

Requesting Organization :	Danish Refugee Council			
Allocation Type :	2015 2nd Reserve Allocation – Earthquake Response			
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage		
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		100.00		
		100		
Project Title :	Provision of urgent multipurpose cash assistance designed to cover NFI and shelter needs for those affected by the October 2015 earthquake in East and NorthEast Afghanistan			
Allocation Type Category :	Field activities			
OPS Details				
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-15/3481/AFG/ESNFI/INGO/465	
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	344,896.31	
Planned project duration :	5 months	Priority:		
Planned Start Date :	01/12/2015	Planned End Date :	30/04/2016	
Actual Start Date:	01/12/2015	Actual End Date:	30/04/2016	
Project Summary :	<p>Aim: DRC will provide urgent, life saving support, in the form of multipurpose cash designed to cover winterisation needs, to 879 households affected by the October 2015 earthquake. The aim of the project is to support affected households in achieving adequate protection from weather and privacy for family life; the amount of the multipurpose cash transfers has therefore been calculated to cover the costs of fuel and NFIs.</p> <p>Beneficiaries: The project targets those affected by the October 2015 earthquake; of the 879 beneficiary households, 734 are those whose homes were completely destroyed (Category A), and 145 are those whose homes have been severely damaged (Category B). 3 types of beneficiary households will be targeted; Cat A households living in tents (8% of the caseload), Cat A households hosted by family or others (76% of the caseload) and Cat B households who need support to repair their homes (16% of the caseload). Selection criteria for Category B households will specify that those with high vulnerabilities (female headed households, chronically ill family members, etc) will be targeted. Distributions will only be conducted to affected households, not host communities.</p> <p>Cash transfer modalities. The amount of the multipurpose cash transfers has been calculated to provide a contribution to covering winterisation needs (eg buying fuel, blankets, stove); it has been harmonised with other CHF actors and a market assessment will be conducted to confirm the amount. For those living in tents, a one-off transfer of 150 USD will be provided, followed by monthly transfers of 60 USD/month designed to cover ongoing winterisation needs (eg fuel). For those living with host families, monthly transfers of 60 USD/month will be provided to cover ongoing winterisation needs (eg fuel). For Cat B households, a one-off transfer of 150 USD will be provided; the aim of this transfer is to cover the costs of tools and materials for repair support for the winter season. In the case of one-off support, one distribution occurs. In the case of monthly support, cash transfers will take place on a monthly basis through the winter, subject to appropriate weather conditions; in locations where weather or security conditions may not permit monthly transfers, DRC will distribute in 2 instalments, 60% at the beginning of the period and 40% at the end. Separate distribution points will be established for male and female recipients.</p> <p>Duration of monthly support. Assistance is being tailored specifically to locations: the duration of winterisation assistance will depend on the province in which the beneficiary is located. For locations that have very severe winters with long durations at high altitudes (Panjshir), assistance will be provided for 5 months. For those with moderately severe winters, of medium durations, at slightly lower altitudes (Takhar and Kapisa), assistance will be provided for 4 months. For those with mildly severe winters, with shorter durations, at lower altitudes (Parwan), assistance will be provided for 3 months. Distributions are conducted on a monthly basis, and separate distribution points will be established for male and female recipients.</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation: DRC will conduct household level needs assessments of Category A and B households; this assessment will be the basis for the beneficiary distribution list. Following the distributions, DRC will conduct post-distribution monitoring to better understand how the cash was used and whether it met needs. Household level needs assessments and PDMs will be based on the ERM monitoring and evaluation modalities.</p> <p>DRC Comparative Advantage: DRC has strong expertise in cash transfers during emergencies in Afghanistan; in 2015 to date, DRC has provided cash assistance to 5,440 households (or 38,080 individuals). 112 distributions were conducted in 23 provinces using ERM and CVWG modalities; these include measures to ensure the safety and dignity of women.</p>			
Direct beneficiaries :				
Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,231	1,231	1,846	1,846	6,154

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Internally Displaced People	1,231	1,231	1,846	1,845	6,153

Indirect Beneficiaries :**Catchment Population:**

The number of households affected by the earthquake is still unclear and accurate information about beneficiaries is still lacking. However, assessments are ongoing by several actors; DRC's teams have completed assessments in Feyzabad and Nangarhar in close coordination with other international organisations and UN actors. These assessments are included as annexes.

In the absence of full information about the catchment population, DRC has informed this proposal through publicly available data as well as consolidated data from its assessment for Nangahar, Kunar, Lagman and Badakhshan. Where DRC's own assessments are not yet available, DRC has relied upon initial figures reported by IOM and OCHA.

Please note that, in coordination with OCHA and other actors, on the basis of assessments conducted so far by partners, DRC assumes that 10% of the total beneficiary caseload will be living in tents and 90% will be hosted. The incidence of acute vulnerability (eg female headed households, those with chronic illnesses) is anticipated to be 20%.

Link with allocation strategy :

The CHF Reserve Allocation mechanism is intended for rapid and flexible allocation of funds in the event of unforeseen circumstances, emergencies, or contextually relevant, systemic needs. In the case of response to the earthquake that affected Afghanistan on 26 October, the reserve allocation was released to ensure that families who have lost their homes, or those now at risk of exposure and related morbidity, receive timely support to access appropriate accommodation solutions and necessary winterization inputs to ensure their security, safety, health and well-being during winter.

DRC's project aims to support the CHF allocation strategy by targeting households with Category A damage, and providing them with cash based support; the cash is multipurpose but the amount is designed to meet winterisation needs. Category B households are also being supported (15% of beneficiaries) with a multipurpose cash transfer designed to help purchase the materials to repair shelters. DRC will use standard emergency response modalities - in particular, distribution of cash - in order to meet these needs. The project will target the earthquake affected districts, including Panjshahr, Kapisa, Parwan and Takhar. These provinces have been closely coordinated with OCHA. DRC will coordinate closely with other implementing partners, in particular ACTED, NRC and members of the ES/NFI cluster, in the implementation of this project. DRC will also build on best practices identified in the Cash and Voucher working group to which DRC contributes on a regular basis, including with technical advice and support.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Ruta Nimkar	Head of Program	hop.afghanistan@drc-afg.org	+93796177711
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BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis**

In October 2015, an earthquake that measured 7.5 on the Richter scale took place, with the epicentre in Jurm, Badakhshan. OCHA reports that the earthquake has resulted in 84 fatalities, 394 injuries, 6,284 houses damaged and 4,665 houses destroyed in a total of 15 provinces. Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Panjshir and Parwan provinces appear to be particularly heavily hit, with most extensive property damage occurring in Badakhshan. Field reports and assessment results indicate 127,327 people are in need of assistance. As of 08 November, 45,153 people have received food (out of 113,596 people in need), 10,759 people have received shelter assistance (out of 89,425 people in need) and 46,742 people have received NFI assistance (out of 123,848 people in need) but these figures are subject to change. The response is being coordinated by the Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) led by Wais Barmak. The earthquake hit an area that had already experienced considerable strain in 2015. While Afghanistan has long been a context with multiple localised emergencies and populations with low resilience and/or high vulnerability, the profile of conflict and vulnerability has changed in 2015. The trend of conflict over the course of the year to date altered significantly, with increased tensions in the North and North East; the fall of Kunduz for a short period in September/October was the most visible demonstration of the changes in conflict dynamics. The North and North East therefore experienced heavier humanitarian caseloads than in previous years.

This increased caseload in the North and North East takes place during a period which has seen a sharp deterioration of the humanitarian context in Afghanistan. Conflict-induced displacement increased by 43%, with 103,000 people displaced in the first 6 months of 2015, according to the HRP mid-year review. Natural disaster caseloads have also been heavy through the year; 107,451 people have been affected by natural disasters. Response to conflict-induced displacement and natural disasters has been complicated by other pressing humanitarian issues, including a spike in return of Afghans from Pakistan.

To better understand the humanitarian needs of those who have experienced damaged or destroyed shelters, DRC has collected data from its emergency responses conducted throughout Afghanistan in 2015. DRC's data indicates that, on average, in host communities, 12 people live in a space of approximately 45 m², and only 50% of houses are weather-proof. In this context, host communities have relatively limited capacity to support the displaced. In terms of NFIs, data from ongoing responses indicates that losses of NFIs among displaced populations are heavy; blankets, mattresses, kitchen supplies and hygiene supplies are among the most needed items.

Additional resources are necessary to support households in the East and North East to maintain adequate levels of shelter and to better cope with the upcoming winter season. Through this project DRC aims to support families affected by the earthquake to have access to appropriate shelters through provision of multipurpose cash support whose amount has been designed to cover the costs of appropriate NFIs. DRC will prioritise Category A households (they will receive 84% of the assistance provided through this project) but will also support some vulnerable Category B households (16% of beneficiaries). DRC's assistance will be in line with Shelter Cluster standards. DRC will take advantage of synergies with ongoing emergency response programming; this includes adherence to the ERM Common Rationale and close coordination with the IDP task force or OCHA, local PDMCs, DoRRs and other relevant coordination mechanisms. DRC will also make use of its strong expertise in cash programming, in particular in delivering cash assistance through appropriate modalities in a timely fashion to meet emergency needs.

2. Needs assessment

Assessments of the earthquake affected population is still ongoing by international organisations and UN agencies. Due to the remote locations which were affected as well as the short period of time that has elapsed since the earthquake, accurate information is still lacking about how many households were affected and the precise nature of the damage to households. It is therefore difficult to draw a clear picture of needs; however, DRC has used data from joint assessments as well as its own assessments in Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunar. to develop a needs assessment; it should be noted, however, that DRC teams are currently in Badakhshan and in Takhar conducting supplementary assessments. The picture drawn below is therefore not complete; data is continually being gathered and DRC's needs analysis is in the process of regular updating.

DRC has conducted needs assessments in Badakhshan (Yaftal-e-Payen), Nangarhar (Surkhod), Laghman (Mihtarlam) and Kunar (Nurgal). Data was collected from 184 families; all of these were Category A (their houses were completely destroyed). From the initial data, it seems that the displacement is localized in the area of origin. The majority of the affected population refuse to move from their area of origin because they do not want to leave their source of livelihood (farmers, shopkeepers etc.). All of these families are currently hosted by extended family or community members; none lived in tents or rental accommodation. It should be noted, however, that even during the assessment conducted by DRC immediately after the earthquake, the strain associated with accepting new people into the household was visible for hosting families.

Primary needs identified by DRC during the initial assessments were: NFIs (identified as a priority by approximately 180 respondents, or 97% of respondents), food (identified as a priority by approximately 180 respondents or 97% of respondents) and shelter, identified as a priority by approximately 110 respondents or 59% of respondents. Systematically, NFIs were a significant issue for those whose houses had been destroyed; these households lost kitchen, hygiene and school supplies as well as blankets, water containers and mattresses. Those affected by the earthquake will have challenges in meeting these needs on their own; average income among these households is 4,000 AFN per month, which is not sufficient for investment in NFIs.

Families who are in need of support generally look to relatives (over 90% of respondents) for support; they also engage in casual labour (over 50% of respondents) and seek support from their communities (over 20%). Common vulnerabilities among the caseload include female headed households (approximately 7% of respondents) breastfeeding women (approximately 12% of respondents), those with more than 3 children under 5 (approximately 10% of respondents) and elderly headed households (approximately 10% of households).

Concurrently with the assessment process, initial responses are being provided. DRC and the ERM partners, as well as UN agencies, are providing food, NFI and basic emergency shelter assistance in accessible areas; this supports households during the initial response period. However, a dire need remains with regard to shelter and winterisation support, which has not yet been met by any agency. Winterisation support is key, particularly given that temperatures will drop rapidly below zero in the next weeks. Until this support is provided, families will remain in critical humanitarian need and will continue to require assistance.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

Through this project DRC will work to reduce the risk of exposure to harsh winter conditions, and will work within the ES/NFI guidelines and together with other CHF activities and partners. DRC will target those in Category A (whose homes have been completely destroyed), and some Category B households (whose homes have been severely damaged) with acute vulnerabilities. In total 879 beneficiary households will be reached; 734 of these will be Category A and 145 will be Category B. Data collected during the initial assessments indicates that 7% of these households (approximately 88 HHs) will be female-headed and 10% (approximately 120 HHs) will be elderly-headed. On the basis of assessments conducted by CHF partners, It is anticipated that 90% of the affected population will be living with host families and 10% will be living in tents. It is anticipated that those living in tents will have acute needs and will be extremely vulnerable to winter conditions. There are 3 types of beneficiaries targeted under this project; they are targeted with the aim of reducing excess cases of morbidity and mortality due to exposure to harsh winter conditions and inadequate shelter.

- People in the the Northeast and Eastern regions affected by the 2015 earthquake with completely destroyed homes (Category A) who have not found appropriate shelter options. This type of beneficiary suffers from acute vulnerability and extreme needs; they require an initial cash injection in order to purchase necessary NFIs (eg stove) to winterise their tents, as well as ongoing support.

- People in the the Northeast and Eastern regions affected by the 2015 earthquake with completely destroyed homes (Category A) who are residing with host families. This type of beneficiary is less vulnerable, but they nonetheless require ongoing support to meet needs such as fuel and purchase of blankets.

- People in the Northeast and East regions affected by the 2015 earthquake with severely damaged homes (Category B) and who also have high levels of vulnerability (eg female headed households, those with chronically ill family members, etc). This type of beneficiary is vulnerable but may be able to repair their shelter with the provision of appropriate one-off support.

From the information collected from the initial assessments and consolidated data related to the overall response in the target areas DRC is assuming that 20% of the HHs will be considered vulnerable (Elderly/female/Child head of HHs, disability or chronically ill in the HHs). The most common types of vulnerabilities are anticipated to be elderly headed households and those with breastfeeding women. The average income level is 4,000 AFN/month; in other words, an amount that is not sufficient to cope with the need to repair damage and winterise dwellings. On average, beneficiaries do have access to markets. According to DRC's data, beneficiaries live, on average, 3.25 km away from a functional market. All beneficiaries indicated that they have lost necessary NFIs.

Beneficiary lists will be drawn up following detailed household level assessments conducted using ERM tools. DRC will work closely together with UN OCHA, UNHCR, the IDP taskforce, the PDMCs and the joint teams to verify the most vulnerable.

4. Grant Request Justification

DRC is applying for this grant due to 2 primary strategic advantages: 1) presence in the area of operation and 2) organisational strength in emergency response and cash distribution.

Presence In the proposed areas of Intervention:

- Takhar: DRC is already implementing a CHF project, "Provision of urgent NFI and shelter support to those displaced by conflict and natural disasters in North and North East Afghanistan", in Takhar. The project started the 1st of November 2015, and is providing cash for rent.

Modalities used in in Takhar are similar to those proposed under this project. In addition DRC, in response to the Humanitarian Crisis followed the siege of Kunduz city, has provided assistance to 628 HHs in Taloqan and 425 HHs in Faizabad city through cash assistance.

- Panshir, Kapisa and Parwan: DRC, within the ERM mechanism, covers the humanitarian needs of Panjshir, Kapisa and Parwan.

Specifically, in February 2015, DRC played a key role in coordinating assessments that took place in Panjshir following heavy snowfall and avalanches. DRC provided human resources and operational support. DRC also implemented emergency response in late 2014 and 2015 in Kapisa province.

Strength in emergency response:

The proposed intervention aims to build on DRC's emergency response expertise to provide effective efficient response to populations displaced in North and North East Afghanistan. In 2015, DRC has already reached 5,440 HHs or 38,080 individuals, with cash transfer programming designed to meet emergency response needs; this programming is conducted through the Emergency Response Mechanism and in close alignment with the Cash and Voucher Working Group modalities. In the proposed response, DRC will deploy rapid response teams, already operational and trained under complementary funding, to conduct assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring across the North and North-East; the use of rapid response teams ensures the widest possible geographical coverage and the most efficient use of resources. Government authorities (PDMCs or DoRRs, as relevant) will identify vulnerable communities and then joint assessments will be conducted, led by OCHA or the IDP Task force. DRC will conduct household level assessments to determine precise vulnerabilities, and on the basis of these assessments, distributions will be conducted.

Distributions are conducted in a gender-sensitive manner with appropriate safety measures for women beneficiaries. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted after one month. The effectiveness of this mechanism has been proven with regard to shock-affected populations through the ECHO-funded emergency response mechanism, and with regard to sedentary communities through annual KIS winterisation responses. The project will use standardised ERM tools; by streamlining the proposed project with the Emergency Response Mechanism intervention, DRC not only provides a more-cost efficient project, but also builds on a proven mechanism of providing life-saving support to the most vulnerable populations.

5. Complementarity

The project will take advantage of complementarity with other actors. - DRC will coordinate closely with NRC and ACTED. DRC and NRC will use the same response modalities. All three agencies will use the same assessment tools and post distribution monitoring tools. Close coordination will also take place regarding geographic areas of operation and exact nature of response. - DRC, NRC and ACTED will use the CHF as a coordination platform to provide as wide a response as possible, covering as many beneficiaries in the target areas as possible. The project will take advantage of complementary with other DRC activities: - ERM. DRC participates in the ECHO funded Emergency Response Mechanism. through this, DRC will complement NFI kits (including, in addition to the items mentioned, jerry cans, hygiene kits and other goods) if necessary and appropriate, and if in accordance with household assessment results. DRC will also provide tailored individual protection assistance, designed to meet specific needs, through the ERM; this will consist of cash transfers to meet, for example, health or medicine costs for chronically ill household members, purchase of items for disabled family members, etc. - Protection. DRC's emergency staff will participate in protection mainstreaming training before the project period; this is funded by DANIDA and will support implementation of gender sensitive activities, including setup off appropriate distribution sites, conducting follow up in a culturally sensitive manner and providing improved IPA assistance to women.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

The overall objective of this project is to provide a multipurpose cash contribution to meet the winterisation needs of 879 households affected by the October 2015 earthquake in North and North East Afghanistan. The project targets primarily those whose houses have been destroyed (Category A vulnerability), though some beneficiaries whose houses have been severely damaged (Category B) who have high levels of vulnerability will also receive assistance.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Cluster objectives	Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities
Objective 2. Ensure natural disaster displaced persons have adequate protection from the weather and privacy for family life through the provision of emergency shelter and NFI's	STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Timely response to affected populations	100
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : This project directly contributes to the ES/NFI Cluster's objectives through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Supporting Category A families currently living in tents through provision of multipurpose cash designed to support a) purchase of winterisation assets, and b) support for needs through the winter period. Additional protection assistance may be available for households with particular vulnerabilities; the purpose of this is to ensure that additional needs are covered and appropriate protection is provided. – Supporting Category A families currently living with host families through provision of multipurpose cash designed to support fuel needs through the winter period. – Supporting Category B families with high levels of vulnerability through the provision of a single multipurpose cash transfer designed to support repair activities. <p>To support the cluster's wider objective of providing appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable, the amount and distribution methods for cash transfers are tailored to particular vulnerable groups (HHs who pass a vulnerability threshold may receive additional assistance ; separate distribution sites are maintained for women headed households).</p> <p>DRC agrees with the Es/NFIs to propose the following categorization of provinces according to the severity/duration of the winter and altitude of the provinces: assistance's duration of 5 months (Dec-Apr) for Panjsher; duration of 4 months (Dec-Mar) for Takhar and Kapisa; 3 months assistance for Parwan.</p>		
<p>Outcome 1</p> <p>879 households affected by the earthquake in Takar, Kapisa, Panjshir and Parwan are better protected from weather conditions and have privacy to conduct family life through receipt of multipurpose cash support designed to contribute to meeting winterisation needs.</p>		
<p>Output 1.1</p>		
<p>Description</p> <p>661 Category A families hosted by community members in Panjshir, Takhar, Kapisa and Parwan receive multipurpose cash assistance to ensure that they have access to appropriate accommodation conditions.</p> <p>DRC will provide financial aid directly to Cat A households who reside with host families. Multipurpose cash transfers will be made; the amount of the transfers has been selected with the aim of supporting purchase of winterisation NFIs (including for example fuel, stoves and blankets). 60 USD per month will be provided, in line with CHF standards in this project and previous project, and as agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other actors.</p>		
<p>Assumptions & Risks</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders; - DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations; - Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation; - Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with cash; - Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities; - DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff); - Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement - Host families agree to the proposed MoU <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations; - The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs; - Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups); - Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as 'Western'); - Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response; - Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc); - Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality; - Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context; 		
<p>Activities</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.1</p> <p>Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.2</p> <p>Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.</p>		
<p>Activity 1.1.3</p> <p>Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).</p>		

Activity 1.1.4

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					80
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving emergency shelter cash/voucher assistance					100
Means of Verification :							
Indicator 1.1.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families satisfied with the cash, emergency shelter and/or NFIs assistance received					80

Means of Verification :**Output 1.2****Description**

73 Category A households currently living in tents in Panjshir, Takhar, Kapisa and Parwan receive multipurpose cash assistance to support winterisation measures.

DRC will provide financial aid directly to Cat A households who live in tents. Multipurpose cash transfers will be made; the amount of the transfers has been selected with the aim of supporting a) purchase of appropriate NFIs to winterise tents (eg stoves) and b) ongoing winterisation needs (eg purchase of fuel). The amount required for initial winterisation needs is a one-off transfer of 150 USD. The amount provided to support ongoing winterisation needs is 60 USD per month. These amounts are in line with CHF standards in this project and previous project, and as agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other actors. Additional protection assistance will be provided through cash for the most vulnerable.

Assumptions & Risks**Assumptions:**

- Local markets are functioning and beneficiaries have appropriate access (both males and females)
- Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations;
- Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation;
- Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with NFIs and cash;
- Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities;
- DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff);
- Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement

Risks:

- Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations;
- The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs;
- Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups);
- Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as 'Western');
- Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response;
- Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc);
- Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality;
- Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context;

Activities**Activity 1.2.1**

Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.2.2

Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.2.3

Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.2.4

Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.2.5

Distribution of supplementary monthly cash support (40 USD/month) to particularly vulnerable households. The cash will be distributed directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.2.6

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					100

Means of Verification :

Indicator 1.2.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving emergency shelter cash/voucher assistance					100
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Means of Verification :

Indicator 1.2.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families satisfied with the cash, emergency shelter and/or NFIs assistance received					80
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Means of Verification :

Output 1.3

Description

145 Category B families with severely damaged shelters and high vulnerability levels in Panjshir, Takhar, Kapisa and Parwan receive a one-off cash transfer to support repair of shelters to meet winter conditions.

Assumptions & Risks

Assumptions:

- Interventions are coordinated with provincial authorities, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders;
- DRC manages the security implications from the IMF withdrawal, thus enabling continued humanitarian response operations;
- Humanitarian space is ensured, including reasonable access to areas of operation;
- Local authorities permit DRC to carry out needs assessments and respond to emergency needs with cash;
- Local communities will also provide their consent and will accept DRC, and their response work and through effective community mobilisation, targeted communities and households will be willing to make the necessary contributions and participate fully in the activities;
- DRC is able to recruit and retain the requisite human resources at national level (adequate qualified staff are available) and international level (visas are issued for expatriate staff);
- Exchange rate remains relatively stable; a significant devaluation of the USD could lead to reduced capacity to implement
- Host families agree to the proposed MoU

Risks:

- Security conditions become significantly worse, hindering assistance efforts and basic operations;
- The Afghan government misinterprets access efforts as support for AOGs;
- Communities reject a component of emergency humanitarian programming (eg targeting all population groups);
- Intervention is viewed by AOGs or others as threats (AOGs perceive protection activities as 'Western');
- Local actors divert assistance provided to beneficiaries after the response;
- Coordination efforts risk delaying the operational response (PDMC/OCT may postpone any decision on targeting the beneficiaries for several weeks, etc);
- Multiple response actors (non-humanitarian organisations, private foundations or actors, ANSF) a take part in the response, thus compromising perception of DRC's neutrality;
- Inflation poses a significant risk in the Afghan context;

Activities

Activity 1.3.1

Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.3.2

Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.3.3

Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.3.4

Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.3.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families that have used the cash/voucher assistance to address their ES and NFIs needs					90

Means of Verification : Post distribution monitoring

Indicator 1.3.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of targeted families receiving emergency shelter cash/voucher assistance					100
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Means of Verification : PDM reports

Indicator 1.3.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Percentage of families satisfied with the cash, emergency shelter and/or NFIs assistance received					80
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Means of Verification : PDM reports

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

DRC's monitoring and reporting plan can be summarised as follows:

- Beneficiary selection. DRC uses a well defined and tested beneficiary selection process to balance the risks of selecting beneficiaries who do not meet the needs criteria against the need for participation by community members and government authorities. Petitions are provided from communities to DoRRs or PDMCs; DRC responds to these petitions by conducting a verification process. The verification process uses standardised ERM tools and standard mechanisms. When conducting the verification, DRC staff engage with community leaders and shuras; this is done to ensure support for the project and understanding of the selection criteria. To account for gender considerations, DRC ensures that verification teams have a female member.

- Data collection on indicators: Data is collected using 3 standard forms: the rapid assessment, managed by the IDP task force or other coordination agency, the HH level needs assessment verification, carried out by DRC field staff and inputted into databases by DRC monitoring and evaluation staff and the HH level post distribution monitoring, carried out by DRC field staff and inputted into databases by DRC monitoring and evaluation staff. The forms have been designed to collect information on beneficiary needs, vulnerabilities and satisfaction levels. Questions are included about the quality of the items delivered, the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries with regard to whether their basic needs have been met, and the satisfaction of the beneficiaries with the distribution process. The household assessment and PDM formats are included as a part of the Common Rationale document included in the Supporting Documents section.

- Day-to-day monitoring and supervision: Day to day monitoring takes place at the program and the compliance level. DRC's Deputy Emergency Program Manager and Emergency Program Manager conduct day to day monitoring from a program perspective; this includes review of the needs assessments and post distribution monitoring, monitoring and supervision of distribution documentation including thumbprinting and provision of on-the-job training to field teams. Senior finance officers and field finance and admin officers conduct day to day monitoring from a compliance perspective. This includes verification of procurement processes carried out by logistics, participation in distributions as an additional check, and review of documentation prior to payment of cash to beneficiaries.

- Monthly monitoring against contract indicators. The Emergency Program Manager fills out DRC Afghanistan standard monthly reporting on performance against contract indicators and submits to the Head of Programme; the Head of Programme conducts a check of the progress and provides feedback and questions. Review of the beneficiary database, beneficiary satisfaction and feedback and beneficiary profiles and needs also takes place once per month on the basis of standardised tools and beneficiary spreadsheets described above. This process informs project management and decision making.

- Spot visits from management staff. The Emergency Programme Manager, Protection Programme Manager and Head of Programme periodically visit field sites during the distribution and PDM phase. The EPM and HoP conduct spot checks on quality programming, the Protection Manager conducts supervision and provides feedback on gender mainstreaming

- External monitoring from OCHA's remote monitoring framework. DRC intends to participate in OCHA's remote monitoring framework. DRC will provide the beneficiary database to OCHA to conduct this monitoring.

- Reporting to CHF. Reporting to CHF will take place using inputs from the beneficiary database and monthly reporting against contract indicators. Supplementary information will be provided on sensitisation sessions, gender, environment and other considerations during the CHF reporting process

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate	2015												X
	2016	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.	2015												X
	2016	X	X										

Activity 1.1.3: Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period.	2015																			X		
	2016	X	X	X	X																	
Activity 1.1.4: Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member	2015																					
	2016			X	X																	
Activity 1.2.1: Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate	2015																					X
	2016	X																				
Activity 1.2.2: Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.	2015																					X
	2016	X	X																			
Activity 1.2.3: Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).	2016	X																				
	2015																					X
Activity 1.2.4: Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period.	2015																					X
	2016	X	X	X	X																	
Activity 1.2.5: Distribution of supplementary monthly cash support (40 USD/month) to particularly vulnerable households. The cash will be distributed directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period.	2015																					X
	2016	X	X	X	X																	
Activity 1.2.6: Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member	2015																					
	2016			X	X																	
Activity 1.3.1: Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate	2015																					X
	2016	X																				
Activity 1.3.2: Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.	2015																					X
	2016	X	X																			
Activity 1.3.3: Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).	2015																					X
	2016	X	X	X	X																	
Activity 1.3.4: Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member	2015																					
	2016			X	X																	

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to affected populations will be encouraged by the following measures:

- Post-distribution monitoring. Through the post-distribution monitoring questionnaire (included in the Annexes as a part of the Common Rationale), feedback is sought from beneficiaries about their satisfaction with the goods received, their satisfaction with the process, and the transparency and accountability of the process. The PDMs are fed into DRC's project management system and the results are closely supervised by the Emergency Program Manager and his deputy, as well as an independent M&E team. Any complaints found during the PDM process are fed to the EPM and the independent M&E team, who follow up either directly with the caseload or with emergency team staff, as appropriate
- Analysis of assessments and PDM results and adjustment of programmatic modalities. Through the household assessments and post-distribution monitoring processes, DRC gains a wide range of feedback on the satisfaction rates of beneficiaries with goods distributed, as well as beneficiary priorities. At periodic intervals, DRC, in coordination with other actors in the ERM and in areas of intervention, re-visits the composition of NFI kits on the basis of this feedback.
- Complaints mechanism. DRC has a code of conduct and a complaints mechanism at an organisational level; this mechanism is planned to be rolled out in Afghanistan over the course of this project.
- ERM complaints mechanism. The ERM complaints mechanism will be used to address beneficiary complaints as necessary and relevant.

Implementation Plan

The project will be fully implemented by DRC, without involvement of partner organisations. The management structure for the agencies is described below:

Field level. The structure at field level is:

- 1) Management is undertaken by a Senior Emergency Officer, who coordinates closely with the national deputy emergency manager. He or she ensures compliance and supports quality.
- 2) Project activity teams consist of at least 3 people. DRC has pre-existing human resources who have significant capacity and experience in emergency response and can ensure that the humanitarian principles are observed and program quality is optimised; these pre-existing staff will train and capacity build any new team members.
- 3) A basic logistics and financial structure is maintained at the field office level for appropriate project implementation. Logistics and finance officers are present at distributions to ensure accountability.

Country level. At the country level, this project has three sub-levels:

- 1) Program activities are coordinated by an Emergency Project Manager (EPM) and deputy (DEPM). To support high quality program implementation, M&E resources are also budgeted at country level. The M&E unit supports the project manager to collect information, analyse data, prepare reports and engage in evaluation.
- 2) Grant management and management of the overall partnership are the responsibility of the Country Director (CD) and Head of Program (HoP).
- 3) Finance and logistics management are supervised by the Head of Finance and Administration (HoFA), who is supported by a team of finance and administrative staff. The HoFA is responsible for ensuring effective management control and oversight to ensure that DRC and ECHO regulations are followed.

Regional level

- a) The DRC Regional Unit provides technical support and oversight. The Regional Director (RD) provides strategy direction and technical input to the program.
- b) The Regional Head of Finance (RHoFA) provides an additional layer of independent oversight and compliance.
- c) The Regional Safety Advisor (RSA) is based in Kabul, with frequent travel throughout the region. He or she provides robust technical support and advice to manage security risks.

Security permitting, expatriate managers will visit the field regularly to coordinate activities, monitor the intervention and supervise the progress of the action. DRC has pre-existing human resources who have already benefited from significant capacity building and have wide experience in emergency response in Afghanistan. The skill of staff members help to ensure that humanitarian principles are observed and program quality is improved at the field level during implementation of this project.

The steps for implementation are as follows:

- 1) DRC's emergency response mobile response teams will be immediately deployed to the areas of intervention. Their tasks will include conducting assessments as well as hiring and training a local team to ensure the cost effectiveness of the action.
- 2) Simultaneously, DRC's logistics and procurement department will start procuring physical NFI kits. The procurement will start within days after confirmation of the contract. If possible, DRC will leverage joint procurement processes that have already been established with NRC
- 3) After receipt of the NFI goods, transport to Taloqan will take place. This will take place using DRC's Logistics and Transport Services (LTS), which provides services to UNHCR; LTS is used in order to ensure safety, security, and compliance with any necessary UN transport regulations
- 4) Financial Standard Operating Procedures for cash transfer programming, including use of hawalas and distribution policies, will be reviewed and authorised for use in this project within weeks after confirmation of the contract.
- 5) Within 10 days of an assessment, DRC will distribute either cash or NFI kits,
- 6) Within 1 month following distribution, DRC staff will conduct PDMs

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
NRC	The same activities are being conducted; items for distribution have been coordinated already; areas for intervention will be coordinated on an ongoing basis; liaison with authorities will take place in coordination.
ACTED	The same activities are being conducted; items for distribution have been coordinated already; areas for intervention will be coordinated on an ongoing basis; liaison with authorities will take place in coordination.
Concern	Concern has a presence in Badakhshan and has done initial responses; DRC has worked closely with Concern, including cooperation on logistics and provision of response within the last months. DRC aims to coordinate activities, items for distribution and areas of intervention.

Mission East	Mission East has a presence in Badakhshan and has done initial responses; DRC has worked closely with Mission East, including cooperation on logistics and provision of response within the last months. DRC aims to coordinate activities, items for distribution and areas of intervention.
Local authorities	DRC will coordinate closely with DoRRs and PDMCs in the areas of intervention
OCHA and Cluster System	DRC will take part in joint needs assessments at a local level and will coordinate closely with OCHA, the IDP task force and the cluster system. DRC will report regularly to OCHA and the cluster system on its activities and take measures to help support information management
ES/NFI Cluster	DRC will participate actively in the ES/NFI cluster. This participation will include sharing of information, working to develop common guidelines and coordination.

Environment Marker Of The Project

A: Neutral Impact on environment with No mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

1-The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

DRC is committed to implementing a gender sensitive approach to short term humanitarian response. The needs of women, girls, men and boys were considered in project design. DRC conducted a needs analysis in January 2015 that was gender and age disaggregated. Specific analysis was conducted around sources of vulnerability for women and negative coping mechanisms that target women disproportionately (eg use of marriage/dowry as a coping mechanism). Sources of vulnerability for youth (eg withdrawing children from school) were also considered. Analysis of data collected from ongoing emergency interventions is also gender disaggregated; this disaggregation permits ongoing analysis of vulnerabilities among the communities to whom DRC responds, and effectiveness of DRC's response to the most prevalent vulnerabilities (PLW, households with over 3 children under 5) Gender is mainstreamed into activities. Data collected in rapid needs assessments is gender disaggregated. Gender is a key factor in beneficiary selection mechanisms (eg priority is given to pregnant and lactating women and women headed households). During distribution, a safe environment is provided to women and cash distributions are conducted using modalities which are gender appropriate; separate distribution points are set up for women headed households to ensure cultural sensitivity. The CHF project will be streamlined with DRC's ECHO-funded emergency response intervention; through the ERM mechanism, DRC can provide individual protection assistance to particularly vulnerable households, in particular to female-headed households. The composition of the IPA provided to vulnerable households is tailored to be gender and age-appropriate. IPA is a flexible tool that allows DRC to provide precise support (ie coverage of medical or drug expenses, support for purchase of assets for disability) to vulnerable women. The emergency team comprises both male and female staff. The presence of women in the team helps to better understand gender sensitivities and respond appropriately. PDM activities will include questions about the ability of the intervention to respond to different gender and age groups.

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection mainstreaming will take place in the following ways:

- Protection mainstreaming training of emergency staff will take place in end October; this will take place before project activities start. Emergency team members will take part in this training to improve their understanding of IHL, its role in response, beneficiary selection, individual protection assistance and appropriate protection mainstreaming activities to be undertaken during distribution and sensitisation.
- On the job supervision. DRC's protection manager will undertake direct on-the-job spot supervision of distribution sites. This will be done to ensure that the sites are accessible, not only to women, but also to the disabled, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. The participation of the protection manager will also help the teams refer chronic cases (illness, those who have had their rights violated and those who require other referral services).
- Distribution sites. Separate distribution sites will be set up for women headed households. Distribution site selection will include protection mainstreaming elements including access for the elderly, etc.
- Assessments and PDMs. Assessments and PDMs will take place in a culturally sensitive way, and data will be collected on vulnerabilities to link the most vulnerable individuals with complementary programming (provided either by DRC or other NGOs)
- Individual protection assistance, in the form of tailored packages (to meet, for example, the cost of medicine or the cost of prosthetics) will be provided through complementary funding on an as-needed basis.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The first two quarter of 2015 witnessed an unprecedented level of contestation across Afghanistan. Factors driving the increase in conflict include seasonal conditions (the mild winter, in fact, allowed the AOG to maintain a high operational intensity), the IMF withdrawal and and undiminished capability of the armed opposition.

The siege of Kunduz by thousands of Taliban fighters diminished the authority of the Kabul government and represented a show of military prowess for the Taliban. Officials and local residents speak of a worrisome trend for increased conflict throughout the northern region, which used to be relatively calm. All the nine provinces, at the moment, have huge security concerns. There are pockets of insurgency, active and strong, in all these provinces. Taliban fighters in the region may be "motivated to launch more attacks" as a result of the movement's success in briefly overrunning Kunduz in September/October 2015.

Within a week of the Kunduz siege, the Taliban took nine districts in the north. Many other districts remain contested. The capitals in three provinces - Badakshan, Baghlan, Faryab, and Sar-i Pol - are under threat by the Taliban's advances. The Taliban have established their base just outside all the provincial cities according to reports from locals, carrying out night patrols in the outskirts of the cities. In far northeast Badakshan, an area largely untouched by the conflict until a few years ago, four districts are under Taliban control and eight are contested. The Taliban are now heading towards the capital, Faizabad.

The Afghan forces based in Takhar on Kunduz's border are deployed to neighboring provinces for fighting, but the Afghan security forces are over-stretched and worn out. Many districts rely on the work of just 50-80 policemen, who are based predominantly in central areas.

Pashtuns, the largest ethnic minority in Afghanistan, historically make up the majority of the Taliban, but now a large number of smaller minorities, like Uzbeks and Turkmens, have also joined the organization's ranks in the north. In Dawlatabad, one of the most insecure districts in Balkh, the Taliban are mostly from Turkmen ethnicity. In Faryab, Pashtun and Uzbek Taliban are fighting side by side.

Although NGO incidents rate recorded thus far in 2015 – at this stage - is not indicative of a shift in the security environment for NGOs operating within the country, the 33 staff killed, 21 wounded and 11 abducted since the beginning of 2015, nonetheless required DRC to maintain a high level of awareness when planning its activities. Indeed, the security environment in program areas – especially in the most contested districts of the provinces – along with its level of acceptance through strong relations with all stakeholders should be routinely reassessed.

In light of the above, the main security concerns for DRC staff operating in the country are the following:

- Exposure to conflict activity especially when in transit and/or operating in the most outlying areas of the northern region.
- Exposure to mines and UXOs in areas of operations
- Illegal checkpoints
- Low-level criminal activity (in major urban centers and in remote areas).

Access

DRC has a well articulated access strategy that can be summarised as follows:

Engagement Strategy

- Any humanitarian response must weigh the risks to staff of working in an insecure context.
- Due to security risks for international staff well developed forms of management and monitoring will be required to mitigate risks.
- The organisation should concentrate on building relationships with local organizations, local government but overall build a strong relation with the local communities
- Consultation and transparency should be hallmarks of management, especially with respect to government and/or armed opposition groups.
- The conservative culture of some of the areas, especially as it relates to women's roles, should be considered in staffing choices.

Humanitarian Needs Assessments

- Poverty among displaced people in the areas of DRC's intervention is characterized by insufficient shelter, lack of nutritious food, a lack of work/income and high-levels of infections causing diarrhea and fever and.
- Overwhelmingly, families indicated that they needed jobs in order to solve their problems.
- Those families the most vulnerable are those who have the least number of people employed. Unemployment is high among men, and virtually total among women, indicating female headed households are extremely vulnerable.
- 35% of IDPs and host families do not consume sufficient nutritious food and 18% have suffered from moderate hunger in the previous month.
- The average family income is just \$37 per week, meaning each family member survives on just 54 cents per day, well below the level of extreme poverty set by the World Bank.
- Most families rely on daily labor as their main income (54%), while a smaller number rely on agriculture (17%), permanent work (12%) and small trade (7%).
- The average debt per family is enormous considering the ability to repay it. At \$2200 it is over one year's income for an average family.
- IDPs suffer health problems associated with living in overcrowded, poor quality housing without adequate sanitation and cooking facilities. Interventions are needed to provide greater covered living space, better water storage and upgraded sanitation.

Security Risks should be minimized by:

- o Maintain neutrality and reach out to all parties for acceptance.
- o Minimize exposure by hardening facilities and having an effective guard force.
- o Maintain NGO travel hours, travel within the UN Security box and minimize proximity to potential targets.
- o Travel by day, infrequently, in convoy and avoid routines. Control access to compounds and information about staff movements.
- o Monitor neighborhood relationships.
- o Maintain neutrality and reach out to all parties for acceptance.
- o Maintain excellent medical support, including trauma packs in vehicles.
- o Have continuous liaison with INSO and the UN Department of Safety and Security.
- o Have evacuation plans in place.
- o DRC staff should minimize proximity to potential targets by traveling by day, infrequently, in convoy and avoid routines.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
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Staff and Other Personnel Costs

1.1	Regional Safety Advisor	S	1	6,300.00	5	5%	1,575.00
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Given the recent security situation in Kunduz, and developments recorded in INSO throughout the Eastern region, the Regional Security Advisor will directly monitor the situation in the area of intervention and provide hands-on support to the security and implementation team through the project period. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the RSA will spend approximately 7.5% of his time on monitoring of the security situation in the East and North East and supervision of the country security team for this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.

1.2	Regional Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	6,300.00	5	5%	1,575.00
	<i>The Regional HOFA will provide supervision to the country finance team, ensure transparency and accountability, and work on developing and maintaining appropriate finance, logistics and compliance systems. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the RHoFA will spend approximately 7.5% of his time on compliance checks and monitoring for this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.3	Emergency Programme Manager	D	1	5,350.00	5	25%	6,687.50
	<i>The Emergency Programme Manager is responsible for the overall implementation of the project and for oversight of streamlining with activities and responses funded by other donors. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the EPM will spend approximately 25% of his time, on implementation of this project and oversight of synergies. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.4	Country Director	S	1	6,300.00	5	5%	1,575.00
	<i>The Country Director is responsible for oversight of the DRC Afghanistan operation, including donor relations, stakeholder engagement, managing links between different departments and ensuring transparency and accountability. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the CD will spend 7.5% of his time on compliance, transparency and advocacy for this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.5	Head of Programme	D	1	5,618.00	5	5%	1,404.50
	<i>The Head of Programme is responsible for ensuring quality programming in DRC Afghanistan, including supporting donor relations, supervising performance against contract and ensuring synergies between programmatic sectors. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the HoP will spend approximately 7.5% of his time on supervision of this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.6	Head of Operations	S	1	5,618.00	5	5%	1,404.50
	<i>The Head of Operations is responsible for transparency, accountability and appropriate process in procurement and logistics for DRC Afghanistan. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the HoO will spend approximately 7.5% of his time on logistics and procurement for this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.7	Protection Manager	D	1	5,350.00	5	5%	1,337.50
	<i>The Protection Manager is responsible for mainstreaming protection, in particular gender considerations, into the project. She conducts spot checks of distribution sites, training of emergency staff in mainstreaming, and support of mainstreaming initiatives. Salary is fixed by DRC's expat salary scale. It is anticipated that the Protection Manager will spend approximately 7.5% of his time, on logistics and procurement for this project. 62.5% of the 'Unit Cost' amount is base salary, 31% is per diem and 6.5% is insurance.</i>						
1.8	Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	2,759.00	5	5%	689.75
	<i>The Country Head of Finance and Administration is responsible for managing and overseeing financial compliance, including monthly checks of cash books, acting as a check on procurements for transparency and accountability and implementing systems for financial service delivery. 7.5% of the Country HOFA officer's time will be devoted to this project; the salary is calculated as follows: 2694 basic salary, 30 medical allowance, 25 transport allowance and 10 insurance</i>						
1.9	Deputy Head of Finance and Administration	S	1	1,980.00	5	5%	495.00
	<i>The Deputy Head of Finance and Administration is responsible for supporting the management of financial compliance, including monthly checks of cash books, acting as a check on procurements for transparency and accountability and implementing systems for financial service delivery. 7.5% of the Deputy HOFA officer's time will be devoted to this project; the salary is calculated as follows: 1915 basic salary, 30 medical allowance, 25 transport allowance and 10 insurance</i>						
1.10	Finance Officer and Senior Finance Officer (2 staff)	S	2	1,194.00	5	5%	597.00
	<i>The Finance Officers are responsible for day to day financial transactions in the capital office including review of cash book entries, uploading into financial systems, review of vouchers and procurement processes, and ensuring of transparency, and accountability. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. It is anticipated that the 2 finance officers will spend 7.5% of their time on this project; 7.5% of finance officers are charged to the project. The salary is an average of the salaries of the finance and the senior finance officers.</i>						
1.11	Field Cashier	S	1	899.00	5	100%	4,495.00
	<i>The Field Cashier is responsible for supporting the project including organising cash for distributions and being present at every distribution in order to ensure appropriate transparency and accountability. The field cashier position is dedicated to this project in order to ensure appropriate segregation of duties; 100% of the cashier's time is devoted to this project. The salary scale is fixed by a national salary grid.</i>						
1.12	Head of Safety Department	S	1	1,709.00	5	5%	427.25
	<i>The Head of Safety is responsible for monitoring the security situation in the north and north east, providing regular updates to implementing teams and adapting DRC's safety measures as appropriate. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 7.5% of the Head of Safety's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 1644 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.13	HR/Admin Officer	S	1	989.00	5	5%	247.25

	<i>The HR/Admin officers are responsible for recruitment, monitoring and supervision of staff, according to DRC's operational handbook, and management of administrative tasks and compliance. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 7.5% of the HR/Admin officers' time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows 924 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.14	Guards	S	5	480.00	5	17%	2,040.00
	<i>DRC employs guards at both the capital office and the office in the north to ensure the safety and security of the office. This project is anticipated to cover 17% of the cost of guards; other funding covers the rest of the cost. Salary is calculated as follows: 365 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance, and average overtime of 50</i>						
1.15	Cleaners	S	2	430.00	5	17%	731.00
	<i>DRC employs cleaners at both the capital office and the office in the north to ensure that appropriate hygiene standards are being maintained at the office. This project is anticipated to cover 17% of the cost of cleaners; other funding covers the rest of the cost. Salary is calculated as follows: 365 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.16	Deputy Emergency Programme Manager	D	1	2,285.00	5	25%	2,856.25
	<i>The Deputy Emergency Manager is key in the management and oversight of the project. He conducts trainings, organises team logistics, ensures coordination with the UN system and provides day to day direction to the emergency team. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 25% of the DEPM's time will be devoted to this project; salary is calculated as follows: 2220 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.17	Emergency Logistics Officer	S	1	903.00	5	25%	1,128.75
	<i>The Emergency Logistics Officer is dedicated to emergency projects and ensures quick and appropriate processing of logistics and procurement requests. The ELO position was added in order to ensure appropriate and timely service was provided to emergency programming. The emergency logistics officer is necessary to procure winterisation kits (stoves, blankets). The ELO will directly participate in distributions to support accountability and transparency. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 25% of the ELO officers' time will be devoted to this project; Salary is calculated as follows: 838 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.18	Emergency Field Officers	D	4	898.00	5	100%	17,960.00
	<i>4 Emergency Field Officers participate in assessments, conduct distributions, conduct assessments and implement DRC's operations in the field in the North and North East. Salary is fixed by DRC's national salary scale. 100% of the Field Officers' time will be devoted to this project. The emergency field officer is necessary for all project activities. Salary will be calculated as follows: 838 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance</i>						
1.19	Field Drivers	D	2	505.00	5	100%	5,050.00
	<i>2 field drivers will be devoted to the project, to support assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring. 100% of the field drivers' time will be devoted to this project. Field drivers are necessary to transport teams from the office to the distribution site in a secure way. 390 is basic salary, 30 is medical allowance and 25 is transport allowance, 10 insurance, 50 overtime (average)</i>						
1.20	Staff Capacity Building	S	1	2,500.00	1	100%	2,500.00
	<i>Staff capacity building includes protection mainstreaming training and support for staff initiatives to attend training on SPHERE standards etc. The project anticipates training for 4 field officers in the north x 500 USD per training, + 1 staff from Kabul x 500 USD per training.</i>						
	Section Total						54,776.25
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Category A - living in tents - One off transfer	D	74	150.00	1	100%	11,100.00
	<i>150 USD per month will be provided to families living in tents to support winterisation assistance</i>						
2.2	Category A - living in tents - Monthly Assistance - Region 1	D	17	60.00	5	100%	5,100.00
	<i>60 USD per month will be provided for 5 months to 17 families. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude.</i>						
2.3	Category A - living in tents - protection assistance - Region 1	D	3	40.00	5	100%	600.00
	<i>40 USD per month will be provided for 5 months to 3 families as protection support. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude.</i>						
2.4	Category A - living in tents - Monthly Assistance - Region 2	D	42	60.00	4	100%	10,080.00
	<i>60 USD per month will be provided for 4 months to 42 families. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude</i>						
2.5	Category A - living in tents - protection assistance - Region 2	D	8	40.00	4	100%	1,280.00
	<i>40 USD per month will be provided for 4 months to 8 families as protection support. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude.</i>						
2.6	Category A - living in tents - Monthly Assistance - Region 3	D	15	60.00	3	100%	2,700.00
	<i>60 USD per month will be provided for 3 months to 15 families. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude</i>						

2.7	Category A - living in tents - protection assistance - Region 3	D	3	40.00	3	100%	360.00
	<i>40 USD per month will be provided for 3 months to 3 families as protection support. The duration was agreed with the ES/NFI cluster; the length is due to the severity of winter, the duration of winter and the altitude.</i>						
2.8	Category A - living with host families - winterisation support - region 1	D	150	60.00	5	100%	45,000.00
	<i>For households living with hosting families, a contribution to winterisation costs will be provided. In region 1, 60 USD will be provided for a period of 5 months. This amount has been discussed and agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other CHF funded partners; it is also being used in another CHF grant.</i>						
2.9	Category A - living with host families - winterisation support - region 2	D	377	60.00	4	100%	90,480.00
	<i>For households living with hosting families, a contribution to winterisation costs will be provided. In region 2, 60 USD will be provided for a period of 4 months. This amount has been discussed and agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other CHF funded partners; it is also being used in another CHF grant.</i>						
2.10	Category A - living with host families - winterisation support - region 3	D	133	60.00	3	100%	23,940.00
	<i>For households living with hosting families, a contribution to winterisation costs will be provided. In region 3, 60 USD will be provided for a period of 3 months. This amount has been discussed and agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other CHF funded partners; it is also being used in another CHF grant.</i>						
2.11	Category B - severely damaged shelters - one off winterisation support	D	145	150.00	1	100%	21,750.00
	<i>For Category B households, a contribution to winterisation costs will be provided, to support repairs and necessary purchases. The amount is 150 USD, delivered as a one-off grant. This amount has been discussed and agreed with the ES/NFI cluster and other CHF funded partners; it is also being used in another CHF grant</i>						
2.12	Hawala Charges	D	1	4,248.00	1	100%	4,248.00
	<i>Calculated as sum of the total cash distributed to the beneficiaries multiplied per 2% Average cost based of DRC agreement with Hawala suppliers in Afghanistan. (2%*212,390=4,248)</i>						
	Section Total						216,638.00
Equipment							
3.1	IT Equipment	S	4	900.00	1	100%	3,600.00
	<i>4 computers will be purchased for this project, 1 for the Field Cashier and 3 field officers in the North . Due to the fact that field teams use the equipment directly and the laptops are necessary to implement the project, these costs are included as program costs.</i>						
3.2	Office furniture and small equipment	S	1	750.00	1	100%	750.00
	<i>Furniture will be purchased for the field office: 2 chairs of 100 each, 2 desks of 200, and a cupboard of 150 will be purchased.</i>						
3.3	Safety Equipment	S	1	2,250.00	1	100%	2,250.00
	<i>Safety equipment, including a Thuraya and Track 24 GPS vehicle tracking, will be purchased to ensure the operational safety of teams. Given the volatile security situation in the area of intervention, it is anticipated that these measures will be necessary to ensure appropriate monitoring of the teams and communication in case of an emergency. The cost of 1 Thuraya is 1950 USD (1000 for the handset, 800 for the fixed station and 150 for the SIM); 1 Thurayas will be purchased. In addition, a 300 USD contribution will be made to the Track 24 GPS monitoring system for vehicles.</i>						
	Section Total						6,600.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Contract services for transportation	D	2	1,000.00	5	100%	10,000.00
	<i>2 vehicles will be dedicated to this project, 1 in Kabul and 1 in the field office. The Kabul vehicle cost represents 34% of the fleet, the field office cars will be dedicated to the team and will support assessments, distributions and post-distribution monitoring. The cost reflects the current actual cost of fuel and maintenance.</i>						
	Section Total						10,000.00
Travel							
5.1	National Flights	D	4	220.00	5	100%	4,400.00
	<i>Within each month, it is anticipated that members of the response team will require 4 flights to various areas in the North and North East. The quantity of flights required for responses is based on DRC's current emergency programming; cost estimates are also based on current actual costs.</i>						
5.2	International Flights	S	2	1,300.00	1	100%	2,600.00
	<i>2 international flights represents 5% of DRC's total international flight cost for R&R and contract dates for Afghanistan.</i>						
5.3	Other Travel and Per Dlem	S	270	50.00	1	100%	13,500.00

<p>Accommodation and per diem according to DRC's national staff travel policy will be provided to staff travelling from their base; this includes travel to all the regions covered through this proposal (Badakhshan, Parwan, Nangarhar, Panjshir and Takhar). 4 field offers are anticipated to spend 60 days each in the field (240 days), 1 finance needs to be present at all cash distributions (30 days). In total, 270 days of per diem will be provided, at 50 USD per day for accommodation and food. The travel costs will be paid according to DRC's national travel policy.</p>							
Section Total							20,500.00
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Kabul Rent and Utilities	s	1	15,400.00	5	5%	3,850.00
<p>A 5% contribution to DRC's Kabul rent and utilities is provided; the rest of the cost is borne by other donors</p>							
7.2	Sub Office Rent (all inclusive)	D	1	1,200.00	5	100%	6,000.00
<p>DRC will rent 2 rooms from the DACAAR office in Takhar and pay a lumpsum for DACAAR covering the cost of premise rent, cost of generator fuel, and a contribution to shared office costs (guards, cleaners, etc).</p>							
7.3	Communications Cost Kabul	s	1	350.00	5	5%	87.50
<p>The communication cost represents a contribution to DRC costs, including internet, mobile phone card top up for staff, cost of Thurayas credit for field missions.</p>							
7.4	Communications Cost Sub Office	D	1	200.00	5	100%	1,000.00
<p>The communication cost represents DRC sub-office costs, including internet, mobile phone card top up for staff, cost of Thurayas credit for field missions.</p>							
7.5	Office Supplies Kabul	s	1	225.00	5	5%	56.25
<p>Office supplies include Toner for printer, A4 and A3 size paper, stationaries (file, pen, staple, punch, highlight,...) , cleaning material (tissue paper, detergent, hand wash liquid, ...) and mineral water etc. (average of 225)</p>							
7.6	Office Supplies Sub Office	s	1	250.00	5	100%	1,250.00
<p>Office supplies include Toner for printer, A4 and A3 size paper, stationaries (file, pen, staple, punch, highlight,...) , cleaning material (tissue paper, detergent, hand wash liquid, ...) and mineral water etc. (average of 250)</p>							
7.7	Fuel for Generator	D	1	300.00	5	5%	75.00
<p>A contribution to the cost of fuel for generators is included.</p>							
7.8	Bank Charges	s	1	300.00	5	100%	1,500.00
<p>A contribution to bank charges is included in the project, estimated at 300 USD per month for 6 months</p>							
Section Total							13,818.75
SubTotal			1,290.00				322,333.00
Direct							273,408.75
Support							48,924.25
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7%
PSC Amount							22,563.31
Total Cost							344,896.31
Grand Total CHF Cost							344,896.31
Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Kapisa	27	336	336	504	504	1,680	Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists

of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.

Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.1.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Activity 1.2.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.2.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.2.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.2.4 : Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.2.5 : Distribution of supplementary monthly cash support (40 USD/month) to particularly vulnerable households. The cash will be distributed directly to the beneficiary using

								<p>accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p>
Parwan	20	248	248	372	372	1,240	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to</p>	

security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.1.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Activity 1.2.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.2.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.2.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.2.4 : Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

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Activity 1.2.6 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Activity 1.3.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used

							<p>to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p>
Panjsher	23	280	280	420	420	1,400	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be</p>

							<p>delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4 : Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.5 : Distribution of supplementary monthly cash support (40 USD/month) to particularly vulnerable households. The cash will be distributed directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).</p> <p>Activity 1.2.6 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member</p>
Takhar	30	367	367	550	550	1,834	Activity 1.1.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster

vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized.

Activity 1.1.3 : Distribution of cash (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.1.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Activity 1.2.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category A households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.2.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.2.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.2.4 : Distribution of monthly cash support (60 USD/month) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.2.5 : Distribution of supplementary monthly cash support (40 USD/month) to

particularly vulnerable households. The cash will be distributed directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households). The number of disbursements made depends on the number of months covered (one disbursement is made per month). Overall locations have been categorised into 3 regions; those where winter lasts 5 months, those where it lasts 4 months and those where it lasts 3 months; assistance is tailored to reflect this. Where possible, monthly distributions will take place. In the case that access is limited, due to winter or to security conditions, DRC will consider the option of reducing the number of distributions, to a minimum of 2 (60% up front, and 40% at the end of the project period).

Activity 1.2.6 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Activity 1.3.1 : Rapid needs assessments of Category B households and beneficiary selection, in accordance with ES/NFI cluster vulnerability criteria, will be conducted by DRC emergency response teams; each team consists of at least one male and one female member. The ERM beneficiary selection tools will be used to select beneficiaries and ensure that appropriate verification takes place, but partners will engage with community elders and others as appropriate

Activity 1.3.2 : Sensitisation of beneficiaries about project objectives/modalities and the importance of avoiding negative coping mechanisms and equitable distribution, in particular ensuring the needs of the most vulnerable members of the household (e.g. women, children) are not marginalized. A specific training on how to winterize tents will be delivered to the targeted beneficiaries.

Activity 1.3.3 : Distribution of one-off cash (150 USD per households) directly to the beneficiary using accepted distribution modalities and gender appropriate distribution techniques (eg separate distribution points for female-headed households).

Activity 1.3.4 : Post-distribution monitoring of supported communities conducted by the DRC emergency response team; each team consists of at least one male and one female member

Documents

Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex A-DRC EARTHQUAKE INITIAL ASSESSMENT.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex B-DRC Afghanistan ERM 2015 Dashboard.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex C-Winterisation of non-winterised tents.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex D - BoQ Winteraid Kit.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CHF Afghanistan - Visibility and Communication Guidance.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	DRC Sample Beneficiary breakdown ES NFI.xlsx
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	Template memo for cash grant internal controls.docx
Project Supporting Documents	DRC Sample Beneficiary breakdown ES NFI.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	BoQ Office Supplies.xlsx

Project Supporting Documents	CHF compliance.pdf
Budget Documents	CHF Coordination Meeting Action Points.pdf
Signed Project documents	Letter of delegation.pdf
Signed Project documents	GA signed by IP.pdf