

Requesting Organization :	Catholic Relief Services	
Allocation Type :	2022 3rd Reserve Allocation	
Primary Cluster	Sub Cluster	Percentage
FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE		100.00
		100
Project Title :	Life-saving food assistance (cash) in Bamiyan and Panjab districts, Bamiyan Province.	
Allocation Type Category :	Core activities	

OPS Details

Project Code :		Fund Project Code :	AFG-22/3481/RA3/FSAC/INGO/23604
Cluster :		Project Budget in US\$:	787,049.50
Planned project duration :	8 Months	Priority:	
Planned Start Date :	15/11/2022	Planned End Date :	14/07/2023
Actual Start Date:	06/12/2022	Actual End Date:	05/08/2023

Project Summary :	<p>The proposed intervention will target vulnerable households (blanket coverage of IPC 3 and 4 communities) in underserved communities in several valleys of Bamiyan and Panjab, highly food insecure districts of Bamiyan province, which has received a food security score of Phase 3 (crisis); 30% of the population are estimated to be food insecure, classified at IPC Phase 3 and 15% are classified as Phase 4 (crisis and emergency, respectively).</p> <p>CRS will support 9,021 individuals (approximately 1,288 families assuming 7 family members per household as per FSAC guidance) in Bamiyan and Panjab districts of Bamiyan province with food assistance through cash distributions. As access to Bamiyan and Panjab communities will be quickly reducing due to rain and snow, two distributions will be held to meet the food assistance needs of families equivalent to 6 months of 75% ration per FSAC guidelines in the AHF 3rd Reserve Allocation Strategy Paper 2022, with the first in December 2022 to help families to prepare for winter, dependent on the project's 15 November start date.</p> <p>CRS will use an unconditional cash transfer modality to distribute as high a ratio of the project award amount as possible to target beneficiaries, as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ration: Per 2022 FSAC Guidance, a full ration of cash assistance for a family of 7 consists of enough food to cover 2,100 kcal per person per day for 30 days, or a total cash value of \$96 USD per 7-person family per month. However, per the AHF 2022 Allocation Strategy Paper, food support should be designed as a 75% ration or \$72 per 7-person family for 6 months, totaling \$432 USD. Two cash distributions of \$216 per family of 7 – each distribution roughly the equivalent of selling two sheep, an amount that farmers in these communities are familiar with managing – will enable families to prepare and stock up for winter before their access to markets is cut. • Money Service Providers (MSP): In the absence of banking facilities, CRS Afghanistan uses MSP to facilitate cash transfers from CRS HQ office to Afghanistan to supply cash as demanded by its programs in the country. To select an MSP, CRS announces a tender and asks potential MSPs to participate in a competitive process to provide cash transfer services within the geography of operation. CRS selects an MSP based on the MSP's competitiveness, financial capacity, and presence in the area of operation. All MSPs are vetted via Bridger checks and via USAID's vetting process. • Distribution Day: Cash amounts (based on the number of individuals in the family) will be distributed to an assigned representative of each family. Cash payments are made in the community to avoid putting families at risk. Voucher cards are given to each family in advance so they can present these cards as their identification on distribution day. • Monitoring: CRS will conduct exit interviews on distribution days and Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) to verify the amount paid and gauge household satisfaction.
--------------------------	---

Direct beneficiaries :

Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2,372	2,272	2,232	2,145	9,021

Other Beneficiaries :

Beneficiary name	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Host Communities	2,372	2,272	2,232	2,145	9,021

Indirect Beneficiaries :

CRS will provide blanket coverage for all families living in targeted IPC 3 and IPC 4 communities to reduce intra-community tensions and to avoid weakening the social fabric upon which these highland families depend. Blanket distribution also prevents redistribution of food assistance after a distribution. Furthermore, recent assessments in the target area show that a large proportion of families in communities have very similar levels of need.

Catchment Population:**Link with allocation strategy :**

CRS aims to provide urgent cash assistance to highly vulnerable communities in Bamiyan and Panjab districts, Bamiyan province of Afghanistan, as requested by FSAC in the AHF 3rd Reserve Allocation Strategy Paper. As such, CRS activities under this project are closely aligned with the strategy and intent of the AHF 3rd Standard Allocation funding.

The cash assistance activities touch on two key themes of the current allocation, namely:

1. Mitigate humanitarian needs expected to arise from harsh winter conditions in Afghanistan. Most of the Bamiyan and Panjab communities chosen by CRS are inaccessible for several months of the year due to the quality of the roads and winter snowfall. The part of Bamiyan and Panjab districts that CRS is targeting is currently being served by few if any NGOs.
2. Immediate pre-positioning and distribution of stock required to sustain vulnerable communities during winter. The winter in Bamiyan and Panjab districts stretches from December to March, at which point families' food stores will be running low, especially after the worst drought in living memory. CRS will communicate to communities in February, when they are still likely inaccessible, that cash assistance is being prepared. This will enable communities to anticipate some relief and plan for receiving the assistance in March when reduction in snowfall enables renewed road access.

Additionally, the intervention proposed by CRS reflects FSAC's priorities to provide food (cash or in-kind) assistance for 6 months at 75% of the food basket for IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people. FSAC has requested for CRS to provide this assistance in Bamiyan and Panjab districts of Bamiyan province (AHF 2022 Allocation Strategy Paper). CRS will provide blanket coverage for all families living in targeted IPC 3 and IPC 4 communities to reduce intra-community tensions and to avoid weakening the social fabric upon which these highland families depend. Blanket distribution also prevents redistribution of food assistance after a distribution. Furthermore, recent assessments in the target area show that a large proportion of families in communities have very similar levels of need.

Sub-Grants to Implementing Partners :

Partner Name	Partner Type	Budget in US\$

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

Other Funding Source	Other Funding Amount

Organization focal point :

Name	Title	Email	Phone
Mollie Woods	Deputy Head of Programs	mollie.woods@crs.org	0794791173
Anne Bousquet	Country Representative	anne.bousquet@crs.org	0790030515
Fahad Bilal	Finance Manager	fahad.bilal@crs.org	0729724876

BACKGROUND**1. Humanitarian context analysis****2. Needs assessment**

Afghanistan is facing a rapidly worsening humanitarian crisis that includes a widespread loss of income, cash shortages, exhausted coping strategies, rising food costs, public services on the brink of collapse and a halt to development assistance (REACH, Afghanistan Faces a Rapidly Worsening Humanitarian Crisis, 2021). Nineteen million people (45% of the population) in Afghanistan continue to be in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3+), according to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity scale. Of these, 6 million people are at emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 4), one of the highest numbers globally. According to UNOCHA's AHF 2022 Allocation Strategy Paper, it is anticipated that the dire food insecurity situation will continue to be exacerbated by drought and water scarcity; the impact of prolonged dry spells on the food security status in rural areas could trigger an early lean season onset. Increasing food prices and reduced availability may push families further into increased debt and/or to adopt negative coping mechanisms. Harsh winters limiting access, increased incidences of livestock disease, and reduced pastures will further limit food availability and erode the livelihoods of those who rely on agriculture and livestock as their primary productive assets.

The Mid-Year Whole of Afghanistan (WoA) 2022 Assessment conducted by REACH in coordination with OCHA and the Afghanistan ICCT found that reliance on emergency coping strategies was higher among rural households (50%) compared to urban households (26%), and higher among drought-affected households compared to non-drought affected households (55% compared to 36%). Moreover, 62% of the households reported high consumption-based coping. Financial barriers – high prices of food and non-food items – emerged as the most reported barriers to access markets. These findings are similar to those from the June 2022 WFP Food Security Update, which reports that reliance on coping strategies remains high, with 6 out of 10 families (59%) resorting to crisis coping strategies. While this is an improvement

from the previous two months, it is still six times higher than before the government transition. In the central highlands including Bamiyan province, it is even higher, at 64.3%.

CRS staff verified these findings through a rapid livelihoods assessment in nearby Waras district of Bamiyan province in February 2022. Findings indicated that the food security situation is extremely poor, with households relying on negative coping strategies and limited humanitarian assistance to meet their food needs, with the situation continuing to worsen. Coping strategies reported by households included limiting quality, quantity, and diversity of foods; going into debt, borrowing, or purchasing on credit from shopkeepers to obtain food; selling livestock where possible to meet food needs; pawning their agricultural land; taking children out of school to work as shepherds; and arranging early marriages for girls. In some communities in Waras, an estimated 80% of men have left their families to engage in daily wage labor opportunities in Iran or other Afghan provinces.

Cash for food assistance interventions led by CRS over the past year have demonstrated the appropriateness of the cash modality in Bamiyan and Panjab target areas. CRS has also been conducting market monitoring in Bamiyan and Panjab; local markets are functioning and predicted to be sufficiently reactive to heightened demand. Conversations between CRS and government and NGO contacts in Bamiyan in October 2022 indicated that Nawabad Shashpol, Dashti Sherai, Shorkdar, Surkhgol, and Gurwan Bala areas of Bamiyan district and Noori, Dahan Dar Darakhtan, and Dahan Balzar Qhato of Panjab district are highly vulnerable and underserved. Pending CRS assessment results, CRS will potentially target these IPC 3 and IPC 4 communities as well as others that have been underserved by humanitarian food assistance.

3. Description Of Beneficiaries

4. Grant Request Justification

CRS will support 9,021 individuals (approximately 1,288 families assuming 7 family members per household as per FSAC guidance) in Bamiyan and Panjab districts of Bamiyan province with food assistance through two cash distributions of \$216 USD each per family of 7, equating to a 75% ration for 6 months, as requested by FSAC in the 3rd Reserve Allocation Strategy Paper. The first distribution of \$216 USD (roughly equivalent to the sale of two sheep, an amount of money that families are accustomed to managing), planned for December 2022 pending a 15 November project start date, will enable families to better prepare for winter before their access to markets is cut. This food assistance is demanded by the current context and will minimize households' negative coping strategies, such as reducing meals, selling off productive assets, or migration out of the community.

The CRS Mobile Cash Team has distributed over \$3.5M in unconditional cash to over 150,000 beneficiaries over the past year in multiple districts across four provinces, Herat, Ghor, Daikundi, and Bamiyan. Two distributions – compared to three or six installments – will enable CRS to meet or exceed the target with the maximum cost savings, as the CRS Cash Team will be able to continue to respond in other locations during the project period. Cost savings for two distributions versus three include reduced management staff time; reduced generator and other facility costs; fewer monthly vehicle rentals and less interprovincial travel by the Cash Team. These cost savings of CRS private funds will allow the CRS Cash Team to respond in other locations to meet the needs of additional households.

The use of cash allows beneficiaries the flexibility to use the assistance to meet their most urgent needs, provided local markets are functioning (FSAC Strategic Response Plan 2022). Cash for food assistance interventions implemented by CRS over the past year across several provinces – most recently in Saghar, Tulak, Lal, and Dawlatyar districts in Ghor province and Waras district in Bamiyan province – have demonstrated the appropriateness of the modality in Bamiyan and Panjab district target areas. CRS has also been monitoring prices in Bamiyan, Panjab, and other districts over the past year. Results from recent assessments and distributions led by CRS show that there is a strong preference for cash among Bamiyan communities. Local markets, though relatively small in vendor number and product volumes, are functioning and are predicted to be sufficiently reactive in the face of heightened demand. Given their size, the local markets were not seen as a reliable source of in-kind food procurement, which would need to be carried out elsewhere. Prices for some food staples have increased slightly, but overall they remain about the same as the previous year. Cash, distributed by MSPs, has the added advantage of being mobilized and distributed quickly, helping teams to take advantage of brief windows of opportunity when roads are open in the winter and spring.

For these 9,021 individuals to be reached, one round of community selection and household registration will be required across an estimated 19-27 communities. However, time and cost-savings will be found in the re-use of resources for community selection and family registration, including pre-programmed digital forms and tablets, as well as trained staff and key talking points used during the recent cash for food intervention by CRS in nearby Waras district in Bamiyan province. During household registration, CRS requests tazkiras. If household members do not have tazkiras, other document such as an election cards are used to verify identities. If the household is missing documents, CRS verifies their identities with the shura members, community elders, and village Mullah to prevent ineligible households and family members from regist

5. Complementarity

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Overall project objective

Vulnerable people of all genders and diversities are supported to build their resilience and live their lives in dignity (AHF 3rd Standard Allocation Strategic Objective 3).

FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE							
Cluster objectives		Strategic Response Plan (SRP) objectives	Percentage of activities				
2022 HRP FSAC Outcome 1.2: Shock affected (Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household food consumption score above 42.5		SO1: Timely, multi-sectoral, life-saving, equitable and safe assistance is provided to crisis-affected people of all genders and diversities to reduce mortality and morbidity.	100				
Contribution to Cluster/Sector Objectives : The project contributes to the cluster’s objective that shock-affected (Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household consumption score above 42.5. Through this project, necessary food assistance will be provided to affected households in a timely manner.							
Outcome 1							
Shock affected (Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages have a minimum household consumption score above 42.5.							
Output 1.1							
Description							
Necessary food assistance is provided to affected households in a timely manner.							
Assumptions & Risks							
1. Security conditions remain amenable to cash distributions - Renewed conflict does not occur and interrupt staff movement - Criminal activity does not increase and result in restricted staff movement 2. Weather conditions permit access in March and April - Winter snow and snowmelt do not impact road conditions, making many communities inaccessible in the winter given the poor condition of the roads (dirt-based, single-lane roads with precipitous drops) 3. MSPs are able to continue providing their service - In the absence of formal banking, this is the only viable (secure, reliable) way to inject communities with large amounts of cash							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	% of households with acceptable food consumption					45
Means of Verification : Post-distribution Monitoring Form							
Indicator 1.1.2	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	# Shock affected and vulnerable people(Conflict IDP, returnee, refugee, natural disaster affected and targeted IPC 3 and 4) women, men and children of all ages who receive adequate food/cash responses, in a timely manner	2,372	2,272	2,232	2,145	9,021
Means of Verification : Distribution records							
Indicator 1.1.3	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	# of affected people receiving cash transfers for food	2,372	2,272	2,232	2,145	9,021
Means of Verification : Distribution records							
Indicator 1.1.4	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	% of HHs that used cash transfers for food					60
Means of Verification : Post-distribution Monitoring Form							
Indicator 1.1.5	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	% of issues identified in feedback processes for which solutions are in process or the issues have been resolved					85
Means of Verification : Feedback and Complaints Hotline call log							
Indicator 1.1.6	FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE	% of affected people who state that they were able to access humanitarian assistance and services in a safe, respectful, and participatory manner					85
Means of Verification : Post-distribution Monitoring Form							
Indicator 1.1.7	PROTECTION	% of affected people who state that they are aware of feedback and complaint mechanisms established for their use					85
Means of Verification : Exit Interview Survey; Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) Form							
Indicator 1.1.8	PROTECTION	% of affected people who state that the assistance, services and/or protection provided correspond to their needs					85
Means of Verification : Post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) Form							
Activities							
Activity 1.1.1							
Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people							

Community Notification & Selection: The project field team based in Bamiyan and Panjab will identify and select 19-27 IPC 3 and IPC 4 communities that are not supported with food assistance by other NGOs to achieve the target.

Activity 1.1.2

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Rapid market assessments, market price monitoring, and modality verification (early-winter validation of assumptions): The cash modality is expected to work well now (October 2022) based on recent assessments; however, much can change in the current context in two months. It will be important to check in on current market and security assumptions before the first cash distribution in December. Assessment questions may be integrated into the community selection step to save time. Market price monitoring is being carried out currently and will continue for each month of the project in the target districts.

Activity 1.1.3

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Household registration and orientation: This is a standard step to collect family level information and advise them of upcoming activities. During household registration, CRS requests tazkiras. If household members do not have tazkiras, other document such as an election cards are used to verify identities. If the household is missing documents, CRS verifies their identities with the shura members, community elders, and village Mullah to prevent ineligible households and family members from registering. CRS puts a lot of time and effort into communications to ensure that family level information is accurate, including advising them of upcoming activities, how the distribution amount is determined, and ensuring that they are aware that aid is always free.

Activity 1.1.4

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Shura verification and household spot check procedure: CRS randomly verifies a subset of family-level information with community leaders (shura) to minimize the chance of people taking advantage of the situation and starting a harmful precedent for the NGO community.

Activity 1.1.5

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Distribution of household ID cards and voucher tokens: CRS will use an unconditional cash transfer modality using household ID cards and voucher tokens to provide \$216 USD per family of 7 during each of the two distributions, which, combined, will equal FSAC's recommended 6-month 75% ration or \$432 USD per 7-person family. Per 2022 FSAC Guidance, a full ration of cash assistance for a family of 7 consists of enough food to cover 2,100 kilocalories per person per day for 30 days. The total cash value of the full ration package has been determined by FSAC to be \$96 USD; however, per the AHF 2022 Allocation Strategy Paper, food support should be designed as a 75% ration for 6 months or a total of \$432 USD per 7-person family. CRS intends to make the support more precise by asking for family member numbers before mention of the cash distribution, and then verify all family counts with community leaders before household ID card/token distribution. CRS is currently using these methods in the province (September 2022 cash distribution in Waras). Household ID cards will be distributed prior to the first distribution in December 2022, whereas voucher tokens will be distributed prior to both of the two distributions. The two distributions are planned for December 2022 and late April or the beginning of May 2023.

In the absence of banking facilities, CRS Afghanistan uses MSPs to facilitate cash transfers from CRS HQ office to Afghanistan to supply cash as demanded by its programs in the country. Cash has been successfully transferred this way to districts in Bamiyan. CRS ensures the MSP holds a valid license to perform money services in Afghanistan and is registered with the local government.

Activity 1.1.6

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Market access planning, distribution day, equitable decision-making discussions, nutrition sensitization sessions, exit interviews, and feedback hotline:

On the same day of the distribution, CRS staff will briefly meet with community leaders and discuss how they will help facilitate community member trips to market when shelves are restocked with appropriate goods. Community leaders may help to ensure that calls are made ahead to vendors for stock verification (cell phones are in wide use across the target area), but communities have also sometimes elected to collectively negotiate better prices for bulk purchases which they arrange with vendors. Community members will also be encouraged to travel together for enhanced security. The market access plan will be communicated to community members at the distribution site. Community members, especially male members, will receive positive messaging about the benefits of equitable decision-making at the household level for cash for food.

Distribution Day: Cash amounts (based on the number of individuals in the family) will be distributed to an assigned representative of each family. This cash amount is clearly stated on the cash voucher token that is distributed to families one day before the distribution. Families will need to present their household ID card, which has the number of verified family members on it, and their cash voucher token on distribution day to receive their cash allotment. CRS staff, community shura, and MSP representatives will all be present when each family receives their cash allotment. Cash payments are made in the community to avoid putting families at risk. The two distributions are planned for December 2022 and late April or the beginning of May 2023.

Nutrition and COVID-19 Prevention Sensitization Sessions: Nutrition messaging will be carried out on distribution day to improve the nutrition awareness of beneficiaries by using nutrition sensitization materials developed by FSAC. Messaging on COVID-19 prevention and treatment and vaccines will be integrated into these sensitization sessions and materials, as per the guidance from RCCE. Posters with key messages translated into local languages will be prominently displayed inside and outside of the distribution centers, with a member of the CRS mobile cash team tasked with promoting the key messages with beneficiaries before and after receiving their distribution.

An exit interview will take place for every fifth person who exits the cash distribution area. This will ensure a suitable number of interviews for analysis of satisfaction and cash distribution quality. Exit interviews are conducted via tablet to ensure rapid analysis and reflection of results.

A hotline number is provided on household ID cards for households to voice complaints, concerns and positive feedback. Feedback is responded to within 1.5 weeks.

Activity 1.1.7

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

PDM is a standard CRS practice a couple weeks after distribution that provides implementation clarity from a higher, non, program staff vantage point. PDM, which will cover at least 10% of the total beneficiaries, helps to ensure that best practices were followed and beneficiaries received the correct cash allotment. They also help to ensure that no taxation occurred by authorities. PDMs will also check in whether households recall nutrition messaging and whether there was equitable decision-making at the household level. Two PDMs will be conducted, with one following each of the two proposed distributions. Learning from the first PDM will inform the second distribution.

Activity 1.1.8

Standard Activity : Provision of life saving food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable people

Reporting: CRS will meet all AHF and FSAC narrative and financial reporting requirements, including submitting a monthly report to the FSAC Report Hub.

Additional Targets :

M & R

Monitoring & Reporting plan

CRS applies a Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system design across all its programming that provides consistent high-quality information and contributes to superior program performance and quality assurance. The MEAL system emphasizes a participatory approach that reflects the voices of all parties involved in the project, while also complying with donor requirements.

The cash distribution process will be carefully monitored through exit interviews with a 20% random sample of recipients on the day of distribution (Activity 1.1.6) and a post-distribution survey with a 10% random sample of recipients (Activity 1.1.7) conducted in subsequent months. Data from the exit interviews and post-distribution survey will be used by CRS staff to ensure that beneficiaries are paid in accordance with the number of family members registered within their family at the same individual cash assistance rate as for all other families. A feedback and complaints hotline number will be written on every household ID card for ease of access. All feedback provided through the hotline will be responded to within a period of 7 days (Activity 1.1.6).

A Program Manager will manage a project-specific team that will include a MEAL Project Officer and two Team Leaders who will support the project in collecting, reporting, and using information for program decision making. Technical support from CRS headquarters and regional technical advisors will also be available, particularly if needed to refine the cash assistance intervention. CRS will also share project performance monitoring and evaluation data and other pertinent information with fellow Cluster members for greater effectiveness of humanitarian action. CRS will meet all AHF and FSAC narrative and financial reporting requirements, including submitting a monthly report to the FSAC Report Hub (Activity 1.1.8).

Workplan													
Activitydescription	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity 1.1.1: Community Notification & Selection: The project field team based in Bamiyan and Panjab will identify and select 19-27 IPC 3 and IPC 4 communities that are not supported with food assistance by other NGOs to achieve the target.	2022												X
	2023	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Rapid market assessments, market price monitoring, and modality verification (early-winter validation of assumptions): The cash modality is expected to work well now (October 2022) based on recent assessments; however, much can change in the current context in two months. It will be important to check in on current market and security assumptions before the first cash distribution in December. Assessment questions may be integrated into the community selection step to save time. Market price monitoring is being carried out currently and will continue for each month of the project in the target districts.	2022												X
	2023	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Activity 1.1.3: Household registration and orientation: This is a standard step to collect family level information and advise them of upcoming activities. During household registration, CRS requests tazkiras. If household members do not have tazkiras, other document such as an election cards are used to verify identities. If the household is missing documents, CRS verifies their identities with the shura members, community elders, and village Mullah to prevent ineligible households and family members from registering. CRS puts a lot of time and effort into communications to ensure that family level information is accurate, including advising them of upcoming activities, how the distribution amount is determined, and ensuring that they are aware that aid is always free.	2022												X
	2023	X											
Activity 1.1.4: Shura verification and household spot check procedure: CRS randomly verifies a subset of family-level information with community leaders (shura) to minimize the chance of people taking advantage of the situation and starting a harmful precedent for the NGO community.	2022												X
	2023	X											

<p>Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of household ID cards and voucher tokens: CRS will use an unconditional cash transfer modality using household ID cards and voucher tokens to provide \$216 USD per family of 7 during each of the two distributions, which, combined, will equal FSAC's recommended 6-month 75% ration or \$432 USD per 7-person family. Per 2022 FSAC Guidance, a full ration of cash assistance for a family of 7 consists of enough food to cover 2,100 kilocalories per person per day for 30 days. The total cash value of the full ration package has been determined by FSAC to be \$96 USD; however, per the AHF 2022 Allocation Strategy Paper, food support should be designed as a 75% ration for 6 months or a total of \$432 USD per 7-person family. CRS intends to make the support more precise by asking for family member numbers before mention of the cash distribution, and then verify all family counts with community leaders before household ID card/token distribution. CRS is currently using these methods in the province (September 2022 cash distribution in Waras). Household ID cards will be distributed prior to the first distribution in December 2022, whereas voucher tokens will be distributed prior to both of the two distributions. The two distributions are planned for December 2022 and late April or the beginning of May 2023.</p> <p>In the absence of banking facilities, CRS Afghanistan uses MSPs to facilitate cash transfers from CRS HQ office to Afghanistan to supply cash as demanded by its programs in the country. Cash has been successfully transferred this way to districts in Bamian. CRS ensures the MSP holds a valid license to perform money services in Afghanistan and is registered with the local government.</p>	2022																		
	2023	X					X	X											
<p>Activity 1.1.6: Market access planning, distribution day, equitable decision-making discussions, nutrition sensitization sessions, exit interviews, and feedback hotline:</p> <p>On the same day of the distribution, CRS staff will briefly meet with community leaders and discuss how they will help facilitate community member trips to market when shelves are restocked with appropriate goods. Community leaders may help to ensure that calls are made ahead to vendors for stock verification (cell phones are in wide use across the target area), but communities have also sometimes elected to collectively negotiate better prices for bulk purchases which they arrange with vendors. Community members will also be encouraged to travel together for enhanced security. The market access plan will be communicated to community members at the distribution site. Community members, especially male members, will receive positive messaging about the benefits of equitable decision-making at the household level for cash for food.</p> <p>Distribution Day: Cash amounts (based on the number of individuals in the family) will be distributed to an assigned representative of each family. This cash amount is clearly stated on the cash voucher token that is distributed to families one day before the distribution. Families will need to present their household ID card, which has the number of verified family members on it, and their cash voucher token on distribution day to receive their cash allotment. CRS staff, community shura, and MSP representatives will all be present when each family receives their cash allotment. Cash payments are made in the community to avoid putting families at risk. The two distributions are planned for December 2022 and late April or the beginning of May 2023.</p> <p>Nutrition and COVID-19 Prevention Sensitization Sessions: Nutrition messaging will be carried out on distribution day to improve the nutrition awareness of beneficiaries by using nutrition sensitization materials developed by FSAC. Messaging on COVID-19 prevention and treatment and vaccines will be integrated into these sensitization sessions and materials, as per the guidance from RCCE. Posters with key messages translated into local languages will be prominently displayed inside and outside of the distribution centers, with a member of the CRS mobile cash team tasked with promoting the key messages with beneficiaries before and after receiving their distribution.</p> <p>An exit interview will take place for every fifth person who exits the cash distribution area. This will ensure a suitable number of interviews for analysis of satisfaction and cash distribution quality. Exit interviews are conducted via tablet to ensure rapid analysis and reflection of results.</p> <p>A hotline number is provided on household ID cards for households to voice complaints, concerns and positive feedback. Feedback is responded to within 1.5 weeks.</p>	2022																		
	2023	X					X	X											
<p>Activity 1.1.7: PDM is a standard CRS practice a couple weeks after distribution that provides implementation clarity from a higher, non, program staff vantage point. PDM, which will cover at least 10% of the total beneficiaries, helps to ensure that best practices were followed and beneficiaries received the correct cash allotment. They also help to ensure that no taxation occurred by authorities. PDMs will also check in whether households recall nutrition messaging and whether there was equitable decision-making at the household level. Two PDMs will be conducted, with one following each of the two proposed distributions. Learning from the first PDM will inform the second distribution.</p>	2022																		
	2023		X						X	X									
<p>Activity 1.1.8: Reporting: CRS will meet all AHF and FSAC narrative and financial reporting requirements, including submitting a monthly report to the FSAC Report Hub.</p>	2022																		X
	2023	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									

OTHER INFO

Accountability to Affected Populations

CRS is highly committed to Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP) and has policies and procedures in place to serve this commitment, including giving voice to communities, feedback mechanisms, problem reporting channels, and data protection mechanisms.

CRS involves community and government stakeholders at all stages of cash distribution implementation. The government is consulted at an early stage regarding community selection, and their feedback is incorporated in the final selection. CRS assessments ensure participation by women to ensure their voices help to identify the appropriate food assistance modality. By considering family member numbers, CRS is better able to serve the individual needs of large and small families alike.

CRS' existing feedback mechanisms include community consultations, exit interviews, post-distribution monitoring, and an internal hotline operated independently from the program team that allows community members to reach CRS safely and confidentially. The hotline operator is female (for gender considerations), her identity is unknown to most CRS staff, and she records all feedback in a password-protected file. Sensitive feedback is escalated to the Country Representative for further review and investigation, without passing through other staff. CRS program staff analyze programmatic feedback to determine if any adaptation is necessary and provide timely responses to the caller through the operator within 1.5 weeks. CRS commits to participating in collective data analysis by sharing anonymized feedback from the CRS hotline with AWAAZ (awaazaf.org). Furthermore, CRS follows vigorous PSEA and anti-corruption policies, which are included as an annex to the proposal. CRS has a zero-tolerance policy for PSEA alongside a whistle-blower policy to protect staff who provide such information, as well as a dedicated internal whistle-blower webpage and form for reporting abuse, exploitation, fraud, harassment, or trafficking of persons. Staff and communities are informed about their rights to report malfeasance and encouraged to do so. Safeguarding cases involving CRS employees and its affiliates are escalated for internal investigation, and protection cases are referred through established PSEA referral pathways.

Do No Harm is integrated into CRS' approach to working with communities. CRS bases cash distribution design on lessons learned and successes from past distributions. CRS has engaged communities in discussions on modality appropriateness. CRS has rolled out a broad range of accessible feedback and protection mechanisms (exit interview, PDM, CRS hotline, AWAAZ hotline), ensuring we take measures to make full participation in the project possible for women, while being cognizant of local economic dynamics. All CRS staff involved in the distribution wear masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in vulnerable communities. Finally, CRS works with the levels of government closest to the villages where we work. These are just a few of the examples of how this principle applies to our work.

CRS is also creating long term relationships with most communities targeted in this proposal. CRS does not use a rapid approach to food assistance (cash or in-kind); rather, staff are conscientious in community selection, leader engagement, informing and registering households, and subsequent activities. These activities represent a series of two-way conversations over time where multiple types of staff discuss the activity, concerns, and challenges with beneficiaries. Monitoring staff and higher-level staff also visit these communities irregularly, randomly, and without much advance warning; meanwhile, program staff are aware of these accountability checks, which deter fraud and malfeasance.

All sensitive data and personally identifiable information of beneficiaries is collected via digital tablet, downloaded and stored in password-protected Excel worksheets, and only managed by CRS Program Manager-level staff

Implementation Plan

Coordination with other Organizations in project area

Name of the organization	Areas/activities of collaboration and rationale
--------------------------	---

Environment Marker Of The Project

Gender Marker Of The Project

3- Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups

Justify Chosen Gender Marker Code

Protection Mainstreaming

In addition to what is mentioned in the section on Accountability regarding Do No Harm, the project seeks to integrate community members into the oversight and implementation of this project, through including all households in the cash distribution activities, as well as community leaders for verification of households. CRS prioritizes participation of women and individuals who might be otherwise marginalized due to ability, gender, or other determinant. CRS staff are trained to show sensitivity to and understanding of protection mainstreaming in the communities where we work, and CRS as an organization treats the issue of protection and safeguarding as a top priority for the entire organization, as outlined in various sections of this proposal.

CRS will implement relevant protection mainstreaming measures to ensure the project is implemented in the safest way for beneficiaries. This includes appropriate information sharing, the establishment of locally appropriate feedback and complaints mechanisms, and community sensitization to these mechanisms. PDM will be undertaken after cash disbursements are made. The CRS hotline number will be disseminated, and any complaints or concerns addressed through appropriate case management mechanisms.

Country Specific Information

Safety and Security

Access

CRS has been implementing programs with a continuous operational presence in Bamiyan since 2014. CRS has an office in Bamiyan province as well as two district offices, Yakawlang and Waras, and several existing projects in these districts. CRS' national security focal point and senior management support these offices in resolving access issues. CRS also engages ACBAR, INSO, and the HAG regularly to learn about potential access issues, including participating in weekly HAG meetings.

CRS has established and maintained close relations with community and government stakeholders in both districts through its years of implementing emergency and development projects, cultivating a high degree of acceptance and trust. CRS has existing relations with provincial and district governors' offices in both areas.

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA) took control of the government in August 2021. CRS has received written approval to operate under the same conditions as before the transfer of power. CRS does not anticipate access issues due to conflict in the intervention areas. CRS security focal points in both districts will assess the risk of field movements daily prior to approving community visits. In the event that one or more communities are inaccessible due to security concerns, CRS will prioritize completion of project activities in locations that remain accessible until the situation stabilizes in conflict-affected communities.

Extreme seasonal weather and poor road infrastructure challenge access to communities in the targeted districts, particularly during the winter due to heavy snowfall and in the early spring when flooding is common. CRS vehicles are equipped with tire chains, satellite phones, and emergency gear (blankets, other provisions) so that they can communicate and attempt to return to office when bad weather approaches. In some cases, when communities are inaccessible, it is possible to access the community via other strategies, such as halfway meeting points or during planned community market visits. However, the timing of the two distributions is intended to reduce the likelihood of access causing delays; the first distribution is planned for early December 2022, prior to the first anticipated snowfall, and the second in April/May 2023, after the last anticipated snowfall.

Village-level local dynamics may impact how projects are implemented. CRS has good knowledge of these dynamics from its years of presence and experience managing intracommunal tensions. These dynamics may lead to implementation delays. CRS prioritizes understanding these dynamics through consultation and plans for mitigation measures to ensure that tensions are managed appropriately and promptly. Awareness and a mandate to be proactive in addressing village-level issues will be central to CRS' community engagement approach. CRS maintains close and collaborative relationships with local leadership at the village and district level to navigate resolution to any local conflict or problem which may arise during implementation. Addressing village-level issues will be central to CRS' community engagement approach.

BUDGET

Code	Budget Line Description	D / S	Quantity	Unit cost	Duration Recurrence	% charged to CHF	Total Cost
1. Staff and Other Personnel Costs							
1.1	Deputy Head of Programs	D	1	13,104.00	6	5.00	3,931.20
	<i>This line item consists of the level of effort anticipated by the Deputy Head of Programs (DHOP) -- 5% over 6 months -- to oversee and guide the Cash Program Manager who will lead the proposed program within CRS Afghanistan. The DHOP follows up on safeguarding/protection complaints, carries out monitoring on distribution day, and polishes reports submitted to AHF. The unit cost of \$13,104.00 reflects the DHOP's base salary (salary grade 10; international staff) of \$10,080.00/month, including all benefits at 30% of the base salary, i.e., insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$10,080.00 + (\$10,080.00 * 0.30) = \$13,104.00). Any additional LOE of the DHOP required beyond this to support this project will be covered by CRS private funds. The Deputy Head of Programs is based in Bamiyan.</i>						
1.2	Program Manager (national)	D	1	2,560.00	6	35.00	5,376.00
	<i>The Program Manager will spend 35% of their time over 6 months to provide management oversight to the project and ensure program quality, proper budget management, and reporting. The unit cost reflects their base salary (salary grade 9; national staff) of \$2000/month inclusive of all benefits at 28% of the base salary including insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$2000 + (\$2000 * 0.28) = \$2560). The Program Manager is based in Chaghcharan but will spend significant time in Bamiyan and Panjab.</i>						
1.3	Project Officer	D	1	1,152.00	8	50.00	4,608.00
	<i>One Project Officer for 8 months at 50% LOE. The Project Officer will provide oversight and ensure program quality. The unit cost reflects their base salary (salary grade 7; national staff) of \$900/month inclusive of all benefits at 28% of the base salary including insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$900 + (\$900 * 0.28) = \$1152). This position is based in Bamiyan.</i>						
1.4	MEAL Officer	D	1	1,152.00	4	40.00	1,843.20
	<i>One MEAL Officer for 4 months at 40% LOE. The MEAL Officer will help lead in the creation of monitoring tools and cash tracking activities and other monitoring activities (exit interview and PDM). The unit cost reflects their base salary (salary grade 7; national staff) of \$900/month inclusive of all benefits at 28% of the base salary including insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$900 + (\$900 * 0.28) = \$1152). This position is based in Bamiyan.</i>						
1.5	Field Officer (Team Leader) 1 male and 1 female	D	2	1,088.00	8	100.00	17,408.00
	<i>Two Field Officers for 8 months at 100% LOE will be responsible for directly supervising male and female Field Agents to carry out their assigned activities. Each will supervise 4 staff. The unit cost reflects their base salary (salary grade 5; national staff) of \$850/month inclusive of all benefits at 28% of the base salary including insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$850 + (\$850 * 0.28) = \$1088). These positions are based in Bamiyan and Panjab, respectively.</i>						
1.6	Field Agent (Field Officer) 4 male and 4 female	D	8	896.00	8	100.00	57,344.00

	Eight Field Agents for 8 months at 100% LOE will help assemble people, communicate activities, lead in implementing household registration forms, and have roles in collecting and managing the cash distribution day activities as per the new IEA requirement male staff should work with men and female staff should work with women in communities. The unit cost reflects their base salary (salary grade 4; national staff) of \$700/month inclusive of all benefits at 28% of base salary including insurance, severance, and transportation costs (\$700 + (\$700 * 0.28) = \$896). These positions are based in Bamiyan and Panjab.						
1.7	Finance & Administrative Staff	S	23	1,634.42	8	4.00	12,029.33
	This budget line item includes 23 pooled senior operations, finance, and administrative national staff based across the country program such as the Head of Operations, Finance Manager, and Procurement Manager in Herat, as well as other allocated-direct staff in Finance, Procurement, Logistics, Security and Administration across the Country Program who will support this project. These staff members collectively support all CRS Afghanistan projects with the same rigorous quality controls and adherence to applicable CRS policies and donor regulations. Please see uploaded document with the grading of finance and administrative staff and the calculation of their average salary as well as their duty stations. Their average salary is \$1,634.42, inclusive of all benefits including insurance, severance, and transportation costs calculated at 28% of the base salary. Duty stations: Bamiyan, Kabul, and Herat.						
	Section Total						102,539.73
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials							
2.1	Printing of beneficiary cards	D	1288	0.15	1	100.00	193.20
	This line item is for printing of household ID cards with the name and number of family members to be shown at the distribution.						
2.2	Printing of tokens	D	1288	0.15	2	100.00	386.40
	This is to print tokens for each eligible household to submit at the distributions.						
2.3	Cash transfer	D	1288	432.00	1	100.00	556,416.00
	This is the total quantity of cash transfer given to beneficiaries. CRS will use an unconditional cash transfer modality using household ID cards and tokens to provide a 6-month 75% ration to targeted families. CRS expects to provide \$432.00 USD per household (per 6-month period) to a total of 1,288 households.						
2.4	Hawala fees for cash transfers	D	1	556,416.00	1	6.00	33,384.96
	Hawalas are used in lieu of functional banking. CRS uses one hawala service provider to transfer funds into Afghanistan and disburse cash transfers directly into beneficiaries hands for an inclusive rate of 6%. A 6% fee is charged for service rendered in communities, payment to beneficiaries, staff salaries and facility expenses. Please see the Hawala (MSP) contract and email confirmation of current rates under the 'Documents' tab. CRS confirms that we have recently renegotiated the Hawala fees downwards and our all-inclusive fee of 6% is within the acceptable market range. In contrast to other organizations, CRS mainly targets communities in remote areas and the Hawala service provider travels to these locations to ensure beneficiary safety. It is important to note that CRS uses the selected provider for both international transfers: to move the cash in-country and for local transfers to deliver cash to beneficiary hands. CRS does not use the UN fresh cash shipments which entails an additional cost of 2.8%. In line with this information we can estimate that CRS local Hawala fees are around 3% which is in-line with what other actors indicate. Finally, the selected provider is registered internationally and locally under the same registration which provides a continuously auditable financial trail of funds. This is to ensure compliance with anti-money laundry policies, internal financial policies, and applicable sanctions against specific entities.						
	Section Total						590,380.56
3. Equipment							
3.1	Office equipment for Panjab sub-office	D	1	550.00	1	100.00	550.00
	CRS do not have an office in Panjab currently and CRS will need to rent and equip an empty space for several staff to work and live for weeks at a time. Panjab winters represent a very cold climate and so the floor mattresses (toshaks), blankets, and carpet are needed to keep staff comfortable and free from illness; new office facility materials are needed for staff staying there during the project. The unit cost of \$550 includes 5 mattresses for \$14 each (\$70 total) + 4 chairs for \$20 each (\$80 total) + 5 blankets for \$33 each (\$165 total) + 3 desks at \$20 each (\$60 total) + 25 square meters of carpet for \$7/square meter (\$175 total) = \$550. This line is for costs for the Panjab sub-office facility.						
	Section Total						550.00
4. Contractual Services							
4.1	Rental car	D	2	900.00	6	100.00	10,800.00
	CRS anticipates needing 2 rental vehicles with four-wheel drive (due to bad roads) for 8 field agents and the maharam plus team leaders and MEAL officer. The bad roads and number of staff requires a slightly more costly "flying coach" vehicle, which is large and sturdy. CRS will rent vehicles from a vendor which charges a flat monthly rate for the car, driver, fuel and maintenance. Please note this is a direct cost, not a shared/pooled cost as rental vehicles will be used by direct charged staff to carry out activities in the field.						
	\$900 is the average cost per month for this type of rental in Bamiyan, including vehicle, driver, fuel and maintenance.						
	Section Total						10,800.00

5. Travel							
5.1	Management & Administrative Travel	S	300	1.00	8	100.00	2,400.00
	<p>CRS country programs account for their allocable direct expenses through a "pooling" process. Under the pooling method, allocable expenses apply to all benefiting projects based on allocation rates. CRS' allocation methodology is approved by major donors. One of these pools is the Management and Administrative Travel which consists of travel costs for management and support staff to visit the project and monitor activities to minimize chance of fraud and other problems. Such travel will be based on CRS vehicle use and not on rental vehicles. For this project, such travel is estimated at about 300 KM/month for a total of 8 months at a rate of \$1.00/KM, which is \$2,400.00 total. The \$300 rate includes the costs associated with 12 one-way trips between Bamiyan and Panjab over 8 months, including fuel, driver salaries, and maintenance. The BOQ is therefore an average of 300 KM/month of travel * \$1.00/KM * 8 months = \$2,400.00. Please see the pooled travel cost calculations in a document uploaded in the "Documents" tab.</p>						
	Section Total						2,400.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts							
NA	NA	NA	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	NA						
	Section Total						0.00
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs							
7.1	Hawala fees for operational costs	S	1	102,608.53	1	4.50	4,617.38
	<p>This line item reflects Hawala fees related to operations, which includes national staff salaries and rent of the Panjab sub-office for this project. The facility is the Panjab sub-office. There is a 4.5% hawala fee for operational costs paid at the provincial level. The formula for this is the total cost (not unit cost) of national staff salary lines (lines 1.2 + 1.3 + 1.4 + 1.5 + 1.6 + 1.7, totaling \$98,608.53) added to the total cost (not unit cost) of the rent of office facilities for the Panjab sub-office, line 7.4 (\$4000.00) = \$102,608.53, multiplied by the Hawala fee rate for operational costs of .045. The BOQ is therefore \$5,376.00 + \$4,608.00 + \$1,843.20 + \$17,408.00 + \$57,344.00 + \$12,029.33 + \$4000.00 = \$102,608.53 * .045 = \$4,651.00. Please see the document Hawala Fees for Operational Costs Calculations (Line 7.1) for a detailed breakdown of this line. The Hawala contract and a PDF email with Hawala rates are also uploaded in the "Documents" tab. Please note that CRS does not have other programming in Panjab and that the Panjab sub-office facility is solely for the use of this project.</p> <p>Per AHF finance team "Under the current extraordinary circumstance of Afghanistan, for those IPs who have no better choice of official banking system but have to use hawala system to facilitate cash movement, then it's fine to accept the hawala fee, which is directly attributed to the delivery of this specific CBPF project, to be eligible direct cost. Kindly ensure the budget of hawala fee uphold the principles of economy, reasonability, transparency and accountability, among others."</p>						
7.2	Facilities expenses	S	9.45	121.56	8	100.00	9,189.94
	<p>This line is for facilities in Bamiyan and Chaghcharan occupied by direct-charging project staff. The facility expense rate is calculated monthly based on actual cost incurred and includes building rent, utility costs, janitorial and security services, building insurance, and maintenance and repair. CRS' existing presence in country, and its ability to implement multiple projects from the same facilities reduces the full cost to individual projects by maximizing shared space and resources. CRS' monthly facilities costs are charged to all projects according to their respective staffing levels, at a rate of \$121.56 per square meter per month. Each of the 9 staff who are based out of Bamiyan and Chaghcharan offices (not Panjab) are using a space of 1.5 square meters each at a rate of \$121.56 per square meters per month (9 staff x 1.5 square meters x 121.56 rate per sqm = \$13,128.48). These 9 staff include the DHOP, PM, PO, MEAL Officer, 1 Field Officer, and 4 Field Agents based in Bamiyan or Chaghcharan. The Unit Quantity (9.45) here reflects the staff that are direct charged to this project that will not be based full-time in the Panjab suboffice (9 staff x 1.05 LOE factor x 1.5 square meters = 9.45). Please see uploaded documents in the "Documents" tab with facilities cost calculations with LOE factored in and costs incurred under facility expense pool.</p>						
7.3	Office supplies & services	D	1	2,166.67	8	20.00	3,466.67
	<p>This line is for office supply pool costs for facilities in Kabul, Herat, and Bamiyan. Kabul is our government liaison office, Herat is our central office where our operations team is based, and Bamiyan is our provincial office that will provide this project with operational support. This is budgeted to cover the costs of office supplies necessary to carry out the project, including stationery, computer paper and office supplies, and printing. Rate calculated on the basis of total cost of the year and considering fair share of all projects. Total cost for Office/Computer supplies = \$26,000 annual cost divided by 12 months = \$2,166.67 multiplied by 20% for this project (the project's fair share) multiplied by 8 months, totaling \$3,466.67. Please see the Office Supply Calculations document uploaded to the "Documents" tab.</p>						
7.4	Office and guest house rent	D	1	500.00	8	100.00	4,000.00
	<p>This line is for the Panjab sub-office facility. CRS needs an office and guest house in Panjab for staff to work and stay there during the project and for other province staff which the need to come and support the project implementation. \$500/month is the average cost of renting an office and guest house in Panjab. Please note that CRS does not have other programming in Panjab and that the Panjab sub-office facility is solely for the use of this project.</p>						
7.5	Generator and electricity expenses	S	1	400.00	8	100.00	3,200.00
	<p>This line is for the Panjab sub-office facility. Costs for 8 months (approximately \$12.50/day) to run a generator to provide electricity in the Panjab sub-office and guest house to enable lights, internet router, and computer/phone charging. CRS does not have other programming in Panjab and that the Panjab sub-office facility is solely for the use of this project.</p>						

7.6	Internet fee	D	1	500.00	8	100.00	4,000.00
	<i>This line is for the Panjab sub-office facility. CRS staff in Panjab will use internet for official communication with other related offices in-country. \$500/month is the cost of the least expensive local internet service provider in Panjab. This is significantly less expensive than most internet fees in Afghanistan, which are usually \$1000/month+. Please note that CRS does not have other programming in Panjab and that the Panjab sub-office facility is solely for the use of this project.</i>						
7.7	Cleaning materials and utilities for Panjab sub-office	D	1	52.00	8	100.00	416.00
	<i>\$52 is the average cost per month * 8 months for cleaning materials and utilities, including cooking gas, handwashing liquid, toilet paper, and tissues. Please see Cleaning Materials and Utilities uploaded to the "Documents" tab for a detailed budget breakdown of these costs. These costs are for the Panjab sub-office facility.</i>						
	<i>This line no longer includes tea (\$48) and refreshments (\$150), nor are these charged in any other budget lines.</i>						
	Section Total						28,889.99
SubTotal			4,220.45				735,560.28
Direct							704,123.63
Support							31,436.65
PSC Cost							
PSC Cost Percent							7.00
PSC Amount							51,489.22
Total Cost							787,049.50

Project Locations							
Location	Estimated percentage of budget for each location	Estimated number of beneficiaries for each location					Activity Name
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	
Bamyan > Bamyan	50.00000	0	0	0	0		FSAC: Activity 1.1.1: Community Notification & Selection: The project f... FSAC: Activity 1.1.2: Rapid market assessments, market price monitoring... FSAC: Activity 1.1.3: Household registration and orientation: This is a... FSAC: Activity 1.1.4: Shura verification and household spot check proce... FSAC: Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of household ID cards and voucher to... FSAC: Activity 1.1.6: Market access planning, distribution day, equitab... FSAC: Activity 1.1.7: PDM is a standard CRS practice a couple weeks aft... FSAC: Activity 1.1.8: Reporting: CRS will meet all AHF and FSAC narrati...
Bamyan > Panjab	50.00000	0	0	0	0		FSAC: Activity 1.1.1: Community Notification & Selection: The project f... FSAC: Activity 1.1.2: Rapid market assessments, market price monitoring... FSAC: Activity 1.1.3: Household registration and orientation: This is a... FSAC: Activity 1.1.4: Shura verification and household spot check proce... FSAC: Activity 1.1.5: Distribution of household ID cards and voucher to... FSAC: Activity 1.1.6: Market access planning, distribution day, equitab... FSAC: Activity 1.1.7: PDM is a standard CRS practice a couple weeks aft... FSAC: Activity 1.1.8: Reporting: CRS will meet all AHF and FSAC narrati...

Documents	
Category Name	Document Description
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - AAP Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - CVWG Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - FSAC Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - HAG Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - Protection Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - PSEA Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS FSAC - AHF 3rd Allocation - RCCE Endorsement.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	Support Staff Salary and Location.xlsx
Project Supporting Documents	CRS Cost Structure Overview for Donors.pdf
Budget Documents	Support Staff Salary and Location.xlsx
Budget Documents	CRS Cost Structure Overview for Donors.pdf
Budget Documents	MSP Hawala Rate August 2022.pdf
Project Supporting Documents	CRS CoC and Safeguarding Policies.pdf
Budget Documents	Finance and Administration Staff Grades Salaries Locations (Line 1.7).xlsx
Budget Documents	Pooled Travel Cost Calculations (Line 5.1).xlsx
Budget Documents	Facilities Cost Calculations (Line 7.2).xlsx
Budget Documents	Facilities Expense Pool Cost Types (Line 7.2).xlsx
Budget Documents	Service Contract_MSP_Renewed in August 2022.pdf
Budget Documents	Refreshment and Cleaning Materials and Utilities Cost Calculations (Line 3.1).xlsx
Budget Documents	Office Supply Calculations (Line 7.3).xlsx
Budget Documents	Hawala Fees for Operational Costs Calculations (Line 7.1).xlsx
Budget Documents	Revised Facilities Cost Calculations (Line 7.2).xlsx
Budget Documents	REVISED facility rent per LOE and staff number.xlsx
Grant Agreement	GrantAgreement_FSAC_CRS_23604_Signed.pdf