

Requesting Organization :	Norwegian Refugee Council		
Allocation Type :	1st Standard Allocation		
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage	
EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS		35.00	
PROTECTION	Education in Emergencies (EIE)	65.00	
		100	
Project Title :	Responsive and Integrated Education, Shelter, and Legal Protection Solutions for Returnees and Prolonged IDPs in Eastern, Central, and Southern Afghanistan		
Allocation Type Category :			
OPS Details			
Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-17/3481/1SA/ESNFI-APC/INGO/4961
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	2,125,691.55
Planned project duration :	12 months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	01/05/2017	Planned End Date :	30/04/2018
Actual Start Date:	01/05/2017	Actual End Date:	30/04/2018
Project Summary :	<p>The proposed project will primarily target undocumented Afghan returnees in Eastern (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman), Southern (Kandahar), and Central (Kabul) Afghanistan for an integrated shelter, education, and legal protection support. Secondarily prolonged IDPs and vulnerable host community members found in the vicinity, and who meet the set vulnerability criteria, will also be targeted for support. The project, implemented directly by the Norwegian Refugee Council, continuing recent and long-standing interventions in these areas, is aligned with the CHF Allocation Strategy Envelopes 2, 3, and 4, and has been coordinated through relevant fora, notably the Emergency Shelter/NFI Cluster, Education in Emergency (EiE) Working Group, and the Afghanistan Protection Cluster. The multi-sectoral approach is intended to be more effective and cost-efficient, allowing a more comprehensive solution for the most vulnerable displacement-affected communities.</p> <p>Shelter: Both transitional and emergency shelter solutions will be delivered in eastern Afghanistan. Since the sudden onset of refugee returns, NRC (with CHF and SIDA funding) erected over 2,000 emergency and transitional shelters. Resources are now fully exhausted, and yet needs are extant and emerging. NRC will provide a further 500 transitional shelters with household (HH) latrines (reducing protection risks of women and girls). These interventions will protect from the physical elements approximately 3,820 men (16%), women (17%), boys (35%), and girls (32%), safeguard their dignity, reduce illness and emergency-related death in Nangarhar (60%), Laghman (30%), and Kunar (10%). Given the complexity of secure tenure in shelter programming, the Protection component outlined below is necessary as a complementary intervention for Extremely Vulnerable Households (EVHH).</p> <p>EiE: NRC will scale up its current service provision of 120 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) (primarily funded through Norwegian MFA and SIDA), by a further 160 TLS, particularly in communities substantially supported with shelter interventions in eastern Afghanistan, but also in southern Afghanistan. This increases the absorptive capacity of approximately 45 formal host community schools, providing EiE for a further 7,200 returnee boys (50%) and girls (50%) in Nangarhar (40%), Laghman (10%), Kunar (15%), and Kandahar (35%). In schools with inadequate WASH facilities, gender-segregated school latrine blocks will also be provided. The project will recruit 160 teachers (50% female) amongst the undocumented returnee communities, and conduct community sensitisation (in line with the EiE WG 'Back to Learning' campaign), which may be combined with hygiene promotion sessions reducing open defecation and improving hygiene practices (a further 12,000 boys and girls in the catchment area will benefit from these 'WASH-for-EiE' interventions).</p> <p>Protection: NRC will direct its longstanding Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) programme to provide legal services for protection cases and principled referrals, primarily targeting returnees in eastern Afghanistan, but also those found in southern and central parts. The project also targets prolonged IDPs and vulnerable host community members in the vicinity, with counselling and legal assistance pertaining to civil documentation and Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, referring displaced individuals to other protection service providers and to assist them access other essential services, promoting their protection and an early recovery for their households and communities. NRC will provide dedicated legal counselling and assistance to approximately 2,538 returnee and prolonged IDP EVI in the provinces of Nangarhar (50%), Kunar (15%), Laghman (15%) and Kabul (20%). It will also provide capacity-building and legal awareness to a further 600 beneficiaries. Accordingly, the total number of direct beneficiaries reached through ICLA programming is 3,138.</p>		
Direct beneficiaries :			

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
1,540	1,681	8,928	8,840	20,989

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Other	521	817	4,980	5,549	11,867
Internally Displaced People	888	771	1,242	1,225	4,126
Host Communities	131	93	2,064	2,066	4,354
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0

Indirect Beneficiaries :

(Direct beneficiaries above - 'other' refers to returnees, undocumented primarily).

Indirect beneficiaries include local communities, who will be alleviated of some of the hosting burden and over-crowdedness of shelter conditions in Nangarhar, Kunar, and Laghman, as well as benefiting from a reduction in health and protection risks, which are increased when areas and utilities are overcrowded due to masses of persons residing in open areas. Indirect beneficiaries for the transitional shelter component (not emergency shelter) are estimated at a ratio of three host community families to each transitional shelter recipient (two neighbouring compounds and host compound owner), with an average family size of seven persons: $500 \times 3 \times 7 = 10,500$ indirect beneficiaries. Therefore, in total, 10,500 indirect beneficiaries are estimated for the Shelter components of this action.

For the EiE component, indirect beneficiaries are the parents of the EiE learners, teachers at host beneficiary schools, and P/DED personnel. An average of two school-age displaced boys and girls per household are estimated to benefit from the EiE TLS intervention, and an estimated 1.8 parents per household (i.e. $7,200 / 2 \times 1.8$), and therefore an additional 6,480 displaced parents are estimated as indirect beneficiaries of the action. At each of the estimated 45 supported schools, an average of 20 teachers is estimated, therefore 900 host community teachers are estimated as additional indirect beneficiaries. An estimated total of 40 Provincial Education Department and District Education Department staff are also anticipated to be supported as indirect beneficiaries. As sub-total, 7,420 indirect beneficiaries are estimated to the EiE activities.

In terms of Protection/ ICLA, ICLA's indirect beneficiaries include members of the community who will benefit from its community information sessions and also capacity building activities with informal justice 'duty bearers' such as Shura and Jirga members. With increased capacity and understanding of HLP and LCD rights, the decision-making abilities of these actors on protection issues related to all community members should be strengthened. This number is difficult to quantify, however, a conservative estimate of 100 community members per project site (listed below: 20) is included as primary indirect beneficiaries (i.e. 2,000), and wider community catchment areas of 2,000 adult members of the community (i.e. 40,000) are estimated. For the purpose of the total predicted number of indirect beneficiaries, only the 'primary' indirect beneficiaries are counted.

In total, therefore, it is estimated that the proposed project will assist a further 59,200 beneficiaries indirectly.

Catchment Population:

The catchment population for this proposed project are the districts of Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani (Chamtala), Surkhrod,, Kama, Behsud (Nangarhar), Qarghaayee, Mehtarlam (Laghman), Asadabad, Narang, Khas Kunar, and Sawkai (Kunar) in the east; Arghandab, Daman, Panjawayee, Zhari and Dand Districts of Kandahar Province, as well as Loya Wala, Teri Ada, Kotal Morcha, Baghi Pol, Haji Azizi and Shuandam in Kandahar City. In Central, Bagram and Dehsabz Districts as well as Parwane, Sarake, Nasi Khasrow, Puli Company and Charahi Qamber informal settlements, as well as PD 8, 5, and 6, which are within the Kabul city boundary, and also PDs 12, 19, 21, and 22 which host high numbers of both prolonged IDPs and recent returnees.

Link with allocation strategy :

The proposed project is conceptualised and designed to meet the need for the provision of live-saving assistance to Afghan returnees and prolonged IDPs in Eastern, Southern, and Central Afghanistan, in particular where high-returnee, mass-displacement, and cross-border movements were recorded. The protective nature of shelter erection and tenure security, the provision of temporary learning spaces where children can learn and play, and improved access to basic information, counselling, and legal assistance, as well as awareness raising hygiene information, are the key features of this action, all of which are in line with the 2017 CHF first standard allocation for Afghanistan. This is primarily in line with Envelope 2 of the allocation, but also to lesser extents with Envelope 3 (protection outreach services), and Envelope 4 (emergency stock replenishment and pre-positioning). The Allocation Strategy, as usual, is derived from the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), and the activities proposed are aligned with the overarching direction of HRP 2018. This is clearly outlined by sector/component below.

The shelter component of the proposed project is guided by the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) as well as the HRP, and is to provide shelter solutions to address unmet humanitarian needs of undocumented refugee returnees from Pakistan, who have not already received relevant assistance packages and are living in sub-standard shelter conditions. The HRP recognised that shelter was identified as a priority need for the returnee population, but also to relieve the pressure placed on host communities. This component specifically contributes to the ES-NFI Objective 2 'Coordinated and timely ES-NFI response to returnees' and WASH Objective 2 'Ensure timely and adequate access to WASH services in situations (returnees transit points, health centers, therapeutic feeding centers, schools, etc.) affected by emergencies', as it's designed to provide emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households with gender responsive household latrines.

The ICLA component will aim to have prolonged IDPs as 50% of its beneficiaries under the standard indicator for Objective 2, with the remaining 50% being made up of protracted IDPs, returnees, and extremely vulnerable host communities members. Under Protection Objective 3, the key indicator chosen relates to community-based efforts to contribute to an environment enabling effective protection responses. Under this indicator, the project will engage with rights-holders and local decision-makers such as Shura, Jirga, and Community Development Council members, to build their capacity in dealing with and responding to protection cases related to HLP rights, and legal identity, including civil documentation.

The EiE Working Group has identified an urgent need to provide EiE services in Nangarhar and Kandahar through establishing more temporary learning spaces as well as providing returnee girls and boys with school supplies and to recruit and deploy additional teachers. In line with this identified need, and specifically contributing to Protection Objective 2 of Envelope 2, NRC will support increased access to EiE programmes in districts of Nangarhar and Kandahar, where education needs remain unmet and where the education service's capacity is limited/ overstretched and/or very little or no further capacity exists to absorb additional refugee returnee arrivals.

The proposal has been reviewed and is endorsed by the ES/NFI Cluster, Protection Cluster, and EiE Working Group. Please refer to Annexes 9 and 28 for a copy of the support letter from the Protection (for both EiE and ICLA) and ES/ NFI East Region Clusters.

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 :

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BACKGROUND

1. Humanitarian context analysis

Afghanistan has experienced a dramatic increase in Afghan returnees in 2016, returning from long-term displacement in Pakistan and Iran. Since mid-July 2016, the rate of returns of registered refugees and undocumented Afghans significantly increased, with more than half a million (618,291) refugees, deportees, and undocumented Afghans returning from Pakistan in 2016, mostly crossing through eastern Afghanistan. Over half of this number were children or youths under-18. 93% returned since July 2016, representing an increase of around 1,250% from January to June 2016. The rate of return (for both documented and undocumented refugee returnees) decelerated and ultimately ceased after the UNHCR Voluntary Repatriation (VolRep) programme was suspended in mid-December 2016.

Sources indicated that this return was characterised as 'spontaneous' (i.e. sudden, unplanned, and disorganised) and uninformed (even misinformed), with strong 'push' and 'pull' factors. Many families felt pushed to escape rapidly toughening living conditions in Pakistan, including IOM and UNHCR reports of detention, harassment, and eviction. Many returned to nothing, to a country that internally suffered intensifying armed conflict and worsening humanitarian indicators. Whilst some had been in the process of relocating, many have very weak or poor social support networks to rely upon, with limited access to information and low awareness of how to access basic services.

The Afghan government and UN agencies maintained a stern position against the formation of formal camps, with multiple pre-existing slum-like 'informal settlements' (from both prolonged IDPs and returnees) absorbing many of the most vulnerable families. As many as 48% of registered refugee returnees do not return to their province of origin, either settling in their initial post-arrival destination, or face secondary or tertiary displacement. The majority of undocumented returnees reportedly move to Kabul and Nangarhar (85% of undocumented returnees), where a substantial (but inadequate) humanitarian response is already mounted, whilst those crossing the Spin Boldak border (~13% of total undocumented caseload) mainly head to Kandahar in search of shelter, protection, and livelihood opportunities, where very limited assistance is provided.

This increase of undocumented returnees across eastern and southern provinces is already and will continue to place a significant strain on local resources and services, depleting coping mechanisms in under-served communities, which are in many cases already hosting a high numbers of new and protracted conflict-induced IDPs. The caseload, therefore, is characterized as a 'mixed' population – although undocumented returnees are often extremely vulnerable, conflict-induced IDPs in prolonged states of displacement, are also found in their vicinity with similar vulnerabilities.

Fundamentally, the recent mass return is a protection crisis, both in its genesis and its manifestation in Afghanistan. Overwhelming numbers of refugees felt forced to return, with little information, and no durable solutions available- leaving them with undignified and sub-standard shelter conditions (often under risky living conditions in multi-occupancy compounds, with little or no security of tenure and therefore threats of eviction and secondary displacement), no legal identity (and therefore limited access to basic services, employment prospects), and children who are now missing an opportunity for basic literacy and numeracy (and also exposed to further protection risks). This dynamic return is set to repeat this year, with little contextual differences, from 1 April, once the UNHCR VolRep programme resumes.

2. Needs assessment

The target groups of this intervention are primarily undocumented returnees (arriving from July 2016) and secondarily are conflict IDPs in prolonged states of displacement and other vulnerable host community members. Whilst an initial response to the mass return occurred primarily from August 2016, there are still extant needs. Moreover, as further returns are expected to resume from 1 April 2017. This project also includes a response to projected forthcoming figures- typical vulnerabilities are extrapolated from recent interventions.

Whilst general information is available through previous sources from multiple sources, specific assessment data is either already gathered or is currently being gathered. Previous assessments include: (A) Sept/Oct 2016 OCHA-led emergency assessment (supported strongly by NRC); (B) IOM socio-economic survey monitoring; (C) REACH 2016 prolonged IDP assessment; (D) Save the Children EiE rapid needs assessments; (E) NRC-Samuel Hall 2016 Returns Survey; (F) NRC-Samuel Hall 2017 Early Recovery Study of Greater Jalalabad Area; (G) 2017 NRC Gender Study of Transitional Shelters in Eastern Afghanistan; (H) NRC-Samuel Hall Study on Access to Tazkera and Civil Documentation in Afghanistan; and (I) ERM Emergency Assessments of Undocumented Returnees in Nangarhar and Kunar. These are largely annexed; their methodologies are clearly described in the prose, and supersede typical cluster assessment requirements. Summaries of salient details of these studies are outlined below.

NRC field staff also confirmed programmatic needs through primary assessments for Education in Eastern and Southern Afghanistan, and Legal Protection in Eastern, Central, and Southern Afghanistan- summaries of salient details are included below, but further details including methods are described in annexes. Due to space constraints in this document, further synoptic evaluation of the sources mentioned above and primary needs assessments is annexed (Annex 1).

1. (B) 49% of undocumented returnee families stated shelter was their primary need.
2. (F) In greater Jalalabad area, some 76% of undocumented returnee families share housing with other families (in comparison to 60% of host community families). Of those families that shared housing (both displaced and non-displaced) similar numbers of families were mixed (mean average = 3 families), but displaced families tended to share housing with unrelated families.
3. (F) 58% of undocumented returnee primary school aged boys (52%) and girls (64%) in greater Jalalabad area out of school, in comparison with host community boys (21%) and girls (35%).
4. (F) 34% of undocumented returnee families in greater Jalalabad area fear forced eviction (contrasting with 7% host community and 20% IDPs), and only 37% confirmed having land deed or lease agreement (contrasting with 67% of host community)

Gender Analysis: Lastly, but crucially, differing needs and vulnerabilities by gender must be acknowledged. A Gender Study of the previous CHF-NRC Transitional Shelter project was completed in March 2017, with a results workshop delivered through both ES/NFI Cluster and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA) Task Force – the report is attached as Annex 2. Amongst many points of feedback (incorporated into this project design), it outlined the necessity of integrating household -level sanitation facilities, as the absence of which presented a serious protection risk for women and girls. For Education, one of the most prevalent gender-specific barriers to accessing education was the lack of gender-disaggregated sanitation facilities available in schools (lack of female teachers was less problematic, but still a factor). The structural barriers to displaced Afghan women's access to a legal identity or realisation of their HLP rights have been heavily profiled through NRC studies in 2016 and 2014 respectively; these are also attached (Annex 3 and Annex 4).

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

The primary target group for this project is: undocumented Afghan returnees from Pakistan, since Jul 2016 until Mar 2018. Over 2016, 248,000 undocumented Afghans returned from Pakistan, mostly reporting to settle in Nangarhar (163,000), Kabul (30,000), Kunar (17,000), and Laghman (12,000). Derived from the Sep/Oct 2016 assessment data, the average undocumented returnee family size appears to be 7.64 members, but a mean average of families per HH is 1.47, hence average HH size is 11.3 members. This suggests some 22,000 HH or 32,300 undocumented returnee families returned from Pakistan in 2016. Current IOM projections outline 400,000 undocumented Afghans to return in 2017 (approx. 52,400 families or 35,300 HH), also potentially entering the southern Afghanistan border crossings in greater numbers this year too. Extrapolating from the large-scale HH-level emergency assessment conducted in Sep/ Oct 2016, the Sex, Age, and Diversity Disaggregation (SADD) of beneficiary target data for undocumented returnees approximates to:

- New-borns: 3% M; 3% F
- U-5s: 13% M; 12% F
- 5-18: 19% M; 17% F
- >18: 16% M; 17% F

The slight irregularity in reduced numbers of adult males (usually more than females) is largely explained by the facts that: many returnees had their male family members detained in Pakistan still, or had moved to cities in search of employment.

In terms of other characteristics of the undocumented returnee caseload: 5% were female-headed household, and 1% were child-headed (an inaccurate measure was gained for proportion of elderly-headed). 14% of household included a person with disabilities (not necessarily head of household), and 22% of household included a member suffering from chronic health issues. 11% indicated pregnant women within the household, suggesting that there are by now up to 26% more newborns.

Of undocumented returnee households, only 22% of school-aged girls were attending school, whilst 30% of school-aged boys were enrolled. Estimating against the caseload, this approximates to 66,000 out-of-school undocumented returnee boys and girls (51:49) from the 2016 caseload, and a further 107,000 extrapolating from the projected 2017 caseload – there is limited data on registered returnee school attendance. This projection erroneously presumes school absorption capacity is unchanged.

The secondary target groups of beneficiaries for this action are collocated prolonged conflict IDPs, and other vulnerable host community members (for conflict sensitivity and principled aspects of the primary action). Prolonged IDPs are defined as those in a prolonged state of displacement between 6-36 months, of which there is a total (current) estimated population of 324,927 in Afghanistan, largely clustered around regional hubs. Average IDP families per household- 1.6. and average members per family- 6.3; therefore average members per HH: 10.6. For prolonged IDPs, SADD breakdown is:

- New-borns: 5% M; 4% F
- U-5s: 9% M; 11% F
- 5-18: 16% M; 16% F
- 18-50: 16% M; 15% F
- 50-65: 3% M; 3% F
- >65: 1% M; 1% F

Also, an average of 8% were reported to be female-headed household (in comparison to 5% in host communities), and 14% were reported as having a person with disabilities as head of household (in comparison to 7% in host communities). On average, 19% of prolonged IDPs reported they were returnees, with a higher ratio in central Afghanistan at 36%, with armed conflict and insecurity as the primary reason for displacement. This equates to approximately 60,500 prolonged IDPs as secondarily-displaced returnees.

The proposed interventions should, therefore, target 14% of out-of-school undocumented returnee boys and girls from the 2016 caseload for EiE, and 12% of undocumented returnee families who were living in rental conditions with already high debt burdens in Sep/ Oct 2016 (i.e. of high risk for eviction).

Further information on the beneficiary targeting and vulnerability criteria is at Annex

4. Grant Request Justification

Responding to the targeted beneficiaries' 'needs gap' outlined above, NRC is well-placed to deliver this action which achieves multiple humanitarian outcomes, as it largely continues and/or scales up pre-existing activities in geographic areas where we are currently programming, but require additional resourcing to respond to further needs. NRC also has robust technical track record for transitional shelter programming, Education in Emergencies, and Legal Protection.

The action uniquely offers an integrated approach to multi-sectoral humanitarian needs for returnee and collocated prolonged IDP households, primarily for shelter and educational needs, but also for legal protection and mainstreamed WASH needs too. As a combined proposal, there is added impact and value-for-money, arising from increased effectiveness (sectoral outcomes reinforce each other through synergy), efficiency and cost effectiveness (direct sharing of support costs), and also improved accountability to affected populations (different programme staff dealing with same communities, may increase information sharing, referrals, and accountability).

NRC has operational offices and direct programming in Nangarhar, Kandahar, and Kabul; senior management staff (including international staff) have visited project sites in all aforementioned provinces, including recently. In Eastern Afghanistan, NRC also maintains eight community outreach centres (operational since March 2017) specifically to assist returnee protection and early recovery, including in Kunar and Laghman.

The action does not necessitate start-up of projects in new areas, nor the recruitment of key technical or management staff, nor the procurement or supply of 'new' items, nor the inclusion of new programmatic modalities, and therefore risks of delayed or poor implementation are relatively low. Further, NRC's high programmatic quality in each sector is evident through track record:

Shelter: NRC (mostly Q4 2016) has erected over 950 emergency shelters for undocumented returnees (under SIDA RRM funds), and over 1,100 transitional shelters from UNOCHA-CHF financing; the only agency to offer transitional shelter Solutions. NRC is also undertaking a CHF-funded rapid shelter/ tenure assessment in eastern Afghanistan, as a second component to the Cash PDM Third Party Monitoring project NRC volunteered to undertake to enable the CHF cash-based response. Through CHF funds, NRC has also recently released a Gender Study to improve the transitional shelter programme in eastern Afghanistan (Annex 2).

Education: Already in eastern Afghanistan, through SIDA and NMFA funds, NRC established 120 temporary learning spaces for returnee boys and girls. However, before this, NRC also has operated 60 Accelerated Education Programme (AEP) multi-year classes in Nangarhar and Kunar (funded by ECHO) and 120 AEP classes in Kandahar (funded by NMFA), i.e. the same programmatic locations. NRC also operates a further 26 AEP classes in Kunduz, 26 ALP classes in Sar-e Pul, and 90 EiE classes in the refugee camps in Khost.

Protection: At present there are very few actors working on displaced persons' HLP as well as LCD rights in Afghanistan. A recent study revealed that NRC is the only actor providing legal assistance or counselling on civil documentation in Afghanistan and that in general the lack of support for civil documentation procedures constitutes a programme gap in humanitarian response among organisations working with protection (NRC, Access to Tazkera and Other Civil Documentation in Afghanistan, 2016). NRC is also the only actor to provide direct assistance to beneficiaries on HLP-related protection legal cases. Working on these types of cases, NRC is also in a strong position to refer other protection issues identified onto the appropriate service providers.

5. Complementarity

The proposed action complements previous, current and future NRC operations responding to returnee humanitarian needs, and also other similar programmatic activities in the target geographic areas.

Shelter Complementarity: The stockpile of emergency shelter kits can be utilised and delivered through NRC's normal Emergency Response and rapid shelter response modalities, particularly in eastern Afghanistan. NRC is a long-standing ECHO ERM partner, and also through SIDA funding distributed more than 950 emergency shelter kits to undocumented returnees primarily in Q4 2016. Furthermore, the transitional shelter programme will continue and scale-up NRC's current CHF-funded t-shelter response in eastern Afghanistan, but also respond to needs arising from the CHF-funded cash PDM and rapid shelter/ tenure assessment underway in East Region.

Protection Complementarity: The ICLA component of this project has significant synergies with other ICLA-related projects within NRC Afghanistan. It also works closely with other programme sectors within this project; for instance, some ICLA staff are embedded within the shelter team in the East to assist with HLP documentation and tenure security of undocumented returnees. ICLA also uses an internal referral system with the Education sector to ensure displaced boys and girls obtain the required civil documentation to have access to basic formal education. NRC's informal camp management- Urban Displacement Out of Camp (UDOC)- project in the East also allows ICLA to work from its community centres, and receive referrals through its community mobilisation workers. In addition to internal NRC complementarity, ICLA has a two-way Gender-based Violence (GBV) and HLP/ LCD referral matrix with key actors working on GBV in the South, Central, and East, including with the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA).

EiE Complementarity: With funding from the NMFA and SIDA, NRC has responded to the education needs of undocumented refugee returnees and host community children in Nangarhar Province through the implementation of EiE in 120 temporary learning centres (i.e. 45m2 all-purpose tents), the education projects in the East are supporting around 2,400 learners. The proposed action will thus benefit from experienced and trained project staff, and will build upon the lessons learned through the process of implementing existing projects. Additionally, the EiE component of the proposed action will become part and parcel of a more holistic response to the overall needs of the refugee returnees and vulnerable children and youth from host communities in Afghanistan. This project will be implemented in synergy with existing NRC's AEP in Nangarhar, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces, and EiE actions in Khost, Kunar, Kabul, Kunduz, Sar-i-Pul, and Nangarhar. NRC will coordinate with other selected CHF-funded EiE partners for precise disaggregation of operational areas.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Ensure undocumented returnees, prolonged IDPs, and vulnerable displacement affected host communities receive responsive, integrated and gender-responsive protection solutions for basic education, shelter (emergency or transitional), legal identity and housing, land and property rights.

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
Objective 2: Coordinated and timely ES-NFI response to returnees		SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict	100				
Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed project directly contributes to the cluster objective 2: "coordinated and timely ES-NFI response to returnees, and more specifically to strategic objective 1- "Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict". This proposed project will contribute to meeting one of the basic needs of part of this caseload. The project's main objective is to improve living conditions of target groups thus ensuring they are adequately protected and their privacy and dignity is enhanced.							
Outcome 1							
22,600 affected women, girls, boys, and men have reduced instances of emergency-related deaths, injuries and illness due to displacement in a gender-responsive manner.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
11,300 affected women, girls, boys, and men living in over-crowded or open-shelter conditions are provided with appropriate transitional shelter solutions.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Timely access to target communities during project implementation is not prevented by insecurity, interference, natural disaster or extreme weather conditions; Community leaders and authorities support NRC activities; Continued coordination with OCHA, DoRR and other emergency actors.							
Indicators							
Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle Target
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	SA1-Envelope Two: Proportion of vulnerable individuals affected receiving emergency shelter support including tent package and cash for rent					100
Means of Verification : Assessment reports; beneficiary list; distribution reports							
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of displacement affected families receiving transitional shelter solution with access to a functioning sanitation facility					500
Means of Verification : Beneficiary list; distribution/ construction reports							
Indicator 1.1.3	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of families that benefitted from hygiene awareness and promotion sessions as well as distribution of hygiene kits					500
Means of Verification : Kits procurement requests; distribution tracking sheets; acknowledgment reports; Post Distribution Monitoring							
Indicator 1.1.4	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of tripartite agreements for access to land facilitated					125
Means of Verification : Field visit reports; tripartite agreement document copies							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;							
Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines. NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.							
Activity 1.1.2							
Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;							

Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.

Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.

These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;

Facilitation of tripartite agreements for access to land, as necessary.

The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;

Transitional shelter and single-family latrine assistance to all families.

1,000 transitional shelters, based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) (as per enclosed BoQ), and single-family latrines will be constructed with the assistance of the beneficiary family along with labour and transportation support.

Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.

Activity 1.1.5

Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;

Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits.

As part of any durable shelter assistance, NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation facilities through the construction of a single family latrine for every shelter built. This is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm - for women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours.

To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.

Activity 1.1.6

Standard Activity : Emergency and transitional shelter support to vulnerable returnee households and host communities to sustain returnees through the winter months and alleviate pressures placed on hosting families. Projects proposing implementation of transitional shelter solutions must demonstrate assessed families are living in sub-standard shelter conditions (e.g. open shelter, over-crowdedness, unsafe/unprotective structures), have limited access to resources to construct their own shelters, and have access to land / secure tenure;

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).

NRC will carry out PDMs within one month of each cash assistance intervention sampling 10-15% of beneficiaries in each location. A tailored CHF-ERM PDM tool will be used to collect data on timeliness and effectiveness of transitional shelters, through one PDM exercise conducted in each of the targeted districts. The monitoring team will visit and collect data from a randomly sampled group of project beneficiaries. If insecurity or other access related issues significantly affect implementation of PDMs in some locations, NRC will call sampled beneficiaries and collect data remotely. In addition, the NRC shelter team will conduct a satisfaction assessment during implementation with 15% of the 1,000 beneficiary households (i.e. 150 households, with particular focus on extremely vulnerable undocumented returnee households).

Additional Targets :

PROTECTION							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives			Percentage of activities		
Objective 2: Evolving protection concerns, needs and violations are monitored, analysed, and responded to upholding fundamental rights and restoring the dignity and well-being of vulnerable shock affected populations		SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict			70		
Objective 3: Support the creation of a protection-conducive environment to prevent and mitigate protection risks, as well as facilitate an effective response to protection violations		SO1: Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict			30		
<p>Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The proposed project directly contributes to Strategic Objective 1 of Cluster Objective 2: "Immediate humanitarian needs of shock affected populations are met - including conflict and natural disaster affected and IDPs, refugees and returning Afghans from armed conflict". It is designed to support establishment of temporary learning spaces, provision of learning materials, and recruitment of teachers in high-return areas of Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces. One of the project's main objective is ensure undocumented returnees and vulnerable host community children and youth receive the opportunity to develop academic and psychosocial skills through basic education in a protective environment.</p> <p>The ICLA component of this project contributes to Protection Cluster Objectives 2 and 3, by responding to protection concerns and supporting the creation of a protection-conducive environment. The NRC ICLA programme specialises in two main aspects of protection, which are the focus of this project's activities. 1) Assisting displaced people claim and exercise their rights to housing, land, and property, including seeking adjudication through local justice systems for addressing violations of such rights. 2) Supporting displaced people secure legal identity, including through obtaining civil documentation. It works in these areas through direct assistance to displaced people, providing information services, counselling services, and legal assistance. Whilst focusing primarily on the two said areas of protection, the ICLA programme also refers beneficiaries both internally and externally to providers of essential services such as medical assistance, education, and shelter, as well as for cases of gender-based violence. ICLA also helps to create a protection-conducive environment by raising community awareness of these protection issues, and building the capacity of duty-bearers through training sessions to respond to these protection concerns.</p>							
Outcome 1							
Vulnerable, displaced returnee boys and girls have access to quality basic education in a protective and safe environment with adequate sanitation facilities.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
7,200 returnees and vulnerable displacement-affected host communities' children receive the opportunity to develop academic and psychosocial skills through access to basic education.							
Assumptions & Risks							
Security situation in and around project locations allows continued safe access to target populations and project locations. No further natural disasters, further conflict or other nexus of displacement aggravate the humanitarian situation. Key stakeholders remain supportive of NRC's EiE activities. Materials are available locally to support formal schools supplies. Beneficiaries remain willing and interested in participating in project activities and families allow their female children to attend education. Communities continue to agree to having locally accepted male teachers teach some of the classes for female learners. NRC is able to target girls' schools for class extension programmes.							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	PROTECTION	SA1-Envelope Two: Number of TLCs/community schools established in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar provinces					160
Means of Verification : Temporary learning space tents procurement requests; distribution tracking sheets; GRNs; acknowledgment reports; list of beneficiary formal schools; P/DED verification letter/report							
Indicator 1.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of children benefiting from safe and equipped temporary learning spaces/ centres with adequate WASH facilities					7,200
Means of Verification : EiE classes enrolment list/ roster; class attendance sheets							
Indicator 1.1.3	PROTECTION	Number of EiE teachers recruited from amongst the target community and benefited from training on teaching methodologies					160
Means of Verification : Teachers' contract; teachers master list/ roster; salaries sheets; attendance sheets; teaching training reports							
Indicator 1.1.4	PROTECTION	Number of boys and girls receiving educational learning and recreational kits					7,200
Means of Verification : Kits procurement requests; distribution tracking sheets; kits acknowledgment reports							
Indicator 1.1.5	PROTECTION	% of enrolled learners who completed EiE classes who pass placement test at target grade level					75
Means of Verification : EiE classes enrolment list; exam attendance sheets; list of test results							

Indicator 1.1.6	PROTECTION	% of EiE teachers who can correctly replicate key skills and methods covered in teachers training						80
Means of Verification : Pre and post training survey results								
Activities								
Activity 1.1.1								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns.</p> <p>Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p>								
Activity 1.1.2								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Selection of host community schools for classroom extension.</p> <p>In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.</p>								
Activity 1.1.3								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces.</p> <p>In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.</p> <p>Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.</p>								
Activity 1.1.4								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers.</p> <p>A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.</p> <p>The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.</p>								
Activity 1.1.5								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits.</p> <p>The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.</p> <p>Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.</p>								
Activity 1.1.6								
Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;								
<p>Post-distribution monitoring.</p> <p>After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.</p>								
Output 1.2								
Description								

School children and education personnel in Nangarhar and Kandahar have access to adequate, gender segregated latrines.

Assumptions & Risks

Security situation in and around project locations allows continued safe access to target populations and project locations. No further natural disasters, further conflict or other nexus of displacement aggravate the humanitarian situation. Key stakeholders remain supportive of NRC's WASH activities in schools hosting temporary learning spaces. Borders/roads remain open to allow materials supply to markets. Materials are available locally to support construction of WASH facilities. Continued coordination with OCHA, DoRR and other emergency actors.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.2.1	PROTECTION	SA1-Envelope Two: Number of TLCs/community schools provided with learning materials in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar provinces					160
Means of Verification : Temporary learning space tents procurement requests; distribution tracking sheets; GRNs; acknowledgment reports; list of beneficiary formal schools; P/DED verification letter/report							
Indicator 1.2.2	PROTECTION	Number of schoolchildren and education personnel provided with access to gender segregated latrines					12,000
Means of Verification : Site monitoring; post-distribution monitoring; teachers and student records							
Indicator 1.2.3	PROTECTION	Number of block latrines provided/ rehabilitated in EIE schools					12
Means of Verification : Site monitoring; post-distribution monitoring; handover certificates/ modality contract; project photos							
Indicator 1.2.4	PROTECTION	Number of schoolchildren and education personnel reached through hygiene promotion awareness sessions					12,000
Means of Verification : Attendance list and records; training module; training report							
Indicator 1.2.5	PROTECTION	% of EIE beneficiaries demonstrating improved knowledge on hygiene practices after awareness raising sessions					75
Means of Verification : Pre and post KAP surveys							

Activities

Activity 1.2.1

Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;

Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.

Activity 1.2.2

Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;

Procurement and delivery of construction materials. The proposed project will provide 12 gender-segregated block latrines, some with access for People with Disability (PWD), at the governmental schools hosting the temporary learning spaces. The NRC WASH Engineer will complete PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance, and assurance.

Activity 1.2.3

Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;

Establishment of review committees with representatives from NRC and DED technical team. The review committee will be involved in latrine blocks location identification and training for construction of latrines. This will contribute to ensure the latrines are not built where they can contaminate ground water. In cooperation with the relevant P/DED, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups, the NRC WASH team will demarcate specific locations of foundations for EIE block latrines. With the help of community shuras/ representatives, recruitment of skilled and unskilled labourers from the returnee communities will take place.

Activity 1.2.4

Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;

Construction/ rehabilitation, completion, and formal handover of 15 gender-segregated and protection-sensitive block latrines across formal schools hosting temporary learning spaces. NRC's M&E and WASH team will monitor pre-construction stages, progress of material delivery, and construction for latrines throughout the project period, whilst the handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.

Activity 1.2.5

Standard Activity : Establishment of TLS/Community Based Schools in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kandahar, provision of learning materials and recruitment of teachers, particularly female teachers;

Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices.

NRC's existing standardised hygiene training materials will be used to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards. The WASH team will prepare all the necessary materials and contents for delivery of hygiene promotion sessions to EIE teachers. The teachers will then cascade the trainings to the school children.

In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.

Outcome 2

Analyse and respond to evolving protection concerns, needs, and violations related to housing, land, and property and legal identity for prolonged IDPs, protracted IDPs, undocumented returnees, and vulnerable displacement affected host communities, particularly women-headed households.

Output 2.1

Description

2,538 target individuals resolve disputes and claim rights related to Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) and legal identity, including civil documentation (LCD)

Assumptions & Risks

The legal system in Afghanistan will continue operating at least at the current level.

Host communities and displaced persons remain accepting of ICLA activities. Goodwill and trust is maintained or strengthened.

The Ministry of Justice, relevant government departments, and community-based decision makers remain supportive of ICLA activities.

The security situation does not deteriorate and affect programme access to target groups.

Law and order situation remains stable.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.1.1	PROTECTION	SA1-Envelope Three: Number of prolonged IDPs (women, men, boys and girls) receiving mobile outreach protection services, including principled referrals and psychosocial support	248	236	372	385	1,241
Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.2	PROTECTION	Number of people who received information sessions on HLP, LCD, and essential services					1,410
Means of Verification : Monthly reports, meeting minutes; community feedback; daily administration records; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.3	PROTECTION	Number of people who received counselling services on HLP					230
Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.4	PROTECTION	Number of people who received counselling services on LCD					100
Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.5	PROTECTION	Number of people who directly benefit from HLP legal assistance cases					1,557
Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.6	PROTECTION	Number of people who directly benefit from LCD legal assistance cases					571
Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.1.7	PROTECTION	Number of people who receive referrals for essential services					80

Means of Verification : Administration records; case in-take forms; case files; NRC ICLA database

Activities

Activity 2.1.1

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Information services on protection rights.

For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.

Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.

ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.

Activity 2.1.2

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution.

Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.

Activity 2.1.3

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation.

Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.

Activity 2.1.4

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Legal assistance for HLP cases.

As a modality, NRC uses legal assistance where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. It thus entails a degree of direct assistance- whether accompanying a beneficiary to court, or representing them, providing written legal analysis to the court on their behalf, or filling out complicated forms. For a legal assistance, a legally trained Officer first registers and reviews a potential case. This includes assessing the acceptability of the case in terms of the vulnerability of the client and the nature of the claim. The client, together with ICLA staff, will then select the preferred legal process, that is formal or informal, and where appropriate, a combination of the two. NRC ICLA staff will then interview witnesses and/or verify documents in order to build a case. If a case is to be resolved through the traditional dispute resolution system – as is often preferred by women claimants – NRC will often directly approach the head of the target community Shura and stay involved as an advocate and advisor. The amount of time between registration and resolution of a case varies significantly depending on the type of case and the preferred legal process; for property law cases, this can be between two months to more than a year.

Activity 2.1.5

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Legal assistance for LCD cases.

In line with the framework described for HLP cases above, legal assistance is used where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. In instances of LCD, this may involve ICLA staff helping illiterate beneficiaries to fill out complicated administrative forms and accompanying them to the Population Registration Department (PRD). In other cases, it involves direct advocacy and involvement at the local PRD to ensure staff are meeting their obligations under the legal framework for issuing tazkera, including to women, boys, and girls.

Activity 2.1.6

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Referrals for essential and protection services.
ICLA staff regularly make referrals to appropriate external providers, as well as internally to NRC's Shelter and Education teams. NRC's Emergency Response team, together with the ICLA and Shelter team map out external protection service providers for each operational area to form a referral matrix, particularly for individual protection assistance.

In addition, the NRC ICLA programme has developed a referral matrix with key GBV actors in the East region, given there is currently no active GBV sub-cluster there. This better enables ICLA staff to make referrals in such cases, but also for the other actors to refer HLP and LCD protection issues. The actors in this matrix include the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA). As per NRC's global Data Protection Policy, informed consent must be obtained before such referrals are made, and ICLA's legally trained staff take great care in maintain confidentiality of beneficiaries.

Output 2.2

Description

Strengthen protection-conducive environment through increased capacity of 600 rights-holders, duty-bearers, and third party decision-makers to understand HLP and LCD rights.

Assumptions & Risks

The legal system in Afghanistan will continue operating at least at the current level.
Host communities and displaced persons remain accepting of ICLA activities. Goodwill and trust is maintained or strengthened.
The Ministry of Justice, relevant government departments, and community-based decision makers remain supportive of ICLA activities.
The security situation does not deteriorate and affect programme access to target groups.
Law and order situation remains stable.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 2.2.1	PROTECTION	SA1-Envelope Three: Number of affected individuals partaking in community-based prevention and mitigation initiatives, contributing to an environment enabling effective protection responses	360	240	0	0	600
Means of Verification : Training tracking lists; participants attendance list; ICLA database; pre and post training survey reports							
Indicator 2.2.2	PROTECTION	Number of people receiving community sensitization sessions					400
Means of Verification : Administration records; NRC ICLA database							
Indicator 2.2.3	PROTECTION	Number of people benefiting from training services delivered on HLP, LCD, and essential services					200
Means of Verification : Training tracking lists; participants attendance list; ICLA database; pre and post training survey reports							
Indicator 2.2.4	PROTECTION	% of training beneficiaries who competently identify HLP and LCD rights and responsibilities					80
Means of Verification : Participants attendance list; ICLA database; pre and post training survey reports							

Activities

Activity 2.2.1

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Community sensitizations for rights-holders.
NRC provides what are called 'community sensitizations', a half to one-day course for male and women community members on a range of protection issues, including HLP, LCD, and access to essential services, all on the same occasion. These provide more detailed information and awareness than the short information sessions, including on women's inheritance rights. The community sensitization sessions are also used to identify potential participants or beneficiaries for further ICLA services.

Activity 2.2.2

Standard Activity : Mobile outreach protection services to women, men, girls and boys; principled referrals and psychosocial support to conflict affected people;

Training sessions for duty-bearers and third party decision-makers.
Another strategy NRC employs to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment for HLP and LCD protection cases is conducting training for members of state and informal systems, such as the Shura and Jirga, including women's shuras or Community Development Councils (CDCs). NRC provides training to these actors on HLP rights in order to increase understanding and enforcement of such rights in adjudication processes.

NRC's ICLA team will conduct one to three-day training sessions on HLP rights, with a strong focus on women's HLP rights, as well as advanced trainings over a three to five-day period. At times, LCD issues are also included in these trainings, particularly when participants are involved with the process of issuing tazkera (for example, staff from the Population Registration Department).

Surveys on participants' knowledge are conducted before and after the trainings to measure change and impact.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

NRC's approach to monitoring is shaped by NRC's Evaluation Policy, M&E Minimum Standards, and our Project Cycle Management. Each project, however, develops its own M&E framework, which comprises an indicator matrix that identifies roles and responsibilities, tools to be used and developed, how data is used, where it is stored, key dates in the project cycle, and how the data will be analysed and stored.

NRC Afghanistan directly implements programming in all geographic areas of this project, with permanent and well-established offices in Kabul, Jalalabad, and Kandahar, and also has community outreach centres in Kunar and in Laghman. Further, NRC has dedicated M&E Coordinators, Officers, and Assistants, to gather data independently from programme field staff.

Baseline will be collected as appropriate- particularly for shelter interventions, either using the HEAT form for emergency shelter provision, or the combined PDM and shelter/ tenure profiling tool for transitional shelter provision. Some of the activities, however, do not require further baseline assessment, as previous assessments and studies provide existing baseline indicators, including for legal protection and education in emergency.

As per NRC's internal monthly reporting cycles, both progress against activities and milestones is reflected in an internal dashboard (derived from project logframes), disaggregated by grant, area, and core competency (or 'sector'); these are produced by M&E staff and checked by field management/ coordination staff.

Project Managers are responsible for also undertaking monitoring visits, planned, and also ad hoc, to inspect field staff work and discuss feedback with beneficiaries and other stakeholders, more so to check veracity of reporting and implementation progress. Programme Specialists and the Head of Programme also undertake frequent field visits to provide feedback on the technical quality of work, and also to listen to beneficiaries and other stakeholders. For example, NRC Education Specialist has been making twice monthly visits to Nangarhar and monthly visits to Kunar to work with stakeholders, and ensure technical quality of programming on the range of EiE programmes.

Some remote monitoring is also applied internally, with ad hoc spot checks from M&E Coordinators in the Kabul Programme Unit to registered project beneficiaries, to corroborate field reports of implementation. This approximately occurs to a small sample of beneficiaries from each grant every quarter during implementation. For EiE programming, an internal dashboard is maintained for project monitoring purposes, including issues such as fluctuating class sizes, dropout rates, absenteeism, and teacher attendance, which is compiled on a monthly basis.

After project implementation, including distribution and erection of emergency shelters or siting and erection of transitional shelters, post-distribution monitoring will be conducted. Focus group discussions will be facilitated with a sample of key informants (both beneficiaries and other stakeholders) to gather feedback. A short After Action Review meeting will take place with key managers reflecting on the project's performance and impact; this exercise normally takes place directly after the grant is formally closed.

The NRC Grants Manager is responsible for compiling and submitting CHF periodic and final reports via the Grant Management System. As usual practice, NRC provides calling list data sets of project beneficiaries to facilitate remote call monitoring campaigns initiated by OCHA. NRC's M&E Unit, in collaboration with the Media Coordinator, will also work with field staff for visual documentation and also to capture human interest stories highlight the impacts of the project on the lives of vulnerable, displaced persons (with their informed consent), for communications materials.

Workplan

Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.	2017					X	X						
	2018												
Activity 1.1.1: Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines. NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.	2017					X	X						
	2018												
Activity 1.1.2: Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.	2017					X	X						
	2018												

<p>Activity 1.1.2: Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.</p> <p>These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.</p>	2017					X	X					
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Facilitation of tripartite agreements for access to land, as necessary. The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.</p>	2017						X	X				
<p>Activity 1.1.3: Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces. In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.</p> <p>Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers. A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.</p> <p>The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>Activity 1.1.4: Transitional shelter and single-family latrine assistance to all families. 1,000 transitional shelters, based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) (as per enclosed BoQ), and single-family latrines will be constructed with the assistance of the beneficiary family along with labour and transportation support.</p> <p>Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.</p>	2017						X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Activity 1.1.5: Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits. As part of any durable shelter assistance, NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation facilities through the construction of a single family latrine for every shelter built. This is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm - for women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours.</p> <p>To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.</p>	2017						X	X	X			

<p>Activity 1.1.5: Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.</p> <p>Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.</p>	2017					X	X	X						
	2018													
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). NRC will carry out PDMs within one month of each cash assistance intervention sampling 10-15% of beneficiaries in each location. A tailored CHF-ERM PDM tool will be used to collect data on timeliness and effectiveness of transitional shelters, through one PDM exercise conducted in each of the targeted districts. The monitoring team will visit and collect data from a randomly sampled group of project beneficiaries. If insecurity or other access related issues significantly affect implementation of PDMs in some locations, NRC will call sampled beneficiaries and collect data remotely. In addition, the NRC shelter team will conduct a satisfaction assessment during implementation with 15% of the 1,000 beneficiary households (i.e. 150 households, with particular focus on extremely vulnerable undocumented returnee households).</p>	2017									X	X	X		
	2018	X												
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.</p>	2017								X	X	X	X	X	
	2018	X	X	X										
<p>Activity 1.2.1: Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.</p>	2017					X	X							
	2018													
<p>Activity 1.2.2: Procurement and delivery of construction materials. The proposed project will provide 12 gender-segregated block latrines, some with access for People with Disability (PWD), at the governmental schools hosting the temporary learning spaces. The NRC WASH Engineer will complete PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance, and assurance.</p>	2017					X	X	X						
	2018													
<p>Activity 1.2.3: Establishment of review committees with representatives from NRC and DED technical team. The review committee will be involved in latrine blocks location identification and training for construction of latrines. This will contribute to ensure the latrines are not built where they can contaminate ground water. In cooperation with the relevant P/DED, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups, the NRC WASH team will demarcate specific locations of foundations for EiE block latrines. With the help of community shuras/ representatives, recruitment of skilled and unskilled labourers from the returnee communities will take place.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X				
	2018													
<p>Activity 1.2.4: Construction/ rehabilitation, completion, and formal handover of 15 gender-segregated and protection-sensitive block latrines across formal schools hosting temporary learning spaces. NRC's M&E and WASH team will monitor pre-construction stages, progress of material delivery, and construction for latrines throughout the project period, whilst the handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.</p>	2017							X	X	X	X			
	2018													
<p>Activity 1.2.5: Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices. NRC's existing standardised hygiene training materials will be used to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards. The WASH team will prepare all the necessary materials and contents for delivery of hygiene promotion sessions to EiE teachers. The teachers will then cascade the trainings to the school children.</p> <p>In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X			
	2018													

<p>Activity 2.1.1: Information services on protection rights. For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p> <p>Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.2: Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.3: Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.4: Legal assistance for HLP cases. As a modality, NRC uses legal assistance where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. It thus entails a degree of direct assistance- whether accompanying a beneficiary to court, or representing them, providing written legal analysis to the court on their behalf, or filling out complicated forms. For a legal assistance, a legally trained Officer first registers and reviews a potential case. This includes assessing the acceptability of the case in terms of the vulnerability of the client and the nature of the claim. The client, together with ICLA staff, will then select the preferred legal process, that is formal or informal, and where appropriate, a combination of the two. NRC ICLA staff will then interview witnesses and/or verify documents in order to build a case. If a case is to be resolved through the traditional dispute resolution system – as is often preferred by women claimants – NRC will often directly approach the head of the target community Shura and stay involved as an advocate and advisor. The amount of time between registration and resolution of a case varies significantly depending on the type of case and the preferred legal process; for property law cases, this can be between two months to more than a year.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.1.5: Legal assistance for LCD cases. In line with the framework described for HLP cases above, legal assistance is used where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. In instances of LCD, this may involve ICLA staff helping illiterate beneficiaries to fill out complicated administrative forms and accompanying them to the Population Registration Department (PRD). In other cases, it involves direct advocacy and involvement at the local PRD to ensure staff are meeting their obligations under the legal framework for issuing tazkera, including to women, boys, and girls.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	2018	X	X	X	X								

<p>Activity 2.1.6: Referrals for essential and protection services. ICLA staff regularly make referrals to appropriate external providers, as well as internally to NRC's Shelter and Education teams. NRC's Emergency Response team, together with the ICLA and Shelter team map out external protection service providers for each operational area to form a referral matrix, particularly for individual protection assistance.</p> <p>In addition, the NRC ICLA programme has developed a referral matrix with key GBV actors in the East region, given there is currently no active GBV sub-cluster there. This better enables ICLA staff to make referrals in such cases, but also for the other actors to refer HLP and LCD protection issues. The actors in this matrix include the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA). As per NRC's global Data Protection Policy, informed consent must be obtained before such referrals are made, and ICLA's legally trained staff take great care in maintain confidentiality of beneficiaries.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.2.1: Community sensitizations for rights-holders. NRC provides what are called 'community sensitizations', a half to one-day course for male and women community members on a range of protection issues, including HLP, LCD, and access to essential services, all on the same occasion. These provide more detailed information and awareness than the short information sessions, including on women's inheritance rights. The community sensitization sessions are also used to identify potential participants or beneficiaries for further ICLA services.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								
<p>Activity 2.2.2: Training sessions for duty-bearers and third party decision-makers. Another strategy NRC employs to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment for HLP and LCD protection cases is conducting training for members of state and informal systems, such as the Shura and Jirga, including women's shuras or Community Development Councils (CDCs). NRC provides training to these actors on HLP rights in order to increase understanding and enforcement of such rights in adjudication processes.</p> <p>NRC's ICLA team will conduct one to three-day training sessions on HLP rights, with a strong focus on women's HLP rights, as well as advanced trainings over a three to five-day period. At times, LCD issues are also included in these trainings, particularly when participants are involved with the process of issuing tazkera (for example, staff from the Population Registration Department).</p> <p>Surveys on participants' knowledge are conducted before and after the trainings to measure change and impact.</p>	2017					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2018	X	X	X	X								

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) is effectively part of Protection Mainstreaming, for which further information is included later in this proposal. In particular, this section outlines how the project commits to realising three of the four protection principles: Safety and Dignity of beneficiaries/ Do No Harm; and Accountability, through a Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms, and; Empowerment, through community engagement throughout the process.

The safety and dignity of beneficiaries is considered through differing standards of programme design or implementation, or adjustment thereof based upon feedback and reflection. Some of the main points which the project has been modified to include:

- Shelter

- o Scrutinise and control the 'beneficiary contribution' aspect of cash-for-shelter programming, to avoid beneficiaries increasing their debt burden and/or recourse into negative coping strategies;

- o Ensure land tenancy is documented or negotiated at project onset, and is explained to all adult household members, including women

- o Ensure personal safety and privacy measures, particularly in multi-occupancy households;

- o Ensure that there are household-level sanitation facilities for every transitional shelter, which are also paired with hygiene promotion activities;

- o Ensure technical feedback of wall construction on transitional shelters, if beneficiaries themselves decide to upgrade the shelter to a permanent structure.

- Education in Emergency

- o Implement education considering Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) standards (yet to be contextualised);

- o Ensure conflict sensitivity in EiE programming between displaced and host communities, which may also necessitate support for simple upgrading of current school facilities, through basic and low-cost school improvement plans;

- o Ensure that WASH facilities are also expanded if TLS are attached to a formal school.

- Legal Protection

- o Ensure confidentiality mechanisms and data privacy of ICLA cases;

- o Ensure both local, formal, and informal justice actors are effectively sensitised to LCD and HLP rights frameworks, and are supportive of overcoming gender bias in access to justice in emergency situations;

- o Ensure referrals to qualified protection staff occur.

How NRC will work with and be accessible to communities is also a key feature of AAP. NRC maintains on a regional level a feedback and complaint mechanism hotline and also a post-box to receive written complaints, as well as a 'whistle-blower' policy for violations of NRC's staff code of conduct. Research (SAVE 2016) indicates, however, that passive feedback collection systems are insufficient to elicit honest or representative beneficiary feedback, and therefore face-to-face meetings with senior managers is encouraged for all site visits, as well as to ensure a practical ratio of female field programming staff. In addition, the previous CHF-funded activity on Gender Assessment of Transitional Shelter programming revealed the value of engaging with female non-heads of households too, particularly to understand domestic issues of shelters, for which female household members spend disproportionately longer times inside. Such meetings are most likely to be arranged through the community Malik's wife.

Due to space limitations, further information is found in the Protection Mainstreaming section, and the combined Annex 6 on community engagement.

Implementation Plan

This section outlines a) how the project management structure is configured; b) general approach to project cycle management.

Management Structure:

NRC globally utilises a formalised 'Matrix Management' approach, whereby line management and technical supervision reporting lines are separated. The Country Director is the most senior in-country figure, to whom the direct reports are: 4 x Area Managers, Head of Support, Head of Programme, Security Adviser, and Compliance Coordinator. Essentially, Area Managers and the field management structures and field programme staff are ultimately responsible for programme implementation, whilst the Head of Programme and the Programme and Protection Units are responsible for programme development, as well as management of quality (e.g. technical specialists, M&E, protection and gender mainstreaming), grants (development, donor relations, coordination, reporting), and advocacy (protection advocacy, other evidence-based advocacy, communications).

In this action, the Area Managers (AMs) for East, Central, and South Region are responsible for effective implementation, and budgetary control rests with them and the technical Project Managers (PMs) and Coordinators under them (Shelter/WASH, Education, ICLA). There are 3x AMs and 6x PMs involved in programmatic implementation. Fieldwork is generally carried out by Officer/Assistant level posts, who report to their respective PMs or deputised Coordinator. For teaching staff, NRC employs people from affected populations on community-based worker contracts.

From the Programme Unit, 3 x Programme Specialists (Shelter, Education, ICLA) visit field offices and project sites and support/ discuss technical aspects to ensure not only that activities are being implemented, but rather that they are being implemented to the highest quality possible and that there is further support available for potential challenges arising during implementation. Programme Specialists are usually international, but also have a national Coordinator or Adviser partnered with them. The Head of Programme and/or Country Director will also make ad hoc field missions.

Approach to Implementation:

The activity work-plan by month is outlined above, and this section will not repeat the information provided there. Instead, this subsection further describes how the grant will be appropriately managed, and also how critical sub-activities may be implemented or approached, such as engagement with external stakeholders (particularly government) and/or staff 'on-boarding'.

NRC globally maintains an approach to Project Cycle Management, which includes minimum and optional actions at different stages of the programming cycle. The NRC PCM approach was last updated in 2016. In terms of successful implementation of this action, it should be noted that a Grant Opening Meeting (for information sharing and operational planning) and a series of Progress Review Meetings (to ensure project implementation is adjusted based on results, spending or context) will be scheduled (the latter on a quarterly basis), and eventually a Grant Closure Meeting (to reflect on the project, with a view to documentation, contribution to lessons learned, and to assign responsibilities for final report writing).

As part of the GOM, the procurement, recruitment, and spending plans are circulated by each PM. Security assessments will also be coordinated as necessary. NRC has conducted similar procurements (e.g. TLS tents) and recruitments (programme staff, community-based teachers) before and recently in Afghanistan, under procedures in line with NRCs procedures and sectoral/ cluster standards. No significant challenges or deviations are expected during the proposed project period.

In terms of programming, and owing to space limitations, some further aspects to specific and critical sub-activities, which require further explanation—specifically for Education and Protection (ICLA) are in Ann

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
UN OCHA / Humanitarian Regional Team (HRT)	At provincial level, NRC works closely with OCHA and attends HRT and OCT meetings chaired by OCHA. These forums provide a platform to facilitate planning and coordinate humanitarian response, taking into consideration humanitarian actors' available resources.
Emergency Shelter / Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster	Led by UNHCR, NRC will continue to participate in cluster meetings in Kabul, Jalalabad, and Kandahar, support development of SRP and contribution to cluster reporting through sharing of information and plans. NRC will provide cluster members with updates on project implementation and any challenges faced.
Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) Partners	ERM partners may be coordinated to support on other sectoral responses to household level needs that are identified through assessment. In particular, the resources and expertise of WASH actors, such as DACAAR, may be drawn upon.
Afghanistan Protection Cluster (APC)	NRC ICLA team will provide direct principled protection referrals for EVHH cases through the APC as necessary.
Education in Emergencies (EiE) Working Group	NRC Education staff will comply with agreed Ministry of Education standards negotiated through EiE WG, and also ensure de-confliction of EiE programming as possible with other EiE WG partners funded through this action.
Department of Refugees & Returnees (DoRR)	NRC will engage DoRR, for their oversight and monitoring as necessary of Shelter beneficiaries.
Department of Education (PED)	NRC will engage Provincial and District Education Departments, for their oversight and monitoring as necessary of selected host community schools to which EiE TLS are annexed.

Environment Marker Of The Project

B: Medium environmental impact with NO mitigation

Gender Marker Of The Project

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

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

As per the IASC guidance on Gender Marker, the proposed action is self-scored as 2(a); this section outlines how the Needs Analysis of the project has been gender sensitive, and how certain activities have been adapted in a gender-sensitive manner. It also outlines how the project outcomes are gender responsive:

- Needs Analysis: The description of beneficiaries and needs demonstrates a sex and age disaggregated breakdown for both the undocumented returnee and prolonged IDP target groups, highlighting in particular differing attitudes and practices towards (displaced) girls' education, and also protection risks. It also reflected on prior studies and assessments for legal protection as well as transitional shelters, in particular the systemic or structural barriers that affect women and girls' as transitional shelter beneficiaries, as well as their access to legal and civil documentation, and also the (often socio-cultural) problems they have in realising these rights.

- Adaptation of Activities: Beneficiary selection procedures have been designed to prioritise women and girls, along the lines of contextualised vulnerability criteria. Similarly, female field staff and teachers will be specifically employed or recruited, to ensure a strong line of communication for female beneficiaries, regardless of whether they are heads of household or not. Gender-disaggregated school sanitation facilities were also included as an activity to reduce risks that girls had lesser access to education because of this socio-cultural aspect. Further, following feedback from the 'Gender Study of Transitional Shelter Programming', the issuance of transitional shelters is now also adjusted to include household latrines as a concurrent activity, as women and girl household members spoke about their problems in protection risks, lack of dignity or feeling forced to practice open defecation if the shelters were provided without sanitation facilities, particularly given their lack of freedom of movement.

- Gender-Responsive outcomes: The Protection (ICLA) and EiE activities intend specifically to ensure disproportionately positive numbers of women and girls (against national averages) benefit from improved access to education and also improved realisation of their legal identities and HLP rights. The 'Gender Study of Transitional Shelter Programming' also revealed that practices of community engagement positively empower women by recognising the role they play in shelter construction and maintenance.

Protection Mainstreaming

Some of the information pertaining to Protection Mainstreaming is included through both sections on Accountability to Affected Populations section (AAP) and Gender Marker, above. This section thus focuses on three of the four protection principles that were not fully covered in those aforementioned sections: Prioritising Safety, Promoting Meaningful Access, and Empowerment. To note, that appropriate guidance documents were referred to in shaping this, including:

- Minimum Inter-Agency Standards for Protection Mainstreaming (WVI);
- Disabilities among Refugees and Conflict-Affected Populations – Resource Kit for Fieldworkers (WRC);
- Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPWG);
- GBV Guidelines (IASC);
- Common Humanitarian Standards and SPHERE;
- Global Protection Cluster Tip Sheets on Protection Mainstreaming by Sector (originally developed by NRC Afghanistan), particularly for Shelter, Education and Protection.

Prioritising Safety: It should be noted that NRC is active in terms of Protection Advocacy, particularly pertaining to the prioritisation of safety and dignity relevant to this. For example, ensuring the observation and respect of the 'Oslo Safe Schools Declaration' (which should further protect educational establishments from military or political usage), and also policy advocacy in terms of displaced women's access to civil documentation and HLP rights.

Meaningful Access: Some gender-specific aspects are mentioned before, but activities and implementation is also adjusted to include meaningful access for Persons With Disabilities (PWD) and elderly persons, but also other barriers (e.g. administrative). For shelter programming, the transitional shelter design does not require a foundation block, which can otherwise be problematic for persons with mobility constraints. Also, when PWD are heads of household but have female carers, NRC field staff will still be able to work with the household in a meaningful manner, given specific recruitment of female field staff. Inclusion of PWD as students in schools will need to be reviewed once the formal host schools are selected – inclusion of PWD may be included as a first discussion point once the school Parent-Teacher Associations first meet. Potential minor upgrades might also be included to improve accessibility into school (although this would only be the first of many steps, depending on the nature and number of PWD). In terms of administrative barriers, the EiE Working Group and MoE have already agreed a directive on the immediate inclusion of returnee children into formal schools without educational certificates and other documents for a 3-month period, until the documents are provided or a placement test is conducted. Whilst this still needs further work or implementation, the basis of reducing administrative barriers for displaced boys and girls to access primary education is already handled somewhat.

For further information regarding Protection Mainstreaming, please refer to the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Gender Marker sections above, and also to Annex 8 on Community Engagement and Empowerment.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

The security situation in Afghanistan remains fragile, and as 2017 progresses, the humanitarian community expects a steady deterioration in the situation, given the current political discord and economic decline, and is therefore preparing for ever increasing unpredictability in the operating environment. The presence of foreign fighters, increased engagement from international military forces, and advances in the territorial control of armed groups (which some estimates put at 50% of the country) have given rise to increased conflict and economic uncertainty, which is likely to persist for the foreseeable future. NRC works in areas where the government cannot always effectively protect Afghan citizens. Combined with pervasive poverty, narcotics trafficking, rising criminality, insurgency, corruption, and traditional protection methods, NRC understands it will continue to face significant operational risks.

More specifically in Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman there are specific risks of armed conflict, in particular from armed clashes (particularly in areas controlled by IS-aligned groups) in Kot and Deh-bala Districts, and also cross-border shelling near border areas of Nangarhar and Kunar have also been a sporadic security risk. Military operations have also proved problematic towards educational infrastructure, such as a Feb mortar incident injuring students at a school in Laghman Province. In Kandahar, ANDSF have withdrawn from more remote districts, as they concentrate forces in more central districts.

The security strategy adopted differs slightly between sector, particularly between shelter and EiE programming, although ultimately it relies on a balance between protection and acceptance. Community sensitization, access negotiations, and field advocacy are key to risk mitigation and ensuring that the parties to the conflict understand and accept the work of NRC. In particular, negotiated access built on humanitarian principles must be at the centre of humanitarian endeavour. NRC will ensure the safety and security of its staff through the support of the security department in Jalalabad, Kandahar, and Kabul that works closely with key local stakeholders to monitor security and advise on mitigation measures to be taken. NRC regularly carries out security assessments to increase or maintain access to new and ongoing areas of operation.

Regular training also supports robust implementation of NRC Afghanistan's security management plan and Standard Operating Procedures. For international and certain national staff, multi-day hostile environment awareness training courses are mandatory, whilst for others, basic security and first aid training is required. Similarly, crisis management training for country and area offices, as well as participatory 'security risk analysis' workshops, further bolster security management. The performance of security management, along with other functional competencies, are evaluated in each country office thrice per year, on other areas such as provision of weekly security reports, incident management reports, pre-departure and arrival security briefings, field movement protocols, communications, contingency plans are all regularly reviewed in this process.

Access

NRC maintains an 'Access Strategy' tailored for the Afghanistan country office. This will continue to be revised according to the changing conflict dynamics, with the aim to ensure strategic and coherent efforts to maintain and gain local acceptance in areas of current or future operations. NRC's Access Advisor (also co-chair of Humanitarian Access Group), who is based in Kabul, frequently travels to field offices providing support to the development and implementation of NRC's Access Strategy in Afghanistan. S/he is further tasked with the responsibility of working with field teams to ensure contextual access challenges are proactively addressed thus, advancing NRC's efforts to ensure timely, appropriate, and effective humanitarian assistance. This usually involves the development and nurturing of contacts with key local stakeholders relevant to NRC's access approach. The NRC Access team also includes two national Humanitarian Access Coordinators- one focused on direct negotiations and strategy and the other focused on gender aspects of humanitarian access. Both positions spend considerable time in the field, training and mentoring staff, advising on engagement, and directly engaging with local actors.

The proposed activities will target communities in Eastern (Nangarhar, Kunar, and Laghman Provinces); Southern (Kandahar Province) and Central (Kabul) parts of the country which will continue both recent and long-standing interventions in these areas. To that end, NRC staff involved in field implementation can build on an existing organizational understanding of the local context to ensure acceptance and gain access to targeted communities in these areas. NRC staff will implement the programs directly, with few limits for senior staff to monitor the implementation of activities.

As some of the programming may be considered sensitive or even controversial in parts of the country (girls' education, female inheritance rights and housing, land and property rights), these activities will be conducted through relationship building in the community. ICLA work draws on relevant elements of Shari'a law, which engenders understanding with leadership and can serve as an entry point for securing acceptance in a community.

NRC is supporting the work of contingency planning to support Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) in Afghanistan, and has partly supported shared costs for an Access Adviser for this express purpose. For this project, it is not anticipated that roads will be closed due to insecurity (NRC still maintains road access for senior, including international, staff to all field sites). However, to mitigate against such possible risks, localized procurement is undertaken to ensure that supply chains are not disrupted, particularly for the Transitional Shelters which are delivered in-kind.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1.1	ICLA Officer	D	5	1,006.05	12	100.00	60,363.00
	<i>ICLA Officer (5x at 100% for 12x months based in Jalalabad and Kabul) will be responsible to provide on time and relevant free counselling and legal assistance to ICLA clients through registration of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) legal cases in line with Sharia law and State law. Salary is based on grade and includes basic pay of USD\$ 962, eid bonus of USD \$6 and medical allowance of USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 60,363 over 12 months</i>						
1.2	ICLA Assistant	D	2	919.33	12	100.00	22,063.92
	<i>ICLA Assistant (2x at 100% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad and Kabul) will be responsible to conduct awareness sessions in the community for returnees and IDPS and at UNHCR encashment center for returnees and will be providing counselling on target group entitlements up on their request. They will also help target group individuals to obtain Legal Civil Documentation (LCD), including Afghan identity cards (Tazkera), and referring cases of access to basic services to NRC core competencies and as well as to other stakeholders. Salary is based on grade and includes basic pay of USD\$ 875, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical allowance of USD\$ 38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 22,064 over the project period.</i>						

1.3	ICLA Coordinator	D	1	1,508.00	12	100.00	18,096.00
	<i>ICLA Coordinator (1 at 100% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) will support the ICLA Project Manager to ensure quality assistance is provided to ICLA beneficiaries. Will also be responsible for observing and leading field-based ICLA activities and will be a backup for the ICLA PM when he is not present in the office. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$1,464, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 18,096 over the project period.</i>						
1.4	Emergency /Shelter/WASH Project Manager	D	1	2,131.15	12	25.00	6,393.45
	<i>The Emergency /Shelter/WASH Project Manager (1 at 25% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) is responsible for overseeing all NRC emergency and shelter (with WASH) operations across different provinces of East Afghanistan. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$2,087, eid bonus of USD \$6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 6,393 over the project period.</i>						
1.5	Shelter Coordinator	D	2	1,507.86	12	41.66	15,076.19
	<i>The Shelter Coordinator (2 at 41.66% for 12x months, 1x based in Kabul and 1x based in Jalalabad) is responsible for observing and leading the field-based shelter activities and overseeing the construction work of all transitional shelters and erection of the emergency ones. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$1,464, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 15,076 over the project period.</i>						
1.6	WASH Coordinator	D	2	1,507.86	12	37.50	13,570.74
	<i>The WASH Coordinator (2 at 37.50% for 12x months, 1x based in Jalalabad and 1x based in Kabul) is responsible for observing and leading the field-based WASH activities and overseeing the construction work of WASH facilities. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$ 1,464, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD \$13,571 over the project period.</i>						
1.7	Shelter Officer	D	3	995.32	12	77.78	27,869.76
	<i>The Shelter Officer (3 at 77.78% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) is responsible for supporting the Shelter Coordinator in overseeing the construction work of transitional shelters and erection of emergency shelters. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD\$ 951, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 27,870 over the project period.</i>						
1.8	WASH officer	D	1	995.20	12	66.67	7,962.00
	<i>The WASH Officer (1 at 66.67% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) will be responsible for supporting the WASH Coordinator oversee WASH activities in schools as well as construction of single family latrines. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$951, eid bonus of USD \$6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 7,962 over the project period.</i>						
1.9	Shelter Assistant	D	10	706.89	12	66.67	56,554.03
	<i>The Shelter Assistant (10 at 67% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) will be responsible for supporting the Shelter Officers in overseeing the construction work of all transitional shelters in addition to soft components of the intervention, i.e. beneficiary selection, community mobilisations, training on construction methods etc. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$663, eid bonus of USD \$6 and, medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 56,554 over the project period.</i>						
1.10	WASH Technical Assistant	D	3	686.58	12	77.78	19,224.79
	<i>The WASH Technical Assistant (1 at 77.78% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad) will be responsible for supporting the WASH Officers in overseeing the construction work of household latrines, in addition to soft components of the intervention, i.e. beneficiary selection, community mobilisations, hygiene promotion etc. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$663, eid bonus of USD \$6 and, medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 19,225 over the project period.</i>						
1.11	Education Officer	D	2	995.00	12	91.67	21,890.80
	<i>The Education Officer (2x at 91.67% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad and Kandahar) will be responsible for the overall implementation and coordination of the education activities at the field level under the direct supervision of the Education Project Manager in each area. S/he will also be responsible for coordination with relevant stakeholders. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$ 951, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 21,891 over the project period.</i>						
1.12	Education Assistant	D	4	532.30	12	91.67	23,422.05
	<i>The Education Assistants (4x at 91.67% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad and Kandahar) will be assisting the Education Officer in implementation and coordination of the Education activities at the field level. Education Assistants will be working with formal schools and DED to implement the project and also regularly supervise the project activities. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$ 488, eid bonus of USD\$ 6 and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 23,422 over the project period.</i>						

1.13	Education Project Manager- East and Central/South	D	2	1,926.84	12	25.00	11,561.04
	<p><i>The Education Project Manager (2x at 25% for 12x months, based in Jalalabad and Kabul/ Kandahar (roving between Central and South) will be responsible for the efficient and effective implementation of the education project in his/ her respective area. The Education PM will be closely coordinating project activities with the Provincial Education Directorate (PED) and other key stakeholders at the provincial level. The Education PM will be overseeing the education staff and their activities and will be providing guidance and support to the staff for better implementation. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$ 1,883, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 11,561 over the project period.</i></p>						
1.14	Education in Emergency (EiE) Coordinator	D	1	1,507.90	12	33.33	6,031.00
	<p><i>The Education in Emergency (EiE) Coordinator (1x at 33.33% for 12x months, roving) is responsible to provide technical support to the different field offices that implement EiE activities. S/he also conducts regular support field visits to NRC's area and sub-office, and represent NRC at the EiE WG meetings in Kabul from time to time. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$ 1,464, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 6,031 over the project period.</i></p>						
1.15	Education Core Competency Specialist	D	1	2,370.00	12	16.67	4,740.95
	<p><i>The Education Core Competency Specialist (1x at 16.67% for 12x months, based in Kabul) is responsible for the overall quality assurance of the project, including technical guidance on Education in Emergencies. The Specialist also provides programme implementation support, development, and ensures compliance with project proposals and NRC guidelines. The Specialist is responsible for leading Education's advocacy strategy and Education staff capacity building and incorporating key lessons from implementation into staff development processes. Salary is based on salary scale grade and includes basic pay of USD \$2,326, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws, and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD\$ 4,741 over the project period.</i></p>						
1.16	EiE Teachers	D	160	122.11	10	100.00	195,376.00
	<p><i>210 EiE teachers (70 in Nangarhar, 16 in Laghman, 24 in Kunar, and 50 in Kandahar at 83.33% for 12 months. The teachers will only be hired during the school period, which is a total of 10 months will be recruited and placed at existing formal schools to provide education services to the children enrolled at schools from returnee, IDP, and host communities. Salary is based on NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff of USD \$78, eid bonus of USD\$ 6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour laws and NRC HR policy. Total cost of USD \$195,376 over the project period.</i></p>						
1.17	ICLA Core Competency Specialist	D	1	8,567.00	12	8.33	8,563.57
	<p><i>ICLA Core Competency Specialist (1 at 8.33% for 12x month, based in Kabul) is responsible for the overall quality assurance of the project, including technical guidance on housing, land and property as well as legal identity, including civil documentation. The Specialist also provides programme implementation support, development, and ensures compliance with project proposals and NRC guidelines. The Specialist is responsible for leading ICLA's advocacy strategy for displaced persons' rights and ICLA staff capacity building and incorporating key lessons from implementation into staff development processes. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$4,914 (57.5%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (23.5%) and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (19%). Total cost of USD\$ 8,564 over 12 months.</i></p>						
1.18	Shelter Core Competency Specialist	D	1	8,567.00	12	8.33	8,563.57
	<p><i>Shelter Core Competency Specialist (1 at 8.33% for 12x month, based in Kabul) is responsible for the overall quality assurance of the project, including technical guidance on Transitional Shelter construction and Emergency Shelter provision. The Specialist provides oversight and support for programme implementation, and will undertake monitoring spot-checks throughout the life cycle of the intervention. The Specialist is responsible also for operationalising or exploring other aspects of NRC Afghanistan Shelter Strategy, including cross-cutting themes on gender, protection and environmental mainstreaming, Shelter staff capacity building, and incorporating key lessons from implementation into staff development processes. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$5,268.50 (61.5%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (23.5%) and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (19%). Total cost of USD\$ 8,564 over 12 months.</i></p>						
1.19	International support staff - Kabul	S	8	9,197.67	12	8.33	73,551.93

	<p>"The HoP (1 at 8.33 % for 12x months, based in Kabul) is responsible for design and alignment of projects to country office strategic priorities and supports the programme team in designing and developing tools and planning the work. S/he seeks opportunities to promote programme quality, and ensures linkages between this action and broader strategic engagement. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$4,358 (54.5%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (24.5%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (21%). Total cost of USD\$ 8,008 over 12 months.</p> <p>The HoS (1 at 8.33% for 12 months, based in Kabul) is responsible for overseeing support operations including HR & Admin, finance, and logistics. She/he will ensure quality and standardization of practices across the country. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$5,804 (54%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (25%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (21%). Total cost of USD\$ 9,456 over 12 months.</p> <p>The Grants Manager (1 at 8.33% for 12x months, based in Kabul) works collaboratively with the regional desk, Head Office, and other departments of the Country Office programme to ensure donor liaison and compliance and coordination of proposals, modification requests, and quality internal and donor reporting. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$4,117 (53%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (25.5%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (21.5%). Total cost of USD\$ 7,767 over 12 months.</p> <p>The Country Director (1 at 8.33 % for 12x months, based in Kabul) is responsible for overall management of the country programme. The Country Director (CD) is informed of project progress; s/he represents project achievements at high level external forum, and engages on strategic issues and decision points. The CD engages on any required strategic decisions to be made and helps trouble shoot if there is a blockage. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$8,588 (70%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of \$USD 1,991 (16%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (14%). Total cost of USD \$12,238 over 12 months.</p> <p>The M&E Manager (1 at 8.33 % for 12 months, based in Kabul) is responsible for overseeing monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning system and its operations across NRC programmes. S/he also provides training and support to project team for M&E, with additional responsibilities in reviewing and improving existing systems. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$4,351 (54%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (25%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (21%). Total USD \$8,001 over 12 months.</p> <p>Security Advisor (1 at 8.33% for 12 months, based in Kabul) is responsible for all the security and safety aspects of projects across operational areas. S/he provides regular security updates in order to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$5,776 (61%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (21%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (18%). Total USD \$9,426 over 12 months.</p> <p>Logistic Advisor (1 at 8.33% for 12 months, based in Kabul) is responsible for field support as well as strategic and quality management of logistics across NRC Afghanistan. For this project, clear oversight of procurement and contract management for high value items, including Transitional Shelters, will be the specific added value. However, the Logistics Adviser also oversees fleet management, supply chain management, and facilities management, particularly from Value for Money and anti-corruption aspects. The Logistics Adviser makes regular field support missions to Area and Field Offices. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$5,550 (60.50%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (21.5%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (18%). Total of USD\$ 9,200 over 12 months.</p> <p>"</p>						
1.20	Support staff salaries Kabul, Jalalabad and Kandahar	S	167	799.80	12	8.33	133,513.17
	<p>National staff composed of 1x Admin/HR Officer, 1x cook, 1x Database officer, 13x Drivers, 1x Finance Assistant, 1x Finance Officer, 1x Gardner, 1x HR Assistant, 1x ICT Officer, 4x Logistic Assistant, 1x Logistic Officer, 2x M&E Assistant, 1x M&E Officer, 1x M&E Coordinator, 1x Radio Operator, 1x Security Officer, and 1x Support Coordinator , 1x Receptionist, 1x M&E Assistant, 2x cleaners, 1xCook, 3x drivers, 1x Finance Officer, 8x guards, 1x HR/Admin Assistant, 1x Logistic Officer, 1x Logistic Assistant, 1x Radio Operator, 1x Security Officer, and 1x Support Coordinator, 1x Female Access Coordinator, 1x Media Coordinator, 1x Research Coordinator, 1x Advocacy and Protection Coordinator, 1x Admin Officer, 11x Cleaners, 1x Compliance Coordinator, 1x Cook, 22x Drivers, 1x Facilities Officer, 1x Finance Assistant, 1x Finance Coordinator ,6x Finance Officer, 1x Finance Manager, 1x Fleet Officer, 1x Gardner, 1x Grants Officer, 38x guards, 1x HR/Admin Manager, 1x HR Officer, 1x ICT Coordinator, 1x Interpretation and Translation Officer, 1x Logistic Assistant, 1x Logistic Manager, 1x Logistic Officer, 2x M&E Coordinator, 1x Procurement Assistant, 1x Procurement Officer, 5x Radio Operators, 2x Security Officer, and 1x Visa/Travel Officer. This team is necessary to facilitate the coordination and smooth running of all NRC Afghanistan activities. Salary is based on grade and includes basic pay of USD\$ 756, eid bonus USD \$6, and medical costs average USD \$38 computed pro-rata in line with Afghani Labour law and NRC HR policy. Total of 167 staff each budgeted for 2x months out of 12. LoE has been prorated accordingly over 12 months for total USD\$ 133,513.</p>						
1.21	Access Advisor	D	1	9,097.00	12	8.33	9,093.36
	<p>Access Advisor (1 at 8.33% for 12 months, based in Kabul) is responsible for all the principled humanitarian access aspects of projects across operational areas. S/he provides a preventive and responsive capacity for community engagement and liaison with other stakeholders in order to ensure smooth and principled implementation of project activities. In addition, the Access Adviser also supports the OCHA-led Humanitarian Access Group. The Access Adviser will also make regular field support missions to these implementation areas. Allocated cost includes basic salary USD \$5,443 (60%) as per NRC International scale grades, hardship allowance of USD \$1,991 (22%), and Afghanistan COLA USD \$1,659 (18%). Total USD \$9,093 over 12 months.</p>						
	Section Total						743,481.32
Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Community sensitisation sessions (20 participants)	D	20	115.00	1	100.00	2,300.00
	<p>Each of the 20 community sensitization sessions, with an average of 20 participants, has a unit cost of USD \$115. This is comprised of 20x persons @ USD \$5 per person and therefore USD \$ 100 for lunch allowance as well as USD \$15 for the venue or hall fee per session.</p>						
2.2	Legal assistance - Civil Documentation (per beneficiary)	D	528	7.00	1	100.00	3,696.00

	<i>With an estimated 528 direct beneficiaries from civil documentation legal assistance, the cost per beneficiary is \$7. This is comprised of documentation fees, photo fees, and when needed, transportation for the client to the local Population Registration Department.</i>							
2.3	Legal assistance - HLP (per case)	D	150	7.00	1	100.00	1,050.00	
	<i>With 150 HLP cases, there is an average unit cost of \$7. For most beneficiaries, HLP legal assistance cases do not cost anything. However for around 15% of clients, who meet our EVI criteria, and would not otherwise be able to continue their HLP case, we provide them a one off payment. Per case this amount is \$45.</i>							
2.4	HLP and LCD capacity building trainings	D	10	1,348.20	1	100.00	13,482.00	
	<i>For 10 training sessions, each with an average of 20 participants, the average cost per training is \$1348. This is comprised of 1) lunch and refreshment for each day of the training, 2) a hall/venue fee for each day of the training, and 3) transportation for all participants. The individual cost of these 3 components varies slightly depending on the location of the training.</i>							
2.5	ICLA printing material for trainings and information brochures	D	2000	0.50	1	100.00	1,000.00	
	<i>This cost is for 2,000 brochures, information sheets, handbooks and posters for trainings, information sessions and community sensitization session. On average, the unit cost is \$0.5 per item.</i>							
2.6	Classroom kits	D	160	100.00	1	100.00	16,000.00	
	<i>Approximately 45 formal government schools hosting temporary learning centres (an average of 3.6 per school= 160) in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces will be provided with a classroom kit @ USD\$ 100, which includes a white board, a table, and a chair for a teacher, trash bin, water cooler, progress sheet, duster, markers, ink for markers etc. A total of USD \$16,000 over the project period.</i>							
2.7	Teaching kits	D	160	20.00	1	100.00	3,200.00	
	<i>Approximately 45 formal government schools hosting temporary learning centres (an average of 3.6 per school= 160) in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces will be provided with a teaching kit @ USD\$ 20, which includes white papers, diary, marker, pen, stationary carrier/ bag etc for teachers. A total of USD \$3,200 over the project period.</i>							
2.8	Learning kits	D	7200	10.00	1	100.00	72,000.00	
	<i>A total of 7,200 boys and girls learners benefiting from the TLS will be provided with a learning kit @ USD\$ 10 in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces. These kits, composed of bags, notebooks, pencils and pens, sharpener, notebooks and other basic school supplies, will be utilized by the students in their daily classes. A total of USD\$ 72,00 over the project period.</i>							
2.9	Textbooks	D	7200	10.00	1	100.00	72,000.00	
	<i>A total of 7,200 boys and girls learners benefiting from the TLS will be provided with textbooks @ USD\$ 10 per student in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces. These textbooks of different subjects are used as reference materials for the classes based on the Afghan curriculum. A total of USD\$ 72,000 over the project period.</i>							
2.10	Teachers training	D	160	20.00	1	100.00	3,200.00	
	<i>A total of 160 EiE teachers recruited under the project will be provided with capacity building trainings, including the pedagogy techniques and classroom management to increase the capacities of the teachers to facilitate day-to-day EiE classes and improve the overall learning process. The training is estimated to cost USD\$ 20/ teacher/ training session covering lunch, refreshments, and training materials, including stationaries. A total of USD\$ 3,200 over the project period.</i>							
2.11	Temporary Learning Space (Tents)	D	160	2,300.00	1	100.00	368,000.00	
	<i>Approximately 45 formal government schools hosting temporary learning centres (an average of 3.6 per school= 160) in Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Kandahar Provinces will be provided with 45m2 all-purpose family tents to be used as temporary learning spaces. Specifications of the tents include: Outer Tent length and Width – 600 x 750cm, Central Height – 300cm, Wall Height – 211cm, Floor Surface – 45m2, Roof: 440gsm polyester cotton, water rot and UV proof, Wall: 320gsm polyester cotton, water rot and UV proof, Material Bag and Mud flaps, 540gsm polyester cotton with PVC coating on both side, Material Frame – Aluminum pipe 40 x 2 mm with steel cross pieces. Each tent costs USD\$ 2,300 (USD\$ 2,150 for tent and USD\$ 150 for transportaion per tent). The unit cost is based on the market price of tents with the above specification as per NRC's experience in procuring the same recently through other grants. A total of USD 368,000 over the project period.</i>							
2.12	Transitional shelter (with latrine)	D	500	726.00	1	100.00	363,000.00	
	<i>500 transitional shelters based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) one room shelter with separate access (as per enclosed BoQ). The annexed BoQ shows the average cost of the different materials for transitional shelter (with single family latrine) construction as per signed supplier contracts during a similar shelter project (financed by the CHF) implemented in Q4 2016/ Q1 2017. A total of USD\$ 368,000 over the project period.</i>							
2.13	Hygiene kit	D	500	40.00	1	100.00	20,000.00	
	<i>Basic hygiene kits for shelter beneficiary households (500 x USD\$ 40). A detailed BoQ is found in the budget BoQ tab.</i>							

	Section Total						938,928.00
Equipment							
3.1	Laptop and peripheral equipment	S	5	1,000.00	1	100.00	5,000.00
	<i>3x replacement laptops @USD \$1,000 each are sought for Kabul support office (1x for Education Core Competency Specialist, 1 x ICLA CC Specialist and 1 x Head of Support). Additional 2x laptops @USD 1,000 budgeted for East Area Manager and Support Coordinator in Jalalabad Office. A total of USD \$5,000 over 12 months. Previous CHF budget cannot be used as they were contributions to a shared cost, and replaced old or broken laptops for staff in key technical or management positions.</i>						
3.2	Office equipment and furniture	S	1	1,500.00	1	100.00	1,500.00
	<i>Other office equipment and furniture items to be used by both programme and support staff in Jalalabad, and Kandahar offices will be procured in line with NRC's asset replacement policy. These include 1x network printer @ USD \$1,000 for Kandahar and 5x revolving chairs @USD\$ 100 each for Jalalabad. The specifications will be in line with NRC policy/standards. A total of USD \$1,500 over 12 months.</i>						
3.3	Photography equipment	S	1	1,500.00	1	50.00	750.00
	<i>This allocation covers a contribution to standard audiovisual recording equipment for visual documentation and communication purposes for NRC Afghanistan. NRC expects to provide 'success stories' to UNOCHA on a regular basis, acknowledge CHF funding in media and social media, and make available visual stock gathered for the project.</i>						
	Section Total						7,250.00
Contractual Services							
4.1	Construction of block latrines	D	12	10,000.00	1	100.00	120,000.00
	<i>12 formal government schools hosting the temporary learning centres in Nangarhar and Kandahar Provinces will be provided with block latrines (each block consists of 6-7 cells, this is the design agreed with by Ministry of Education nationally, and previously shared with us by WASH Cluster.) each @ 10,000 to increase their absorptive capacity, whilst keeping hygiene and protection into consideration. A total of USD\$ 120,000 over the project period.</i>						
4.2	Communications	D	1	2,000.00	1	100.00	2,000.00
	<i>This budget line covers costs incurred for communication, and advocacy materials, including development and printing of community sensitization information for all three project components, including human interest stories with professional photography for communications. NRC also expects to provide 'success stories' to UNOCHA on a regular basis, and make available visual stock gathered for the project. A total of USD \$2,000 over 12 months.</i>						
	Section Total						122,000.00
Travel							
5.1	International travel	S	3	1,900.00	12	8.33	5,697.72
	<i>This covers the costs for Afghanistan-based staff when travelling overseas for programme related workshops, meetings, and/or conferences organized by NRC Head Office on annual basis. The unit price is calculated considering an average round trip flight cost to Bangkok (i.e. in order to consider the average distance from Afghanistan to Europe, to Middle East, and to Africa) plus other travel expenses during a single trip, including accommodation, travel, visa costs, and per diem. These sessions are organized to build the capacity of country-office staff and promote cross-country learning. These include ICT seminar, Global programmes seminar, HR, Protection and Advocacy, HEAT (security) training, logistics seminar, global security seminar etc. . Total of USD\$ 5,698 over 12 months.</i>						
5.2	Domestic travel	D	30	200.00	12	8.33	5,997.60
	<i>For Kabul-based and field staff supporting the project, they are expected to travel to the field offices for meetings, trainings, assistance, and coordination. The M&E team will also carry out monitoring visits throughout the project, hence increasing the travel requirement. A total of 30 flights has been included @ USD \$200 each. A total cost of USD 5,998 over 12 months.</i>						
5.3	Domestic per diems	D	70	50.00	12	8.33	3,498.60
	<i>For Kabul-based and field staff supporting the project, they are expected to travel to the field offices for meetings, trainings, assistance, and coordination. The M&E team will also carry out monitoring visits throughout the project, hence increasing the per diem requirement. The unit cost of the per diem is in line with NRC's HR procedures. A per diem of USD \$10 is provided per day for food and other consumables + the average cost for accommodation is 3,000 AFS (=-\$40). A total cost of USD 3,499 over 12 months.</i>						
	Section Total						15,193.92
General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Rent of premises (office + guest house)- Kabul Support Office	S	1	9,000.00	12	25.00	27,000.00

	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of Kabul Support office @ USD \$9,000/ month rental costs. The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on monthly expenditure of USD\$ 9000 to cover three months cost. A total of USD\$ 27,000 over the project period Please note, the monthly costs indicated above are the signed contract amount for both premises.</i>						
7.2	Electricity and power- Kabul Support Office	S	1	7,000.00	12	8.33	6,997.20
	<i>City power charges (USD \$3,478/ month, Kabul support office) and fuel costs to run office generators (USD \$3,522/ month, Kabul support office). The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on the average monthly expenditure of the Kabul support office at USD\$ 7,000/month (as per 2016 financial expenditure). The total cost of fuel for a year has been estimated based on the consumption of previous years. A total of USD\$ 6,997 will be charged to this grant.</i>						
7.3	Office safety and security- Kabul Support Office	S	1	7,000.00	12	8.33	6,997.20
	<i>This covers proportional costs of safety and security related expenditures for Kabul support office and 1x guest house to ensure safety and security of staff. The average unit cost includes office and guest house security system improvements and upgrades @ USD\$1,100 + maintenance and upgrade of safe rooms @ USD\$700 + replenishment of first aid and trauma kits as well as fire extinguishers @ USD\$900 + restocking of safe room food and non items @ USD\$100 = USD \$3,000. In addition, this budget covers costs associated with safety and security related trainings for NRC Afghanistan senior staff across area offices= USD\$ 4,000. A total of USD\$ 6,697 over the project period.</i>						
7.4	Rental of vehicles - Kabul Support Office	S	1	6,000.00	12	25.00	18,000.00
	<i>Cost-sharing for 1 x additional armoured vehicle for NRC international staff movements in Kabul is required for this project, as part of NRC's Security Management Plan, particularly in response to recent abduction trends. An estimated cost of \$6,000 per month is budgeted, at 25% cost-share for 12 months. A total of USD \$18,000 over the 12-month project period is anticipated.</i>						
7.5	Repair and maintenance of premises, equipment, and vehicles- Kabul Support Office	S	1	3,730.00	12	8.33	3,728.51
	<i>Contribution towards building and equipment maintenance in office and guesthouse based on average monthly expenditure (USD \$1,200= electricity @ USD\$ 540 + plumbing @ USD\$ 540 + repair of doors and windows (e.g. locks) @ USD \$120). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month Kabul support office cost at USD \$1,200.</i> <i>Contribution towards maintenance of 14x Kabul based vehicles and equipment based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$2,529= vehicle maintenance @ USD \$1,517.4 [USD \$108/ vehicle/ month] + maintenance of computer, copier, and printer assets @ USD \$506 + maintenance of ACs and other electrical appliances @ USD \$506). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one months Kabul support office cost at USD \$2,529.</i> <i>A total of USD\$ 3,729 over the project period.</i>						
7.6	Office supplies + mobile phone top up cards- Kabul Support Office	S	1	9,780.00	12	8.33	9,776.09
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of costs for office supplies based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$6,000= office stationary @ USD \$1,000 + IT consumables (including cartridges, toners) @ USD \$2,000 + hygiene and kitchen supplies @ USD \$1,500 + miscellaneous costs (procurement of ad hoc office supply needs such as light bulbs) @ USD \$500). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month Kabul support office cost at USD\$ 6,000.</i> <i>Mobile phone top-up cards for relevant staff communication computed at USD 35/month for 108 staff. However, this project will only cover one month cost over the 12 months project period, totaling USD \$3,776.</i> <i>A total of USD \$9,776 over 12 months.</i>						
7.7	Internet services- Kabul Support Office	S	3	1,150.00	12	8.33	3,448.62
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation for expenses incurred towards maintaining internet services in the office + 2x guest houses to facilitate the communication and transfer of information. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month Kabul support office and 2x guesthouse internet cost at USD\$ 3,449. Please note, a monthly cost of USD \$1,150 is the base contract amount for NRC Afghanistan, less additional charges dependent upon usage.</i>						
7.8	Fuel vehicle - Kabul Support Office	S	14	347.00	12	8.33	4,856.06
	<i>This includes proportional allocation for vehicle fuel for administrative and programme activities for the Kabul support office- this will ensure that programme logistics run smoothly and that activities are not compromised by transportation related challenges. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one months expenditure of 14x Kabul based vehicles @ USD \$347/ vehicle/ month = USD\$ 4,856.</i>						
7.9	Bank charges- Kabul Support Office	S	1	2,865.00	12	8.33	2,863.85
	<i>This includes cost of monthly account maintenance fee, transaction fee, and fees related to in-country checking account and wire transactions for funds transfer to the field, payroll, vendor, and partner payments check books etc. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one months Kabul support office cost at USD\$ 2,864.</i>						
7.10	Rent of premises (office +Warehouse)- Jalalabad Area Office	D	1	3,300.00	12	8.33	3,298.68

	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of Jalalabad office and warehouse at an average of @ USD \$3,300/ month rental costs. The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on average expenditure of USD \$3,300 to cover 3 months cost. A total of USD \$9,900 will be charged to this grant. Please note, the monthly costs indicated above is the signed contract amount for the premises.</i>							
7.11	Electricity and power- Jalalabad Area Office	S	1	2,500.00	12	8.33	2,499.00	
	<i>City power charges (USD \$1,150/ month, Kabul support office) and fuel costs to run office generators (USD \$1,350/ month, Jalalabad support office). The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on the average monthly expenditure of the Jalalabad office at USD \$2,500/month (as per 2016 financial expenditure). The total cost of fuel for a year has been estimated based on the consumption of previous years. A total of USD \$5,001 will be charged to this grant.</i>							
7.12	Repair and maintenance of premises, equipment, and vehicles- Jalalabad Area Office	S	1	7,400.00	12	8.33	7,397.04	
	<i>Contribution towards premises maintenance in office and warehouse based on average monthly expenditure (USD \$1,000= electricity @ USD\$ 450 + plumbing @ USD\$ 450 + repair of doors and windows (e.g. locks) @ USD\$100). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month Jalalabad office cost at USD 1,000.</i> <i>Contribution towards maintenance of 14x Jalalabad based vehicles and equipment based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$3,000= vehicle maintenance @ USD \$1,700 [USD \$121/ vehicle/ month] + maintenance of computer, copier, and printer assets @ USD \$750 + maintenance of ACs and other electrical appliances @ USD\$950). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover three months of Jalalabad office cost at USD \$6,397.</i> <i>A total of USD\$ 7,397 over the project period.</i>							
7.13	Office supplies + mobile phone top up- Jalalabad Area Office	D	1	4,155.00	12	8.33	4,153.34	
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of costs for office supplies based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$3,000= office stationary @ USD \$1,000 + IT consumables (including cartridges, toners) @ USD \$800 + hygiene and kitchen supplies @ USD \$700 + miscellaneous costs (procurement of ad hoc office supply needs such as light bulbs) @ USD \$500). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month's Jalalabad office cost at USD \$3,000.</i> <i>Mobile phone top-up cards for relevant staff communication computed at USD \$35/month for 33 staff for one month. Total of USD \$1,155 for 12 months.</i> <i>Total of USD \$4,153 over the project period.</i>							
7.14	Internet services- Jalalabad Area Office	S	1	1,300.00	12	8.33	1,299.48	
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation for expenses incurred towards maintaining internet services in the office to facilitate the communication and transfer of information. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover two months Jalalabad support office cost at USD\$ 1,300/month. Please note, a monthly cost of USD \$1,300 is the contract amount for NRC Afghanistan Jalalabad office. Total of USD \$1,299 for one month.</i>							
7.15	Bank charges- Jalalabad Area Office	S	1	2,383.00	12	8.33	2,382.05	
	<i>This includes cost of monthly account maintenance fee, transaction fee, and fees related to in-country checking account and wire transactions for funds transfer to the suppliers, hawala charges, payroll, vendor, and partner payments check books etc. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover 12 months proportional bank charges for Jalalabad office at USD \$2,382.</i>							
7.16	Vehicle fuel - Jalalabad Area Office	S	14	200.00	12	8.33	2,798.88	
	<i>This includes proportional allocation for vehicle fuel for administrative and programme activities for the Jalalabad office- this will ensure that programme logistics run smoothly and that activities are not compromised by transportation related challenges. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month's expenditure of 14x Jalalabad based vehicles @ approx. USD \$200/ vehicle/ month = USD\$ 2,800 over the project period.</i>							
7.17	Vehicle rental - Jalalabad Area Office	S	22	650.00	12	16.67	28,605.72	
	<i>This covers vehicle rent of 22x vehicles @ \$650/ vehicle with total amount USD \$28,606 over two months to facilitate programme staff in field missions.</i>							
7.18	Staff capacity building- Jalalabad Area Office	S	1	2,000.00	12	8.33	1,999.20	
	<i>This budget will cover the training costs for in-country capacity building trainings, technical or operational, for NRC staff in Jalalabad, as identified in their capacity development plan. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month's expenditure. A total of USD\$ 1,999 over 12 months.</i>							
7.19	Rent of office premises- Kandahar Field Office	D	1	1,011.00	12	16.67	2,022.40	

	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of Kandahar office rent @ USD \$1,011/ month rental costs. The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on monthly expenditure of the Kandahar area office at USD \$2,022 to cover two months cost. Please note, the monthly cost indicated above is the signed contract amount for the premises.</i>						
7.20	Electricity and power- Kandahar Field Office	S	1	2,887.00	12	16.67	5,775.15
	<i>City power charges (USD \$1,415/ month) and fuel costs to run office generators (USD \$1,472/ month, Kabul support office). The cost has been computed and allocated to the proposed project based on the average monthly expenditure of the Kandahar area office at USD\$ 2,887/month (as per 2016 financial expenditure). The total cost of fuel for a year has been estimated based on the consumption of previous years. A total of USD\$ 5,775 will be charged to this grant.</i>						
7.21	Vehicle rent- Kandahar Field Office	D	3	650.00	12	25.00	5,850.00
	<i>This includes a proportional allocation of 3x vehicle rental which will ensure that programme logistics run smoothly and that activities are not compromised by transportation related challenges in Kandahar office. Total of USD 5,850 over 12 months.</i>						
7.22	Repair and maintenance of premises, equipment, and vehicles- Kandahar Area Office	S	1	1,053.00	12	16.67	2,106.42
	<i>Contribution towards building and equipment maintenance in office based on average monthly expenditure (USD \$752= electricity @ USD\$ 339 + plumbing @ USD\$ 338 + repair of doors and windows (e.g. locks) @ USD \$75). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover two months Kandahar area office cost at USD \$1,504.</i>						
	<i>Contribution towards maintenance of Kandahar office equipment based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$301= maintenance of computer, copier, and printer assets @ USD \$150 + maintenance of ACs and other electrical appliances @ USD \$151). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover two months cost at USD \$602.</i>						
	<i>A total of USD \$ 2,106 over the project period.</i>						
7.23	Office supplies + mobile phone top up- Kandahar Area Office	S	1	1,567.00	12	16.67	3,134.63
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation of costs for office supplies based on an average monthly expenditure (USD \$902= office stationary @ USD \$150 + IT consumables (including cartridges, toners) @ USD \$250 + hygiene and kitchen supplies @ USD \$200 + miscellaneous costs (procurement of ad hoc office supply needs such as light bulbs) @ USD \$302). This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover two months Kandahar area office cost at USD\$ 1,804.</i>						
	<i>Mobile phone top-up cards for relevant staff communication computed at USD \$35 /month for 19 staff. However, this project will only cover two months cost, totalling USD\$ 1,330.</i>						
	<i>A total of USD \$3,135 over the project period.</i>						
7.24	Bank charges- Kandahar Field Office	S	1	361.00	12	8.33	360.86
	<i>This includes cost of monthly account maintenance fee, transaction fee, and fees related to in-country checking account and wire transactions for funds transfer to the field, payroll, vendor, and partner payments check books etc. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover one month Kandahar office cost at USD \$361.</i>						
7.25	Internet services- Kandahar Support Office	S	1	808.00	12	25.00	2,424.00
	<i>This covers a proportional allocation for expenses incurred towards maintaining internet services in the office to facilitate the communication and transfer of information. This has been computed and allocated to proposed project based on an average monthly expenditure to cover three months Kandahar office cost at USD \$808. Please note, a monthly cost of USD \$808 is the contract amount for the area office in Kandahar. A total of USD \$2,424 for 12 months.</i>						
	Section Total						159,774.38
	SubTotal			19,325.00			1,986,627.62
	Direct						1,622,164.84
	Support						364,462.78
	PSC Cost						
	PSC Cost Percent						7.00
	PSC Amount						139,063.93
	Total Cost						2,125,691.55
	Project Locations						

Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Kabul -> Kabul	1	63	60	94	97	314	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : Information services on protection rights. For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p> <p>Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced rights women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability,</p>

where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.

Activity 2.1.4 : Legal assistance for HLP cases. As a modality, NRC uses legal assistance where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. It thus entails a degree of direct assistance- whether accompanying a beneficiary to court, or representing them, providing written legal analysis to the court on their behalf, or filling out complicated forms. For a legal assistance, a legally trained Officer first registers and reviews a potential case. This includes assessing the acceptability of the case in terms of the vulnerability of the client and the nature of the claim. The client, together with ICLA staff, will then select the preferred legal process, that is formal or informal, and where appropriate, a combination of the two. NRC ICLA staff will then interview witnesses and/or verify documents in order to build a case. If a case is to be resolved through the traditional dispute resolution system – as is often preferred by women claimants – NRC will often directly approach the head of the target community Shura and stay involved as an advocate and advisor. The amount of time between registration and resolution of a case varies significantly depending on the type of case and the preferred legal process; for property law cases, this can be between two months to more than a year.

Activity 2.1.5 : Legal assistance for LCD cases. In line with the framework described for HLP cases above, legal assistance is used where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. In instances of LCD, this may involve ICLA staff helping illiterate beneficiaries to fill out complicated administrative forms and accompanying them to the Population Registration Department (PRD). In other cases, it involves direct advocacy and involvement at the local PRD to ensure staff are meeting their obligations under the legal framework for issuing tazkera, including to women, boys, and girls.

Activity 2.1.6 : Referrals for essential and protection services. ICLA staff regularly make referrals to appropriate external providers, as well as internally to NRC's Shelter and Education teams. NRC's Emergency Response team, together with the ICLA and Shelter team map out external protection service providers for each operational area to form a referral matrix, particularly for individual protection assistance.

In addition, the NRC ICLA programme has developed a referral matrix with key GBV actors in the East region, given there is currently no active GBV sub-cluster there. This better enables ICLA staff to make referrals in such cases, but also for the other actors to refer HLP and LCD protection issues. The actors in this matrix include the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA). As per NRC's global Data Protection Policy, informed consent must be obtained before such referrals are made, and ICLA's legally trained staff take great care in maintain confidentiality of beneficiaries.

Activity 2.2.1 : Community sensitizations for rights-holders. NRC provides what are called 'community sensitizations', a half to one-day course for male

							<p>and women community members on a range of protection issues, including HLP, LCD, and access to essential services, all on the same occasion. These provide more detailed information and awareness than the short information sessions, including on women's inheritance rights. The community sensitization sessions are also used to identify potential participants or beneficiaries for further ICLA services.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Training sessions for duty-bearers and third party decision-makers. Another strategy NRC employs to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment for HLP and LCD protection cases is conducting training for members of state and informal systems, such as the Shura and Jirga, including women's shuras or Community Development Councils (CDCs). NRC provides training to these actors on HLP rights in order to increase understanding and enforcement of such rights in adjudication processes.</p> <p>NRC's ICLA team will conduct one to three-day training sessions on HLP rights, with a strong focus on women's HLP rights, as well as advanced trainings over a three to five-day period. At times, LCD issues are also included in these trainings, particularly when participants are involved with the process of issuing tazkera (for example, staff from the Population Registration Department).</p> <p>Surveys on participants' knowledge are conducted before and after the trainings to measure change and impact.</p>
Kabul -> Bagrami	1	63	60	94	97	314	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : Information services on protection rights. For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p> <p>Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the</p>

information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.

Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation.
Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.

Activity 2.1.4 : Legal assistance for HLP cases.
As a modality, NRC uses legal assistance where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. It thus entails a degree of direct assistance- whether accompanying a beneficiary to court, or representing them, providing written legal analysis to the court on their behalf, or filling out complicated forms. For a legal assistance, a legally trained Officer first registers and reviews a potential case. This includes assessing the acceptability of the case in terms of the vulnerability of the client and the nature of the claim. The client, together with ICLA staff, will then select the preferred legal process, that is formal or informal, and where appropriate, a combination of the two. NRC ICLA staff will then interview witnesses and/or verify documents in order to build a case. If a case is to be resolved through the traditional dispute resolution system – as is often preferred by women claimants – NRC will often directly approach the head of the target community Shura and stay involved as an advocate and advisor. The amount of time between registration and resolution of a case varies significantly depending on the type of case and the preferred legal process; for property law cases, this can be between two months to more than a year.

Activity 2.1.5 : Legal assistance for LCD cases.
In line with the framework described for HLP cases above, legal assistance is used where the beneficiary is not able to fully action the case themselves for a variety of reasons. In instances of LCD, this may involve ICLA staff helping illiterate beneficiaries to fill out complicated administrative forms and accompanying them to the Population Registration Department (PRD). In other cases, it involves direct advocacy and involvement at the local PRD to ensure staff are meeting their obligations under the legal framework for issuing tazkera, including to women, boys, and girls.

Activity 2.1.6 : Referrals for essential and protection services.
ICLA staff regularly make referrals to appropriate

							<p>external providers, as well as internally to NRC's Shelter and Education teams. NRC's Emergency Response team, together with the ICLA and Shelter team map out external protection service providers for each operational area to form a referral matrix, particularly for individual protection assistance.</p> <p>In addition, the NRC ICLA programme has developed a referral matrix with key GBV actors in the East region, given there is currently no active GBV sub-cluster there. This better enables ICLA staff to make referrals in such cases, but also for the other actors to refer HLP and LCD protection issues. The actors in this matrix include the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA). As per NRC's global Data Protection Policy, informed consent must be obtained before such referrals are made, and ICLA's legally trained staff take great care in maintain confidentiality of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 : Community sensitizations for rights-holders. NRC provides what are called 'community sensitizations', a half to one-day course for male and women community members on a range of protection issues, including HLP, LCD, and access to essential services, all on the same occasion. These provide more detailed information and awareness than the short information sessions, including on women's inheritance rights. The community sensitization sessions are also used to identify potential participants or beneficiaries for further ICLA services.</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2 : Training sessions for duty-bearers and third party decision-makers. Another strategy NRC employs to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment for HLP and LCD protection cases is conducting training for members of state and informal systems, such as the Shura and Jirga, including women's shuras or Community Development Councils (CDCs). NRC provides training to these actors on HLP rights in order to increase understanding and enforcement of such rights in adjudication processes.</p> <p>NRC's ICLA team will conduct one to three-day training sessions on HLP rights, with a strong focus on women's HLP rights, as well as advanced trainings over a three to five-day period. At times, LCD issues are also included in these trainings, particularly when participants are involved with the process of issuing tazkera (for example, staff from the Population Registration Department).</p> <p>Surveys on participants' knowledge are conducted before and after the trainings to measure change and impact.</p>
Nangarhar -> Jalalabad	2	63	60	94	97	314	<p>Activity 2.1.1 : Information services on protection rights. For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p>

Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.

ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.

Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution.

Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.

Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation.

Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.

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order to build a case. If a case is to be resolved through the traditional dispute resolution system – as is often preferred by women claimants – NRC will often directly approach the head of the target community Shura and stay involved as an advocate and advisor. The amount of time between registration and resolution of a case varies significantly depending on the type of case and the preferred legal process; for property law cases, this can be between two months to more than a year.

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Activity 2.1.6 : Referrals for essential and protection services. ICLA staff regularly make referrals to appropriate external providers, as well as internally to NRC's Shelter and Education teams. NRC's Emergency Response team, together with the ICLA and Shelter team map out external protection service providers for each operational area to form a referral matrix, particularly for individual protection assistance.

In addition, the NRC ICLA programme has developed a referral matrix with key GBV actors in the East region, given there is currently no active GBV sub-cluster there. This better enables ICLA staff to make referrals in such cases, but also for the other actors to refer HLP and LCD protection issues. The actors in this matrix include the Organisation for Human Welfare, the International Medical Corps, the Directorate of Women's Affairs, the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission, and Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Services for Afghanistan (PARSA). As per NRC's global Data Protection Policy, informed consent must be obtained before such referrals are made, and ICLA's legally trained staff take great care in maintain confidentiality of beneficiaries.

Activity 2.2.1 : Community sensitizations for rights-holders. NRC provides what are called 'community sensitizations', a half to one-day course for male and women community members on a range of protection issues, including HLP, LCD, and access to essential services, all on the same occasion. These provide more detailed information and awareness than the short information sessions, including on women's inheritance rights. The community sensitization sessions are also used to identify potential participants or beneficiaries for further ICLA services.

Activity 2.2.2 : Training sessions for duty-bearers and third party decision-makers. Another strategy NRC employs to support the creation of a protection-conducive environment for HLP and LCD protection cases is conducting training for members of state and informal systems, such as the Shura and Jirga, including women's shuras or Community Development Councils (CDCs). NRC provides training to these actors on HLP rights in order to increase understanding and enforcement of such rights in adjudication processes.

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Nangarhar -> Behsud	15	167	192	1,240	1,234	2,833	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.</p> <p>These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at</p>	

least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces.
In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m² all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of tripartite agreements for access to land, as necessary.
The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

Activity 1.1.4 : Transitional shelter and single-family latrine assistance to all families.
1,000 transitional shelters, based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) (as per enclosed BoQ), and single-family latrines will be constructed with the assistance of the beneficiary family along with labour and transportation support.

Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.

Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers.
A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.

The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.

Activity 1.1.5 : Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits.

As part of any durable shelter assistance, NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation facilities through the construction of a single family latrine for every shelter built. This is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm - for women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours.

To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.

Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.

Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). NRC will carry out PDMs within one month of each cash assistance intervention sampling 10-15% of beneficiaries in each location. A tailored CHF-ERM PDM tool will be used to collect data on timeliness and effectiveness of transitional shelters, through one PDM exercise conducted in each of the targeted districts. The monitoring team will visit and collect data from a randomly sampled group of project beneficiaries. If insecurity or other access related issues significantly affect implementation of PDMs in some locations, NRC will call sampled beneficiaries and collect data remotely. In addition, the NRC shelter team will conduct a satisfaction assessment during implementation with 15% of the 1,000 beneficiary households (i.e. 150 households, with particular focus on extremely vulnerable undocumented returnee households).

Activity 1.2.1 : Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH

facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.

Activity 1.2.2 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials.

The proposed project will provide 12 gender-segregated block latrines, some with access for People with Disability (PWD), at the governmental schools hosting the temporary learning spaces. The NRC WASH Engineer will complete PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance, and assurance.

Activity 1.2.3 : Establishment of review committees with representatives from NRC and DED technical team.

The review committee will be involved in latrine blocks location identification and training for construction of latrines. This will contribute to ensure the latrines are not built where they can contaminate ground water. In cooperation with the relevant P/DED, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups, the NRC WASH team will demarcate specific locations of foundations for EIE block latrines. With the help of community shuras/ representatives, recruitment of skilled and unskilled labourers from the returnee communities will take place.

Activity 1.2.4 : Construction/ rehabilitation, completion, and formal handover of 15 gender-segregated and protection-sensitive block latrines across formal schools hosting temporary learning spaces. NRC's M&E and WASH team will monitor pre-construction stages, progress of material delivery, and construction for latrines throughout the project period, whilst the handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.

Activity 1.2.5 : Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices.

NRC's existing standardised hygiene training materials will be used to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards. The WASH team will prepare all the necessary materials and contents for delivery of hygiene promotion sessions to EIE teachers. The teachers will then cascade the trainings to the school children.

In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services on protection rights.

For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.

Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff

								<p>of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.</p>
Nangarhar -> Surkhrod	10	122	131	484	474	1,211	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia</p>	

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Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.

Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.

These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.

Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension.
In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EIE learning spaces.
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To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.

Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits.

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Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and

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Activity 1.2.1 : Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline.

This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.

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elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.

Activity 1.2.5 : Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices.

NRC's existing standardised hygiene training materials will be used to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards. The WASH team will prepare all the necessary materials and contents for delivery of hygiene promotion sessions to EIE teachers. The teachers will then cascade the trainings to the school children.

In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.

Activity 2.1.1 : Information services on protection rights.

For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.

Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.

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Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation.

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Nangarhar -> Khogyani	8	122	131	484	474	1,211	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.</p> <p>These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected</p>	

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In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m² all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of tripartite agreements for access to land, as necessary.
The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

Activity 1.1.4 : Transitional shelter and single-family latrine assistance to all families.
1,000 transitional shelters, based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) (as per enclosed BoQ), and single-family latrines will be constructed with the assistance of the beneficiary family along with labour and transportation support.

Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.

Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EIE teachers.
A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EIE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EIE learning process (day to day EIE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing

additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.

The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.

Activity 1.1.5 : Awareness raising on sustainable hygiene practices and distribution of hygiene kits.

As part of any durable shelter assistance, NRC always looks to provide access to sanitation facilities through the construction of a single family latrine for every shelter built. This is as health concern but more so as a gender consideration, as where household toilets do not exist, open defecation is often the norm - for women and girls this generally means outside of daylight hours.

To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.

Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.

Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). NRC will carry out PDMs within one month of each cash assistance intervention sampling 10-15% of beneficiaries in each location. A tailored CHF-ERM PDM tool will be used to collect data on timeliness and effectiveness of transitional shelters, through one PDM exercise conducted in each of the targeted districts. The monitoring team will visit and collect data from a randomly sampled group of project beneficiaries. If insecurity or other access related issues significantly affect implementation of PDMs in some locations, NRC will call sampled beneficiaries and collect data remotely. In addition, the NRC shelter team will conduct a satisfaction assessment during implementation with 15% of the 1,000 beneficiary households (i.e. 150 households, with particular focus on extremely vulnerable undocumented returnee households).

Activity 1.2.1 : Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline. This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender

usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.

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The proposed project will provide 12 gender-segregated block latrines, some with access for People with Disability (PWD), at the governmental schools hosting the temporary learning spaces. The NRC WASH Engineer will complete PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance, and assurance.

Activity 1.2.3 : Establishment of review committees with representatives from NRC and DED technical team.

The review committee will be involved in latrine blocks location identification and training for construction of latrines. This will contribute to ensure the latrines are not built where they can contaminate ground water. In cooperation with the relevant P/DED, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups, the NRC WASH team will demarcate specific locations of foundations for EiE block latrines. With the help of community shuras/ representatives, recruitment of skilled and unskilled labourers from the returnee communities will take place.

Activity 1.2.4 : Construction/ rehabilitation, completion, and formal handover of 15 gender-segregated and protection-sensitive block latrines across formal schools hosting temporary learning spaces. NRC's M&E and WASH team will monitor pre-construction stages, progress of material delivery, and construction for latrines throughout the project period, whilst the handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.

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Nangarhar -> Kama	4	77	83	385	383	928	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.</p> <p>These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.</p>

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For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which

							<p>many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p> <p>Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.</p>
Nangarhar -> Kuzkunar	8	122	131	484	474	1,211	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p>

Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.

NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.

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Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.

These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.

Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension.
In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EIE learning spaces.
In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the

consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

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The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

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Laghman -> Mehtarlam	4	108	120	791	797	1,816	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the women's Shura.</p> <p>These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal</p>	

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							<p>to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.</p> <p>Information is disseminated in a number of ways, including brochures at border points and encashment centres and posters. These are almost always accompanied by a brief face-to-face explanation by female and male ICLA staff of NRC's work and ICLA's areas of focus in small groups in the community. Information provision or awareness-raising is also required with regards to legal identity and the impact of lacking civil documentation, especially for women, boys and girls, such as tazkera, birth, and marriage certificates.</p> <p>ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.</p>
Laghman -> Qarghayi	6	122	132	544	535	1,333	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host</p>

community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EIE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.

Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.

NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.

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These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.

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In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EIE learning spaces.
In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres

(45m² all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

Activity 1.1.3 : Facilitation of tripartite agreements for access to land, as necessary.

The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

Activity 1.1.4 : Transitional shelter and single-family latrine assistance to all families.

1,000 transitional shelters, based upon a design of a 18m² (liveable space) (as per enclosed BoQ), and single-family latrines will be constructed with the assistance of the beneficiary family along with labour and transportation support.

Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.

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A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.

The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.

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To ensure the success of this intervention, NRC finds it necessary to provide the required hygiene items after hygiene promotion sessions are conducted. This is key as they are often considered non-essentials given the context of the displacement affected population. NRC will

use its existing standardised hygiene training materials to raise awareness on proper hygiene and sanitation practices, which complies with UNICEF and RRD's standards.

Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.

Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). NRC will carry out PDMs within one month of each cash assistance intervention sampling 10-15% of beneficiaries in each location. A tailored CHF-ERM PDM tool will be used to collect data on timeliness and effectiveness of transitional shelters, through one PDM exercise conducted in each of the targeted districts. The monitoring team will visit and collect data from a randomly sampled group of project beneficiaries. If insecurity or other access related issues significantly affect implementation of PDMs in some locations, NRC will call sampled beneficiaries and collect data remotely. In addition, the NRC shelter team will conduct a satisfaction assessment during implementation with 15% of the 1,000 beneficiary households (i.e. 150 households, with particular focus on extremely vulnerable undocumented returnee households).

Activity 1.2.1 : Community sensitization on the planned project explaining design, modality, and implementation timeline.

This stage will be used to agree upon locations for latrine blocks and designation of gender usage. As beneficiary schools will be formal MoE schools hosting temporary learning spaces, design and locations will be assessed and agreed with the Headmaster and P/DED technical department. Construction of WASH facilities will commence once all key stakeholders agree upon locations and design.

Activity 1.2.2 : Procurement and delivery of construction materials.

The proposed project will provide 12 gender-segregated block latrines, some with access for People with Disability (PWD), at the governmental schools hosting the temporary learning spaces. The NRC WASH Engineer will complete PR approvals, supplier contacts, material delivery according to work plan, and material quality compliance, and assurance.

Activity 1.2.3 : Establishment of review committees with representatives from NRC and DED technical team.

The review committee will be involved in latrine blocks location identification and training for construction of latrines. This will contribute to ensure the latrines are not built where they can contaminate ground water. In cooperation with the relevant P/DED, school headmasters, female teachers, and existing parent groups, the NRC

WASH team will demarcate specific locations of foundations for EIE block latrines. With the help of community shuras/ representatives, recruitment of skilled and unskilled labourers from the returnee communities will take place.

Activity 1.2.4 : Construction/ rehabilitation, completion, and formal handover of 15 gender-segregated and protection-sensitive block latrines across formal schools hosting temporary learning spaces. NRC's M&E and WASH team will monitor pre-construction stages, progress of material delivery, and construction for latrines throughout the project period, whilst the handover of facilities will be coordinated with elders and line departments. The NRC M&E team will produce a handover report once the formal handover is completed.

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In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.

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For displaced women and men to understand their rights, to be aware that a protection violation has even occurred, and that they might be able to seek a solution or remedy, information provision or awareness raising is often needed to begin with. In relation to HLP, this includes providing information on women's inheritance rights under the Shari'a and national law, which many men and women often are not aware of. It also includes information on the right to adequate housing, and options for where and how to take cases for adjudication.

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Kunar -> Asadabad	6	153	168	890	888	2,099	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this makes it easier to justify the use of eligibility criteria. It is also an opportunity for the community mobilisers to learn of the most vulnerable cases (families) within the community- this is normally most effective through the</p>

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Kunar -> Narang	4	77	84	445	444	1,050	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness</p>	

raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.

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In addition, acknowledging the need to ensure availability of adequate hand washing facilities (with soap and clean water), and as access to safe water is essential to promote good hygiene practices, the NRC Education and WASH team will coordinate with other WASH actors in target areas to ensure adequate access to safe water and hygiene kits is available.

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Kunar -> Sarkani	4	77	84	445	444	1,050	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns.</p> <p>Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1 : Household level emergency assessment, beneficiary selection, and verification for transitional shelters and single family latrines.</p> <p>NRC will target nine districts for full household-level emergency shelter assessments (Rodat, Kuz Kunar, Khogyani, Behsud, Surkhrod, (Nangarhar) Asadabad, Narang, and Sawkia (Kunar), and Qargha ee (Laghman) districts, with sex and age disaggregated data. HEAT/ ERM assessment tools will be used to verify beneficiary households and assess their other sectoral needs for further support through other complementary grants.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Sensitisation of target beneficiaries.</p> <p>Sensitization of target communities (outlining project objectives, implementation methodology, eligibility criteria, and selection criteria)- conducted in each target location prior to provision of support- is necessary in preparation for beneficiary selection. Normal practice is for community mobilisers to conduct 'problem tree' activities with communities before moving into sensitisation of the proposed shelter project, this</p>	

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These sessions will also identify, with specialist input from Community Liaison Officers from NRC's Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) staff, issues linked to security of tenure and households with requirements for tripartite agreements to enable access to land for the period.

Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension.
In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

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In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m² all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

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The NRC ICLA team in the East will facilitate tripartite agreements to ensure Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights in terms of security of tenure.

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Following feedback from current project beneficiaries that have received transitional shelters in Nangarhar, NRC will also provide building walls for the t-shelters in order to create the feeling of safety and provide further privacy, considering women and children are particularly vulnerable and exposed to protection risks in these settings. Recent project monitoring visits

revealed that of the 48% of beneficiary households that have constructed walls themselves, 87% had taken out a loan to procure the construction materials.

Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers.

A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.

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ICLA, in its community visits, outreach missions, and work at community centres, will also provide information on how beneficiaries can access essential services, including in response to protection violations such as gender-based violence. They will also receive basic information

							<p>on which organisations can help them with particular matters, and how they obtain assistance.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 : Counselling on HLP rights and dispute resolution. Counselling within the ICLA programme is the provision of advice and legal analysis specifically targeted to a case. It goes beyond merely generic information provision, but tailoring the information and analysis provided to the facts of a particular case. It empowers women and men beneficiaries to take action themselves, where this is possible. For HLP cases this means providing advice on the specific HLP case or set of rights the beneficiary is faced with, and what concrete steps they can take to deal with this protection concern. For women beneficiaries, this includes specific advice and assistance relating to the possible cultural, legal, and social barriers faced by displaced women and girls trying to claim their HLP rights in Afghanistan.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 : Counselling on legal identity, including civil documentation. Counselling LCD cases means providing tailored information on how a client can obtain the particular form of civil documentation they seek, and the steps to go about it. This is normally carried out through explaining the more complex procedures and requirements for obtaining the civil documents and then referring the client to specific government departments who deal with such matters. For the most part, NRC will aim to empower beneficiaries to go ahead and claim their rights themselves as a result of counselling, though it will also explain and help to mitigate the specific barriers for women IDPs trying to obtain tazkera, or women headed-households. However, in cases of extreme vulnerability, where specific physical and cultural barriers may exist, including for women, elderly and disabled people, counselling may also lead to direct legal assistance.</p>
Kandahar -> Kandahar	3	1	6	305	304	616	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.</p>

							<p>Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces. In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.</p> <p>Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers. A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.</p> <p>The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.</p> <p>Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6 : Post-distribution monitoring. After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.</p>
Kandahar -> Arghandab	3	1	6	305	295	607	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p>

Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.

Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces. In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m² all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.

Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.

Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers.

A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition, recruitment of qualified female teachers and the provision of additional support through additional trainings (as needed) will be implemented to encourage more female teachers.

The teachers will be under NRC's employment contract and will be paid according to NRC's salary scale for community-based education staff.

Activity 1.1.5 : Procurement and distribution of classroom, teaching, and learning Kits. The kits are composed of basic school supplies to be used by learners during the EiE classes, and most of the materials in the kits are of consumable nature. Please see attached BoQ for details.

Procurement will take place in accordance with NRC standard procurement procedures and distributed to learners benefiting from the temporary learning spaces.

Activity 1.1.6 : Post-distribution monitoring.

								After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.
Kandahar -> Zheray	4	1	6	305	295	607	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces. In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.</p> <p>Initial procurement and replenishment of the consumable classroom and learning supplies (art materials, flip-chart, markers, inks, paste/glue, tapes, stationary, text books etc.) will also be made as part of the setting up of the classrooms.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 : Recruitment and capacity building of EiE teachers. A total of 160 male and female teachers- preferably from the returnee community- with a ratio of 1 teacher per 45 children will be recruited and trained before commencement of the EiE classes. Under this project, NRC will deliver formal training packages as well as provide additional (on the job) semi-structure capacity building (training/ orientation/ mentoring) to the teachers to further strengthen their capacities to facilitate the EiE learning process (day to day EiE classes). Whilst NRC will take the lead in facilitating the training of the teachers, P/DED will be involved in monitoring and providing additional support as needed. In addition,</p>	

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Kandahar -> Panjwayi	4	1	6	305	295	607	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the main criteria of beneficiary schools selection is the schools' proximity to high-returnee areas. NRC and the P/DED will conduct a joint assessment of the prospective schools and submit the list of proposed schools to NRC. The NRC Education team will then validate/ triangulate the assessment results and agree with P/DED on the final list of target schools.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 : Setting up and running of the temporary EiE learning spaces. In order to provide a supportive and protective environment for returnee and host community children to learn, whilst enabling formal schools in high-returnee areas to enrol new returnee caseloads, NRC will establish temporary learning spaces under tents in order to expand the absorptive capacity of formal schools. One of the main activities is the procurement, transportation, and distribution of the temporary learning centres (45m2 all-purpose tents) across beneficiary formal schools. These will be assessed and selected in close coordination with the PED/DED.</p>	

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Kandahar -> Daman	3	1	6	305	295	607	<p>Activity 1.1.1 : Community awareness raising and enrolment campaigns. Gender disaggregated community awareness raising campaigns will be conducted to provide more information about the project and enjoin returnee parents to keep sending their children to EiE classes. It will also facilitate the enrolment campaign for refugee returnee and host community children with particular emphasis on the importance of keeping female students in EiE classes. Female Community Mobilisers will also launch additional enrolment campaigns through house-to-house visits if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 : Selection of host community schools for classroom extension. In accordance with Do No Harm principles, and to increase the absorption capacity of host community schools in the communities affected by the influx of the undocumented returnees, NRC will support around 45 formal MoE schools in Nangahar, Kunar, Laghman, and Kandahar Provinces to implement classroom extension programmes through TLS tents, benefiting at least 7,200 male and female students. The selection of the target beneficiary schools will be coordinated with the MoE's Provincial/ District Education Departments (P/DED). One of the</p>	

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After the completion of the classes/ examinations, post-distribution monitoring exercises covering at least 10% of the students in each beneficiary formal school will be carried out within three months after distribution to gauge the utilization, quality, and appropriateness of the kits distributed.

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 1_Section 2- NRC-AFG_Needs Assessment Summary.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 2_NRC-AFG_Gender and Shelter Study.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 3_Access to Tazkera and Other Civil Documentation in Afghanistan.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 4_StrengtheningDisplacedWomen'sHLPRights_Afghanistan.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 5_Section 3- NRC-AFG_Targeting Strategy Vulnerability Criteria.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 6_Section AAP- NRC-AFG_CommunityEngagementAndEmpowerment.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Call Centre - Contact List Template 1SA 2017.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CHF-Afghanistan - Communications and Visibility Guidelines.02.2017.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Remote Call Campaigns - Guidance Note for Partners.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 23_NRC-AFG_SamuelHall_FromReturneeestoBuildingResilience.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 24_ThirdPartyMonitoring_ShelterNeedsAssessmentForm.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 25_Temporary Learning Space Tents_Specs.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 26_Family Tents - Item Specifications (compressed).pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 27_Litren 5 Sets I beam - Drawings.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 28_Support Email_NRC_ESNFI Cluster_NGR.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 18_NRC-AFG_EarlyRecoveryforReturnees_Draft.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 19_ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict_2016AnnualReport.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 20_RapidAssessmentofEducationNeeds_SCI_Kandahar.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 21_RapidAssessmentofEducationNeeds_SCI_Nangarhar.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 22_AfghanistanProlongedIDPsAssessment.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 23_NRC-AFG_SamuelHall_FromReturneeestoBuildingResilience.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 12_Afghanistan Return Trends - 31Dec16.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 13_Afghanistan Returnee Crisis_Situation Report No 7.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 14_Multi-Dimensional IntegrationIndex_ComparativeReport_Dec 2016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 15_Eastern Region Returnee Crisis_HEAT Assessment Report_Nov2016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 16_IOMAfghanistanSocio-EconomicSurveyUndocumented Returnees.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 17_IOM UndocumentedAfghanReturnees_Weekly SitRep_25-31 Dec 2016.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 7_Section ImplementationPlan- NRC-AFG_EducationICLAIImplementationApproach.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 7_Section ImplementationPlan- NRC-AFG_EducationICLAIImplementationApproach.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 8_NRC-AFG_EiE_RapidAssessmentReport.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 9_Letter of Support_NRC_ProtectionCluster_EiE WG.docx
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 10_NRC-AFG_ICLA_RapidAssessmentReport.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Annex 11_Protection Community Assessment_Nangarhar.pdf
Budget Documents	DELELTE Annex 30_BudgetBoQ_IntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection.xlsx
Budget Documents	DELELTE UPDATED Annex 30BudgetBoQIntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection

Budget Documents	DELETE_AFFM1720_IntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection_BudgetBoQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	DELETE_AFFM1720_IntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection_BudgetBoQ.xlsx
Budget Documents	DELETE_AFFM1720_IntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection_BudgetBoQ Revised.xlsx
Budget Documents	Annex 30_FinalBudgetBoQ_IntegratedEducationShelterLegalProtection.xlsx
Grant Agreement	4961_Agreement_signed.pdf