Emergency Response and Preparedness Fund (ERRF) - Project Proposal Template **Annex 1.a**

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| **SECTION 1: Details of Requesting Organization:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Name of the requesting organization: | | Action Against Hunger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type: | |  | UN Organization | | | | | | |  | | NGO (National) | | | | | | |
| X | NGO (International) | | | | | | |  | | Other (Specify) | | | | | | |
| Registration number (if applicable): | |  | | | | | | | | Registration Date: | | | | |  | | | |
| Address: | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Date of submission of application: | | 10/07/2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contact Details (for this Application): | | Name: | | | | | Nipin Gangadharan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Designation: | | | | | Country Director | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Email: | | | | | cd@bd.missions-acf.org | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sectors of operation: | | WaSH and FSL/DRR; Shelter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geographical area of operation: | | Bangladesh with direct implementing projects in Cox’s Bazar, Sathkira and Dhaka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual budget for the last two years in Bangladesh: | | 8.5 million USD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SECTION 2: Description of Action** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project title: | | Early recovery response for Cyclone MORA affected community in Cox's Bazar district. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Duration: | | 6 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Start date / End date: | | 1st August 2017 – 31st January 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project amount (in GBP) | | **375,000 GBP** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Location of proposed intervention: | | WASH activities: Kutapalong (KMS) and Balukhali (BMS) Makeshift Settlements, and  FSL activities: Makeshift Settlements and adjacent villages in Kutupalong and Razapalong union of Ukhiya Upazila in Cox’s Bazar district. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Beneficiaries | | Direct | | | | | 16,450 persons | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indirect | | | | | 67,000 persons | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Current field presence:**  *Describe your current field presence including details of current initiatives.* | | * **Time and location in country:** ACF began its operation in Bangladesh through emergency response following the floods and cyclone Sidr in 2007 in Shariatpur and Barguna districts respectively. In 2008, ACF started its Nutrition and Mental Health and Care Practices programming in Cox’s Bazar district. Later ACF expanded its interventions in Satkhira, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts. ACF has been directly implementing Nutrition, WaSH and MHCP interventions in registered camps in Cox’s Bazar district. In Kutupalong Makeshift Sites, villages in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila of Cox’s Bazar district and in other districts, ACF has been implementing projects with the support from local partner NGOs. **Action Against Hunger** is currently implementing programs through all its departments in BMS and KMS. ACF is implementing a full WaSH program in BMS and KMS, both hardware, (construction, operations and maintenance) as well as software. ACF has Nutrition, Mental Health and Care Practice and livelihood/IGA program in the settlements and has used through the FSL/DRR department Cash for Work for implementation of WaSH and Land Stabilization (DRR) work. * **Sectors:** Nutrition, Food Security and Livelihoods, DRR, WaSH, Mental Health and Care Practices. * **Number of staff:** At present, ACF has total 227 staff based in ACF’s Dhaka office and base offices. ACF has different local partners in different districts. In Cox’s Bazar, ACF works with SHED for nutrition and WaSH interventions in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazila. For ACF project implementation, SHED has 27 staff and 75 volunteers. In Moheshkhali Upazila, SARPV is the local implementing partner for nutrition interventions, having 6 staff and 55 volunteers to implement ACF project activities. For food security, livelihoods and DRR interventions in Cox’s Bazar, ACF works with Mukti. They have 13 staff to implement food security and DRR interventions. * **Budget:** 4.25 million USD per year in Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Humanitarian context analysis:**  *Description of the current humanitarian situation in the specific locations where this project will be implemented.* | | Six camps, where Rohingya originating from Rakhine State in Myanmar reside with a total population of 150,000, were ravaged, suffering extensive damage not only to shelters, but also to facilities on-site including health/nutrition centers, latrine super-structures and bathing and cooking facilities. Household assets including household items and food and fuel stocks were soaked and damaged in the wake of the storm and the current heavy rains. Labor possibilities are scarce in rainy season especially for women; so with limited to no income the already precarious situation will definitely worsen and if not given alternatives households will turn to negative coping mechanisms. Even for the host community food security is an underlying concern in Cox’s Bazaar, identified with chronic food insecurity level 3 or moderate chronic food insecurity (IPC, December 2015). Cox’s Bazar district faced recurrent disaster hits (Komen in 2015, Roanu in 2016 and recent MORA hit) and in almost all cases the recovery need of the affected community remained unmet resulting the people’s vulnerability exacerbated and food insecurity situation worsened.  The WaSH infrastructure of BMS and KMS has been stressed by the influx of new Rohingya arrivals. KMS almost doubled in size and BMS is a totally new settlement. Much of the WaSH infrastructure is temporary in design and construction proving to be very vulnerable to the winds and heavy rains of Cyclonic Storm Mora, and remain vulnerable to the heavy monsoon rains and storms in the coming weeks/months. The new semi-permanent designed infrastructure piloted by Action Against Hunger and IOM proved to be more resilient to the effects of a cyclone, and the reconstruction of the broken temporary structures will be done using these more resilient designs.  Even before Mora there was an outbreak or Acute Watery Diarrhea, this worsened after Mora and there is an urgent need to provide resilient WaSH Infrastructure to combat this outbreak. Currently the ongoing heavy Monsoon rains are worsening the situation in the settlements, as they are further weakening the already weak WaSH infrastructure and causing flooding and landslides. This project will build upon the emergency repair work being done for WaSH Infrastructure in BMS and KMS by Action Against Hunger under the START Fund Project, complementing the ongoing repair, maintenance and construction work in the settlements to provide safe water and sanitation and hygiene education to the inhabitants of the settlements.  Households in KMS, BMS and surrounding villages are not able to meet the food and other needs including repair of the damaged shelter, which is very crucial to protect the household members from monsoonal rain. Through the DFID supported project, Action Against Hunger planned to cover 3016 households over 3 years with a target of year one of 1508 HH. However, that means a big number of households are yet to be covered who are in need of emergency support (the influx of early 2017 has increased drastically these numbers). In the KMS surrounding 4 villages of host communities where 890 households are living, half of those have been identified as ultra-poor and are currently not covered by any project. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Details of proposed form of assistance:**  *Description of the project, activities that will be undertaken including reference to how the differential needs, concerns and priorities of women and girls, men and boys of different ages and disparities such as disabilities will be addressed.* | | Considering the impact of the cyclone MORA and the priorities defined in the needs assessment and the response plan of ISCG, the project proposes the following interventions:   1. Restoration of WaSH related infrastructures and facilities 2. Cash grant (MPCG) and food security surveillance   The project will mainly focus on the Kutupalong makeshift sites and its surrounding villages where the impact of the cyclone was severe and significant damage occurred to the shelters, food stock, NFIs and WaSH facilities. All most all of the makeshift dwellers and the majority of the households in the surrounding villages rely on wage labor. Early monsoonal rain following the cyclone severely reduced the employment opportunity of the wage laborers. During the lean season women wage laborers hardly manage to get work. In this situation the most vulnerable affected people are not able to meet the food and other needs including repair of the damaged shelter which is very crucial to protect the household members from monsoonal rain. Gender discrimination in the makeshift sites and surrounding villages are high and women and girls are normally found to be disproportionately by disaster, the intervention will give more focus on targeting the women headed households without any earning member. Households with elderly people, person with disability, chronically sick person, PLW and households with higher number of children will be specifically targeted for this intervention.  There will be 5 main activities:   1. Unconditional/multi-purpose cash grant distribution:   The MPCG will allow the beneficiaries to spend the money as per their priority needs. Based on priority they will be able to buy temporary shelter materials to repair the damaged shelter to protect the household members from the monsoonal rain. It will allow them to buy foods and other non-food items if it is priority for them. The project will distribute total BDT 8000 as MPCG for each targeted households (BDT 4000 per month as MPCG for 2 months) to meet the need of shelter repair, food and non-foods items. Cash transfer modality will be direct hand cash distribution. Because UMNs in the makeshift settlements as well as many Bangladeshi in the surrounding villages do not have NID which is must for SIM registration and Mobile bank account opening. They also do not possess a mobile phone set. Therefore, all cash transfers proposed are cash in hand; no extra fee or cost is applied.   1. Food Security Surveillance:   Bi-monthly basis food security surveillance will be done to see the evolution of the food security situation among the project beneficiary households. The surveillance will include Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) and Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) to see the changes in coping mechanism and dietary diversity as an impact of the action.   1. Reconstruction of 6 water points in BMS and KMS:   Water points will be reconstructed to reduce the effect of future natural disasters on them and will be more resilient   1. Reconstruction of 99 cubicles of Gender Segregated Latrines in BMS and KMS:   The latrines will be reconstructed in a semi-permanent design that was shown to be more resistant to damage by Mora. The latrines reconstruction will also take into account the different needs of the disabled, and young children as well as gender needs.   1. Reconstruction of 45 cubicles of bathing shelters in BMS and KMS to provide women and girls a safe place to bath:   While men bath anywhere women and girls need a safe and private place in order to clean themselves, especially during their period. The bathing shelters provide this and are specifically targeted to maintain and improve health and standard of living for women and girls.  The following construction standards are compiled with ACF   * Government still not allowed the fully permanent structure in the intervention area that is mostly in forestry land. Considering this we go for the semi-permanent structure of the WaSH facilities at the time of reconstruction/ restoration that is proved more resilience in the time of further natural disaster like cyclone, storm, heavy rain etc. * Latrine cubicles are gender segregated and disable friendly * Washroom cubicles reconstruction will be only focused on women and girl for a need of safe and private place in order to clean themselves * For drilling of borehole:  water jet with rotary cutting methods is followed. In where   Soil sample was collected at every 3m interval and preserve it in a transparent sampling poly-bag by respective ACF field staff and based on that bore-log is developed.  At end of the successful boring water quality tests (considering the Bangladesh Drinking Water Quality standard and Sphere standard) are conducted before opening the tube well for beneficiaries   * Sphere standard and DPHE (Department of Public Health Engineering) standard is followed for the design criteria of the WaSH infrastructures * Like the safe distance between the latrine and water points, distance between the dwellers and water points/ latrine etc. * BNBC (Bangladesh National Building Code) is followed for ensuring the quality of the construction materials like cement, brick, brick chips, sand, iron bar etc. and construction work. In where,   The engineer from the side of Action Against Hunger ensured the quality of the materials and construction work in every key times and acceptance is done after the inspection by the Action Against Hunger’s engineer as per the developed drawing & design   * No child labour will allowed to work during the construction * Required protective equipment is ensured during construction work.   Hygiene promotion and maintenance of Infrastructure is not included in this project as all wash infrastructure reconstructed under this project will be integrated into Action Against Hungers ongoing maintenance and hygiene promotion program in the settlements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Identified implementation risks and mitigation plan:**  *Description of the immediate implementation risks identified and plan of how these risks will be mitigated.* | | **Assumptions**  - Access guaranteed and no additional shocks occur  - Proneness to flood cyclone and landslides (Natural disasters)  - Social cohesion among communities exist  - No major natural disasters (flood, epidemic disease, etc.) or episodes of civil military conflict aggravating the present humanitarian situation  - No degradation of the security context  - No large scale population movements  - Acceptance by local authorities and power brokers  **Risks**  - Minor flooding and landslides due to heavy monsoon rains  - Access issues due to physical/geographical settings.  - Securing clearance from govt. authorities.  - New influx of Rohingya because it is reported that the situation for the Rohingya in Myanmar is worsening. This will put further strain on the situation in Cox’s Bazar. The last influx resulted in an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea, which is still a problem, a new influx would only worsen the situation, put more pressure on the wash infrastructure.  - Fraud and corruption related to the construction work  - Risk associated with cash transfer – unavailability of sufficient amount of cash from bank at a time during distribution, crowd management during cash distribution, cash looting during carrying cash from bank to distribution points etc.  **Mitigation Measures**  Minor flooding and landslides are regularly occurring throughout Cox’s Bazar district due to the heavy rains during the 2017 monsoon season. Planning of work will be done in a manner to take this into account, including extra time for delays and planning some work for post monsoon period. In some cases water points and latrines may be raised to reduce the chances of flooding. Also as needed discussions will be held with beneficiaries about the possibility of relocating latrines to reduce vulnerability. Also, if necessary and possible, work can be done to stabilize the area around the effected infrastructure.  Some of the locations for the planned work have physical access issues, which have been worsened by the rain. Careful planning will be done to mitigate this issue, with extra time for delays, etc. This planning will be done based on the experiences of the NGOs in these areas. This project’s NGOs have experience in these areas or have partners in these areas.  Action Against Hunger is already working in the planned intervention area, and thus has the required clearances. There have been some issues with the Govt. as Balukhali Makeshift Settlement (BMS) and the New extensions of the Kutupalong Makeshift Settlements (KMS) are on Forestry Dept. land. These issues have led to temporary work stoppages. Action Against Hunger has worked closely with IOM and the ISCG to solve these issues with the Govt., and the Govt. has assured the ISCG that the WaSH work can continue as part of basic lifesaving intervention to control future Diarrhea outbreak.  There is a possibility of a new influx of Rohingya. This should not have a large effect on implementation of the project, but will increase the importance of the work as it will increase the stress on the Mora weakened WaSH Infrastructure in BMS and KMS.  Action Against Hunger is taking the following actions to prevent fraud and corruption related to the construction work:   * The work is done by contractors, and the contracting is done through the Action Against Hunger Logistics Dept. per Action Against Hunger Logistics Procedures. * The contractors are vetted for past history of corruption, fraud, and quality of work and no third party are engaged. * All work done by contractors is regularly supervised & monitored by Action Against Hunger field staff * At key times the work is inspected by Actions Against Hunger Engineers * Acceptance of work is only done after inspection by Action Against Hunger Engineers as per the developed drawing & design.   To mitigate the cash transfer related risks, Action Against Hunger will take following measures –   * A team will be formed from Senior Management (base level) consisting Finance, Logistics and Program * Organize distribution plan will focus and avoid big amount cash transfer in a single day * Bank authority will be informed properly so that bank can manage cash according to advice prior to the cash out * Cash distribution team will carry the cash through ACF vehicle * At makeshift settlements Action Against Hunger has established EMOP (Emergency Operation) center, which will be used as distribution point * For host community public place like UP complex/ School will be used as distribution point * Local authority will be informed prior to the distribution * Separate cash distribution point/booth will be at each distribution to complete distribution within short time * Moreover, Action Against Hunger has proven experienced/skilled partner staff to manage all the things   In order to promote acceptance of this project by local authorities the implementer will work from the start to have good communication and coordination with the local authorities about the work of the project.  The current increase in diarrheal diseases currently being reported in some of the areas of Cox’s Bazar should be decreased by this wash intervention. If the situation worsens some changes may need to be made in planned activities in order to prevent the situation from worsening. Change may include in location, type of work, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SECTION 3 – RESULTS CHAIN** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impact  Process/ Activities  Outputs  Outcome  Input | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Effects or behavior changes resulting from programme outputs  Long term wide spread change  Products and services delivered  Staff, time, money, other resources  How resources are used to generate products and services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 133,000 GBP | (Re)construction of vulnerable and damaged WaSH Infrastructures in a more resilient manner in KMS and BMS | | | | Safe and Resilient WaSH Infrastructures in KMS and BMS | | | | Improved health for the Rohingya refugees in the makeshift (KMS/BMS) | | | | | | | Improved disaster resilience of the targeted community | | |
| 225,000 GBP | Multipurpose cash grant to meet the immediate basic needs including shelter repair | | | | Ability of the affected people to meet the immediate needs including shelter repair and food | | | | Shelter repaired and food security situation improved. | | | | | | | Improved disaster resilience of the targeted community | | |
| **SECTION 4 – WORKPLAN**  *Include a work plan with clear indication of the specific timeline for each activity* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Activity description** | | **Timeline (Months)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **M1** | | **M2** | | **M3** | | **M4** | | | **M5** | | **M6** | **M7** | | | **M8** | **M9** |
| Activity 1.1 Reconstruction of water points in BMS and KMS | |  | | X | | X | | X | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |
| Activity 1.2 Reconstruction of Latrines in BMS and KMS | |  | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X |  | | |  |  |
| Activity 1.3 Reconstruction of bathing shelters in BMS and KMS | |  | | X | | X | | X | | | X | | X |  | | |  |  |
| Activity 2.1: Unconditional (MPCG) cash grant distribution | | X | | X | |  | | X | | |  | |  |  | | |  |  |
| Activity 2.2: Food Security Surveillance | |  | | X | |  | | X | | |  | | X |  | | |  |  |
| **SECTION 5 - CROSS-CUTTING CRITERIA**  *(refer Annex 2 of the CfP for the cross-cutting criteria in allocation of SHPR Emergency Response and Recovery Fund (ERRF) resources – 2017) - All proposals submitted must demonstrate compliance with the following cross-cutting criteria.*  *Describe the relevance of the proposed project to each of the given criteria below.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1. Value for Money** | | * The reconstruction using semi-permanent designs that were shown to be resilient against the effects of Mora will reduce future maintenance and repair costs especially as pertains to future natural disasters such as cyclones, other strong wind storms and heavy rains. * Integrated service delivery: The project offers an integrated package of MPCG and WaSH activities. Thus it will be able to provide benefit to a wider number of beneficiaries both directly and indirectly. As an integrated project, Action Against Hunger is also able to offer a much lower support to program cost ratio than a standalone program. This enables Action Against Hunger to deliver a program with better economy and efficiency with no overlaps. * Community acceptance & speed of delivery: Both Action Against Hunger and the implementing partner already established a good relationship with the refugee population, management committees as well as local population & authorities. With already agreed and negotiated space existing, Action Against Hunger is in a position to deliver these services much more quickly and efficiently than any others. * Quality & Cost: With very clearly assessed deficiencies in Bangladesh’s development oriented civil society groups, with respect to understanding and application of humanitarian principles, through its unique partnership strategy for Cox’s bazaar, Action Against Hunger is able to deliver a high quality humanitarian program at a much lower than average cost for INGOs, in Cox’s bazar context. Close monitoring of programs is done by Action Against Hunger MEAL team and efficiencies and outputs assessed on an on-going basis and continues the entirety of the project duration and beyond. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2. Resilience** | | The designs being used for this project were shown to be more resilient then the previous designs they are replacing. Action Against Hunger raised platforms for tube well with geotextile bagging to increase resilience to floods and flash floods, and sand bagging continued to be used to reduce soil erosions. Gradually Action Against Hunger converts existing temporary latrines, and built new latrines, with semi-permanent substructures. These substructures allow the latrine to survive disasters and be easily repaired, versus total reconstruction needed for the latrines with temporary substructure. The proposed design will be resilient because -   * The designs to be used for this project were tested by Cyclonic Storm Mora and survived with minimal damage unlike the older designs. All partial damage was easily and quickly repairable. * The designs for latrines (the most vulnerable of the WaSH infrastructure) are for a semi-permanent substructure. (The Govt. is still not allowing permanent structures). This substructure is made of masonry and prevents water infiltration into the latrines holding tank even during heavy rains. This was proven during the last months heavier than normal rains. The wood & sheet metal superstructure is also more resistant to wind damage and when damaged is easily and quickly repaired. * The design for the washrooms is similar to that of the latrines with a semi-permanent masonry base and sheet metal walls with precast reinforced concrete cement RCC pillar. * The Water Points are deep tube wells with strong masonry high raised platforms resistant to shock and stresses of climate related disasters especially siltation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3. Participation** | | The camp and block management committees and other beneficiaries will be involved in planning the work and the selection of beneficiaries through multiple meetings and consultations. In the villages surrounding KMS/BMS, the union authorities, village leaders and villagers will be involved in the beneficiary selection. The project also uses the tools developed under Communication with Communities (DEPP project) to ensure a 2-way communication with communities and especially voicing groups within the communities that are normally excluded. There is also a very robust feedback/complaint mechanism in place. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4. Gender/Disability mainstreaming** | | Cross cutting issues – gender, disability and protection mainstreaming:   * As part of mainstream protection, ensure safe latrines and washrooms in the settlements to ensure that women and girls can feel and are safe; * The infrastructure work done will include facilities to facilitate their use by the disabled. * Protection monitoring/assessments as part of protection mainstreaming: GBV and child protection and adequate referral, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (incl. survival sex work, food for sex), equitable provision of humanitarian assistance; * Ensure equitable protection from local authorities and availability of female staff members among local authorities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5. Coordination** | | Action Against Hunger has maintained close coordination and communication with the government authorities, Union Parishad, IOM, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and other organizations & agencies at local and capital level. Action Against Hunger representatives regularly attend in district and upazilla level coordination/cluster meeting and update the program activities performances to the district and upazilla govt. authority and other stakeholders. To ensure smooth implementation and information sharing, quarterly meetings with line government departments and stakeholders (UDMC-Union Disaster Management Committee, PIC-Project Implementation Committee) are being held. Action Against Hunger and its local partners also sit on regular basis with IOM, WFP, Unicef and Solidarites International to make sure that there is no overlapping during program implementation. Moreover to improve the coordination between agencies delivering services to UMNs, a new sector coordination group was put in place and Action Against Hunger tries to play a prominent role in this structure to make it work. The organization and its staff are very active in coordination mechanisms in both Dhaka and Cox’s Bazar level. It has been maintaining very good coordination and collaboration with all UN agencies, International NGOs and National NGOs. Action Against Hunger is alternative district focal point of food security cluster in Cox’s Bazar district and the lead of the Wash Cluster /ISCG WaSH sector in Cox’s Bazar. Action Against Hunger coordinates with the other WaSH actors in BMS and KMS. WFP has been implementing EFSN project in the villages. Action Against Hunger has collected the list of villages from WFP and will go to the villages those were not covered by EFSN project. In KMS, Action Against Hunger has similar intervention. Under ECHO project total 733 households got food security support and under ongoing DFID project it will support 3016 households. But at this moment more than 14000 households are living in KMS. Action Against Hunger has been maintaining beneficiaries’ database and has information of the households who already got support. Thus there is no chance of duplication in beneficiary targeting. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |