

Requesting Organization :	ChildFund Afghanistan				
Allocation Type :	2015 2nd CHF Standard Allocation / Call for Proposals				
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage			
PROTECTION	Child Protection in Emergencies	100.00			
		100			
Project Title :	Build the Capacity of Vulnerable Communities to Prevent and Respond to the Violence and Neglect of children and GBV Victims in Emergencies				
Allocation Type Category :					
OPS Details					
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-15/3481/SA2/APC/INGO/451		
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	313,796.85		
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:			
Planned Start Date :	01/11/2015	Planned End Date :	31/10/2016		
Actual Start Date:	01/11/2015	Actual End Date:	31/10/2016		
Project Summary :	<p>The project will increase the capacity of conflict-affected communities (primarily IDPs within 10 villages in Kunduz Center and Bharak districts of Kunduz and Badakhshan provinces) to protect children and their families from the increased threat of gender-based violence and child abuse that occurs during emergencies.</p> <p>Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) will be established for children who are recovering from trauma, vulnerable to landmine injuries, victims of gender-based violence, and separated from families. Participants will receive training on Mine Risk Education (MRE) and other life skills, receive psychosocial counseling, and learn positive coping strategies promoting resilience during/after crises. CSSs will be gender-separate (female CSSs will be supervised by female staff) to comply with social norms, consequently ensuring that the CSSs will be accessible to girls. CSSs will be supervised by trained facilitators who will also oversee a community-based reporting and referral system on instances of child abuse and gender-based violence.</p> <p>Gender-separate Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) will also be formed to continuously monitor risks to children, particularly during emergencies. In order to serve as an effective forum of advocacy and assistance, CWBCs will be trained in promoting concrete strategies to protect those most vulnerable during emergencies. To reach even more of the community, CWBC members will head Child Circles, forums within their community on CPIE, MRE, and GBV issues.</p> <p>The project will further strengthen parents' and the communities' ability to attend to children's needs during emergencies by sending mobile messages to instruct them on the vulnerabilities of children, parents role as first responders and the most effective ways of protecting children during crises. To maximize impact, local service providers and government officials will also be a target audience to alert them on the vulnerabilities and needs of children.</p>				
Direct beneficiaries :					
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
233	193	1,494	1,513	3,433	
Other Beneficiaries :					
Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Host Communities	47	39	299	303	688
Internally Displaced People	186	154	1,195	1,210	2,745
Indirect Beneficiaries :					

The project is anticipated to have a wider impact on the community beyond its direct beneficiaries and is estimated to have a total of 2,720 indirect beneficiaries.

CFA estimates that each of the 520 CSS participants will impart the coping strategies and life skills developed during the project to two of their peers through behavioral modeling, consequently reaching an additional 1,040 children (520*2).

The 300 participants who receive SMS messages on CPIE, GBV, MRE topics will be required to share them with their partners, families, and other members of the community. CFA estimates that each participant will share these messages with at least 3 other non-participants, resulting in an additional 900 indirect beneficiaries (300*3).

In addition to organizing structured child circle events, the 195 trained CWBC members will be instructed to brief their parents, siblings, and peers on the lessons and behavioral strategies on CPIE and GBV (including referral mechanisms and other resources available to victims) learned during the CWBC training. CWBC estimates that each member will impart aspects of their training to 4 other people, resulting in an addition 780 beneficiaries (195*4).

Catchment Population:

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed intervention meets the Common Humanitarian Fund's APC Strategic Objective 2 by establishing an environment where children are protected, gender-based violence is prevented, and all child abuse and GBV cases are reported and receive an impactful response.

Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) meet the Strategic Objective of supporting children, as well as GBV victims, during emergencies. CSSs will serve as a safe zone for children affected by conflict, whose needs are typically neglected in times of crisis. CSSs will allow children to recover from traumatic experiences with the help of psychosocial counseling and life skills training. The CSSs will also increase awareness of issues and solutions associated with CPIE and GBV to promote strengthened community action by educating participants and their families on: child rights, strategies to prevent abuse and GBV, and positive coping strategies in crises. Moreover, the CSSs' establishment of a community-based referral system, as well as instruction on local procedures to confidentially report cases and other recovery services available through local entities, meets the stated Strategic Objective to increase referrals to CPIE and GBV service providers.

Furthermore, the Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) align with the Strategic Objective to increase community-based protection and strengthening the capacity of core responders. These Committees draw on impacted communities' experience to identify risks faced by children through emergencies and to develop policies to address these risks. The Committees will coordinate with community actors and other local entities (CPANs) to help implement these policies on a larger scale.

The CWBCs also meet the Strategic Objective of creating an environment conducive to those impacted by emergencies and GBV, by increasing awareness of issues and mitigation strategies, consequently reducing stigmatization and promoting community action. Awareness through child circles managed by CWBCs concerning GBV issues, children rights, mine risk education, child abuse, and reporting measures will inform children and communities of their rights and services available to them.

Training through mobile messaging to parents and communities fulfill the Strategic Objective of engaging impacted communities in a thoughtful dialogue on issues related to CPIE and GBV. Mobile messages offer community the opportunity to discuss their shared experiences on protection risks of their children, Gender based violence, trauma children suffer and the possible ways parents can assist children to relieve their trauma and recover from emergency in a healthy manner. Moreover, opening a dialogue on GBV and abuse issues of children, the intervention normalizes them and reduces their stigma, consequently encouraging further discussion within the community and empowering victims to seek help. Along these lines, the mobile messaging meets the Strategic Objective of creating an environment conducive to ensuring the safety of children and other vulnerable populations during emergencies. By providing factual information on CPIE and GBV issues, as well as reporting strategies and current services available to victims, mobile messages will allow the target communities to become informed and proactive in addressing these issues. To maximize impact, local first responders and government officials will be a target audience of the mobile messages, further addressing the Strategic Objective of educating and engaging with local responders and government officials.

The proposed intervention also meets the Common Humanitarian Fund's APC Strategic Objective 1, sub-cluster 1, by providing education to beneficiaries on mine safety strategies.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$
Afghan Creative Technology Co. LTA	Private Contractor	10,296.00
Konterra Group	Private Contractor	10,000.00
		20,296.00

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Zamaray Ahmadzai	Program Director	zahmadzai@afghanistan.childfund.org	0798205952

Khairullah	Deputy CEO	khairullah@actc.af	0799304699
Aziz Azad	Finance Manager ChildFund Afghanistan	aazad@afghanistan.childfund.org	0093798205951

BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Throughout the last three decades, Afghanistan has been affected by complex humanitarian crises on an unprecedented scale. Current conflict is concentrated in the northeast and has had a severe impact on children. According to the UNAMA 2015 Midyear Report on the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, "in the first six months of 2015, the armed conflict resulted in increased harm to children. Between 1 January and 30 June, UNAMA documented 1,270 child casualties (320 deaths and 950 injured) resulting from conflict-related violence, a 13 per cent increase compared to the first six months of 2014. One in four civilian casualties of the conflict is a child".

UNHCR has attributed the colossal 84% increase in IDPs throughout Afghanistan to the insurgency occurring throughout 2015. According to UNAMA (2015), Kunduz and Badakhshan have been significantly impacted by the insurgency due to the Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) "AZM" (Resolve) spring offensive strikes within the Northeastern Region. "AZM" has resulted in especially high casualties in the districts of Aliabad, Chardara, Imam Sahib, Qal-e-Zal, and central Kunduz; as well as in the Jurm and Warduj districts of Badakhshan. According to IDP Taskforce July 2015 Update, Kunduz has the second highest number of IDPs (53,791) in Afghanistan, while Badakhshan has also experienced a rapid increase in IDPs, with a current estimated total of 9,599. A majority of these IDPs are children- in Kunduz 36% of IDPs are children between 5-17 years of age, while 41% of the IDPs in Badakhshan are children between 5-17 years of age.

Displacement acutely impacts women and children. The Afghanistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2015 notes that displaced children are vulnerable to exploitative labor, drug abuse, and landmine risk. Displacement can also exacerbate existing social limitations for girls and women, such as lack of access to services, lack of female personnel within services, restricted freedom of movement, and increased GBV.

The security situation in North East Afghanistan has deteriorated rapidly since the Taliban overtook Kunduz City on 9/30/2015 and has severely impacted the project's target provinces (Kunduz and Badakhshan. CFA attended UNICEF's Kunduz Emergency Coordination Meeting on 10/05/2015 and learned that approximately 40-50% of Kunduz City's population of 300,000 (not including those displaced from districts surrounding Kunduz City) has currently fled, with the majority remaining in the outer districts in Kunduz Province, representing an additional strain on current psychosocial service providers. Displacement courses from Kunduz has been largely in three directions: 1) towards Takhar and Faizabad 2) Baghlan and Mazar 3) Baghlan and Kabul. Moreover, the DoRR has estimated that 500 IDP families have been displaced in Badakhshan and is currently assessing an additional 300 families. The UNHCR reported that many civilians in districts impacted from the current fighting are severely traumatized, and has consequently identified psychosocial assessment and support as a critical focus for humanitarian aid.

2. Needs assessment

The ongoing conflict and resulting influx of IDPs in Kunduz and Badakhshan has only been exacerbated by the recent insurgency, highlighting the need for strengthened protective measures and increased MRE. OCHA's Situation Report 9 states the recent conflict has had a severe impact on children, with at least 10 children reportedly killed and 53 injured between 9/28 and 10/9. Increases in displacement have also increased children's (18 years and younger) vulnerability to protection issues including: psychological trauma, trafficking, (sexual) exploitation, recruitment to armed groups, and separation from families. The intensified levels of displacement and the destruction also increase children's vulnerability to GBV, which typically manifests as early/forced marriage for girls and the practice of "bacha bazi" for boys. Furthermore, UNHCR has expressed concerns about reports of AOGs planting landmines/UXOs in Kunduz and has stated that humanitarian mine action must be prioritized once the situation has stabilized.

The project's target villages within the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) were selected to their close proximity to the current insurgency and large displaced populations, as well as their proven challenges with attending to trauma/abuse victims. There was a high IDP population in the target villages in Kunduz district prior to the insurgency, yet during its initial stages many (IDPs and Kunduz district natives) fled to Takhar and Baghlan provinces due to proximity to the conflict (per ongoing OCHA situation reports). However, per OCHA Situation Report 9, starting from October 11th many IDPs (at least 3,000 families) have returned to Kunduz district in increasing numbers as the situation stabilizes. Per OCHA Situation Report 10, current resources allocated towards protection have remained concentrated in Takhar and Baghlan, indicating an urgent need to establish protective services for those returning from these provinces to Kunduz.

Non-state armed groups have retreated to Badakhshan, with the consequent destabilization increasing the current estimated protection caseload to 1,080 families. (OCHA Situation Report 10) Humanitarian actors have made little progress in meeting this need throughout the province outside Fayzabad, and Baharak's pre-existing IDP population (prompting the Department of Returnees and Refugees department at Bharak district to reach out to CFA about a protection project prior to the current conflict) makes it especially vulnerable to this destabilization.

Furthermore, on 10/19/2015 CFA's UNHCR field contact Daoud Salimi estimated that between 60%-70% of the current population in the project's target villages (in both Kunduz and Bharak districts) are IDPs, further indicating a great enough need of protection services justifying an intervention.

After determining that Kunduz and Badakhshan were viable provinces for a CPIE and GBV intervention, CFA collaborated with the UNHCR office in Kunduz as well as the Department of Refugees and Returnees in Badakhshan to determine underserved communities that would benefit the most from the project. CFA further developed its projected number of beneficiaries by consulting OCHA cluster-specific data on displacement in Badakhshan and Kunduz. In order to ensure that the project would adequately protect children and instill long-term change in the target communities, CFA also drew upon its comprehensive 2013 assessment of child protection and GBV issues in Afghanistan (Strengthening and Safeguarding a Woman and a Child, A GBV and Child Protection Strategy) while developing the project strategy.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

In order to reach the most vulnerable populations in the target villages, CFA project staff (trained community mobilizers and facilitators supervised by the Project Manager) will conduct an initial assessment directly in the community modeled off of the Global Protection Cluster's (GPC) Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) Toolkit. During training, Project staff will develop a list of 'What We Need to Know' (WWNK) to define specific vulnerabilities assessments will detect such as: unaccompanied and separate children, experiences of physical violence/sexual violence, psychological distress, participation in conflict (child soldiers), and child labor practices. Project staff will then visit IDP Emergency Shelters/camps, as well as families' homes with children 18 years of age or younger (information about number/locations of non-IDP families will be secured from Shuras and other community leaders to ensure that these visits are non-disruptive) and identify potential participants through a compilation of Key Informant Interviews (KII), systematic Direct Observation (DO), and informal observation. More information about the GPC CPRA Toolkit (including sample KII and DO models) can be found in the documents section. During these visits, project staff will also debrief teachers, IDP camp supervisors (and other local leaders in frequent contact with village children) on common signs of traumatization in children and instruct them to refer any at-risk children to the CSSs and CWBCs. The initial assessment will allow project staff to rigorously prioritize needs within the target communities.

520 children (between 6 to 15 years of age) will be enrolled in Child Safe Spaces (CSSs), with first priority given to vulnerable children identified in the initial assessment and referrals from the community. Equal opportunity of enrollment is encouraged, with a 50% male 50% female participation rate. CSSs will enroll 80% IDP children and 20% children from host communities. While IDPs are particularly vulnerable to trauma due to their circumstances, participation will remain open to host community children as well to support those who've experienced abuse and GBV. 13 female IDPs will serve as Child Friendly facilitators. They will be recruited and trained on GBV and CPIE to help oversee the Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) and the community-wide reporting/referral system, consequently empowering them to take an active role in the community regarding issues that affect them directly. Since the referral system will be available to the entire community, it will benefit an estimated additional 342 children.

195 children (between 10 to 18 years of age) will participate in Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs). As with the CSSs, 50% of the participants will be male and 50% of the participants will be female, and 80% will be IDP children and 20% children from host communities. However, the age range has been raised in acknowledgement of the increased responsibility required by the Committees (overseeing the Child Circles). 13 male IDPs will assist the Community Mobilizers with operating the CWBCs and Child Circles on a volunteer basis.

1950 children (between 6-18 years of age, non-CSS/CWBC participants) will be engaged through the Child Circles organized by the CWBCs. Participants will be selected with careful consideration of factors such as separation from parents.

300 parents of CSS/CWBC participants and 50 individuals from relevant government departments (Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority, Department of Refugees, Department of Women's Affairs etc.), and 50 individuals from local service provider organizations (first responders, local medical facilities, NGOs) will become better informed on children's rights through mobile messages.

4. Grant Request Justification

The proposed project is in close alignment with the CHF's Strategic Objective 3: Timely Response to Affected Populations, particularly CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 2: Through a coordinated and timely protection response, basic human rights and dignity for displaced populations and conflict-affected populations are secured; and CLUSTER OBJECTIVE 3: Support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to respond to protection needs and restore the dignity of particularly vulnerable displaced and other conflict-affected populations.

The current conflict in the northeast has only intensified a pre-existing displacement crisis. Current protection activities lag behind IDP movements and this project will address this issue by operating in Kunduz and Bharak, areas where there a high amount of IDPs and first-hand witnesses to conflict, but remain undeserved by current humanitarian efforts. The CSSs provide a place for children in conflict effected communities to rebuild their resilience and receive any specialized care they need, while the CWBCs and Child Circles allow for community sensitization on CPIE, GBV and MRE topics.

However, the project goes beyond meeting the current need and also seeks to build an enabling environment that can withstand future emergencies. The establishment of a referral system strengthens pre-existing government and service provider resources available to victims and allows for deep-seated adaption of CPIE, GBV, and MRE minimum standards. Similarly, the provision of text messages to parents, service providers, and government authorities enables those most able to attend to children's needs.

5. Complementarity

The proposed project complements CFA's current initiative in the proposed target provinces of Badakhshan and Kunduz, "The Girls Education Challenge", which has increased nomadic girls' access to educational opportunities. This project has provided CFA with offices (operational as of October 20th), which will be of use during the proposed project. However, the proposed project will be working in different villages than "The Girls Education Challenge" to best meet the current need, given the current conflict.

"The Girls Education Challenge" has afforded CFA has extensive experience working with conflict-affected populations on GBV and CPIE issues in northeast Afghanistan. CFA attributes our past success to our cultivation of positive relations with local community leaders to ensure that potentially controversial aspects of its intervention are presented in a manner that can be incorporated into the local context. For instance, CFA's latest initiative in Kunduz and Badakhshan relies on community support to engage with young women (by enrolling adolescent girls in classes and establishing women-led Shuras) in conservative Kuchi communities, indicating CFA's ability to challenge harmful gender-based assumptions during the proposed project's GBV component without alienating the local community. "The Girls Education Challenge" also relies on mobile technology as a similar training tool presented the proposed project.

The proposed project's capacity strengthening elements (mobile messages to local government authorities, service providers, parents) builds off its previous experience using technology to educate and train beneficiaries. CFA has previously partnered with its proposed collaborator, Afghan Creativity Technology Co. LTD (ACTC) to send 60 messages developed by CFA staff (voice and text in Pashto) to 127 beneficiaries as part of its "Mothers as First Teacher" (MAFT) Project from 1 January- 31 March 2014. All text messages were sent/delivered in a timely manner (following a predetermined schedule) and were received without any technical difficulties. All beneficiaries' contact information remained secure throughout the entire project.

With a budget of over \$1 million from UNICEF, CFA implemented the Social Work Coaching project to improve the support available to orphans and children in conflict with the law. Social Workers receive training for child case management including on family tracing and reunification of institutionalized children with relatives or alternative caregivers. In Northeast Afghanistan, ChildFund trained 426 social workers and officials from various government departments, as well as 874 community members on family tracing, reunification, and appropriate follow-up services. As a result of these trainings, social workers developed care plans for 403 children in Juvenile Rehabilitation centers (JRC) and orphanages and 124 children were reintegrated back with their families. In addition, 10 orphanages, day care centers and JRCs received support to standardize their case management systems. With funding from UN Women from 2010-2011, ChildFund Afghanistan has also implemented its Family Support Project, an initiative to advance the rights of women and children in 20 selected villages in the Badakhshan province by strengthening community (and district CPAN) responses to GBV.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

This project was designed to provide immediate relief and promote long-term recovery in the conflict-affected provinces of Kunduz and Badakhshan. The Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) allow children to regain a sense of normalcy and safety shortly after experiencing traumatic circumstances, ultimately strengthening their resilience and improving their future outlook. This psychosocial support is complemented by the establishment of a reporting and referral system, which fills existing gaps in local service providers, and ensures that all victims of abuse and/or GBV receive all medical, protection, and legal assistance necessary.

This project also assists the target communities throughout the more incremental recovery process. The Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) provide continued support to children who have experienced or are vulnerable to abuse or GBV by continuing to provide education on positive coping strategies and linking participants to recovery services as necessary. Additionally, the CWBCs give voice to children, the silent majority, to develop policies to more effectively address CPIE and GBV issues. Moreover, by allowing the CWBC participants to organize Child Circles (additional discussion groups for youth on CPIE and GBV issues), the project increases its reach while empowering children to become leaders within their community.

Furthermore, the project advocates for wider community change to significantly reduce child abuse and GBV instances during future emergency situations. The mobile SMS messages advising on strategies to attend to children's needs during emergencies educate children and adults. Moreover, by specifically targeting local aid workers and other first responders, the SMS messages improve local actors' response mechanisms.

All project components (CSSs, CWBCs, Child Circles, and mobile messages) will include a MRE component. This education will concentrate on avoidance techniques and will also raise awareness about new mine/UXO risk areas following the conclusion of the current insurgency in Kunduz.

Ultimately, this project seeks to create an environment that is responsive to CPIE, GBV, and MRE issues during emergencies, by supporting those currently affected by trauma and by enacting enduring change to reduce the number of future abuses.

PROTECTION		
Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 2. Through a coordinated and timely protection response, basic human rights and dignity for displaced populations and conflict-affected populations are secured	3. Timely response to affected populations	45
Objective 3. Support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to respond to protection needs and restore the dignity of particularly vulnerable displaced and other conflict-affected populations	3. Timely response to affected populations	45
Objective 4. Reduced impact of mines and Explosive Remnants of War on the civilian population	3. Timely response to affected populations	10
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project fits the strategic objective of providing a timely response to affected populations by working directly in communities with high IDP populations, as well firsthand witnesses to the most recent conflict.</p> <p>The CSSs provide a place for children in conflict effected communities to rebuild their resilience and receive any specialized care they need (cluster objective 2), while the CWBCs and Child Circles allow for community sensitization on CPIE, GBV and MRE topics (cluster objective 2)</p> <p>However, the project goes beyond meeting the current need and also seeks to build an enabling environment that can withstand future emergencies. The establishment of a referral system strengthens pre-existing government and service provider resources available to victims and allows for deep-seated adaption of CPIE, GBV, and MRE minimum standards. Similarly, the provision of text messages to parents, service providers, and government authorities enables those most able to attend to children's needs (cluster objective 3).</p>		
Outcome 1		
To establish a child-friendly enabling environment capable of addressing instances of abuse and protection risks for girls, boys, and other vulnerable populations and in conflict affected communities.		
Output 1.1		
Description		
Create child-friendly spaces (Child Safe Spaces, Child Well-Being Committees) to allow children to build resilience; become educated on CPIE,GBV, and MRE issues; report instances of abuse and receive appropriate care; advocate for their own solutions.		
Assumptions & Risks		
Outcome level assumptions and risk for outcome 1		
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government allows operating in target locations. • Government signs MoU of the project • Government policy stays focused on IDP policies/priorities. • Community will stay committed/contributed to establishing CWBCs + CSSs. • Communities understand the value of proposed interventions • Victims and communities empowered to access available services. • Ministry of telecom and information technology allows dissemination of text/voice messages. • Mobile companies keep up communication services. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation delays or prevents implementation • Government departments do not provide required support • Community discourages post pubescent adolescent girls from enrolling in CSSs and CWCs due to local "purdah" custom that limit adolescent girls freedom of movement in public spaces • Selected locations see another conflict in future • Communities withdraw support and commitment made to the project • Project activities are opposed by Armed Opposition Groups • Stigmas and misconception around child protection and GBV reduce effectiveness of training/awareness raising activities 		
Activities		
Activity 1.1.1		
Recruit and train 13 female Facilitators (IDPs from target communities) and 4 Community Mobilizers on CPIE, GBV, and MRE (key issues, vulnerability indicators, best practices, and minimum standards), psychosocial counseling methods for traumatized children, child development indicators, referral mechanisms and assessment techniques within the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Training will be provided by The Konterra Group to ensure alignment with international counseling standards and best practices.		
Activity 1.1.2		
13 female Facilitators and 4 community mobilizers (supervised by the Project Manager and Project Officer) will conduct an initial needs assessment in all target villages in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) modeled off the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Teachers, IDP camp supervisors, and parents will be briefed on common signs of trauma in children and instructed to refer children who display these signs to the project. The assessment (and subsequent community referrals) will be used to prioritize need and select the most vulnerable children to participate in the CSSs and CWBCs. Out of this cohort, the most vulnerable will be directed towards CSSs, due to the proximity to a trained psychosocial counseling professional.		

Activity 1.1.3

CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CWBC and CSS participants in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) to get a baseline reading of pre-project prevailing attitudes and practices concerning CPIE and GBV (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and assess participants' level/type of trauma symptoms displayed.

Activity 1.1.4

Establish 13 Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) to meet 2 hrs a day, 7 days a week in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana). All villages in Bharak will have an extra CSS to accommodate their larger population. 13 Facilitators (1 per CSS) will provide CPIE, GBV, MRE education, as well as psychosocial counseling and positive coping strategy orientation to victims and witnesses to GBV, child abuse, and mine/ERW accidents. Facilitators will also oversee a reporting/referral system that links victims of abuse to OCHA's APC cluster, CPAN, local hospitals/medical service providers, AIHRC, DoLSA/Social Protection department, Ministry of Women's Affairs Peace Houses, and local police officers; and provides all national/international UXO removal actors with all reports of mines and other UXOs discovered in/near the target villages. All data will be recorded clearly stating what was reported and where it was reported to, and will be disseminated to OCHA's APC.

Activity 1.1.5

Establish 13 village-based Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) to meet 2 hours a day 3 times per week in: Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e-Imamsahib, Qahwa khana and Sesad Family in Kuduk; Dasht e Farakh, Baharak center and Kafarkhan area of the Baharak district of Badakhshan. All villages in Bharak will have an extra CWBC to accommodate their larger population. 4 Community Mobilizers (with assistance from 13 male IDP volunteers and 13 female CSS facilitators) will oversee CWBCs and train 195 CWBCs members on CPIE, GBV, MRE topics and how to utilize the referral pathways system.

Activity 1.1.6

CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and min/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CSS and CWBC participants. CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	Number of children affected by conflict and natural disasters receiving Emergency CP Services			422	440	862

Means of Verification : Children's Psychosocial Status Record, Community Referral system (40 participants*13 CSS=520 CSS participants)+(estimated 342 non-CSS/CWBC children that will use community referral system)

Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of men, boys, women, and girls benefiting from community sensitization sessions on GBV, CPIE, and PSS concerns and services.	13	13	97	98	221
-----------------	------------	---	----	----	----	----	-----

Means of Verification : KAP Survey, Children's Psychosocial Status Record (15 participants*13 CWBCs= 195 CWBC participants)+(13 male IDP volunteers+13 female IDP Facilitators=26 IDP supervisors)=221 total participants in community sensitization activities

Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Number of mine/ERW risk education recipients	13	13	357	358	741
-----------------	------------	--	----	----	-----	-----	-----

Means of Verification : KAP Survey, (40 participants*13 CSS=520 CSS participants)+ (15 participants*13 CWBCs= 195 CWBC participants) +(13 male IDP volunteers+13 female IDP Facilitators=26 IDP supervisors)=741total participants in MRE education recipients

Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	Percentage of CSS and CWBC participants demonstrate improved knowledge on CPIE, GBV and MRE					70
-----------------	------------	---	--	--	--	--	----

Means of Verification : KAP survey report
70% of the participants

Output 1.2**Description**

Establish Child Circles- discussion forums for children and youth in the target villages (non-CSS/CWBC participants) to discuss their experiences during conflict and receive training on CPIE (including symptoms of trauma and available resources to seek treatment); GBV mitigation and reporting strategies (including the importance of maintaining egalitarian gender relations); MRE training (including explanation on how to report discoveries of land mines/UXOs to CSS Facilitators) and discuss reforms/policy changes at the local, district, and national level that participants feel would protect them from abuse and GBV during future emergencies. Child Circles will be held on a monthly basis for 10 months and will be overseen by Facilitators, Mobilizers, volunteers and CWBC members.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions and risks under outcome 1

Assumptions:

- Communities will be educated in field level GBV/Child abuse reporting procedures.
- Government allows operating in target locations and enrollment of affected children
- Government signs MoU of the project
- Government policy stays focused on IDP policies/priorities.
- Community will stay committed/contributing to establishing CWBCs + CSSs.
- Victims and partners will assist with functional reporting and referral mechanism.
- Communities understand the value of proposed interventions
- Victims and communities empowered to access available services.
- Ministry of telecom and information technology allows dissemination of text/voice messages.
- Mobile companies keep up communication services.
- Project staff and partners will be trained in identification, reporting and referral of cases.
- Beneficiaries receive psycho social counseling and response as needed.

Risks:

- Security situation delays or prevents implementation
- Government departments do not provide required support
- Community discourages post pubescent adolescent girls from enrolling in CSSs and CWCs due to local “purdah” custom that limit adolescent girls freedom of movement in public spaces
- Selected locations see another conflict in future
- Communities withdraw support and commitment made to the project
- Project activities are opposed by Armed Opposition Groups
- Stigmas and misconception around child protection and GBV reduce effectiveness of training/awareness raising activities
- Children and communities don’t report abuse and GBV cases due to associated stigma
- Field level reporting and referral system does not meet accessibility, confidentiality and response requirements at field level
- Gender Based violence and abuse reporting procedures suspected by communities for liberalization/radicalization of women and withdraw support

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Community Mobilizers, CWBC members, and other community volunteers will convene 130 Child Circle events for girls and boys (on a monthly events in each CWBC for 10 months), with new non-CSS/CWBC participants each month. CWBC participants will lead discussion groups on GBV, CPIE, and MRE with their peers, with supervision from Facilitators, Community mobilizers, volunteers

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	Number of men, boys, women, and girls benefiting from community sensitization sessions on GBV, CPIE, and PSS concerns and services.	0	0	975	975	1,950

Means of Verification : Child Circle attendance and activity records, (15 Child Circle participants for each monthly event*10 events*13 event locations=1,950 total Child Circle Participants)

Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	Number of mine/ERW risk education recipients	0	0	975	975	1,950
-----------------	------------	--	---	---	-----	-----	-------

Means of Verification : Child Circle attendance and activity records (15 Child Circle participants for each monthly event*10 events*13 event locations=1,950 total Child Circle Participants)

Output 1.3

Description

Build capacities of parents and local government officials (including: Department of Returnees and Refugees (DoRR), Department of Women Affairs (DoWA), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) and relevant service providers (local NGOs, medical providers, Emergency Shelter supervisors) by sending 120 mobile messages (10 per month) that focus on Child Protection and GBV issues in emergencies.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions and Risks under outcome 1

Assumptions:

- Communities will be educated in field level GBV/Child abuse reporting procedures.
- Government allows operating in target locations and enrollment of affected children
- Government signs MoU of the project
- Government policy stays focused on IDP policies/priorities.
- Community will stay committed/contributing to establishing CWBCs + CSSs.
- Victims and partners will assist with functional reporting and referral mechanism.
- Communities understand the value of proposed interventions
- Victims and communities empowered to access available services.
- Ministry of telecom and information technology allows dissemination of text/voice messages.
- Mobile companies keep up communication services.
- Project staff and partners will be trained in identification, reporting and referral of cases.
- Beneficiaries receive psycho social counseling and response as needed.

Risks:

- Security situation delays or prevents implementation
 - Government departments do not provide required support
 - Community discourages post pubescent adolescent girls from enrolling in CSSs and CWCs due to local "purdah" custom that limit adolescent girls freedom of movement in public spaces
 - Selected locations see another conflict in future
 - Communities withdraw support and commitment made to the project
 - Project activities are opposed by Armed Opposition Groups
 - Stigmas and misconception around child protection and GBV reduce effectiveness of training/awareness raising activities
-
- Children and communities don't report abuse and GBV cases due to associated stigma
 - Field level reporting and referral system does not meet accessibility, confidentiality and response requirements at field level
 - Gender Based violence and abuse reporting procedures suspected by communities for liberalization/radicalization of women and withdraw support

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights).

Activity 1.3.2

Provide 300 parents with 300 cell phones equipped to receive messages on protecting children from abuse, gender-based violence, and landmine risks. Send 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.

Activity 1.3.3

Send 50 local government officials (including: Department of Returnees and Refugees (DoRR), Department of Women Affairs (DoWA), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (local NGOs, medical providers, Emergency Shelter supervisors) 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.

Activity 1.3.4

CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights). CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	PROTECTION	Number of men, boys, women, and girls benefiting from community sensitization sessions on GBV, CPIE, and PSS concerns and services.	220	180	0	0	400

Means of Verification : Message record log via ACTC, KAP(300 parents of CSS/CWBC participants)+(50 government officials)+(50 service providers)=400 text message recipients

Indicator 1.3.2	PROTECTION	Number of mine/ERW risk education recipients	220	180	0	0	400
-----------------	------------	--	-----	-----	---	---	-----

Means of Verification : Message record log via ACTC, KAP(300 parents of CSS/CWBC participants)+(50 government officials)+(50 service providers)=400 text message recipients

End Target: 220 Men, 180 women

Indicator 1.3.3	PROTECTION	Percentage of parents of CWBC and CSS participants and 50 local government officials and 50 relevant local service providers have improved knowledge on GBV, CPIE and MRE					70
-----------------	------------	---	--	--	--	--	----

Means of Verification : KAP survey results
70% of 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants and 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

CFA has designed a comprehensive M&R strategy that relies on thorough verification and frequent distribution of information. The project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team (M&E Manager and M&E Officers) will be responsible for verifying that all reporting is accurate (through spot checks and data verification auditing) and that quarterly donor project progress reports are submitted to CHF in a timely manner. Furthermore, the project will comply with CHF's Remote Call Monitoring by providing OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) with a full contact list of the project stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Baseline data will be collected through a KAP survey that will assess CSS and CWBC participants' as well as mobile message recipients' understanding of CPIE, GBV, and MRE issues. CFA will use these results (particularly those indicating prevalent misconceptions and maladaptive coping strategies) to inform all project activities to ensure that these issues are adequately addressed. Additionally, CFA will distribute a comprehensive psychosocial survey to all children participating in either the CSSs or the CWBCs to measure trauma symptoms and adherence to age-appropriate child development standards. The results will be compiled into a Children's Psychosocial Status Record (CPSR) that will identify common displayed trauma symptoms among CSS and CWBC participants and will be used to ensure that the psychosocial counseling children receive addresses their needs. Once all activities have concluded, CFA will distribute an endline KAP survey to all aforementioned beneficiaries to determine the project's success in imparting knowledge and coping strategies on GBV, MRE, and CPIE topics, as well as an endline CPSR measurement to determine whether the project reduced symptoms of trauma and/or helped CSS/CWBC participants meet age-appropriate standard indicators of healthy development. Summaries of the results from the baseline and endline KAP and CPSR will be disseminated to local stakeholders, with individual beneficiaries' names removed to protect their privacy.

CFA will also collect data throughout the project's activities to ensure that all expected outcomes are met. All CSS, CWBC, and Child Circle activities and attendance records will be recorded in an Activity Tracking Database, which will be maintained by CSS/CWBC facilitators and verified by the M&E Manager and M&E officers through random spot checks as well as data quality auditing. The M&E Officers and Manager will also oversee the GBV/Child Abuse referral record and will ensure that all reports clearly state the type of referral and where it was referred to (and that a report was made to OCHA's Protection Cluster). Furthermore, CSS/CWBC facilitators will provide all project staff with monthly reports on CSS/CWBC activities and progress made, with reference to weekly updates to each participant's entry in the CPSR. Community Mobilizers will oversee a record of all mobile messages sent to beneficiaries. Frequent monitoring and sharing of project progress ensures that the project team can act quickly and knowledgeably if an issue arises or if adjustments need to be made to the activities to fit the community's evolving needs.

CFA will also comply with CHF's communication and visibility requirements. The quarterly donor progress reports will include a Success on the Ground piece that uses a human-interest story and photograph(s) to illustrate the project's impact on the community. Success on the Ground pieces will comply with all standards/procedures outlined in CHF's Communication and Visibility Guidance Note. Written consent will be sought from all subjects (and their parents) before any photographs are taken and all photographs/stories will respect children's fundamental dignity and will not create protection issues. The final donor report will compile past Success on the Ground pieces into a qualitative case study.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Activity 1.1.1: Recruit and train 13 female Facilitators (IDPs from target communities) and 4 Community Mobilizers on CPIE, GBV, and MRE (key issues, vulnerability indicators, best practices, and minimum standards), psychosocial counseling methods for traumatized children, child development indicators, referral mechanisms and assessment techniques within the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Training will be provided by The Konterra Group to ensure alignment with international counseling standards and best practices.	2015										
	2016												

CFA recognizes the importance of continuous accountability to its beneficiaries and has enacted measures throughout all aspects of the proposed project to accomplish this. The baseline assessments (KAP survey for all beneficiaries and the creation of the Children's Psychosocial Status Record) will provide valuable data on the target communities' specific needs and knowledge gaps, which will inform the design of all activities. Furthermore, the beneficiaries' needs will be considered in the project design by field data collected by: CFA field staff, line departments (DoRR, DoLSA), Afghanistan Protection and Child Protection in Emergency Sub cluster members . Child Protection and GBV sub clusters, joint assessment findings, cluster specific joint assessment results, as well as monthly bulletin and weekly updates circulated by OCHA, UNHCR and IDP task forces on IDP needs. The project design will also be shared with local community leaders Shuras, Maliks, Mullahs and local IDP elders groups for their input prior to implementation, to ensure that all activities receive support and acceptance from the local community.

Project implementation will draw on local community structures and resources. Child Safe Spaces facilitators will be recruited directly from the target villages to ensure that they have an innate understanding of the local context. Moreover, community Shuras, Maliks, Mullahs and local IDP elders groups will be regularly engaged during community meetings to seek feedback during project implementation to maintain community support and acceptance.

Furthermore, all beneficiaries will have the opportunity to provide anonymous feedback to project staff on a quarterly basis. This feedback will be included in CFA's quarterly donor reports to CHF, in order to ensure CFA's accountability in addressing issues raised by participants

The project will facilitate information sharing throughout all stages of the project utilizing various communication channels. Formal summaries of the baseline/endline surveys (edited to ensure the anonymity of beneficiaries) will be distributed throughout the community, while regular informal communication with community leaders will also update the community on the project's progress. Additionally, project staff (especially CSS facilitators) will receive instruction on productive communication strategies as part of their psychosocial training, in order to ensure that staff can effectively discuss children's psychosocial status with parents and successfully advise on home life changes.

CFA is keenly aware of the importance of ensuring that the proposed project does not exacerbate conflict in the target provinces, and has consequently integrated the principles of Do No Harm throughout all aspects of the project. To avoid any harm to beneficiaries, ChildFund will use its network of local and regional contacts consider local context, cultural values, and security condition. All CSS, CWBC, and Child Circle activities will be discrete to remain an impartial presence in the community.

Implementation Plan

A team of on-site staff in Kunduz and Badakhshan, as well as CFA's national office in Kabul will lead the project, with additional technical and donor compliance support from ChildFund International's Regional Office in Bangkok, Thailand and International Headquarters in Washington DC, USA.

During implementation, the HR Manager and the Program Development Manager will be responsible for hiring all project site staff (Project Manager, Project Officer, Finance/Admin Officers, M&E Officers). The Project Manager and the Hiring Manager will recruit 13 IDP female Facilitators and 4 Community Mobilizers, who will receive training at CFA's national office in Kabul by The Konterra Group (subcontracted), with support from the Program Development Manager, Program Director and M&E Director.

Output 1.1 (CSSs and CWBCs): The Project Manager and Program Development Manager will be responsible for entering the target villages and fostering/maintaining positive community relations throughout the project. During the initial needs assessment, the Community Mobilizers and Facilitators will be overseen by the Project Manager to provide additional support. Facilitators and Mobilizers will then be responsible to recruitment for CSSs and CWBCs, with oversight from the Project Manager and Project Officer, as well as the Program Development Manager and Program Director in Kabul. The KAP baseline (and endline) will be conducted by the M&E Manager. Facilitators and Mobilizers will similarly oversee CWBC and CSSs during implementation and will directly report to the Project Officer (in Badakhshan) and the Project Manager (in Kunduz). The M&E Officer responsible for collecting all project data (including beneficiary contact information necessary for CHF's Remote Call Monitoring) from Community Mobilizers and CSS/CWBC Facilitators and delivering it to the M&E Manager in Kabul. The M&E Officer will support the M&E Manager in random spot-checking and data verification, and will lead these activities in when/if the M&E Manager cannot access the field. Finance and Admin officers will track spending and coordinate logistics, updating the Finance Manager frequently.

Output 1.2 (Child Circles): Community Mobilizers (with assistance from Facilitators, IDP volunteers, and CWBC participants) will organize monthly Child Circle events and update activity logs for record keeping, with direct supervision from the Project Manager and Officer. The Finance/Admin officer will coordinate all logistics (especially refreshments) for these events, while the M&E Officers will compile data from the activity log.

Output 1.3 (Text Messages): The Project Manager and Project Officer will be responsible for procuring cell phones and providing them to the 300 parents. Mobilizers will be responsible for preparing the thematic content of all CPIE, GBV, and MRE messages to all 300 on all messages, with support from the Program Development Manager and Program Director. The production and distribution of mobile SMS messages will be facilitated by Afghan Creativity Technology Co. Ltd (ACTC), a reputable communications company with experience in the target provinces. ACTC will keep a record of messages that will be sent to the M&E Officers for reporting.

To avoid duplication, ChildFund will share project information with INGO/NGOs through working groups meetings, cluster forums, and joint events. The Project Manager and Project Officer will represent the project in the project provinces of Kunduz and Badakhshan, whereas the National Director, Program Director, and/or Program Development Manager will represent the project in Kabul or in other provinces.

In addition to subcontracting to ACTC and The Konterra Group, any/all renovations required to maintain basic health and safety standards in the CSS and CWBC facilities will be sub-contracted to local vendors.

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
MoRR	Project will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoRR to get government approval for implementing the project in conflict affected IDP locations
UNHCR	ChildFund will engage with UNHCR to select IDP beneficiaries for the project utilizing submitted petitions from the target areas

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSAMD)	Project will coordinate with the Social Protection department of MoLSAMD on standardizing child abuse reporting procedures
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	Project coordinate with UNICEF to ensure that CSSs and CWBCs conform with international standards on child rights in adopting and implementing CSSs standards
Child Protection Action Network (CPAN)	Project team will engage with and link communities with CPAN to report any Child abuse and GBV cases
Provincial department of Women Affairs (MoWA) and Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC)	Project will engage with MoWA and AIHRC to refer GBV cases for seeking specialized assistance
INGOs/NGOS	To avoid duplication, ChildFund will share project information with INGO/NGOs through working groups meetings, cluster forums, joint events
Mine Action Coordination Center for Afghanistan (MACCA)	MACCA will train CFA staff in Mine Risk Education and provide adapted materials to facilitate community awareness activities. CFA has already begun the MACCA accreditation process and expects to be accredited by the start of the project.
The Konterra Group	The Konterra Group will be subcontracted to train project staff in psychosocial counseling methods and Child Protection in Emergencies minimum standards. Since August 2015, CFA has used The Konterra Group to provide psychosocial counseling and care services for CFA staff impacted by recent exposure to violence and death of family members.
Afghan Creative Technology Co. Ltd (ACTC)	Afghan Creativity Technology Co. LTD (ACTC) ACTC mobile technology services will be subcontracted to produce and send voice and text messages to beneficiaries. CFA has previously used ACTC to send 60 messages developed by CFA staff (voice and text in Pashto) to 127 beneficiaries as part of its "Mothers as First Teacher" (MAFT) Project from 1 January- 31 March 2014. All text messages were sent/delivered in a timely manner (following a predetermined schedule) and were received without any technical difficulties. All beneficiaries' contact information remained secure throughout the entire project.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

The Gender Marker Code (2A) is justified by the careful consideration of gender during all aspects the project design process, including the situation analysis, activities, and outcomes. The target provinces and villages were strategically selected due to current institutions' and stakeholders' inability to meet children's needs during emergencies or recognize the ways in which women and girls are especially vulnerable during times of crises.

Our acknowledgement that women and girls face unique challenges during emergencies extends to our activities. Due to a complex array of cultural and historical factors, women in Afghanistan have typically been excluded from many aspects of community life. Consequently, our approach hinges on inclusion as a means of rectifying these gendered imbalances. Both Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) and Child Well-Being Communities (CWBC) were purposefully designed to sidestep potential obstacles preventing girls from attending, most notably gender-separate groups with female facilitators. In addition to providing girls much needed information on their rights and resources available to them, the inclusion of girls in CSSs and CWBs normalizes female participation in formal community spaces. Likewise, the recruitment of solely female facilitators places women in leadership positions throughout the community. By serving as leaders of the CSSs and the CWBCs, these women will begin to change the perception of those affected by abuse from passive victims to active agents of change.

Moreover, the project utilizes a multi-pronged approach of engaging with the community on GBV (mobile SMS messages) to ensure that the target communities discuss both immediate means of helping women and girls during emergencies, as well as the root causes and unquestioned assumptions underlying gendered imbalances.

The environmental code of A was selected, as the activities outlined to achieve the desired objectives do not have a significant impact on the environment.

Protection Mainstreaming

As a child-centered organization, CFA mainstreams Child Protection principles throughout all of its programming, and has carefully considered the safety and dignity of all beneficiaries while developing the proposed project. CFA will consult with the local stakeholders (community leaders, local government officials, I/NGOs) and draw on their firsthand knowledge of the security situation to identify safe and impartial locations for CSSs and CWBCs.

Several measures will be taken to ensure that all participants have equitable access to the CSSs, CWBCs, and Child Circles. In order to maintain aligned with cultural gender expectations, the CSSs, CWBCs, and Child Circles will be separated by gender, with female facilitators/mobilizers overseeing activities involving female participants. Similarly, CSS, CWBC, and Child Circle facilities will be selected with careful consideration of whether they are accessible by girls in the local context (seeking door step and community spaces). Participants with disabilities will be paired with fellow participants when traveling to and from the CSSs, CWBCd, and Child Circles, to facilitate their access to the activities. This partner system will be extended to other participants as well, if there are additional concerns about safety.

CFA will continue to protect the dignity and safety of all beneficiaries once project implementation commences. Copies of CFA's 'Ethical Behavior Towards Children' (EBTC) and Information Education and Communication (IEC) policy in local languages (Dari and Pashto) will be distributed to all project staff (including CSS/CWBC facilitators) to provide guidance on ethical standards and appropriate behavior while working with children. Participants' right to privacy will also be observed. All sensitive data collected on participants (Children's Psychosocial Status Record, contact information for all SMS activities, abuse referral system) will be kept in encrypted files. Additionally, all communication disseminated to outside actors will refrain from naming individual participants, and only photographs with subjects' (and their parents) written consent will be taken/published.

CFA will diligently monitor CSSs and CWBCs to ensure that all participants and staff treat these topics with the sensitivity and discretion that they warrant. All project staff (including CSS/CWBC facilitators) will receive training on working with children who have undergone traumatic experiences and abuse. Moreover, a Code of Conduct (CoC) in local languages (Dari and Pashto) will be distributed to CSS/CWBC facilitators and participants offering guidance on how to create a respectful and tolerant environment within the CSSs and the CWBCs. All CSS/CWBC participants will be required to sign a form saying that they are committed to upholding the CoC's protective principles that forbid: bullying, outside discussion of other participants' experiences shared during CSS and CWBC gatherings, and any intolerance based on gender, religion, or mental/physical handicap. Any participant or CSS/CWBC facilitator found to be deliberately in violation of these standards will be removed from the project.

CFA also recognizes the risks associated with reporting child abuse and GBV, and has consequently developed a protection strategy for all who use the reporting system. In addition to referring victims to the appropriate service providers and/or authorities, CSS/CWBC facilitators will coordinate with local stakeholders/project staff to find safe shelter for victims as necessary.

The emphasis on leadership (local-led CSSs, CWBCs, and Child Circles), coupled with its heavy community engagement, ensures that participants will take ownership of the project and have increased capacity to address issues of GBV/CPIE, thus ensuring sustainability.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The security situation in northeast Afghanistan remains volatile, especially with the recent seizure of Kunduz City that has resulted in marked devastation and significant increases in IDPs. OCHA's situation report (10/09/15) states that there is still sporadic fighting, with control of certain districts (including some in Badakhshan) remaining contested. Moreover, Kunduz City is reportedly suffering from looting as well as lack of water, food, and electricity.

This project proposal is based on the assumption that the situation will have improved by the start date and that the target villages in Kunduz City will be cleared of insurgents and accessible. CFA will employ its current security policy utilized in current initiatives in the target provinces, which hinges on coordination and information gathering on security risks. ChildFund is an active participant in security collaboration forums held by organizations including the UN, INSO, (I)NGOs, and relevant government agencies. In the northeast, CFA's security focal point in Kunduz attends INSO weekly meetings and local government security meetings. Additionally, CFA's current projects in target provinces are supported by local community leaders who provide frequent updates on the security situation.

CFA's security team consists of a Security Manager in Kabul and a Security Focal Point in Kunduz, with support from the Global Security Director based in ChildFund International's Washington D.C. Office. This team vigilantly monitors the security situation in all programming areas and provides weekly security briefs to all Kabul and field-based staff (with more frequent reports in times of elevated security risk). Moreover, the Security Manager provides biannual training for field and national office staff (including guards and drivers) on pertinent threats and best practice strategies on topics such as: personal security, hostage incident management, community acceptance tools, and travel security.

CFA has maintained its current activity in the proposed target provinces throughout the current conflict, due to frequent coordination with the Security Manager, Security Focal Point in Kunduz, as well as INGO security meetings. CFA's current offices in Bharak and Kunduz are currently operational and ready to be used for the November 1st proposed start date. In order to provide additional protection against security risks, CFA will sign a MoU with local community leaders ensuring their support and sharing of information during elevated security risks.

Access

CFA has successfully maintained a presence in the target provinces (Kunduz and Badakhshan) since 2001, due to our positive community relations as well as our thorough understanding of the specific security risks in the areas and effective counter-measures.

CFA plans to use its longstanding relations with community leaders in Kunduz and Badakhshan to facilitate our entry into the new villages targeted in this project. Locally facilitated introductions to community leaders (Shuras, Maliks, Mullahs, local IDP elders groups) will afford CFA credibility in the eyes of the community and lay the foundation for increased involvement in the community. Moreover, CFA's positive reputation and relations among government entities whose support is required for the project, (including: MoRR, MoLSAMD, MoWA, AIHRC, and CPAN) will further facilitate our access to the community (including IDPs), as well as relevant service providers and government officials.

CFA will continue its security procedures that are in place for current programming in Kunduz and Badakhshan. Prior to the project's commencement, all on-site project staff will receive training on current risks and avoidance strategies from CFA's Security Manager, who has extensive experience monitoring and developing security protocols for project staff in Kunduz and Badakhshan. During project implementation, on-site project staff will receive weekly (with more frequent reports in times of elevated risk) security briefs from the Security Manager. On-site staff will also have frequent meetings with the Kunduz Security Focal Point, who will be in frequent communication with all local security actors and will share all important information/situation updates.

CFA has maintained its current activity in the proposed target provinces throughout the current conflict, due to frequent coordination with the Security Manager, Security Focal Point in Kunduz, as well as INGO security meetings. CFA's current offices in Baharak and Kunduz are currently operational and ready to be used for the November 1st proposed start date. In order to provide additional protection against security risks, CFA will sign a MoU with local community leaders ensuring their support and sharing of information during elevated security risks, to complement its current security platform.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Project Manager	D	1	1,733.00	12	100%	20,796.00
	<i>Project Manager would lead implementation of the project in both provinces of Kunduz and Badakhshan provinces, his salary has been allocated per month based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month.</i>						
1.2	Project Officer	D	1	1,090.00	12	100%	13,080.00
	<i>Project officer would lead project implementation in Baharak district of Badakhshan province, his monthly salary has been allocated per month based upon ChildFund Salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month.</i>						
1.3	Community Mobilizers	D	4	515.00	12	100%	24,720.00
	<i>Community Mobilizers would outreach communities and would oversee CWBCs, CSSs facilitators, CSSs operations and coordinating mobile messaging. 4 community mobilizers (2 per the two target districts) to effectively carry out his responsibilities, with assistance from Facilitators and other community volunteers. his monthly salary has been allocated per month based upon ChildFund Salary scale. he salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. CMs would be based in the field.</i>						
1.4	Child Safe Spaces Facilitators	D	13	207.00	11	100%	29,601.00
	<i>Child Safe spaces facilitators would run CSSs (1 for each of the 13 CSSs) and assist Mobilizers with CWBCs. recruited from the community and will be payed as per ChildFund monthly salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance, his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the position would be based in the field.</i>						
1.5	Admin/Finance Officer	S	2	716.00	12	100%	17,184.00
	<i>Admin Finance officer will look after support to the project, managing finances of the project. Since we are going to have two offices, one in Kunduz and one in Baharak, Badakhshan, we need two financ/admin officers due to the distance and security risks of having one officer travel between the two offices. They are fully charged to this project because they will solely work for this project. his monthly salary has been allocated per month based upon ChildFund Salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the position would be based in the field office.</i>						
1.6	M&E Officer	D	1	1,090.00	11	100%	11,990.00
	<i>M&E officer will monitor project activities at both provinces, his salary has been allocated per month based upon ChildFund Salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the position is based in the field office</i>						
1.7	Guards	S	2	369.00	12	100%	8,856.00
	<i>Guards would look after project facilities and supplies, his monthly salary calculated per ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the positions would be based at the field offices.</i>						
1.8	Cook	S	1	434.00	12	100%	5,208.00

	<i>Cook would prepare meals for the staff, his monthly salary estimated based on ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the position would be based at the field office.</i>						
1.9	Cleaner	S	1	369.00	12	100%	4,428.00
	<i>Cleaner would after cleaning office, project equipments and her monthly salary estimated based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. the position would be based at the field office.</i>						
1.10	National Director	S	1	6,978.00	12	3%	2,512.08
	<i>The ND would be responsible for the overall oversight of the project. as this is an emergency project she would need to involved with general oversight and monitoring of the project on daily basis and she is expected to spend atleast 5% of her time with this project. Her salary is based on CFA salary scale . The salary is inclusive of USD 25 as monthly food cost. Her salary is charged based on the amount of time she would spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. the position is based in Kabul office.</i>						
1.11	Program Director	S	1	4,983.00	12	5%	2,989.80
	<i>Program Director would monitor the implementatin of the project, he would give regular support to the project manager on understanding and implementation of the project. he would be responsible to review and monitor the reports from project manager and assess the progress of the project regularly. he is expcted to spend atleast 5% of his time on this project. his monthly salary estimated based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. the position is based in Kabul office.</i>						
1.12	Finance Manager	S	1	2,166.00	12	5%	1,299.60
	<i>Finance Manager would be responsible for the over all financial management of the project and his engagement with the project would also include financial reporting and communication with the Donor on financial matters. as CFA financial system is centralized, he would be regularly involved with the financial mangement of the project. as he would be mainly responsible for financial report to the donor, he would need to regularly monitor the buget spending. his monthly salary based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. the position is based in Kabul.</i>						
1.13	Program Development Manager	S	1	2,307.00	12	5%	1,384.20
	<i>Program development Manager would assisst with communications and reporting of the project. he would regularly communicate with the project staff and explain them the project objectives, goals, mechanisms etc. he is expected to be the main person for peoject staff interms of understanding the project. his monthly salary would be based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. this position would be based in Kabul office.</i>						
1.14	Security Manager	S	1	2,191.00	12	5%	1,314.60
	<i>Security Manager would asses security risks and provide security advisory. He would provide regular his monthly salary would be based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project.</i>						
1.15	M&E Manager	D	1	2,982.00	12	5%	1,789.20
	<i>M&E Manager would monitor and evaluate progresses of the report. he would be responsible for over all monitoring and evaluation of the project, dsigning of monitoring tools, training monitoring staff on those tools, being a focal point for M&E to both the donors and the management. his monthly salary would be based upon ChildFund salary scale. The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. this position is based in Kabul and will travel to provinces as well.</i>						
1.16	HR Manager	S	1	1,841.00	12	5%	1,104.60
	<i>HR Manager would lead recruitment of project staff. as CFA has a centralised payroll management system, she would be responsible for monthly payroll & time sheet management of the project staff. as we haven't budgeted for any HR person for this project, this position would be responsible for the overall HR management of this project. her monthly salary would be based upon ChildFund salary scale . The salary is inclusive of USD 83 per month as medical allowance and his/her 13th month salary on pro rata basis and his monthly food cost of USD 25 per month. His/her salary is charged based on the amount of time she wouls spend on this project. only the budgeted percentage of her salary would be charged to the project. this position is based in Kabul</i>						
	Section Total						148,257.08
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Mobile Phones	D	318	30.00	1	100%	9,540.00
	<i>Mobile phones would be purchased for 300 parents and 18 project field staff to receive messages on CPiE and GBV and other related contents. The mobile phones would be procured on competitive bidding basis.</i>						
2.2	Solar Chargers	D	318	15.00	1	100%	4,770.00

	<i>Solar chargers would be purchased for 300 parents and 18 project field staff to charge their mobile phones. The mobile chargers would be procured on competitive bidding basis.</i>						
2.3	Simcards	D	318	2.00	1	100%	636.00
	<i>Sim Cards would be purchased for 300 parents and 18 project field staff to receive messages on CPIE and GBV and other related contents.</i>						
2.4	Training Materials	D	5	300.00	1	100%	1,500.00
	<i>Taining materials include stationary, print and binding of training materials and as such. please see BoQ (Training material) for details in the documents section of this page.</i>						
2.5	Printing of IEC Material	D	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
	<i>Information Education and Communication materials on the contents of GBV, CPIE, PSSC, and other relatd contents, costs estimated based upon childFund previous experience of producing such materials</i>						
2.6	Knowledge Awareness and Perception (KAP)Baseline Survey	D	1	2,142.00	1	100%	2,142.00
	<i>The KAP baseline survey is meant to assess the knowledge, awareness and perception of beneficiaries, before the intervention and in order to measure the change caused by the intervention. , cost has been estimated on the basis of pevious surveys in such sclae commissioned by childfund. the BoQ for midline KAP study is uploaded to the GSM..</i>						
2.7	Knowledge Awareness and Perception (KAP) Endline Survey	D	1	2,142.00	1	100%	2,142.00
	<i>The KAP endline survey is meant to measure the change caused by the intervention, we will do and end line KAP Study , cost has been estimated on the basis of pevious surveys in such scale commissioned by childfund. The BoQ for the endline KAP study is uploaded to GSM.</i>						
2.8	Mobile Messages Production	D	240	22.00	1	100%	5,280.00
	<i>Mobile messages will be produced, costs have been estimated based on quotations from relevant service providers. Unit quantity represent the number of messages to be produced(120 in Dari and 120 in Pashto). And unit cost shows production cost per 240 messages.</i>						
2.9	Mobile messages dissimination	D	120	41.80	1	100%	5,016.00
	<i>Mobile messages will be sent to 300 parents 100 line department staff and 18 CFA project staff. costs have been estimated based on quotations from relevant service provider . The Unit cost represents USD 0.1 into 418 messages to 418 beneficiaries.</i>						
2.10	Psycho-social counselling training for project staff	D	1	10,000.00	1	100%	10,000.00
	<i>Training in psychosocial coueseling will be provided to CSSs facilitators, costs have been estimated based on quotations from such service providers . One training. The unit cost shows cost per training. The unit cost represent the one time fee of the psycho social trainer. the unit cost would include everything relating to this training.</i>						
2.11	Training of project staff in CSS standards, GBV,mine risk education	D	1	5,000.00	1	100%	5,000.00
	<i>A consultant would be hired to train project staff in CSSs minimum standards, GBV, child protection in emergency. The unit cost represents the fee of the consultant. The Unit cost would be the fee of the trainer and would include every cost associated with this training.</i>						
2.12	Food & Refreshment for (CSS Refresher training)	D	1	260.00	1	100%	260.00
	<i>This is food and refreshement costs for 13 CSSs faciltiators refereher training through mid of the project for 2 days. The unit cost represents \$10 for 13 participants for 2 days.</i>						
2.13	Food & Refreshment for CWBC training	D	1	2,925.00	1	100%	2,925.00
	<i>this costs is to serve refreshemnt to CWBCs circle awareness events, costs estimated on childFund previous engagemetn with such activiites in selected provinces. The unit cost represents 195 CWBC members into 3 days training into USD 5 per person.</i>						
2.14	Reshfreshment for Child circle awareness events	D	1	5,850.00	1	100%	5,850.00
	<i>Refreshment for Child circle events. The unit cost represents: 10 events in every 13 locations with 15 participants and \$ 3 per person as refreshment cost.</i>						
2.15	Establishment/maintenance of CSSs	D	1	2,080.00	13	100%	27,040.00
	<i>the cost for extablishment of 13 CSSs include: Basic supplies for CSSs (\$200 per CSS), Child Safe Spaces standard Kit (\$200), Ronvation of CSS and associated wash facility (\$400), Install Play/Recreational equipments (\$500), Learning materials for Children (\$400), Utilities for CSS (\$330), Heating of CSS (\$250), First Aid Kit for CSS (\$ 200)</i>						
2.16	Refreshment for Parents training on mobile use	D	1	900.00	1	100%	900.00
	<i>Refreshment for parents training on mobile use. The unit cost represents 300 parents into USD 3 per person.</i>						
2.17	Refreshment for establishing child well being Committes (CWBC).	D	1	390.00	1	100%	390.00
	<i>Refreshment for establishment of child well being committee. The unit cost represents 195 CWBC members into USD 2 per person.</i>						

2.18	Food & Refreshment for (CSS training)	D	1	390.00	1	100%	390.00
<p><i>This is food and refreshment costs for 13 CSS facilitators in GBV, CPIE, MRE and other related contents for 3 days. The unit cost represents, \$10 for 13 participants for a 3 days of training.</i></p>							
Section Total							84,781.00
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop	S	1	900.00	1	100%	900.00
<p><i>Lap top for project Manager, unit cost was estimated based upon the current market price. The lap top would be of the following specification: Dell - Inspiron 17.3" Laptop - Intel Core i7 - 8GB Memory - 1TB Hard Drive - Silver. The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
3.2	Desktop Computers	S	3	700.00	1	100%	2,100.00
<p><i>Desktop for project staff, unit cost was estimated based upon the current market price. The specifications for the desktops are as under: Dell - Inspiron Desktop - Intel Core i5 - 12GB Memory - 2TB Hard Drive - Black. The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
3.3	Office Furniture	S	1	1,000.00	1	100%	1,000.00
<p><i>Furniture for field offices, unit cost was estimated based upon the current market price. The Unit cost is comprised of \$400 for 8 chairs, \$300 for 8 Desks and \$ 300 for file cabinets. The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
3.4	Printers	S	2	150.00	1	100%	300.00
<p><i>Printers for field offices, unit cost was estimated based upon the current market price. The specifications for the printers are as under: HP LaserJet Pro MFP M128fn Printer. The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
3.5	Cameras	S	2	120.00	1	100%	240.00
<p><i>Cameras for field offices, unit cost was estimated based upon current market price. The specifications for the cameras is as under: Sony Cybershot DSC-WX350. The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
3.6	Generator for field offices	S	2	1,500.00	1	100%	3,000.00
<p><i>Two Generators are required to two field offices. The prices are based up on the current market price. The generator specifications are as under: 75KW , Engine 1104C-44TAG2, rated power KW98/89, The procurement of equipments would take place based up on competitive procurement process according to CFA procurement policy.</i></p>							
Section Total							7,540.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Rental Vehicle	D	2	700.00	12	100%	16,800.00
<p><i>Two rental vehicles would be used in two project offices. One in Kunduz and one in Baharak Badakhshan.</i></p>							
Section Total							16,800.00
Travel							
5.1	Travel (Kabul - Kunduz/Badakhshan)	D	6	300.00	1	100%	1,800.00
<p><i>Travel for program support between Kabul and provinces, costs estimated based upon childFund standard allocation of travel costs. Quantity represents 6 travels and unit cost shows return air ticket cost per travel. The Unit cost of USD 300 per return air ticket is based on UNHAS flights current rates.</i></p>							
5.2	Local travel	D	1	100.00	8	100%	800.00
<p><i>Local travel in the provinces to project and activities sites, costs estimated based upon childFund standard allocation of travel costs</i></p>							
5.3	Transportation costs of trainees (CSS facilitators)	D	39	10.00	1	100%	390.00
<p><i>13 CSSs facilitators transportation to and from training sites for 3 days, costs estimated based upon childFund standard allocation of travel costs</i></p>							
5.4	Transportation costs of trainees (CSS facilitators) for refresher training	D	26	10.00	1	100%	260.00
<p><i>13 CSSs facilitators transportation to and from CSSs training sites for 2 days, costs estimated based upon childFund standard allocation of travel costs</i></p>							
Section Total							3,250.00

General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Office supplies	S	2	600.0 0	12	30%	4,320.00
<i>Office supply cost per month for both Kunduz and Baharak field offices. These supplies include stationary, consumables and others. Only 30% of the monthly office supply cost has been charged to this project.</i>							
7.2	Utilities	S	2	500.0 0	12	30%	3,600.00
<i>Cost of utilities, such as electricity, heating supplies, water, etc for both Baharak and Kunduz field offices. Only 30% of the monthly cost has been charged to this project.</i>							
7.3	Fuel for Generator	S	2	600.0 0	12	30%	4,320.00
<i>Fuel cost for generators for both Baharak and Kunduz field offices. Only 30% of monthly cost has been charged to this project.</i>							
7.4	Office Rent Kunduz	S	1	1,700 .00	12	30%	6,120.00
<i>Kunduz field office rent. Only 30% of the office space would be used by the this project. Thus only 30% is charged to this project.</i>							
7.5	Office Rent Baharak, Badakhshan	S	1	500.0 0	12	30%	1,800.00
<i>Badakhshan Office rent</i>							
7.6	Internet	S	2	700.0 0	12	30%	5,040.00
<i>Field office internet cost for two field offices.</i>							
7.7	Communication (Phone, Fax etc)	D	1	460.0 0	12	100%	5,520.00
<i>project staff, communication cost for just this project's operations. The unit cost represents mobile card cost of USD 20 for 23 project staff.</i>							
7.8	Office repair and maintenance	D	2	80.00	12	100%	1,920.00
<i>Monthly office repair and maintenance cost.</i>							
Section Total							32,640.00
SubTotal			1,462.00				293,268.08
Direct							214,247.20
Support							79,020.88
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							20,528.77
Total Cost							313,796.85
Grand Total CHF Cost							313,796.85
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Badakhshan -> Baharak	45	90	96	672	681	1,539	Activity 1.1.1 : Recruit and train 13 female Facilitators (IDPs from target communities) and 4 Community Mobilizers on CPIE, GBV, and MRE (key issues, vulnerability indicators, best practices, and minimum standards), psychosocial counseling methods for traumatized children, child development indicators, referral mechanisms and assessment techniques within the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Training will be provided by The Konterra Group to ensure alignment with international counseling standards and best

practices.

Activity 1.1.2 : 13 female Facilitators and 4 community mobilizers (supervised by the Project Manager and Project Officer) will conduct an initial needs assessment in all target villages in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) modeled off the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Teachers, IDP camp supervisors, and parents will be briefed on common signs of trauma in children and instructed to refer children who display these signs to the project. The assessment (and subsequent community referrals) will be used to prioritize need and select the most vulnerable children to participate in the CSSs and CWBCs. Out of this cohort, the most vulnerable will be directed towards CSSs, due to the proximity to a trained psychosocial counseling professional.

Activity 1.1.3 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CWBC and CSS participants in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) to get a baseline reading of pre-project prevailing attitudes and practices concerning CPiE and GBV (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and assess participants' level/type of trauma symptoms displayed.

Activity 1.1.4 : Establish 13 Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) to meet 2 hrs a day, 7 days a week in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana). All villages in Bharak will have an extra CSS to accommodate their larger population. 13 Facilitators (1 per CSS) will provide CPiE, GBV, MRE education, as well as psychosocial counseling and positive coping strategy orientation to victims and witnesses to GBV, child abuse, and mine/ERW accidents. Facilitators will also oversee a reporting/referral system that links victims of abuse to OCHA's APC cluster, CPAN, local hospitals/medical service providers, AIHRC, DoLSA/Social Protection department, Ministry of Women's Affairs Peace Houses, and local police officers; and provides all national/international UXO removal actors with all reports of mines and other UXOs discovered in/near the target villages. All data will be recorded clearly stating what was reported and where it was reported to, and will be disseminated to OCHA's APC.

Activity 1.1.5 : Establish 13 village-based Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) to meet 2 hours a day 3 times per week in: Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imamsahib, Qahwa khana and Sesad Family in Kunduz; Dasht e Farakh, Baharak center and Kafarkhan area of the Baharak district of Badakhshan. All villages in Bharak will have an extra CWBC to accommodate their larger population. 4 Community Mobilizers (with assistance from 13 male IDP volunteers and 13

female CSS facilitators) will oversee CWBCs and train 195 CWBCs members on CPIE, GBV, MRE topics and how to utilize the referral pathways system.

Activity 1.1.6 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and min/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CSS and CWBC participants. CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.

Activity 1.2.1 : Community Mobilizers, CWBC members, and other community volunteers will convene 130 Child Circle events for girls and boys (on a monthly events in each CWBC for 10 months), with new non-CSS/CWBC participants each month. CWBC participants will lead discussion groups on GBV, CPIE, and MRE with their peers, with supervision from Facilitators, Community mobilizers, volunteers

Activity 1.3.1 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights).

Activity 1.3.2 : Provide 300 parents with 300 cell phones equipped to receive messages on protecting children from abuse, gender-based violence, and landmine risks. Send 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.

Activity 1.3.3 : Send 50 local government officials (including: Department of Returnees and Refugees (DoRR), Department of Women Affairs (DoWA), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (local

								<p>NGOs, medical providers, Emergency Shelter supervisors) 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights). CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.</p>
Kunduz -> Kunduz	55	110	117	822	832	1,881	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Recruit and train 13 female Facilitators (IDPs from target communities) and 4 Community Mobilizers on CPiE, GBV, and MRE (key issues, vulnerability indicators, best practices, and minimum standards), psychosocial counseling methods for traumatized children, child development indicators, referral mechanisms and assessment techniques within the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Training will be provided by The Konterra Group to ensure alignment with international counseling standards and best practices.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : 13 female Facilitators and 4 community mobilizers (supervised by the Project Manager and Project Officer) will conduct an initial needs assessment in all target villages in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabaha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) modeled off the Global Protection Cluster's Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (Key Informant Interviews, Direct Observation, and additional informal observation). Teachers, IDP camp supervisors, and parents will be briefed on common signs of trauma in children and instructed to refer children who display these signs to the project. The assessment (and subsequent community referrals) will be used to prioritize need and select the most vulnerable children to participate in the CSSs and CWBCs. Out of this cohort, the most vulnerable will be directed towards CSSs, due to the proximity to a trained psychosocial counseling professional.</p>	

Activity 1.1.3 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CWBC and CSS participants in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana) to get a baseline reading of pre-project prevailing attitudes and practices concerning CPIE and GBV (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and assess participants' level/type of trauma symptoms displayed.

Activity 1.1.4 : Establish 13 Child Safe Spaces (CSSs) to meet 2 hrs a day, 7 days a week in the districts of Kunduz (Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imam Sahib, Qahwa Khana, Sesad family) and Bharak (Mazar, Dasht e Farakh, Kaftarkhana). All villages in Bharak will have an extra CSS to accommodate their larger population. 13 Facilitators (1 per CSS) will provide CPIE, GBV, MRE education, as well as psychosocial counseling and positive coping strategy orientation to victims and witnesses to GBV, child abuse, and mine/ERW accidents. Facilitators will also oversee a reporting/referral system that links victims of abuse to OCHA's APC cluster, CPAN, local hospitals/medical service providers, AIHRC, DoLSA/Social Protection department, Ministry of Women's Affairs Peace Houses, and local police officers; and provides all national/international UXO removal actors with all reports of mines and other UXOs discovered in/near the target villages. All data will be recorded clearly stating what was reported and where it was reported to, and will be disseminated to OCHA's APC.

Activity 1.1.5 : Establish 13 village-based Child Well-Being Committees (CWBCs) to meet 2 hours a day 3 times per week in: Sedarak, Sar-e-Dawra, Chartaq, Andrabiha, Bandar-e- Imamsahib, Qahwa khana and Sesad Family in Kunduz; Dasht e Farakh, Baharak center and Kafarkhan area of the Baharak district of Badakhshan. All villages in Bharak will have an extra CWBC to accommodate their larger population. 4 Community Mobilizers (with assistance from 13 male IDP volunteers and 13 female CSS facilitators) will oversee CWBCs and train 195 CWBCs members on CPIE, GBV, MRE topics and how to utilize the referral pathways system.

Activity 1.1.6 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of practicing effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) and Children's Psychosocial Status Record measurement for all CSS and CWBC participants. CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.

Activity 1.2.1 : Community Mobilizers, CWBC members, and other community volunteers will convene 130 Child Circle events for girls and boys (on a monthly events in each CWBC for 10 months), with new non-CSS/CWBC participants each month. CWBC participants will lead discussion groups on GBV, CPIE, and MRE with their peers, with supervision from Facilitators, Community mobilizers, volunteers

Activity 1.3.1 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct baseline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice self-soothing/resilience building behaviors after emergencies/traumas, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights).

Activity 1.3.2 : Provide 300 parents with 300 cell phones equipped to receive messages on protecting children from abuse, gender-based violence, and landmine risks. Send 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.

Activity 1.3.3 : Send 50 local government officials (including: Department of Returnees and Refugees (DoRR), Department of Women Affairs (DoWA), Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (local NGOs, medical providers, Emergency Shelter supervisors) 120 (10 per month) voice/SMS messages on trauma symptoms in children, referral mechanism available, resilience building techniques, and warning of any child protection threats (increased AOG child soldier recruitment, nearby land mine/UXOs). Message content will be created by Community Mobilizers, while Afghan Creative Technology Company will distribute and maintain a logged record of messages.

Activity 1.3.4 : CFA M&E Manager and M&E Officers will conduct endline KAP survey for 300 parents of CWBC and CSS participants (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma in children, frequency of encouraging their children to practice effective self-soothing/resilience building behaviors, ability to recognize land mines and UXOs and understand the ways children are particularly vulnerable to land mine and UXO accidents , awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender

relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and land mine/UXO discoveries, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights) , 50 local government officials from relevant ministries and 50 relevant local service providers (specific indicators include knowledge of common symptoms of trauma, recognition of the ways children are particularly vulnerable to UXOs and land mine accidents, awareness of internationally accepted definitions of child abuse and GBV, attitude towards gender relations and degree of effort to promote egalitarian gender relations, knowledge of current resources available to report child abuse and mine discoveries, frequency of communication with other relevant stakeholders, and knowledge of internationally recognized children's rights). CFA aims to have at least 70% of participants experience significant improvement in all KAP indicators.

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	NGO XXX Sample Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal CODE XXX.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners - 22 Sept 14.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Final Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal MB (1).xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Final Beneficiary breakdown CHF proposal MB (1).xlsx
Budget Documents	OCT 11 FINAL AFG CHF Project Budget Final (1).xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ(Training material).xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	The Girls Education Challenge summary.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Revised Beneficiary Breakdown CHF for Submission MB OCT20.xlsx
Budget Documents	KAP study (Endline)BoQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	KAP Baseline BoQ
Project Supporting Documents	Global Protection Cluster DO.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Global Protection Cluster KII.docx
Budget Documents	BoC.Mobile messages calc.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	BoQ-Mobile Messages Recording and Dissimination.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ-Mobile Messages Recording and Dissimination.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ for CSSs training - Copy.xlsx
Budget Documents	BoQ for PSS training.xlsx