to be protected from abuse or exploitation in cognizant to the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) especially Article 28: (Right to education) and Article 22 (Refugee Children).

Safety and Security

The climate of insecurity in Afghanistan has seriously impeded, and in vulnerable communities even stopped, the important work to educate Afghan children. This problem is further exacerbated by the influx of the Pakistani refugee and undocumented Afghan refugee returnees particularly in Khost province. Threat of attacks on students, teachers, school officials and schools, regardless of the motivation (although this has not happened in the target locations yet, it still remain as one of the security concerns), shall have devastating and far-reaching effects. Among the multitude of effects caused countless of parents who are afraid to send their children to school, teachers are afraid to teach, and schools are shut down.

NRC recognizes the challenges posed by the limitation of access to target communities/locations and the end-beneficiaries of this action because of security constraints. To address these challenges, NRC continually assesses the security in the target locations and implements measures to mitigate risks while working towards improving access.

Access

NRC currently has access to 6 out of the 14 districts in Khost province and has so far not encountered any major security issues hampering project implementation. Over the past couple of years, the organization has made significant access gains throughout Afghanistan, including in the South and East, through implementation of a strategy focused on expanding and maintaining access through ensuring acceptance and trust within the local communities. NRC operates on the basis of the premise that implementation of the humanitarian principles - independence, neutrality, impartiality and humanity - is key to security and also an effective way to improve access. As such, it is not enough to just merely reiterate these principles; NRC should be seen to be putting them into practice and this requires a modicum of visibility. Essential to the access strategy is working closely with the targeted communities, encouraging participation and ownership while ensuring that the project is implemented in a transparent and inclusive manner. As such, the community mobilizers play a vital role, both with regard to promoting local acceptance and with regard to supplying NRC with up-to-date information about the security situation on the ground.

BUDGET

1 Staff and Other Personnel Costs (please itemize costs of staff, consultants and other personnel to be recruited directly by the implementing partner for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
1.1	Programme Manager Shelter	D	1	13528.17	8	12.50%	13,528.17
	Oversees all Shelter programme activities in the country, salary in line with NRC's salary scale for international personnel in Afghanistan						
1.2	Programme Manager Education	D	1	9054.27	11	18.18%	18,106.73
	Oversees all Education programme activities in the country, salary in line with NRC's salary scale for international personnel in Afghanistan						
1.3	Area Manager East	D	1	9176.78	11	18.18%	18,351.72

Manages project implementation and administration in the eastern area of Afghanistan, salary in line with NRC's salary scale for international personnel in Afghanistan							
1.4	Team Leader	D	1	1737.02	7	100.00%	12,159.14
Coordinate the daily work of shelter projects, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.5	Technical Assistant	D	1	1044.38	7	100.00%	7,310.66
Shelter technical assistant, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.6	Program Assistant (Male)	D	2	794.12	7	100.00%	11,117.68
Community Mobiliser: Primary linkage with community for assessments, monitoring, QAQC and basic technical support.							
1.7	Program Assistant (Female)	D	1	794.12	7	100.00%	5,558.84
Community Mobiliser: Primary linkage with community for assessments, monitoring, QAQC and basic technical support. Female representation on 'Beneficiary Selection Committee' and key for female access during needs assessments.							
1.8	Deputy Programme Manager Shelter	D	1	3164.21	8	12.50%	3,164.21
Responsible for overall coordination of shelter project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.9	Project Officer	D	1	1645.11	11	100.00%	18,096.21
Shall be managing the project at field level and ensure project implementation and completion, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.10	Project Assistant	D	1	1203.47	11	100.00%	13,238.17
Shall ensure day to day project implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the field, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.11	Project Assistant (Database)	D	1	1203.47	11	100.00%	13,238.17
Will mainly focus on baseline/database information collection, management and reporting, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.12	Admin/HR Officer	S	2	1235.73	4	100.00%	9,885.84
The officer is based in Area Management Office in Jalalabad who will (partly) support HR/Admin needs of the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.13	Logistics Assistant	S	1	794.11	11	100.00%	8,735.21
Full-time assistant assigned to provide logistical/procurement support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.14	Finance Assistant	S	1	794.11	11	100.00%	8,735.21
Full-time assistant assigned to provide finance/book-keeping support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.15	Security Focal Point	S	1	1235.73	11	100.00%	13,593.03
Full-time security focal point assigned to provide safety/security support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.16	Security Guards	D	6	343.04	10	100.00%	20,582.40
Full-time security guards assigned to provide safety/security support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.17	Cleaner	S	1	357.37	10	100.00%	3,573.70
Full-time cleaner assigned to provide janitorial services and other support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.18	Cook	S	1	357.37	10	100.00%	3,573.70
Full-time assistant assigned to provide kitchen support for the project, salary scale in line with local personnel in Afghanistan							
1.19	Capacity Building of Programme staff	S	1	470	1	100.00%	470.00
Capacity building for new Shelter staff (transportation of trainers to Khost and refreshments for training participants)							
Section Total							203,018.79

2 Supplies, Commodities, Materials (please itemize direct and indirect costs of consumables to be purchased under the project, including associated transportation, freight, storage and distribution costs)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
2.1	One-room Shelter construction	D	481	850	1	100.00%	408,850.00
481 shelter extensions or stand alone transitional shelters based upon a design of a 26.25m ² (liveable space) one room shelter with separate access. This is based upon a needs assessment conducted in December 2014, supported by a reassessment. As the shelters will be constructed through a community driven approach, the entire sum of \$850 will be paid to the beneficiary household in stages through conditional cash grants. The attached BoQ shows the average market costs of the different materials for shelter and latrine construction. While the beneficiary households will contribute unskilled labor during the shelter construction process, a portion of the cash grants has been allocated for them to hire skilled labor (e.g. masons, carpenters) at key construction stages. The amount earmarked for skilled labor is based upon the estimation of NRC's technical team and cannot be quantified for each shelter as each household has a unique level of needs and skills. Therefore, the skilled labor needs to be seen as an intrinsic part of the overall shelter cost and cannot be separated from the cost of construction or included as an HR cost under Budget Category 1.							
2.2	Wages of 5 Community workers	D	5	150	6	100.00%	4,500.00
Community workers provide communication linkage between NRC and community providing contemporary security information, progress reports and a better understanding of the community timetable (i.e. harvest). 1 worker Matun, Lakan and Shamal, 2 in Madozi.							
2.3	Transportation of Shelter materials	D	1	5000	1	100.00%	5,000.00
Lump sum for transportation of Shelter materials. Based on experience, required construction materials (e.g. bricks) are not available in local markets in all targeted areas and will need to be transported to the project sites.							
2.4	Learning kits	D	2940	10	1	100.00%	29,400.00
These kits, composed of bags, notebooks, pencils and pens, sharpener, notebooks and other basic school supplies, will be utilized by the students in their daily classes. Please see BoQ in the documents section. (2940 kits X \$10 per kit)							
2.5	Textbook	D	2940	10	1	100.00%	29,400.00
The textbooks are used as reference materials for the classes based on the Pakistani curriculum or Afghan curriculum depending on the final (integration) plans and agreement with the MoE P/DED (2940 sets X \$10 per set) UNICEF originally planned to distribute reference textbooks (as an in-kind contribution); however, the textbooks were not delivered before the end of the project (March 2015), necessitating the allocation of funds for this purpose under the CHF project. Based on NRC's experience, \$10 is a minimum amount required for a basic set of text books for one student.							
2.6	Classroom kits	D	93	100	1	100.00%	9,300.00
Replacement of plastic mats and the replenishment of consumable materials (flip chart, paper, visual aid, tapes, glue, markers, art supplies, ink, flash cards, etc.) and writing slate to be used in each classroom (93 sets X \$100 per set). Please see attached BoQ for more details.							
2.7	Recreational materials	D	10	100	1	100.00%	1,000.00
Sets of learning toys/games and basic sports equipment (Cricket set, football set, volleyball set; and skipping rope and art materials) to be used for psycho-social activities of the EIE project. This will be distributed into 6 locations depending on the population of students in the EIE schools. (Ismail-Khel/MandoZayi =3 sets; Gurbuz =3 sets, Tani =1 set; Khost Matun =1 set; Shamal							

=1 set; Lakan =1 set) (10 sets X \$100 allocated as budget for each set)

2.8	Winterization (wood heating fuel)	D	93	100	1	100.00%	9,300.00
Wood heating fuel for the heating of each of the classrooms during the winter months. Each classroom will be allocated \$100 X 93 classes) Heating wood is sold in SER/MAN units in Khost but for the sake of monitoring, each classroom will be provided with 595 Kgs (17SER X35Kg per SER) X 93 Classroom = a total of 55,335 Kgs. of heating wood. Based on NRC's experience last winter in Khost, this is sufficient to heat the classrooms for 3 months. The procurement of the wood heating fuel will undergo NRC's standard requisition and procurement process and the fuel will be distributed by November 2015.							
2.9	Enrollment Campaign	D	2	100	1	100.00%	200.00
Enrollment campaign (including house-to-house visits) will be conducted to boost female enrollment to the EiE classes							
2.10	Teacher training	D	93	10	3	100.00%	2,790.00
Training to increase the capacities of the teachers to facilitate day-to-day EiE classes and improve the overall learning process. Please see attached BoQ for more details.							
2.11	SIP technical support and cash grants	D	10	2100	1	100.00%	21,000.00
Cash grants of \$2100 dollars X 10 schools for school improvements based on approved on approved SIPs (e.g. furniture purchase, basic repairs of windows, door, roofs etc.) depending on priorities identified by School Shura. Materials/items for SIPs will be procured by NRC or directly within the local market by the SIP beneficiary; therefore, a portion of the SIP budget will be provided as a cash grant while the other will be provided as in-kind going through the NRC procurement system. SIPs will be prepared in cooperation with the P/DEs and SIP beneficiary schools based on identified priority needs. Once the SIPs are approved, separate lists of materials/items to be purchased by NRC or the SIP beneficiary schools and services to be contracted will be created. For this reason, it is not possible to prepare at BoQ at the proposal stage as the needs have not yet been identified. Amounts for SIPs can vary depending on the needs and the size of the grant but in NRC's experience, it may be preferable to cover more schools rather than give larger grants to fewer schools. As such, a lump sum of \$2100 represents a minimum amount, sufficient for basic repairs and refurbishing.							
2.12	Hygiene kits	D	481	15	1	100.00%	7,215.00
Basic hygiene kits for shelter beneficiary households (481 x \$15). A detailed BoQ may be found under the Documents tab.							
2.13	Visibility costs	D	1	305.69	1	100.00%	305.69
For community level signboards and plaques for SIP schools.							
Section Total							528,260.69

3 Equipment (please itemize costs of non-consumables to be purchased under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
3.1	Furniture Purchases (Desks &&&&& Chairs)	S	10	100	1	100.00%	1,000.00
Desks, chairs and office equipment for this project, including for staff offices, reception areas and meeting rooms. The furniture covered here is required as replacement for standard wear-and-tear of existing furniture over the next two years.							
3.2	Computer Purchases (Desktop)	S	5	660	1	100.00%	3,300.00
Equipment to record and store data.							
3.3	Computer Purchases (Laptop)	S	1	1600	1	100.00%	1,600.00
Equipment to record and store data. \$1,600 is the market price for an HLP Elitebook, including running costs for software and maintenance.							
3.4	Miscellaneous office equipment	S	1	750	1	100.00%	750.00
Equipment to make the working conditions moderately comfortable (e.g. air conditioner for summer/heaters for winter)							
Section Total							6,650.00

4 Contractual Services (please list works and services to be contracted under the project)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
4.1	Salaries of EiE teachers	D	93	120	10	100.00%	111,600.00
The teachers shall facilitate the day-to-day EiE classes which will provide a supportive and protective learning environment for refugee/displaced and host community children. (93 teachers X \$120 X 10 months)							
4.2	Allowances for Community Mobilizers	D	10	50	3	100.00%	1,500.00
The Community Mobilizers shall facilitate the community sensitization to enjoin parents to send their school-age children to the EiE classes and to facilitate the re-enrollment campaign (and updating of enrollment roster) for refugee/displaced and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. (10 Community Mobilizers X \$50 X 3 months)							
Section Total							113,100.00

5 Travel (please itemize travel costs of staff, consultants and other personnel for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
5.1	Domestic Travel	S	20	150	1	100.00%	3,000.00
Flights and lodging for staff field visit and trainings, based on NRC Afghanistan national HR policy (\$150 cost per UNHAS trip from Kabul to Khost)							
5.2	Per Diems	D	17	100	1	100.00%	1,700.00
Per Diems for field visits and trainings, based on NRC Afghanistan national HR policy							
5.3	Rental of vehicles	S	5	5700	1	100.00%	28,500.00
Rental of vehicles for project implementation based on contracts with suppliers (5 vehicles X \$750 X 7.6 months)							
Section Total							33,200.00

6 Transfers and Grants to Counterparts (please list transfers and sub-grants to project implementing partners)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
Section Total							0.00

7 General Operating and Other Direct Costs (please include general operating expenses and other direct costs for project implementation)

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Unit Quantity	Unit Cost	Duration	Percent Charged to CHF / ERF	Total Cost
7.1	Office Rent for Khost office	S	1	1050	11	81.82%	9,450.21

	Contribution towards office rent for Khost office (9 months rent)						
7.2	Electricity and fuel for offices and other equipment	S	1	1670	11	90.91%	16,700.17
	Electricity for Khost office and Kabul Support Office and other equipment and fuel for office generator based on monthly average expenditure in Afghanistan. Please see attached BoQ for more detail.						
7.3	Security services and alarms (Fencing)	S	1	1800	11	9.09%	1,799.82
	Security equipment and upgrade of perimeter fence						
7.4	Repair & Maintenance - Buildings	S	2	637.5	11	9.09%	1,274.87
	Minor office repairs and maintenance based on average monthly expenditure for 8.5 months						
7.5	Repair & Maintenance - Equipment	S	2	510	11	9.09%	1,019.90
	Contribution towards office running expenses based on average monthly expenditure for 8.5 months						
7.6	Office Supplies	S	1	2100	11	9.09%	2,099.79
	Office consumables based on the average monthly expenditure for 7.5 months						
7.7	Office Meetings	D	1	650	11	9.09%	649.94
	Regular project update and coordination meetings including refreshments (\$60 month x 11 months for tea, coffee, food)						
7.8	Communication (mobile phone cards)	S	2	2125	11	9.09%	4,249.58
	Project staff in Khost will be provided with phone credits (monthly) to facilitate the flow of project information between the field and the Support Office in Kabul. As part of the security mitigation measures, project staff are required to maintain active phone credits to enable them to contact the office in case of security issues/problems in the field. Based on NRC's experience, the cost per month per person is USD 250. A total of 17 months of phone charges for project and support staff involved in this action have been budgeted to the project.						
7.9	Internet Services	S	2	2700	11	9.09%	5,399.46
	Facilitate the communication and transfer of information, based on average monthly expenditure in Afghanistan						
7.10	Bank Charges	S	1	1707	11	9.09%	1,706.83
	Hawala transfer fees and bank account maintenance fee						
7.11	Office rent for Kabul Support Office	S	1	6000	11	9.09%	5,999.40
	Contribution towards office rent for Kabul Support Office (1 month rent)						
	Section Total						50,349.96

Sub Total Direct Cost	934,579.44
Indirect Programme Support Cost PSC rate (insert percentage, not to exceed 7 per cent)	7%
Audit Cost (For NGO, in percent)	0.35%
PSC Amount	65,420.56

Quarterly Budget Details for PSC Amount	2015			2016		Total
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Total Fund Project Cost	1,000,000.00
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Project Locations

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Beneficiary Men	Women	Boy	Girl	Total	Activity
Khost -> Khost(Matun)	36					0	
Khost -> Mandozayi	50					0	
Khost -> Tani	5					0	
Khost -> Gurbuz	9					0	

Project Locations (first admin location where activities will be implemented. If the project is covering more than one State please indicate percentage per State)

DOCUMENTS

Document Description
1. NGO XXX Sample Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal CODE XXX.xlsx
2. CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf
3. Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners - 22 Sept 14.pdf
4. Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx
5. DELETED
6. NRC Signed Memo for Cash Grant Internal Controls for OCHA CHF.pdf
7. Example of Tripartite Agreement.docx
8. Tripartite agreement translation.docx
9. CHF Design of Shelter (Perspective Drawing).docx
10. Ref Budget line 2.1 BoQ for CHF Shelter Intervention.docx
11. Ref Budget line 2.12 BoQ of Family Hygiene Kit - CHF Khost.docx
12. Ref Budget line 2.4 Learning Kits BoQ - NRC EIE Project Khost.docx
13. NRC OCHA CHF Proposal Visibility Matrix.docx
14. Beneficiary Breakdown.xlsx
15. Shelter drawing Floor Plan 7.5X3.5.pdf

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| 16. Shelter drawing Front View.pdf |
| 17. Shelter drawing Section 2.pdf |
| 18. Ref Budget lines 2.6 and 2.10 BoQ for Classroom kit and Training cost.docx |
| 19. Ref Budget line 7.2 BoQ for Electricity and fuel for other equipment.docx |

