ACT Alliance

Emergency lifesaving assistance for earthquake affected people

Appeal

AFG231

actalliance

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Project Summary Sheet

Project Title	Emergency lifesaving assistance for earthquake affected people
Project ID	**AFG231**
Location	Herat Province, Afghanistan
Project Period	Start Date 1 November 2023 End Date 31 October 2024 No. of months 12 Months
Requesting Forum	☒ The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Appeal (tick box to confirm) List all organisations' names Community World Service Asia (CWSA) Christian Aid (CAID) Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA) - Hungarian International Aid in Afghanistan) Norwegian Church Aid Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe
Requesting members	Community World Service Asia (CWSA) Christian Aid (CAID)

Contact

Name	Marvin Parvez, Regional Director (CWSA)
Email	marvin@communityworldservice.asia
Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+66 879729101
Name	Subrata De, Country Director (Afghanistan), CAID
Email	SDe@christian-aid.org
Other means of contact (whatsapp, Skype ID)	+93 796 999 297

Local partners

CWSA will self-implement.

CAID will be implementing the project through four of its local partners in Herat Province:

1. Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Relief (OCHR).
2. Women Activities Social Services Association (WASSA).
3. Rehabilitation Association and Agriculture Development for Afghanistan (RAADA)
4. Coordination of Rehabilitation and Development Services for Afghanistan (CRDSA)

Thematic Area(s)	☒ Cash and Vouchers	☒ Shelter and household items
	☐ Camp Management	☒ Food and Nutrition
	☐ Disaster Risk Management	☒ MHPSS and CBPS
	☒ WASH	☒ Gender
	☐ Livelihood	☐ Education
	☒ Health	☐ Advocacy
	☐ Other: Multipurpose Cash assistance, Winterization and Q&A	

Project Outcome(s)	- Earthquake affected communities have access to food, essential non-food items and winterization items improving their resilience to disasters and emergencies. - Families affected by the earthquake experience improving living conditions and enhanced shelter security, ensuring their safety and well being. - Increased access to safe and hygienic sanitation facilities, clean water supply and overall health and well-being of affected communities - Enhanced mental health and psychosocial well-being of earthquake affected communities - Humanitarian organization are well-versed in international quality and accountability standards, ensuring an effective response to affected communities while maintaining a high level of quality and accountability
Project Objectives	The objectives of the project are: - To provide Food and cash assistance to earthquake affected communities in western Afghanistan. - To improve access to water, sanitation and hygiene facility to affected communities. - Communities have improved shelters to protect them from harsh winter. - To improve the psycho-social condition of children & women affected by earthquake. - To improve staff and partners capacity to address humanitarian needs, ensure protection of most vulnerable through good understanding of International quality and accountability.

![act alliance]

Target Recipients	
	Profile
	☐ Refugees ☒ IDPs ☒ host population ☐ Returnees
	☒ Non-displaced affected population
	No. of households (based on average HH size for CWSA): 7[1] (Each HH in Afghanistan comprises of 7 members)
	CWSA: CWSA will target a total of 21,600 individuals in Herat Province
	CAID: CAID will target a total of 36,652 individuals in Zindajan District of Herat province.
	In total, 58,252 individuals in Herat province of Afghanistan will be assisted under the Appeal
	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data:

	Sex and Age							
	0-5	6-12	13-17	18-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+
Male	5,243	5,825	3,745	12,566	1331	749	333	83
Female	4,993	5,576	3,578	11,734	1331	749	333	83

Project Budget (USD)	**CWSA: 1,443,267** **CAID: 1,544,924** **Appeal Budget: 2,988,191**

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	15 February 2024 quarterly
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	30 April 2024
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31 December 2024
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	31 January 2025

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

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[1]

household_size_and_composition_around_the_world_2017_data_booklet.pdf

US dollar
Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Account Name: ACT Alliance
UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are encouraged to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the "Summary Table" Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For more information on this appeal's pledges and contributions, information is through this link: 00 Appeals reports, Appeal Code AFG231.

Please inform the ACT Humanitarian Finance at humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org of all the pledges or contributions and transfers mentioning the appeal code in the subject of the email. We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for back donor funding and the results of these applications. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Asia and the Pacific
ACT Regional Representative, Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Muhammad Waqas (waqas@actalliance.org)

Visit the ACT website: https://actalliance.org/

Niall O'Rourke
Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

On October 7, 2023, a 6.3 magnitude earthquake struck 40km west of Herat province, Afghanistan at a depth of 9 km. Aftershocks continued including 5.1 magnitude earthquake on October 10th and another 6.3 magnitude earthquake on October 11th in Zindajan district in Herat province.

Among the different affected districts, Zindajan district was hit the hardest, with 100 percent of homes estimated to have been completely destroyed, 1,663 injured and several hundred are missing across the district's 11 villages. Around 80% of the affected families totalling 1,395 out of 1,655 are situated in Zindajan district, where 1,353 homes are reported to have been destroyed or severely damaged in the district[2].

According to OCHA, to date, 1,384 people (759 females and 625 males) are reported to have died and 1,853 people were injured (1,137 females and 716 males) by the earthquakes. Assessments completed to date indicate that 3,067 homes have been affected across Zindajan, Injil, Kushk / Rabat-e-Sangai, Ghulan, Herat and Khosan districts, including 2,499 which have been destroyed, 363 which have been severely damaged and 250 which have been moderately damaged. More than three quarters of homes destroyed are located in two districts – Zinjidin (1,353) and Injil districts (586). Additionally, 21,300 buildings are estimated to have sustained damage. [3]

The destruction of homes and shelters caused by the earthquake compounds the already harsh living conditions faced by residents of Herat province, due to the political and economic crisis brought on by the complete withdrawal of NATO troops in August 2021. The destabilisation resulting from the withdrawal led to mass conflict-induced displacement and put additional burden on the meagre existing infrastructure, markets and other facilities. Across Afghanistan, destitute communities have been living in continued distress due to decades of conflict, extreme poverty and minimum livelihood-sources available in the fragile economy of the war-ravaged country.

The recent earthquakes and the resulting destruction of homes, shelters and infrastructure have worsened the humanitarian needs of the population of Herat Province, especially in the Zindajan distract where 100 percent of homes and formal structures are estimated to have been destroyed.

With winter fast approaching, it is essential to provide immediate assistance to affected families. In November, temperatures in Herat dip below five degrees at night, and precipitation increases significantly as the cold weather settles in[4]. Affected families are in dire need of immediate humanitarian and emergency assistance in the aftermath of the earthquake and continuing aftershocks. NFIs, food, healthcare, WASH and cash assistance are some of the immediate needs of the population thus necessitating immediate intervention for the provision of critical lifesaving assistance.

Women, children and persons with disabilities (PWDs) are the most vulnerable groups and the hardest to reach. Women are not allowed to travel independently without a *mehram* (male member of the family) and there are limited options of safe public transport. Moreover, there's

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[2] https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/herat-earthquakes-flash-update-5-earthquakes-herat-province-western-region-afghanistan-13-october-2023

[3] https://reliefweb.int/disaster/eq-2023-000184-afg

[4] https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine,Herat,Afghanistan

less female representation in the government (provincial/district/local tiers) as well as aid agencies and civil society, making it difficult to coordinate with affected women on the ground.

The situation, prior to earthquake was quite bleak. According to the Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023 (January 2023)[5], a staggering 28.3 million people (two thirds of Afghanistan's population) need urgent humanitarian assistance in order to survive as the country enters its third consecutive year of drought-like conditions and the second year of crippling economic decline, while still reeling from the effects of 40 years of conflict and recurrent natural disasters. High levels of unemployment and sustained inflation of key commodity prices have caused the average household's debt to increase, challenging people's coping mechanisms and thwarting the already fragile economy's ability to adapt to shocks.

While in previous years, humanitarian needs have been largely driven by conflict, the key drivers of humanitarian need in 2023 are multidimensional: drought, climate change, protection threats, particularly for women and girls, and the economic crisis. Nevertheless, conflict, natural disasters, the lingering effects of war, and recent large-scale conflict displacement continue to prevent people from building resilience and moving towards recovery and solutions.

Within this reality, 17 million people face acute hunger in 2023, including 6 million people at emergency levels of food insecurity, one step away from famine – and one of the highest figures worldwide.

The situation has been further exacerbated due to earthquake in Herat, Herat is already classified in IPC 3, with approximately 35% of the population i.e., 693,588 being in crisis. [6]

Capacity to respond

CWSA has been working in Afghanistan and with the Afghan refugees in Pakistan since the 1980s, implementing humanitarian assistance and development projects. Its sectoral expertise includes humanitarian response, DRR, Cash Transfer programming, food security, livelihood, WASH, health, education, as well as a major focus on quality & accountability. It has a historic presence in Kabul, Nangarhar, and Laghman provinces having.

CWSA in partnership with CWS-Japan and support from JPF, MoFA and other donors has implemented many projects in the past and currently is implementing drought response, emergency, DRR, cash for food projects.
This long-term experience of implementation of various projects in Afghanistan gives CWSA an advantage since the organization has strong ties with all relevant stakeholders and an understanding of the working environment, policies and procedures of the local government and other regulatory bodies. Likewise, a strong understanding of the Cash Transfer Program (CTP) cluster guidelines and decades of experience in the sector have resulted in strong programmatic and operational teams and contextual understanding of the procedures to tackle cash assistance and other humanitarian assistance programs.

CWSA works in close coordination with key emergency actors including the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), WHO, the Afghanistan Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), food and health clusters and Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR). This long-term

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[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/afghanistan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023-january-2023
[6] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156351/?iso3=AFG

presence and well-established linkages with governmental and non-governmental organizations has enabled CWSA to successfully carry out long term and short-term projects.

CAID:

CAID has been working in Afghanistan with its offices in Afghanistan; main office is in Herat, and sub-office is in Kabul for last 35 years under 4 regimes, including earlier Taliban rules, which has provided it programmatic maturity. CAID has implemented number of ACT Appeal funded projects regionally and globally. CAID has been working through its local partners and has vast technical and management capacity in areas of humanitarian relief/emergency service, advocacy (supporting local partners to engage with various social, political, and governance structures around equality, justice, and human rights), human rights, women's empowerment and gender equity, and Peacebuilding.

Target: Our humanitarian initiatives are mostly supporting IDPs, returnees, and host communities in Herat, Badghis, Kunar, Laghman, Kabul, Nangarhar, Paktika, and Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan. CAID has technical capacity in humanitarian response (WASH/hygiene promotion/potable water/durable solutions, shelter, cash assistance, food security/nutrition, NFIs, and protection/EVAW/GBV), advocacy, peacebuilding, women's empowerment, and gender equity.

For the additional resources, if needed, CAID will seek to access fund from other donors especially DEC, Irish Aid, START Network, UNOCHA, and other humanitarian donors for raising additional funds/resources for the project. CAID has its internal funding mechanism which will also be tapped – CAID internal funding is used for supporting short-term interventions in countries where it operates.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

The **Results Framework** is annexed to this appeal proposal

The Partners in Afghanistan CWSA and CAID is working together in designing of the appeal and will be working in close coordination to deliver an inclusive support to the earthquake affected communities in Western Afghanistan. The overall appeal is focusing in the sectors of Food assistance, essential non-food items, winterization items, Shelter security and Wash services thereby increasing their resilience to disasters and emergencies.

Cash Assistance: CWSA and CAID will provide Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance to 1,300 households at $170 per month and for 3 months and CAID for emergency NFIs, @ $131 per households. Each family has an average of seven members. The assistance is based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) from Afghanistan Cash & Voucher Working Group (CVWG). MPCA is proposed because of the prevailing service delivery, security and economic situation of the country and can be used for essentials like food, clothing, shelter, and more. At least 70% of the assistance is encouraged to be spent on food.

Food distribution: CAID and partners will distribute 2,400 in-kind food packages to these households, providing immediate food security relief and promoting community well-being and recovery. CAID will prioritize households in dire need of food security assistance, starting with the poorest and most vulnerable. This selection will encompass factors like income, land ownership, female-headed households, and those with elderly or disabled members. 2,400 of the most vulnerable households will be chosen, considering household size, economic status, and other vulnerability indicators. In the subsequent phase.

Distribution of Winterization kits:

CWSA will provide winterization kits (includes blankets, socks, shoes, gloves, shawls, sweaters etc.) as per the guidelines of ES/NFI Afghanistan Cluster) to 1,000 number of HHs/families. CWSA gives

priority to women in relief efforts, given their vulnerability in crises. To ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups, CWSA gets input from CDCs. However, the lack of women leadership in CDCs is a challenge.

CAID and its partners will also provide cash assistance for winterization, @ $200 per household following cluster standards, to the 326 most vulnerable households. This cash assistance is designed to offer flexibility and meet the most pressing shelter needs of the most vulnerable families. These activities will collectively aim to enhance the shelter conditions of the affected communities and will contribute to their long-term recovery and resilience.

Provision of shelter: CWSA will distribute winterized tents or shelters to ensure appropriate shelter in the winter months for the 1,000 most vulnerable earthquake affected families. These will be locally procured in Kabul and transported to Herat overland by CWSA, in line CWSA's procurement policies.

CWSA will ensure that the distribution points are centrally located, accessible, safe and are conducive for women, elderly and PWDs.

CAID and its partners will construct 100 transitional shelters, comprising two rooms, as per the cluster standards. These shelters will not only provide secure and spacious accommodations but also serve as a symbol of hope for families looking to rebuild their lives. Additionally, 100 single-room transitional shelters will also be constructed, as per the cluster standards, to offer secure and efficient housing solutions for small families. Furthermore, the project will include the repair of shelters 100 severely and 100 partially damaged by the earthquake, with meticulous attention to making them habitable and resilient for affected families.

Water and Sanitation: CAID and partners will construct three pipe schemes, aimed at providing clean and safe drinking water to 450 households. This will address a fundamental need, ensuring that affected families have reliable access to potable water. The pipe schemes will be strategically designed to serve a large number of households, promoting long-term water security.

As a part of capacity-building efforts, CAID and its partners will provide comprehensive technical training to the 20 WASH committees identified from the targeted communities. This training will equip committee members with the knowledge and skills needed to perform basic repairs on water supply systems and sanitation facilities. Moreover, CAID and its partners will provide repairing toolkits to each of the 20 WASH committees. These toolkits will include essential equipment and materials necessary for basic repairs.

To bolster awareness and understanding of essential hygiene practices, CAID and partners will conduct 80 informative sessions on hygiene promotion. These sessions will play a crucial role in educating people about the importance of hygiene, providing them with the knowledge to safeguard their health and well-being.
CAID and partners will distribute hygiene kits to 900 households, empowering affected individuals to practice proper hygiene. These kits include essential items such as soap, sanitary products, and other hygiene necessities, enabling households to maintain cleanliness and hygiene in their daily lives.

CAID and partners will construct 60 sanitation facilities, encompassing both latrines and bathing spaces, to ensure secure and hygienic sanitation practices among the target communities.

Psycho-social Support: Earthquake affected communities received psychosocial support and counselling . CAID and partners are committed to addressing the psychological and emotional well-being of the earthquake-affected communities in Zindajan district of Herat province. To provide essential psychological support, CAID and its partners will conduct Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) sessions for 2,500 individuals. The sessions will be facilitated in a way to help individuals cope with the trauma and stress they have experienced, supporting their overall mental well-being.

CAID and its partners will establish a robust referral system to identify and assist 300 severe psychosocial cases within the affected population. For these individuals, specialized support services are necessary, and the project will ensure that they are connected to other organizations or hospitals equipped to provide the specialized care they need.

Quality and accountability: Community World Service Asia (CWSA) will conduct six trainings with NGO and INGO staff on Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS), Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) & SPHERE standards. CWSA has already recognized the urgency of the situation and took proactive steps to address it.   The contextual realities differ for Afghanistan and understanding the implementation of CFM/CRM for organizations is of utmost importance to improve their humanitarian responses, making them more relevant and efficient.

CWSA will continue its commitment of quality and accountability, and organize training sessions, share related IEC material with local NGOs and INGOs.

Exit strategy

CWSA: The project considers community-based approach and involving the community elders, women, youth leaders and the other influential figures in the project implementation. The project will be closely implemented in close coordination with the relevant authorities and at the end of the project the report will be submitted to them in Afghanistan. There will be an exit plan so that there will be no gap of information among stakeholders and the communities. CWSA will look for funding to continue interventions in the target areas. Furthermore, the intervention will be linked with relevant governmental departments as well as other actors so that support for the targeted communities can continue after the project. CWSA will organize an exit meeting with the community at community level focusing on the project beneficiaries. All the necessary documents will be handed over and necessary information and messages will be shared there. CWSA will closely coordinate with relevant stakeholders and engage local communities in the overall processes of proposed interventions.

CAID: From CAID point of view, localization means transfer of power. During the project implementation we shall make sure that local community capacity is respected and utilised. For example, the opinion of shura leaders and community leaders will be given space and they will be involved in all aspects of project implementation. Beneficiary selection and setting criteria for selection will be finalised in consultation with community head and local priorities will be accommodated. 1) In each of the target community we shall encourage local youth to take part in the WASH committee s as well as raising awareness on safe hygiene among the affected communities. Those groups will be first provided with training on hygiene promotion. All

communications will happen in a locally appropriate and culturally acceptable manner. It is more likely that after the project finish these youth will continue supporting the community. 2) Religious leaders, who are key influencers in community will be involved in the awareness raising on MHPSS, and hygiene promotion as well as encouraging people to take care of the shelters, WASH and sanitation facilities to be constructed or repaired under this intervention. Since religious leaders have huge influence in Afghanistan, their involvement will not only increase the acceptance of our work in community but will have lasting impact in communities. 3) The awareness raising sessions, the provision of multipurpose case/cash for winterization as well as constructing/repairing water points and sanitation facilities will change their behaviour and will improve community cohesion. There are more chances that people will continue good and healthy hygiene practices beyond the project lifetime. 4) Through the livelihood component of the project, we will help targeted households to have access to a sustainable shelter, drinking water and sanitation facilities.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

CWSA: Drawing on identified needs and grounded fully in the local context in the target location, the response modalities are the most relevant and effective based on the sectoral and geographical experiences of CWSA in Afghanistan. CWSA will self-implement these interventions as its team is physically present in the region with experienced local staff, knowledge of the context and local dynamics, strong linkages with the local government and communities, established village structures and involvement in the local coordination mechanisms which are key factors in responding effectively to an emergency.

Close coordination will be ensured with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) during identification and selection of the project participants. The final list will be verified by CWSA MEAL unit and will further be shared with the relevant government department and cluster for their record and consent.

Cash disbursements will be done in the most appropriate, secure and transparent way through HesabPay. However, direct cash payments to selected project participants may also be a modality if HesabPay is not operational in some areas due to infrastructure issues. If direct cash assistance through envelops of cash have to be provided, the process will be implemented following strict guidelines. It will be ensured that the amount is withdrawn only on the day of disbursement and distributions points are established at different locations to minimise the risk of looting etc. The amount will be handed over to project participants after proper assessment of identity documentation and a cash receiving receipt will be taken from the project participant. Complaint Response Mechanism will be set up during the project period to ensure accountability, transparency and to have feedback from the communities for further improvement.

Gender mainstreaming will be governed by the SPHERE Standards, Protection Principles, Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), 'Do No Harm (DNH) approach' and the ACT Policy on Humanitarian Protection. In order to mainstream gender, equal participation of different groups, male and female will be ensured in staffing and village structures, while prioritization of women headed households in the overall response has been put on top of the project participant's selection criteria. Moreover,

gender and age desegregated data will be collected to gauge the involvement and participation of women in the overall response.

CAID has a country programme team operating in Afghanistan. This team will be working in partnership with four national NGOs. Technical experts working at regional and global level work closely with Afghanistan programme team and the project teams working under four partner NGOs. Country team members monitor the work on ground with support from project team members in partner organisations. Field visits to targeted community is scheduled to happen once in every 3 months.

Remote Management work: - CAID-Afghanistan team has procedures in place to ensure proper implementation of control procedures over finances, resources and quality, as well as support through capacity building, training and empowering field staff and partners.

CAID's partnership arrangements with four local NGOs are based on set of principles to assure a standardized, transparent, and predictable approach to programme management, which is in line with global strategic documents. We are also aware of the additional risks associated with remote management and therefore space for regular communications/ discussions have been created to ensure programme quality control and safety of staff/partners. There are several areas that requires attention in remote management, like safety and security, programme quality, financial control, and external profiling. We take care of these aspects through appropriate systems.

Intervention plan: - This is a collaborative process of CAID, partners, communities, starting from need assessment to finalisation of proposal document, to implementation, to reporting and feedback. In most of the cases intervention plans will leave space for innovation, adaptation, and improvisation where partners and community groups get chance to share their inputs. Humanitarian response will be blended with long term development and community capacity enhancement works.

Areas of remote management areas in terms of quality guidance and minimum requirements are explained in the table below: -

CAID Programme Quality Standard	CAID guidance	Minimum requirements
Work is appropriate and relevant to poorest and most marginalised people.	Global strategy documents and power analysis tools.	Align CAID's global and country strategy. Context analysis, Conflict analysis
Effective, timely, technically sound and innovative work.	Thematic Guidance and Frameworks	Alignment with CAID's thematic guidance.
No one is left behind and tackles gender and social exclusion.	Inclusive Programming Guidance, Checklist, Gender guidance	Needs assessment and intersecting vulnerabilities. Address GESI needs.

Avoid negative effects and ensure long-term benefits for primary stakeholders.	Project Risk Assessment Template, and CAID's Safeguarding Policy	Risk assessment, safeguarding measures, Sustainability, exit strategy, in the design.
Primary stakeholders involved in decision making, feedback and complaints.	Community Engagement Checklist; Community Accountability Assessment; PVCA	Partners and community participation in project design. Community Accountability Assessments are planned for.
Complementary timeline for interventions/ specific activity agreed with partners	Partner Proposal Format; Finance and time budget guidelines	Partner proposals meet CAID or donor requirements on LFA, time-plan, budget meets timeline.
Continuous learning, and feedback and complaints	Research, Evidence, Learning and Communication	Learning from previous projects and the sector is referenced in the project design.
Resources are managed effectively, timely disbursed and used responsibly	Value for Money Guidance, Inclusion Budget Guidance,	Budget includes all costs required to assure high-quality.

Assessing and addressing delivery risk: - CAID-country team will deliver activities in partnership with Local/ national NGOs having detailed knowledge and access permissions to local areas. operational risks, especially in relation to programme delivery will be carefully identified and mitigated by them.

Budget control: - Budget lines will be clearly agreed with each partner organisation. Additional budgeting requirements from ACT secretariate, if any, will discussed and agreed. Indirect Cost Recovery Policy adhered to ensure budget recovery. Finance colleagues of CAID will work with partner to review and provide feedback of budgeting, expenditures, documentation, and reporting.

Adequate resources will be allocated to deliver financial risk mitigation actions. Afghanistan programme, being located in fragile context, will take extra care on Financial Crime, fund diversion and abuse. Partners are explained about additional information, screening, and due diligence.

Procurement regulations: - CAID globally follows a system of decentralized purchasing and supplier contracting. Afghanistan Country program team will have detailed discussion with partners and come out with transparent and accountable procedure for managing in-country resources. Procurement related activities will follow the guidance and procedures of Global Finance Systems. However, remote management presents a number of risks and therefore colleagues from global finance and internal audit team will provide support and guidance.

Implementation Arrangements

CWSA: CWSA is in regular coordination with local authorities including Taliban NGO Commission, Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MORR), Directorate of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR), Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and its provincial offices. Moreover,

the relevant local government authorities will be involved in project implementation and monitoring. CWSA already has MoU with ANDMA; will liaise regularly with them in future too to ensure smooth execution of the project activities.

CWSA regularly participates in UN led cluster meetings, Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and general coordination meetings to contribute to as well as benefit from other's experiences and to avoid overlap/duplication. CWSA is also member of Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) which is a National and regional level coordination body for NGOs in Afghanistan and works closely with ANDMA and DoRR.

CAID: CAID at national and regional levels, is in close coordination with humanitarian clusters especially WASH Cluster, Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items (ESNFI) Cluster, Protection Cluster, Humanitarian Access Group to ensure it has in-depth knowledge about the humanitarian context and needs and could also contribute to the cluster level allocation strategies and other important documents. The close and continuous coordination has helped CAID to always respond to the most critical needs in hard to reach areas in its humanitarian interventions.

CAID and local partners are already in close coordination with local authorities, UN Agencies and clusters at national and regional level to identify other implementing agencies (through 3Ws -Who, What, Where) in our target areas, so that we can synergize and make our intervention complementary to create a larger impact. We will specifically coordinate with Afghanistan Natural Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), provincial and district government officials and UN agencies WFP, WHO, UNOCHA UN clusters WASH to better synergize our response with their ongoing activities and complement each other.

Project Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	CWSA	Christian Aid
Direct Costs	**2,607,776**	**1,340,290**	**1,267,486**
1 Project Staff	288,060	100,560	187,500
1.1 Appeal Lead	-	-	-
1.2 International Staff	-	-	-
1.3 National Staff	288,060	100,560	187,500
2 Project Activities	2,185,256	1,123,730	1,061,526
2.1 Public Health	-	-	-
2.2 Community Engagement	-	-	-
2.3 Preparedness and Prevention	-	-	-
2.4 WASH	300,000	-	300,000
2.5 Livelihood	-	-	-
2.6 Education	-	-	-
2.7 Shelter and Household items	1,126,456	598,430	528,026
2.8 Food Security	705,300	525,300	180,000
2.9 MHPSS and Community Psycho-social	53,500	-	53,500
3 Project Implementation	-	-	-
3.1. Forum Coordination	-	-	-
3.2. Capacity Development	-	-	-
4 Quality and Accountability	77,360	61,000	16,360
5 Logistics	42,700	40,600	2,100
6 Assets and Equipment	14,400	14,400	-
Indirect Costs	**293,380**	**60,940**	**232,440**
Staff Salaries	192,300	30,540	161,760
Office Operations	101,080	30,400	70,680
Total Expenditure	**2,901,156**	**1,401,230**	**1,499,926**
ACT Secretariat management and coordination cost SMC	87,035	42,037	44,998
Total Expenditure + SMC	**2,988,191**	**1,443,267**	**1,544,924**

Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

CWSA: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) will be embedded throughout the project implementation. The outcomes and indicators in the logical framework will provide the basis for monitoring the project and measuring indicators. MEAL team will monitor the project's objectives and intended outcomes are being achieved and whether activities are responsive to needs of the communities. MEAL team will be conducting regular monitoring/verification of the process for course correction purposes and recording lessons learnt. MEAL team will use different approaches for monitoring the project progress by conducting monitoring visits physically and/or virtually via phone. Gender disaggregated data will be collected and after analysis, the findings will be shared with the management and the project team.

CWSA follows the CHS as a regular practice in monitoring and evaluations of its projects. In line with CHS 7.1 & 7.2 the MEAL team will ensure the inclusion of community, transparency of the implementation process and addressing the feedback and complaints highlighted by the communities. The CDCs will support the MEAL team in monitoring the implementation of the project as per its stated purpose. MEAL team proposes changes on the basis of the feedback received from the communities during the PDMs, spot check and through CFM. During implementation, regular monitoring will be collected to collect relevant data to track and ensure quality. Specific attention

will be paid to Do-No-Harm principles while designing the monitoring tools. The already established Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) will be adapted and households will be oriented on the channels of complaints and their right of feedback and complaints. Project staff will ensure documentation such as progress reports, photographs, case studies and video clips to capture overall progress as well as process.

CWSA will also conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) for MPCA and distribution of shelters and winterization kits, based on sample size on 90% confidence and 5% margin of error.

CAID and partners have got robust monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning system tracks progress, integrating programme evidence to inform/improve project delivery with rigorous and inclusive data (including beneficiary feedback and context monitoring). The same will be following in this initiative. Key components of the same: **Our Adaptive Programming approach** will have inbuilt systems to respond to the to the raising needs in the earthquake affected context. **Participatory Monitoring and Learning involves** beneficiaries, partners, other stakeholders in planning, monitoring, and harvesting outcomes.

Our existing networks and platforms within target communities use simple tools like basic Mobile data collection applications, SMS, Phone calls, WhatsApp messages, pictures among others to collect information from target location. We will clean up, analyse and develop reports for tracking project outcomes. **CAID's inclusion checklist will be used to ensure key beneficiary categories** are represented in project data. Digital data gathering tools used to collect quantitative and complementary qualitative data. We will support accountability meetings with key stakeholders to review plans, take adaptive decisions and report to the programme team. A strategy testing and outcome harvesting methodology will be implemented to capture outcome level milestones prior to formal evaluation to adapt strategies. Monthly and Quarterly project meetings and ongoing participation at cluster meetings and sharing in various CSO's technical working group meetings incorporated review performance, decision making, share learning, and identify improvements. Process learning will focus on action learning approaches to project's activities and reflection and based on monitoring data collected on an ongoing basis.

ACT Secretariat Monitoring:

ACT secretariate will be conducting regular monitoring of the appeal and its activities in the field. As per the ACT humanitarian monitoring policy, HPO will be conducting field visit every six months of the appeal to monitor the activities and its process. . Apart from the onsite visits, quarterly progress review meetings will be arranged to monitor the appeal and provide timely support to the requesting members. Together with the RMs a detailed monitoring plan will be developed for the appeal during the inception meeting.   Situational reports will be prepared on quarterly basis and will be shared with the funding members.

Safety and Security plans

In Afghanistan, there is general law and order in the target geographic areas. The likelihood of theft is low. In order to minimize any unforeseen risk, CWSA will be present at the time of distribution of cash assistance. CWSA security team will be in regular contact with field staff and provide advisory as needed. The team already has established good contact in community, CDCs, and local government to provide security support whenever required.

Being a member of the International NGO Safety Office (INSO), CWSA staff attends their meetings and keeps constant liaison with them for regular information on alerts and advisory. Staff movement and mobility is also carried out in line with the information and advisory issued via different modes of communication such as the WhatsApp groups of NGO Security Coordinators, which includes the

UN representatives as well. The local contacts in communities are also consulted by the organization in reference to safety and security measures.

Moreover, in addition to ACT Safety and Security guidelines, CWSA has comprehensive security protocols and guidelines in place that are ensured by staff to comply with, in-house as well as in the field. CWSA security team will be in regular contact with field staff and provide advisory as needed. The team will establish good contact in community, with community Shura and local government to provide security support whenever required. Besides, ethnic clashes on religious days can lead to tension among the communities, for which CWSA has put in place mechanism to avoid such occasions. Effective utilization of the village structures/volunteers and close coordination with respective local governments will help keep the project progressing. Moreover, CWSA has put in-place and continuously improving their staff's skills and knowledge for effective remote management alongside tailoring the SOPs to the COVID-19 situation. This, together with provision of appropriate safety gears for the frontline staff, certainly allows for mitigating the delays in implementation of the project interventions.

CAID: The security environment within Afghanistan has changed significantly over the past year in terms of access and reduction in security incidents, however, the violence, restrictions, and interruption from the local authorities have increased including banning women from work. This growing violence has generated a deeper awareness of the security challenges faced within Afghanistan, giving rise to new adaptations and strategies in security management and growing professionalism and sophistication in humanitarian security practices and interagency coordination.

CAID and partners have followed all security policies and procedures to mitigate any security risk to project staff. Our partners have good reputation in community and have good linkages with both governmental officials and community structures. Our participatory approach of involving community in all aspects of project implementation and establishing community volunteers' groups has helped in acceptance at community level. This in turn has helped improve security for staff and field workers. During our distribution we have also tried to mitigate the risk of robbery and attack on project staff. Prior to distribution, we have coordinated and informed local structures and sectorial governmental agencies to ensure that food and hygiene kits are safely transferred to the communities. We are also getting regular updates from INSO which helps us to monitor the security situation.

Security challenges and its texture have changed completely after mid-August 2021. There are areas or risks that are still unknown. Some of the threats will emanate in coming days. It is therefore going to be a dynamic process. We need to be prepared for mitigating those risks as and when required.

CA has strict internal control mechanisms of checks and balances designed to detect/prevent fraud, theft, and corruption. Segregation of duty allows decision-making to be distributed among individuals across departments. The scheme of delegation enables an employee to make a request to incur expenditure, gives another individual the authority to review and recommend for either approval or rejection, and another staff responsibility to review and verify execution and approval. **CA uses an Independent Procurement Committee (IPC)** responsible for procedures for all procurements above a threshold. The IPC is led by a Procurement specialist and has a finance professional as a member. The IPC reviews all bids received by CA's prequalified vendors. All members of the IPC must declare any conflicts of interest at the start of any procurement review, and this serves as an added control measure to reduce the risk of fraud and corruption. Our Anti-
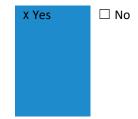
Diversion and Corruption Manager oversees compliance with anti-corruption policies and is responsible for leading or overseeing investigations into misuse of funds reports where appropriate. Christian Aid's central **Large Programmes Oversight Committee (LPOC)** monitors high-level metrics on outcomes, financial management and risk. **CA's Global Internal Audit team monitors and ensures internal compliance with policy through a rolling annual audit programme at country/global level reporting to a board level Audit and Risk Committee.** CA has strong policies addressing fraud, bribery, counter-terrorist funding sanction compliance and employee code of conduct. Additional oversight of terrorist financing and sanctions risks via corporate **Anti-Diversion Oversight committee**, with additional risk-based due diligence (e.g. screening against counter-terrorism and sanctions lists) applied where appropriate. Every new starter must complete compulsory online mandatory trainings, with refresher training for all staff annually, supplemented by live trainings on specific areas of risk.

CAID-Afghanistan team and partners, with support from HQ team, will monitor the systems and finance records. Required due diligence will continue. Internal audit team will keep close watch. Project asset register will be maintained, and regular inventory checks will be done. There will be security planning to mitigate risks during distribution; procurement plan and adherence of procurement procedures (organisations or partners). CAID and partners will not make payment for unauthorised tax. We shall organise negotiation via community intermediaries, if necessary, to ensure fees/payments not made.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you don't have one, members can use ACT's Code of Conduct.

x Yes   ☐ No

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

CWSA is a member of ACT Alliance, all members are signatories of the ACT Code of Conduct (CoC) that is mandatory for adherence and must be practiced with commitment from every staff member. CWSA has practiced the CoC to promote greater accountability and outline the key responsibilities of staff. It seeks to protect all staff as well as every community member whom the ACT Alliance seeks to assist. The primary aim is to prevent misconduct, including corruption, fraud, exploitation and abuse (including sexual abuse) and to ensure child safeguarding.

The Code of Conduct for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is also complied with by considering the clauses during selection of target population. The organization is well aware that above all, the humanitarian imperative comes first and selection should be undertaken regardless of race, creed or nationality of the recipients and without discrimination of any kind. Aid priorities are calculated based on needs alone. It is ensured that besides the codes of conduct and member organization's own policies, staff is aware of and adheres to the ACT Alliance's policies on the prevention of misconduct including corruption, fraud, exploitation and abuse (including sexual) and child safeguarding, as well as the ACT Alliance Guidelines for Complaints Handling and Investigations.

The implementation teams do not view communities as passive recipients; instead they strongly believe in their agencies and take appropriate measures allowing project participants to be the main actors and take part in decision-making.

It will also be ensured that all the staff involved directly or indirectly in the project are fully aware of the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) while implementing project activities. The establishment of a Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) will be prioritized from project inception, to enable project participants to file complaints or grievances related to project activities and even staff.

CAID is a Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) /HAP certified agency and has mechanisms in place to ensure that all its humanitarian program/rapid response delivery adhere to standards, quality and accountability commitments. **CAID team and partners are required to abide by the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS)** standard policies and procedures, and to ensure our conduct is in keeping with the standard beliefs, values and aims. For CAID employees, this includes the terms and conditions of employment and for partners, this includes the expectations outlined in partnership agreement. **The Code of Conduct** is intended to provide direction for all CAID and partner representatives to perform their duties and conduct their private life in a manner that avoids possible conflicts of interest with the agreed values.

This Code of Conduct supports the achievement of organisational vision, mission and values. It underpins the behaviours that are expected of our representatives to demonstrate their commitment to CAID's ways of working. CAID and partners are fully committed to ensuring that individuals are not discriminated against because of gender, marital or civil partnership status, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, or because they work part time or on a fixed-term contract

Safeguarding

As a member of the ACT Alliance, Start Network, CHS Alliance, Sphere and others, CWSA has a very comprehensive Safeguarding Policy in place to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment of children, young adults and vulnerable groups that it works with. The policy is aligned with the six principles of IASC on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) The organization is committed to comply with the Safeguarding Guidelines of the ACT Alliance., From the project level up to the staff, partners, direct and indirect stakeholders, all need to adhere to these policies. There is Zero tolerance towards non-compliance and mandatory orientation is part of project implementation on child protection and sexual exploitation and abuse. Staff, partners and communities will also be sensitized on utilization of complaint response mechanisms with emphasis on issues related to safeguarding. Confidentiality principles will be practiced strictly to collect, document and address sensitive complaints related to any incidents of exploitation, abuse and violation of safeguarding principles.

CWSA has undergone rigorous due diligence processes of Act Alliance, Start Network and DFID etc. to ensure that its policies are compliant. In addition, CWSA has undergone the CHS Alliance Self-assessment process to ensure all our policies and practices are in-line with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), which also includes PSEAH. CWSA's HR department oversees the implementation of the Safeguarding policy. It conducts regular staff orientation, training and refreshers on PSEAH.

Everyone who works for CWSA such as vendors, consultants, partners etc. are also bound to sign a contract that includes all policies and codes related to Safeguarding.

CWSA has mainstreamed prevention into hiring, contracting and management of human resources in each of its offices and project activities. It has a designated complaints call line and response system available for all staff and community members. Regular reports are generated and reviewed by senior management.

CWSA project team orients the project participants on safeguarding, including orienting them about the safeguarding commitments, the types of complaints they can lodge and what they should expect from the CWSA team in terms of addressing their complaints. They are also briefed about what behaviour they should expect from all CWSA staff or anyone working on behalf of CWSA with them. A Safeguarding Committee is also in place that investigates complaints. The Complaints Committee provides a platform or mechanism for staff, affected communities, project participants and other stakeholders that CWSA works with to raise any complaints related to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse and any other forms of misconduct by CWSA staff or anyone contracted to work with CWSA. This committee ensures that complaints are investigated in a fair and transparent manner, including effective resolution of complaints. It ensures that the processes and policies outlined are followed while investigating and addressing complaints while ensure confidentiality as well. Referral pathways are outlined in CWSA Safeguarding policy as well to ensure potential victims are supported.

- CWSA has a safeguarding committee in place which is responsible for dealing with complaints related to PSEAH. The organization has a safeguarding focal person who has received formal training on PSEAH. The reporting procedure for PSEAH is clearly outlined in CWSA's Safeguarding policy.
- CWSA has an internal Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) in place for staff and all offices are equipped with complaint boxes. Staff may also use the dedicated email ID for lodging complaints. The safeguarding committee investigates complaints within a given timeframe and reporting procedure, outlined in our Safeguarding policy.
- Staff orientation and refreshers on Safeguarding and all the Code of Conducts that CWSA follows are a regular practice at CWSA as well as sessions at the community level about expected behaviour from staff and how to report any incidence through the CRM.
- CWSA also actively participates in events related to PSEAH and coordination groups. For instance, CWSA staff are co-chairs for the following Act Alliance reference groups: Gender Justice, Safeguarding, and Quality and Accountability.
- CWSA staff is also Vice-Chair of the CHS Alliance Board of Governance and as a member of CHS Alliance, CWSA subscribes to CHS including the commitment to PSEAH.
- CWSA is actively promoting safeguarding at local as well as international levels and is trying to add best contribution towards its communities, staff, vendors, consultants, volunteers, implementing partners and all stakeholders linked with CWSA.

CSWA recommends a proper timeline to investigate a complaint related to PSEAH through its CRM Process. Under CWSA's Safeguarding policy, 2 – 4 working days are recommended for investigation of a complaint and 7 working days are recommended for the submission of the investigation report to the Safeguarding Committee.

CAID has a robust corporate Whistleblowing and Safeguarding (SG) policies in place. A digital feedback system is used to collect, document, and confidentially handle sensitive complaints related to fraud, corruption, exploitation, abuse, and protection. The system is designed to escalate sensitive complaints internally to authorised staff (eg Safeguarding Manager) for immediate

investigation and action. **Setup Complaints mechanism** is used to collect, document, and confidentially handle fraud, corruption, exploitation, abuse complaints alongside protection concerns. Safety and confidentiality will be ensured, and communities informed on what constitutes abuse, how to report. The SG concerns will immediately be flagged in the tracking system for action by Safeguarding specialists. CA will regularly update in **country safeguarding risk maps** to identify hotspot areas, groups facing increased safeguarding risks and put in place mitigating measures. **The central principle to safeguarding in CAID is everyone is equal;** CAID is committed to providing a safe and trusted environment for every person connected with the work we do. The purpose of this policy is to protect people, particularly our beneficiaries, staff, volunteers, partners, consultants, contractors, and trustees (our community), from any harm that may be caused due to their coming into contact with CAID and partners.

CAID has a zero-tolerance approach to serious misconduct and will not tolerate its staff, trustees, volunteers, consultants, partners or any representatives associated with the work of Christian Aid or its partners carrying out any form of violence, abuse, harassment or exploitation. It is the responsibility of each one of us to prevent and report the physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect of any member of our community. The welfare of these individuals is paramount.

All our community without exception have the right to protection from abuse regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality, or belief. Every member of CAID community have the responsibility to raise any concerns that we may have or those which are reported to us according to this policy.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The project has been designed by following do-no-harm and conflict sensitive approaches. Cultural sensitivities and community engagement and participation were considered while designing each intervention of the project. The project team members will be trained to respect and be well-aware of cultural sensitivities and act accordingly. People of different age groups will be participating and engaging with the project interventions.

CWSA will adopt a conflict sensitive approach in all project interventions to avoid any unintended negative effects of the project that may exacerbate conflicts and cause harm to relations among different communities in target areas. Building upon protection considerations for all vulnerable groups and upholding Do No Harm principles during the design and project planning phases, the organization will make concerted efforts to maintain a protective environment for women, elderly, disabled persons and children and employ a sociocultural sensitive approach to prevent and control potential negative effects of interventions on vulnerable beneficiaries. The organization will ensure provision of assistance according to needs, and prioritize the most vulnerable, without discrimination based upon gender, age, race, disability, ethnic background, nationality or political, religious, cultural or organizational affiliation. During the selection of project participants, principles of impartiality and neutrality will be maintained to reach the most deserving families and they will be treated humanely and in the most dignified manner in all circumstances by saving lives, alleviating suffering and assurance of individuals' respect. The project will integrate 'Do No Harm (DNH) Approach' at all stages of project implementation, monitoring and reporting. At the inception of the project, orientation to the project staff will be conducted on local dynamics, power structures and gender relations.

CAID: CAID programme will follow strong do no harm and conflict sensitivity approaches. The Initiative will target the most vulnerable communities/households affected by the earthquake in

Herat province. Before going into the target areas, project teams will conduct a feasibility assessment, including not only needs in the area, but also an assessment of the strength and weaknesses of links with local communities and authorities, de facto authorities or other actors. CAID and Partner organisations have been implementing humanitarian interventions in the target areas for more than one decade now and are very much familiar with the cultural norms, sensitivities, and vulnerabilities of the target communities. Project team will identify the project beneficiaries on the basis of a detailed assessment and ensure support to start with most in need. Frontline workers will use their local knowledge and expertise as well as engaging community elders, faith actors and other stakeholders to help identify those in need, and ensure we reach the most vulnerable. They will clearly articulate the selection criteria to the community, to manage expectation and ensure people understand the parameters of out intervention. Partners have considerable experience of successfully implementing similar humanitarian response projects in those areas. The team have a strong sense of the local context, the various stakeholder groups and the sensitivities that exist on the ground and how to navigate this with sensitivity and respect. By leveraging relationships with local community elders, religious elders, and local Shuras project team can engage with IEA authorities and handle negotiations.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

CWSA is committed to all principles of humanitarian approach including humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence particularly during selection of beneficiaries, dealing with beneficiaries and community and listening and responding to the requests and suggestions of the beneficiaries. CWSA has a robust systems and procedures in place to prevent violation of any of organizational policy, principles, or even the prevailing law of the country. Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) is one such mechanism that allows project participants to register their complaints. CWSA acknowledges and respects the right of communities and stakeholders' access to information and complaints. CWSA further recognizes the complaint handling mechanism as one of the most important functions to materialize its commitments to continually improve management practices and programs. As a certified member of the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS), it is fully committed to promoting a complaint/feedback mechanism for the project participants and other stakeholders and ensures to display the CRM policy and details of the channels for complaints at all events of the organization as well as at the venues of interventions.

CWSA has a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in place in line with CHS commitment 5. The project team will display CFM policy and details of the channels for complaints and feedback at every event/project activity, as well as the distribution site. CFM channels include written and verbal mechanisms, such as including CFM boxes at the intervention venue, text messages or calls on CFM mobile numbers (during working hours i.e. 5 days of the week and in case of emergencies its 6 days a week) and face to face meetings. These CFM mechanisms are already in place within CWSA programs and project, and through complaints and feedback, changes are made in ongoing projects, as per the feedback of the community. During the selection, distribution, verification and monitoring process, CWSA team will share information about the CFM mechanism and ensure that there is clarity about how to capture and access it.

MEAL team will properly follow up and investigate the received complaints and provide feedback to all the complaints in a timely manner. Complaints are investigated by the committee comprising of team members who are not directly involved in project implementation. CWSA Safeguarding

Committee will be responsible to manage sensitive complaints pertained to sexual exploitation and abuse. All complainants are treated with dignity. The CRM policy provides full guidance on handling of received complaints. Each received complaint is carefully analyzed and categorized as per its nature and is investigated as per the defined procedure for that specific category. Confidentiality and accountability are the cross-cutting themes of the CRM and privacy of the complainant is ensured as per the organization's data protection policy.

Sessions on the established CRM will be conducted for project staff and CDCs' members for their enhanced understanding on the mechanisms, so they may further disseminate CRM information to other project participants.

CAID is using a digital feedback system: COMPASS. COMPASS works on and offline, synching to the global database enabling collection of information from the communities. The system provides live updates on feedback collected from communities: using phones/tablets. The feedback system works through existing, community structures via local partners and communities to identify key trusted focal points e.g. faith-based leaders, community representatives/influencers collecting feedback on CA's response. Feedback to communities on a regular basis is key in building trust. CA/partner staff will close feedback loop with communities regularly to ensure action is taken, misinformation and rumours addressed, and beneficiary satisfaction ascertained. Collection and addressing of feedback enable meaningful communities engagement & influence. Safeguarding, fraud, corruption, will be reported and escalated internally for immediate action. Protection concerns including GBV/SGBV raised through the system will be referred externally to mapped out GBV service providers for prompt response.

Communication and visibility

CWSA will adhere to all the communication protocols of ACT Alliance in accordance with CWSA's own communication policies and strategies such as branding needs, collection of good quality pictures and human-interest stories etc. Field team will lead in collection of such information which will be reviewed by communication office before further circulation to any other stakeholder. The project information such as humanitarian assistance status, stories related to the project with ACT Alliance logo on the organization's website/Facebook/twitter account will be featured by communication office. Communication material can be published with both ACT and CWSA logos and will be done in coordination. Use of logo on the banners at the distribution sites will be decided on case-to-case basis.

CAID:

Effective communications will be integral to achieving the objectives of this initiative, by engaging with various stakeholders and audiences, providing accurate, relevant, and timely information about the activities of the program, its objectives, the issues it is tackling, and its results and impact. Detailed communication plan will be developed to ensure program activities and communications are delivered in line with ACT Alliance communications, branding and visibility guidelines. External communications within Afghanistan will have to consider possible threats and backlash because of faith identity. CAID and partner communications, branding and visibility will also be guided by risk assessments and mitigation strategy.

Specific communication objectives:

- Communicate impact of: target households' resilience to cope with the upcoming winter; affected households' ability to absorb and mitigate shocks brought about by the earthquake
- Communicate how this initiative is strengthening target households affected by the earthquake with enhanced Shelter and winterization support, WASH, and community capacity building activities (Mental health and psychosocial counselling) and long-term durable solutions; and how community and household's knowledge about hygiene practices, and maintaining and repairing the WASH and sanitation facilities.
- Communicate successes, challenges and learning in line with project outputs to meet project requirements.

Make all communications people-centred, encouraging and amplifying the voice, perspectives, and participation of vulnerable sections of the community, particularly women.

Annexes

Annex 1 – *Summary Table*

	Community World Service Asia (CWSA)	**CAID**	**Please input Member name here**
Start Date	1 November 2023	1 November 2023	Click here to enter a date.
End Date	31 October 2024	31 October 2024	Click here to enter a date.
Project Period (in months)	12 months	12 months	
Response Locations	Herat Province, Afghanistan	Zindajan district, Herat province, Afghanistan	
Sectors of response	☐ Public Health ☒ Shelter and household items ☐ Community Engagement ☒ Food Security ☐ Preparedness and Prevention ☐ MHPSS and Community Psycho-social ☐ WASH ☐ Gender ☐ Livelihood ☐ Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions ☐ Education ☐ Advocacy	☒ Public Health ☒ Shelter and household items ☐ Community Engagement ☒ Food Security ☐ Preparedness and Prevention ☒ MHPSS and Community Psycho-social ☒ WASH ☐ Gender ☐ Livelihood ☐ Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions ☐ Education ☐ Advocacy	☐ Public Health ☐ Shelter and household items ☐ Community Engagement ☐ Food Security ☐ Preparedness and Prevention ☐ MHPSS and Community Psycho-social ☐ WASH ☐ Gender ☐ Livelihood ☐ Engagement with Faith and Religious leaders and institutions ☐ Education ☐ Advocacy
Targeted Recipients (per sector)	Food security = 1,000 families Shelter and household items = 2,000 families Quality and Accountability = 600 individuals	Food security = 2,400 families Shelter and household items = 1,026 families Public health = 6,900 individuals MHPSS and Community = 2,500 individuals WASH = 510 families	

Requested budget (USD)	Expenditures: $1,401,230 ACT SMC Cost: $ 42,037 Total: $1,443,267	Expenditures: $ 1,499,926 ACT SMC Cost: $ 44,998 Total: $1,544,924	

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Damage to transport infrastructure delay or impede the delivery of winterization kits and shelters to affected households in the target district.

Threat 2: Mobile cash transfer services are not available in all the target communities.

Threat 3: Violence/ threats against humanitarian personnel/ assets/ facilities

Threat 4: Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities.

Threat 5: Deterioration of overall security and changing political situation, surge in military Operations and increasing criminal incidents, like robberies, kidnapping, theft, target killing etc.

Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/)

Impact / *Probability*	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
Very likely	Low	Medium .	High Threat 4	Very high Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Threat 1	High Threat 2 Threat 5	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Threat 3.	Medium Click here to enter text.
Very unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.