

New Consultancy and Relief Organization NCRO

Annual Report 2018



2018



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New Consultancy and Relief Organization (NCRO) Annual Report 2018

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Background:

New Consultancy and Relief Organization (NCRO) is a registered Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) with the government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. It was established under the name of Narcotic Control and Rehabilitation of Afghanistan in 1993; the name was changed in 2005 into National Consultancy and Relief Association. In 2012 the name of NGO changed to New Consultancy and Relief Organization. (NCRO) is involved in providing basic humanitarian services in the following sectors:

- In health, NCRO organized hygiene awareness raising campaigns for women in a number of villages in Nangarhar Provinces.
- In Agriculture, NCRO distributed Improved Wheat Seeds to farmers in different provinces; established fruit and non-fruit nurseries; trained women on maintaining kitchen Garden;
- In livestock, NCRO distributed cows, goats and poultries to returnees and IDPs under livelihood project in addition to creating fish ponds in certain suitable returnee focused areas
- In irrigation sector, NCRO constructed water intakes, canal rehabilitations, construction of siphons, kariz cleanings and protection walls
- In water supply, NCRO established pip schemes, dug potable water wells and provided hygiene education as a component to the aforementioned projects;



- In the infrastructure, NCRO constructed school buildings, clinics and resurfaced tertiary roads in a number of villages
- NCRO has been engaged in shelter construction program of UNHCR for the past 3 years and is still working in this field;
- In sanitation NCRO constructed latrines and improved waste water drainage systems and created garbage bins
- In capacity building NCRO provided income generation trainings for returnees and IDPs' families
- In consultancy NCRO provided need assessment of Returnee and IDP by implementation remote monitoring and women right advocacy project under UNHCR fund and referred a number of cases to UNHCR and other relevant agencies through UNHCR Jalalabad.
- In RE/EE NCRO has installed over 517 photovoltaic systems and constructed over 15 Micro Hydropower.

**INTRODUCTION:**

NCRO implemented the following projects in 2018;

Summary of NCRO projects in 2018

No	Project Title	Project #	Budget expended in 2016	Fund Sources
			Cash (\$)	
1	Provision of Shelter, NFI and WASH assistance for IDPs and Host Community in inaccessible villages of Khogaini and Surkhrood district of Nangarhar province.	AFG-18/3481/SA1/ESNFI-WASH/NGO/7688	678,521.90	AHF
2	Strengthening of the resilience of internally displaced persons and returnees in the province of Nangarhar province	AFG 1186 (P-5103)	528858.75	WHH
3	Drought response through WASH assistance in Dawlatyar and Tolak two hard to reach districts of Ghor Province.	AFG-18/3481/SA2/WASH/NGO/9756	449,976.28	AHF
4	Drought response through ES, NFI and Winterization assistance in 3 IDPs' sites in Karukh, Guzara and Injil districts of Hirat Province.	AFG-18/3481/RA5/ESNFI/NGO/11278	315,264.64	AHF
5	Dutch Relief alliance/ Afghanistan joint response Phase 3 DRA/AFJR 4	A-05870	352,720	OXFAM



Project Title	Provision of Shelter,NFI &WASH assistance for IDPs and Host Community in inaccessible villages of Khogaini, Surkhrood districts of Nangarhar province.
Project code	AFG-18/3481/SA1/ESNFI-WASH/NGO/7688
Duration	15 February,2018 till 14 September,2019
Project Location	Khogyani & Surkhrood districts of Nangarhar provinces

The project was implemented in Khogyani and Surkhrood district of Nangarhar province.
The proposed project will provide assistance as follows:

Under HRP 2018: ESNFI Outcome 1.5 :

IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict affected women, men and children of all ages are protected from the elements and exposure through safe emergency shelter which reduces the likelihood of disease and death and Save lives in the areas of highest need. The numbers of villages covered such as Kaga Bazar, Hakim Abad, Khair Mena, Banda, Sara Qala, Khawaran, Murdar Dand, Chamtala). The project have below components:

- 250 families received cash assistance for upgrading their shelters damaged during the conflict between AGEs in Khogaini district.
- 400 families received cash for NFI assistance.
- 320 families received house rent for 3 months as emergency shelter assistance.

Surkhrood district of Nangarhar province:

In the Surkhrood district, number of villages covered such as (Tatang, Banda Mirlamje, Bala Bagh Daryab, Bar Kako Khil, Koz Sultanpor, Fati Abad,Bagh Bani, Bar kakrak, koz kakrak, Bala Bag villages of Surkhrood district).The project have below components:

- 200 recent IDP families will receive cash for NFI assistance.
- 300 families will receive house rent for 3 months as emergency shelter assistance.

Under HRP 2018 : WASH Outcome 1.4

WASH related communicable diseases are reduced.

Among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages through timely and adequate WASH assistance, to ensure that the affected population have access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and means of hygiene. Under this component numbers of villages being covered namely .(Kaga Bazar, Hakim Abad, Khair Mena, Banda, Sara Qala, Khawaran, Murdar Dand, Chamtala) of khogyani district of Nangarhar province. Below are the components



- 750 families provided with access to drinking water & hygiene training
- 200 families received hygiene and water kits

Surkhrood district of Nangarhar province

In Surkhrood district , number of villages covered namely (Tatang, Banda Mirlamje, Bala Bagh Daryab, Bar Kako Khil, Koz Sultanpor, Fati Abad, Bagh Bani, Bar kakrak, koz kakrak, Bala Bagh and Bagrami villages), the did provide with below project components:

- 800 families provided with access to drinking water and hygiene training
- 200 families will receive hygiene and water kits.
- 50 families will have sanitation facility (Latrine)

Grant Request Justification

NCRO has conducted a multi sector need assessment of IDP families in Khogaini and Surkhrod districts of Nangarhar province in December 2017.

Based on NCRO and other assessments, as these new IDPs are living in poor conditions, they are in serious need of immediate humanitarian support to address their WASH and shelter requirements. NCRO intervention will categorically respond to their daily needs in shelter and WASH. The project will have measurable outputs, visible outcome and effective impact on the improving of people living conditions. It relieve people from emergency situation and bring them to a relatively normal life.

The proposed project is aimed at providing in line with the 2018 HRP, ESNFI and WASH cluster objectives and activities:

A – ES/NFI the project will provide humanitarian assistance in line with HRP SO, ES/NFI cluster objective and activities:

1. 2018 HRP:

ESNFI Outcome 1.5 - IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages are protected from the elements and exposure through safe emergency shelter which reduces the likelihood of disease and death.

2.2018-SO1:

Save lives in the areas of highest need

Cluster activities:



- a. 250 families receive cash assistance for upgrading their shelters damaged during the conflict between AGE in Khogaini district.
- b. 1000 families receive cash for NFI assistance.
- c. 750 families receive house rent for 3 months as emergency shelter assistance.

B- 2018 HRP: WASH

the project provided humanitarian assistance in line with HRP SO, WASH cluster objective and activities as following:

1. 2018 HRP: WASH Outcome 1.4 - WASH related communicable diseases are reduced among IDP, returnee, refugee and non-displaced conflict-affected women, men and children of all ages through timely and adequate WASH assistance.

2. 2018-SO1: Save lives in the areas of highest need

3. WASH cluster objective 1: Ensure that the affected populations have access to sufficient safe water, sanitation and means of hygiene.

Cluster activities:

- a. 1550 families receive drinking water and hygiene promotion trainings.
- b. 50 families receive sanitation assistance.
- c. 400 families receive hygiene and water kits.

Project Performance:

With the project implementation we achieved the following activities;

Activities
Standard Activity : Provision of cash for rent support to vulnerable families identified in need.
NCRO will provide cash for rent through Hawala to 750 vulnerable IDP families. As per ES/NFI cluster standards the identified house rent and market price the house rent costs will be US\$ 75 per month for 3 Months and totally US\$ 225 cost of 3 months house rent to cover the emergency shelter need of a family of seven members for 3 months. T
Standard Activity : Provision of shelter and NFI repair (upgrade) support to families as identified by the cluster.
NCRO will Provide cash through hawala for shelter upgrading support to 250 vulnerable IDP families \$300/Family in one installment. NCRO will Provide cash through hawala for NFI support to 1000 vulnerable IDP families \$ 85/ Family in one installment.
Standard Activity : Customized Activity
HEAT Assessment of IDPs (cash recipients for house rent, shelter upgrading and NFI, Activity 1.1.1 & 1.1.2).
Standard Activity : Customized Activity
Beneficiary verification and selection (Please see Annex-A NCRO project Beneficiary selection and assistance distribution criteria) to vulnerable IDPs (cash recipients for house rent, shelter upgrading and NFI, Activity 1.1.1 & 1.1.2).
Standard Activity : Customized Activity
Creating Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) NCRO field staff will establish a Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) for effective coordination in each of the two district. This committee will be constituted of DoRR, representative, local authorities' representative, community elders, and NCRO field staff. NCRO staff will have briefing meeting with BSC and will explain project activities, Target area of project, target beneficiaries, eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection, quantity and itemized explanation of assistance and amount of cash transfer of each activity.
Standard Activity : Customized Activity
Distribution of distribution vouchers to beneficiaries identified by BSC (Beneficiary selection committee) after HEAT assessment. NCRO will distribute the distribution vouchers to the beneficiaries in the distribution center. this document will work as a hawala letter and a cash receipt note of beneficiaries.



Standard Activity : Customized Activity

NCRO will transfer cash through hawala by Saraf under supervision and monitoring of NCRO staff as following:

- 1: Provision of cash through hawala for rent support to vulnerable IDP families \$75/Month for 3 months
- 2: Provision of cash through hawala for shelter upgrading support to vulnerable IDP families \$300/Family in one installment.
- 3: Provision of cash through hawala for NFI support to vulnerable IDP families \$ 85/ Family in one installment.

Standard Activity : Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and reporting

NCRO will conduct post distribution monitoring of all cash transfer activities and will facilitate PDM to for third party monitoring, CHF, ESNFI Cluster and Cash voucher working group.

Standard Activity : Participation in coordination meetings (cluster, OCHA, partners, etc), at national and regional levels

NCRO will participate in all humanitarian response coordination meetings, cluster meetings at national and regional levels

Standard Activity : Reporting to clusters, including Report Hub and 3W

NCRO will report the activities to the clusters and UNOCHA through report hub and 3W.



Standard Activity : Customized Activity

Sharing of project MoU after signing and officially informing the Ministry of Economic and MoRR in Kabul and line departments in the province level and relevant districts government.

Outcome 1

Easy access to safe drinking water. Health condition improved with clean drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services, and people behavior changed by providing hygiene awareness training and hygiene kits.

Output 1.1

Description

1550 households have access to safe drinking water, 50 households have healthy latrines assistance and 400 family members trained in hygiene awareness rising and received hygiene kites.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of affected people receiving water assistance as per cluster standard	1,811	1,820	2,538	2,581	8,750
Means of Verification : . Assessment and registration documents • Distribution lists • Project progress reports • Monitoring and field visits report • Photos • Beneficiaries database 							
Indicator 1.1.2	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of people in need with access to a functioning sanitation facilities					350
Means of Verification : . Assessment and registration documents . Established Water Committees • Distribution lists • Project progress reports • Monitoring and field visits report • Photos from water infrastructures rehabilitated and upgraded • Beneficiaries database Men Women Boys Girls Total 72 73 102 103 350 							
Indicator 1.1.3	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Number of People in need of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion and water kits					2,800
Means of Verification : . Assessment and registration documents . Established Water Committees • Distribution lists • Project progress reports • Monitoring and field visits report • Photos from water infrastructures rehabilitated and upgraded • Beneficiaries database 1550 families (8050 people) will receive hygiene training (1666 men, 1674 women, 2335 boys and 2375 girls) 400 most vulnerable families (2800) will receive hygiene kits(580 men, 582 women,812 boys and 826 girls) 							

2. Drought response through WASH assistance in Dawlatyar and Tolak two hard to reach districts of Ghor Province.

The target area of project is Damarda village of Dawlatyar district and In Sari Poshta, Qali Fawad Sarasiab Gula Chushma, Hyderabad Takht Qala and Jurak villages of Tolak district in Ghor province.

The main source of the residents income are agriculture and livestock. The residents of the village are from the poor clan of the society and straggle with problems on accessing to water and health facilities; Previously dug shallow wells but due to decrease of the water table most of the wells are dried. The residents use from un improved water source which is provided form the Hiray Rood river, the streams in the village contaminates with several garbage and dirt, the water is fully unsafe and prevalence of related disease is expected, the river water contaminates with mud four months of the year and whiten the remained months of the year is openly use by animals and people wash the cloths which makes the water unsafe for drinking.

The findings obviously show that when the residents use from the water exposes them to several diseases as such diarrhea is most prevalence between the children, as the residents don't have access to health care centers, so this putted the families in a tough situation The pipe scheme project will durably solve problem of availability, accessibility and utilization of safe potable water in a densely populated village as outlined below:

- 1) The people use unsaved river water for drinking and domestic use
- 2) In previous years aid agencies dug shallow wells and bore wells, that most of them are dried due to current drought.
- 3) During the FGDs, the children complained that cannot attend to their schools because they need to bring water and it hampers their learning process because they are tired.
- 4) In winter season the water of river became muddy and people cannot use, they hardly doing manual filtering and not have access to water 24 hours for weeks people cannot take bath.
- 5) The children having skin problem because of using muddy water mostly in winter.
- 6) In summer season the animal using the same sure of water that human use.
- 7) For some of the families the distance of water (Unsafe water from River) is about 1100 to 1500 meter, which is 100% far from Sphere minimum humanitarian standards.
- 8) During the day, the men's are involve in farming and livestock activities and its duty of women and girls to pass far away to bring water during the way there is risk of protection and harms, there was harassment cases mostly for girls and women particularly late evenings.
- 9) During the visit the mission saw most of the mud and roofing works of shelters were incomplete due to lack of water while there is concern in upcoming freezing winter season.
- 10) Over 14553 droughts affected people are seriously in need of drinking water if there are no interventions for durable solution before winter, people will start displacement to center of Ghor and other provinces.



The current drought has affected more than 10 provinces in the western and southern regions of Afghanistan. Considering this natural disaster NCRO and ARAA decided to take part in response to some of needy people in Dawlatyar and Tolak districts of Ghor province. The proposed project provided Assistance under WASH as following

1. Construction of three deep wells and equipped with solar power water pump, reservoir and Pipe scheme to provide drinking water for 1050 drought affected families in Dawlatyar district of Ghor province.
2. Construction of three deep wells and equipped with solar power water pump, reservoir and Pipe scheme to provide drinking water for 1029 drought affected families in Tolak district of Ghor province.
3. Training of 950 families in hygiene awareness rising in Dawlatyar district.
4. Training of 1050 families in hygiene awareness rising in Tolak district.

Grant Request Justification

The current drought has affected more than 10 provinces in the western and southern regions of Afghanistan. Considering this natural disaster NCRO and ARAA decided to take part in response and conducted the joint need assessment in Ghor, Hirat and Badghis. please see annex- 15, 16 &17. And SFSA & reach report.

The beneficiaries of this project targeted based on current drought, SFSA 2017 Annex-13, REACH Drought assessment Report (Annex-12), Rapid Assessment of NRC Annex-11, and NCRO/ARAA assessment reports in Annex 15, 16,17 and 16A.

As per our site visit and conducted assessment of field the beneficiaries of this project is drought affected no displaced as following in need of WASH Assistance.

The assessment has shown that over 28553 droughts affected people are seriously in need of drinking water if there are no interventions for durable solution before winter, people will start displacement to center of Ghor and other provinces.

The assessment team base on need recommend the following activities for the neediest people in Dawlatyar and Tolak districts

:

A:Dawlatyar district:

1. Provision of water by construction of 3 wells: 1050 families x 7 = 7350 individuals
2. Provision of hygiene awareness rising Training: 950 families x 7 = 6650 individuals.



B: Tolak district:

1. Provision of water by construction of 3 wells for $3 \times 343 = 1029$ families $\times 7 = 7203$ individuals
2. Provision of hygiene awareness rising Training for 1050 families $\times 7 = 7350$ individuals.

All the above activities are in line with CHF second allocation strategy which response to the current drought affected people in drought affected area and meet the strategies objective and WASH cluster objective .

Project Performance:

With the project implementation we achieved the following activities;

Standard Activity : Rehabilitation or rebuilding of water systems among affected populations and their underserved host communities in provinces with high IDP caseloads identified by the cluster.
Construction of 6 borehole equipped with solar power water pump and pipe scheme for drought affected non displaced people of Ghor in Dawlatyar and Tolak districts. For each well in Ghor please see revised Annex-IV and IV-A For the operation of water pump we will have the following 3 sources for each well: 1. Direct solar panel: 3000 watts solar panels will be connected with AC water pump through a DC/AC converter. This system will work automatically every day from sunrise to sunset it will have capacity to fill 24000-36000 letter per day. 2. Solar panel with Batteries: 1000 watt solar panels will charge the 8 batteries at day time to store the electricity every day from sunrise to sunset. The charged batteries will be used at poor weather hours and night times. 3. Generator: A small generator with capacity of 3-5 Kw will be used in poor weather days (cloudy or rainy days). This generator will operate base on need of community for water. The running cost of generator will be provided by Water committee please see the water committee responsibility. Having above 3 systems in each well will enable continuity of water pump operation in all weather condition. For each well solar panel, water pump, generator, one elevated reservoir, one operator room and 10-15 tap stands will be constructed
Standard Activity : 2SA: Hygiene promotion sessions for drought-affected communities and distribution of hygiene kits (only to displaced families that are living in complex conditions).
Hygiene promotion training in Dawlatyar and Tolak districts of Ghor province for 2000 non displaced drought affected people.
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Coordination with UNOCHA, HFU, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR,FSAC, WASH Cluster, Protection Cluster, FAO, WFP, GBV sub cluster, MoEc/DoEc,DoWA, DoRR, Provincial and district authorities in West Region .
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Sharing of project MoU after signing and officially informing the Ministry of Economic and line departments (DRRD) in the province.
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Community mobilization. The objective and activities of project including target beneficiaries will be explained to the community.The community will be asked for their views, thoughts and contribution on the location for water points with easy access for all beneficiaries, women participation in the project, creating water committee, Training of water committee, care taker and mechanic for maintenance of water points from community etc.
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Forming Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC). This committee will be consist of DRRD, District government representative, NCRO/ARAA, CDC or Malik . The responsibility of BSC will be selection of community whom are seriously in need of water, Location for well and reservoir in public area with a right elevation and easy accessible acceptable for all.
Standard Activity : Not Selected



Creating water committee, Operator, Care taker and mechanic.

NCRO/ARAA will create Water Committees (WC) from beneficiaries' base on election in the community level having 5-7 members from all users for each solar equipped well and pipe scheme. The committee also will have under their coverage wells equipped with hand pumps. The WC will have women members or men having direct link the village women Shura.

The water committee (WC) will have the following roles:

1. The WC will have the ownership of water infrastructures as soon as the project completed.
2. The WC will take the lead of use with equal right to all user with priority to the person with disability and women users
3. The WC will help the project in selection of water point (Tap stands) in the locations with easy accessible for all users.
4. The WC will arrange that the person with disability, children and women will be given the first priority.
5. The WC will have responsibility for management and monitor the WASH activities in their respective communities
6. The WC will have responsibility for operation and maintenance of water facilities.
7. The WC will have responsibility to select one mechanic, one operator for solar equipped wells and care taker for each well equipped with hand pumps.
8. The WC will have responsibility for the collection of funds from the communities to pay for the maintenance repairs and fuel for the generator in long rainy days when the solar is not working due to poor weather.
9. The WC will have responsibility to provide labor from most vulnerable families during the project implementation stage.

The WC, mechanic, operator and care takers will be trained in the following:

1. The WC members will be trained in water management.
2. Operation and maintenance of water infrastructures.
3. Selection criteria for location of water points (Tap stand).
4. The WC will be oriented on the operation, and maintenance of the water infrastructure.
5. The mechanics will be trained in installation of hand pumps and plumbing.
6. The operator will be trained keep clean the solar panels, use of direct solar panels at day time, Use of charged batteries at night times or poor weather condition, use of generator in poor weather days (cloudy or rainy days), maintenance of generator, keeping clean the reservoir, water distribution system and guarding the reservoir, operator room and equipments.
7. The care taker will be trained for sample repairing of hand pumps and tap stands and will be equipped with sample tools.

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Yield test of wells: The yield test of each well will be conducted to know the water discharge capacity of well after completion of drilling and clearing of well in order to eliminate any possible false static water level that may exist immediately after the well has been constructed.. This test will help us to know the well capacity and selection of water pump capacity.

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Baseline (Pre Knowledge Attitude Practice-KAP) and Post KAP (End Line) survey
NCRO/ARAA will conduct Pre Knowledge Attitude Practice of target beneficiaries at the start of project and Post Knowledge Attitude Practice after completion of project.

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Handover of Water points to water committee
The wells, reservoir and taps and tools will be handed over by BSC to the elected operator of well under supervision of village water committee.

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Monitoring and Evaluation:

The project activities will be monitored by NCRO during the lifespan of project. to ensure the quality and progress of project according to the project work plan

Standard Activity : Not Selected

Reporting:
NCRO will report the progress of project to the UNOCHA weekly repose mechanism, WASH cluster and UNOCHA , financial and narrative report to HFU.

Outcome 1

Drought affected people in hard to reach districts have improved access to safe water supply system.



Output 1.1

Description

2079 households have access to safe drinking water and 2000 families trained in hygiene awareness rising assistance.

Indicators

Code	Cluster	Indicator	End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	Output Indicator: Percentage of people in drought affected communities with access to reliable water supply.					75

Means of Verification : • Assessment and registration documents.

- Distribution lists.
- Project progress reports.
- Monitoring and field visits report.
- Photos.
- Beneficiaries' database.

Note: 14553 people = (3013 men, 3027 women, 4220 boys and 4293 girls) will benefit from water as direct beneficiaries which cover 75% of beneficiaries in the targeted villages of Dawlatyar and Tolak districts of Ghore Province.



3. Drought response through ES, NFI and Winterization assistance in 3 IDPs' sites in Karukh, Guzara and Injil districts of Herat Province.

The current drought has affected more than 10 provinces in the western and southern regions of Afghanistan. Herat is one of drought affected province and hosting over 21000 IDPs' families in 3 districts of Guzara, Injil and Karukh.

The target beneficiary of project is drought affected internal displaced people of Ghor, Badghis and Herat in Pohantoon IDPs' site in Injil district, Urdo Bagh IDPs' site in Guzara district and Rigration IDPs' site in Karukh district 3 out of 10 IDPs sites in Herat province.

The target beneficiaries of project are from the poor clan of the society displaced to the below mentioned 3 IDPs' sites of Herat and straggle with problems on protection from upcoming harsh winter for accessing to Emergency shelter, None Food Items and winterization assistance. The current weather of Herat province is from zero to 5 Degree of Celsius in 24 hours which is getting colder day to day that exposes the IDPs to unsafe live treating situation.

Considering this natural disaster NCRO decided to take part in response to some of needy Internal Displaced people in Herat provinces as following: The proposed project will provide Assistance under ES/NFI in Herat province as following:

1. Pohantoon IDPs' site in Injil district.

- a) 105 individual of 15 families (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for ES/NFI cluster standard NFI package.
- b) 105 individual of 15 families (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance.

2. Urdo Bagh IDPs' site in Guzara district

- a) 4151 individual of 539 families (859 Men, 863 Women, 1204 Boys and 1225 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for ES/NFI cluster standard NFI package.
- b) 4151 individual of 539 families (859 Men, 863 Women, 1204 Boys and 1225 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance.

3. Registration IDPs' site in Karukh district

- a) 6230 individual of 890 families (1290 Men, 1296 Women, 1806 Boys and 1838 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for ES/NFI cluster standard Winterization package.
- b) 5593 individual of 799 families (1158 Men, 1163 Women, 1622 Boys and 1650 Girls) receive cash based assistance for ES/NFI cluster standard NFI package.
- c) 2247 individual of 321 families (465 Men, 467 Women, 652 Boys and 663 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance. In general, in both 3 IDPs sites of Herat over 22582 People will receive live saving assistance.



Grant Request Justification

The proposed project complemented the ES, NFI and winterization activities implemented since April 2018, after a number of coordination response meetings through UNOCHA WR (please see Annex - IV-Hirat IDPs_Hirat_JVT.xlsx) and NCRO site visit and verification please see Annex-Va, Vb and Vc the gap for ES, NFI and Winterization verified as following:

I-Pohantoon (Karizak) IDPs site in Injil district of Hirat: a total of 367 drought affected IDPs families placed in this site, IOM has distributed 352 Tents and NFI to 352 IDPs' families and committed to distribute winterization assistance to 367 families.

Only 15 families 105 individual (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls) are in need of ES and NFI that will be covered under this project.

II- Urdo Bagh IDPs site in Guzara district of Hirat: a total of 900 drought affected IDPs families placed in this site, IRC has distributed 307 NFIs and 200 Tents and IFRC has distributed 107 Tents and IOM committed to distribute winterization assistance to 900 families.

593 families 4151 individual (859 Men, 863 Women, 1204 Boys and 1225 Girls) are in need of ES and NFI that will be covered under this project.

III- Regration IDPs site in Karukh district of Hirat: a total of 890 drought affected IDPs families placed in this site,IFRC has distributed 236 Tent, UNHCR has distributed 236 NFI Kits and DRC has committed to distribute 545 tents.

The following are IDPs need :

- a. 6230 individual of 890 families (1290 Men, 1296 Women,1806 Boys and 1838 Girls) are in need of Winterization package.
- b. 5593 individual of 799 families (1158 Men, 1163 Women, 1622 Boys and 1650 Girls) are in need of NFI package.
- c. 2247 individual of 321 families (465 Men, 467 Women, 652 Boys and 663 Girls) are in need of ES assistance.

As per our site visit and conducted assessment of field the beneficiaries of this project is drought affected internal displaced people as following in need of Es, NFI and winterization assistance.

The multi sector verification and assessment has shown that over 17511 droughts affected people are seriously in need of winterization assistance, 11997 IDPs families are in need of emergency shelter and 9528 families are in need of NFIs in 10 IDPs sites in Guzara, Injil and Karukh districts of Hirat province. NCRO will implement the following live saving activities to response to the need of drought affected IDPs' families' in three IDPs sites that are under ES/NFI cluster strategic Response Plan as following:

I-Pohantoon (Karizak) IDPs site in Injil district of Hirat:

- a. Provision of cash based assistance for NFI package.15 families 105 individual (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls).
- b. Provision of Emergency cash based assistance for NFI package.15 families 105 individual (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls).



c. 105 individual of 15 families (22 Men, 22 Women, 30 Boys and 31 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance.

II- Urdo Bagh IDPs site in Guzara district of Hirat:

a. 4151 individual of 539 families (859 Men, 863 Women, 1204 Boys and 1225 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for NFI package.

b. 4151 individual of 539 families (859 Men, 863 Women, 1204 Boys and 1225 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance.

III- Regration IDPs site in Karukh district of Hirat:

a. 6230 individual of 890 families (1290 Men, 1296 Women, 1806 Boys and 1838 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for Winterization package.

b. 5593 individual of 799 families (1158 Men, 1163 Women, 1622 Boys and 1650 Girls) will receive cash based assistance for NFI package.

c. 2247 individual of 321 families (465 Men, 467 Women, 652 Boys and 663 Girls) will receive Emergency shelter (Tent) in kind assistance.

All the above activities are in line with AHF fifth reserve allocation strategy which response to the current drought affected people in drought affected area and meet the HRP strategic objective and ES/NFI cluster objective

Activities
Standard Activity : Provision of ESNFI support to vulnerable IDP, returnee, conflict and natural-disaster affected households.
NCRO will distribute emergency shelter (tents) for drought affected IDPs' families.
Activity 1.1.2
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Beneficiary verification and selection (Please see Annex-A NCRO project Beneficiary selection and assistance distribution criteria) to vulnerable IDPs (cash recipients for Winterization and NFI, Activity).
Activity 1.1.3
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Creating Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) NCRO field staff will establish a Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC) for effective coordination in each of the three district. This committee will be constituted of DoRR, representative, local authorities' representative, community elders, and NCRO field staff. NCRO staff will have briefing meeting with BSC and will explain project activities, Target area of project, target beneficiaries, eligibility criteria for beneficiary selection, quantity and itemized explanation of assistance and amount of cash transfer of each activity.
Activity 1.1.4
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Distribution of token to eligible selected beneficiaries. NCRO staff will distribute the token to selected beneficiaries in their displaced location. This tokens will show the identity of beneficiary, location of cash distribution center, Date and time of distribution, compliance officers' phone numbers and contact number of field assistants for farther instruction. also this token will help distribution staff for well knowing the beneficiary.
Activity 1.1.5
Standard Activity : Not Selected
NCRO will conduct pot distribution monitoring of all cash transfer activities and will facilitate PDM to for third party monitoring, CHF, ESNFI Cluster and Cash voucher working group.
Activity 1.1.6
Standard Activity : Not Selected



NCRO will participate in all humanitarian response coordination meetings, cluster meetings at national and regional levels
Activity 1.1.7
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Sharing of project MoU after signing and officially informing the Ministry of Economic and MoRR in Kabul and line departments in the province level and relevant districts government.
Activity 1.1.8
Standard Activity : Not Selected
Monitoring of activities and reporting
Activity 1.1.9
Standard Activity : Not Selected
NCRO will provide technical support to the beneficiaries
Activity 1.1.10
Standard Activity : Reporting to clusters, including ReportHub and 3W
NCRO will report through Report Hup to OCHA and cluster

Outcome 1							
Drought displace IDPs (women, men and children of all ages) have access to emergency shelter, NFIs and winterization assistance to meet immediate life saving needs							
Output 1.1							
Description							
• 6503 people (1352 women, 1346 men, 1919 girls and 1886 boys) receiving emergency shelter assistance (Tents) allowing for safer and dignified living conditions							
Indicators							
			End cycle beneficiaries				End cycle
Code	Cluster	Indicator	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Target
Indicator 1.1.1	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Number of people receiving emergency shelter assistance, including cash for rent	1,346	1,352	1,886	1,919	6,503
Means of Verification :							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution lists. • Project progress reports. • Monitoring and field visits report. • Photos. • Beneficiaries database. • Post distribution monitoring PDM report. 							
Indicator 1.1.2	EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	RA5: Standard Indicator: # of drought IDPs (women, men and children of all ages) in need of shelter, NFIs and winterization protected from the elements express satisfaction as to support received through post distribution monitoring.	1,346	1,352	1,886	1,919	6,503
Means of Verification :							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution lists. • Project progress reports. • Monitoring and field visits report. • Photos. • Beneficiaries database. • Post distribution monitoring PDM report. 							



Project Title	Strengthening of the resilience of internally displaced persons and returnees (Shelter, Hygiene Awareness and Sanitation) in the province of Nangarhar, Afghanistan
Project code	AFG 1186
Duration	18 months (1 Oct 2016 - 31 January 2018)
Project Location	Surkhrood, Behsud and Rodat district of Nangarhar province.

1. Background and Project Justification

The project would enable communities with a particularly high number of displaced persons and returnees to cover the basic (re-)integration needs of the population and the humanitarian needs of particularly vulnerable population strata in especially important sectors (WASH and Shelter). The communities were selected together with local authorities and humanitarian organizations. The most important selection criteria here were humanitarian need as well as the number of displaced persons and returnees.

For the interventions of the components Shelter (Sub-objective 1) and WASH (Sub-objective 2), an area-based approach was used, as recommended by the National IDP Policy: All needy families (host community, displaced persons, and returnees) had the same chance to benefit from the assistance. The selection criterion was the socio-economic vulnerability, not the legal status, of the village resident. The absorption capacity of the target villages is strengthened by this approach.

Sub-objective 1: 225 needy families have access to adequate housing, which corresponds to the standards of the Afghanistan Shelter and NFI Cluster

Through the construction of single family houses, particularly needy families receive access to adequate housing for the first time. Currently, many families live in overcrowded housing conditions with their relatives or have to pay horrendously high rents. The families who benefit from this activity must be able to prove land ownership rights: Houses would only be built where families can document land ownership. The housing conditions of the families were significantly improved by the supply of housing, and women benefit particularly from this, as they have to spend the majority of their time at home, due to the cultural circumstances. This component would improve the privacy of the families, which is often severely restricted for displaced persons and returnees.

Sub-objective 2: 225 needy families have permanent and reliable access to clean drinking water and were able to adequately dispose of faecal matter and residues.



As a result of the improvement of hygiene conditions and the access to clean drinking water, communicable diseases were reduced. The travel time to drinking water sources were reduced, which helps women and girls especially, as they spend a large part of their time bringing water from sources to their homes. Girls and women were often exposed to violence on their way to the water sources and to the latrines. Due to the short travel times, the risk of becoming a victim of violence is also lowered. The number of beneficiaries is as follows: 225 families - building of latrines, 225 families receive hygiene kits and the hygiene and nutrition training courses were recruited from this circle of beneficiaries.

Summary of activities

1. 225 families trained in shelter construction.
2. 225 families received construction material for their shelter.
3. 225 families received hygiene training.
4. 225 families received hygiene kit.
5. 225 families received nutrition training.

Description of the humanitarian need incl. current situation

In April 2016, Welthungerhilfe employees carried out a needs assessment in five villages with a particularly high number of internally displaced persons and returnees in the three districts of Behswood, Surkhrod and Rodat (all three in Nangarhar). Within the framework of a quantitative survey, a total of 175 questionnaires were filled out.

General information

70% of those surveyed described themselves as returnees, 30% described themselves as internally displaced persons. In everyday language use, the terms were often not clearly differentiated. Returnees were often also internally displaced persons (e.g. if they returned to another place than that from which they originally fled). Internally displaced persons were often also returnees, if they have lived abroad at least once in the course of their life.

Nearly 80% of those surveyed stated that they had lived in their villages for three years or longer. 10% stated that they have lived for less than one year in their villages and 10% between one and three years.

Insecurity, war, unemployment and the break-up of familial structures were indicated as primary reasons for flight by those surveyed.

Housing

92% of those surveyed stated that they do not own the dwelling that they currently use. A majority of those surveyed live in public buildings (e.g. schools) and/or were accommodated with relatives. In cases where displaced persons and returnees live with relatives, the dwelling is often overcrowded. In many cases, privacy does not exist, which is often problematic with regard to the separation of the sexes, which is particularly important in Afghanistan. In addition, the cohabitation of several people in a small space fosters the spread of infectious diseases. The dwellings were, for the most part, in a bad condition - the roofs leak, windows and doors were missing, the brickwork - consisting of locally produced mud bricks - were thin and poorly insulated against the heat in the summer and the cold in the winter. 14% of those surveyed stated that they have to pay rent. The average rent was given as nearly 3,000 Afghani (nearly 40 Euro) (in comparison: a day laborer on a building site - one of the main earning possibilities of the target group - earns an average 300 Afghani per day).

Water, sewage, hygiene

43% of those surveyed draw their drinking water from unclean and unsafe sources (e.g. unprotected open sources or wells that draw their water at ground level). The Welthungerhilfe investigation showed that no family achieved the nationally determined standard of 25 liters of clean drinking water per person per day. 85% of those surveyed stated that they regularly suffer from diarrhea or other diseases carried by dirty drinking water. It is not only the quality of the drinking water at the source that is problematic here, but also the storage of the drinking water in the houses and the transport to the houses. A smaller percentage (less than 10%) uses methods to treat the water at home, in order to make it safer.

A majority of those surveyed have access to latrines and also use them. Despite this, open defecation is still widespread. A smaller percentage does not have a latrine in the house.

Civil protection

100% of those surveyed stated that they had been affected by the impacts of extreme natural events in 2015. 100% of those surveyed named earthquakes, 22% named floods, 18% droughts and 55% heavy rainfalls and storms as the most important disasters. In the majority of cases, housing was damaged. In a few cases, livestock, roads and other public infrastructure as well. There is no institutionalized disaster risk reduction (DRR) in



any of the surveyed villages (for example, in the form of civil protection committees, emergency plans, early warning systems, etc.). Only very few of those surveyed were able to name evacuation routes or safe assembly points for their communities

A needs analysis was carried out in April 2016 by the Welthungerhilfe project office in Jalalabad as well as by the Welthungerhilfe country office, in order to obtain information for the preparation of this application.

The project was agreed with several local authorities and UN organizations in Jalalabad, which confirmed the assistance need. The first partner for this project is the Department for Refugees and Repatriation in Jalalabad, which as branch office of the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation is responsible for displaced persons and returnees in Nangarhar. The assistance need was also agreed with the branch office of the UNHCR (responsible for returnees) as well as with UNOCHA (responsible for displaced persons)

Project Objective

The project would enable communities with a particularly high number of displaced persons and returnees to cover the basic (re-)integration needs of the population and the humanitarian needs of particularly vulnerable population strata in especially important sectors (WASH and Shelter). The communities were selected together with local authorities and humanitarian organizations. The most important selection criteria here were humanitarian need as well as the number of displaced persons and returnees.

For the interventions of the components Shelter (Sub-objective 1) and WASH (Sub-objective 2), an area-based approach would be used, as recommended by the National IDP Policy: All needy families (host community, displaced persons, and returnees) have the same chance to benefit from the assistance. The selection criterion is the socio-economic vulnerability, not the legal status, of the village resident. The absorption capacity of the target villages is strengthened by this approach. The civil protection component (Sub-objective 3) targets the community as a whole and thus rounds off the interventions under Sub-objectives one and two.

Sub-objective 1: 225 needy families have access to adequate housing, which corresponds to the standards of the Afghanistan Shelter and NFI Cluster Through the construction of single family houses, particularly needy families receive access to adequate housing for the first time. Currently, many families live in overcrowded housing conditions with their relatives or have to pay horrendously high rent. The families who benefit from this activity must be able

to prove land ownership rights: Houses would only be built where families can document land ownership. The housing conditions of the families were significantly improved by the supply of housing, and women benefit particularly from this, as they have to spend the majority of their time at home, due to the cultural circumstances. This component would improve the privacy of the families, which is often severely restricted for displaced persons and returnees.

Sub-objective 2: 225 needy families have permanent and reliable access to clean drinking water and were able to adequately dispose of faecal matter and residues.

As a result of the improvement of hygiene conditions and the access to clean drinking water, communicable diseases were reduced. The travel time to drinking water sources were reduced, which helps women and girls especially, as they spend a large part of their time bringing water from sources to their homes. Girls and women were often exposed to violence on their way to the water sources and to the latrines. Due to the short travel times, the risk of becoming a victim of violence is also lowered.

The number of beneficiaries is as follows: 225 families - building of latrines, 50x20=1,000 families - building of wells, 6x100=600 families - building of water supply networks, 20x20=400 families - repair of damaged wells. The beneficiaries of the hygiene and nutrition training courses were recruited from this circle of beneficiaries.



Plotting maps on the ground and field Engineer advice the beneficiary for construction of Shelte

