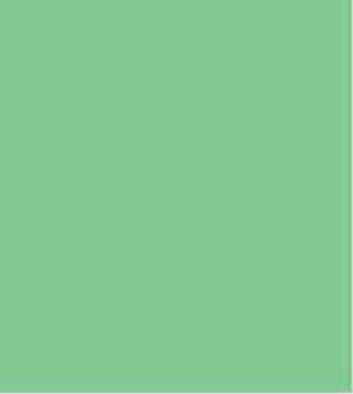




Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

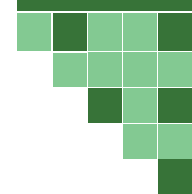


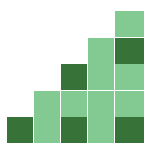
2013 ANNUAL REPORT

www.cha-net.org

2012
ANNUAL
REPORT

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MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

Since establishment of CHA in 1987 till now CHA has been supporting Afghans in emergency response, humanitarian assistance and development of community with collaboration of national and international NGOs, GoA , DDAs, CDCs and local Shuras. Based on CHA's five years strategic plan and commitment to expand its activities to other provinces of Afghanistan, in 2013 CHA expanded its activities to Helmand province.

In 2013 a total of () people have been benefited directly from CHA activities in the sectors of Health, Education, Agriculture, Community Development and DRR in the target provinces. Working in Afghanistan, especially in the rural areas, is not easy and always challengeable.

In 2013, CHA staffs faced a lots of problems during implementation of projects, four of our staffs were injured in Kohistan district of Faryab province and two of CHA employees kidnaped by insurgent, and fortunately were released through intervention of community elders. I as in charge of the organization - appreciate CHA staffs' hard work and their commitment for serving of their people. Based on CHA's commitment for providing capacity building to the staff, in 2013 a total of () CHA staff received training inside and outside of the country.

Expansion of projects and target areas need attention to avoid any possible decrease to the quality of implementation, considering this issue in 2013 CHA has launched a new software to bring easiness and facility for staff to do their job in a professional way. The new SHARE POINT MS OFFICE system makes it possible to working online anywhere and everywhere, the new system gives update information for management for better and on time decision making.

Finally, I would like to thank all the CHA employees for their commitment in serving the people of Afghanistan; I would like to extend my gratitude to the CHA general assembly, executive board members, donor agencies, line ministries, and other government authorities at central and provincial levels for their support, collaboration and coordination, that enabled us to have a successful implementation of the projects, and in serving the people.

Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy
Managing Director, CHA

AN OVERVIEW ON CHA

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is a non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political organization.

CHA is registered by the Ministry of Economy in Afghanistan as well as with sectorial ministries. CHA has 27 years of experience in various fields, and a longstanding, time-tested friendly relationship, and working partnership with communities in the target area, and is considered as an effective player in the country.

The organizational capacity of delivering standard services in a variety of sectors and fields are recognised by communities, the government, our donors and partner institutions. CHA has well-developed policies and procedures in practice, which make it a model national organization in Afghanistan. Computerized Accounting Information System and PMIS are utilized to strengthen CHA's transparency and accountability. Furthermore, for external auditing, CHA also uses an internal audit process for its projects' accounts in accordance with international rules and practices.

VISION:

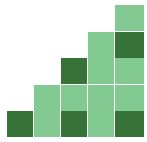
To become an effective, reliable, inventive and a pioneer organization in the field of community development and vulnerability reduction.

MISSION:

To empower individuals and communities in joint efforts with social and civic institutions, and the private sector.

STRATEGIC GOALS:

- Poverty and vulnerability reduction
- Fair distribution of resources
- Facilitation of reliable social and economic development
- To provide insurance for basic rights of the citizens.



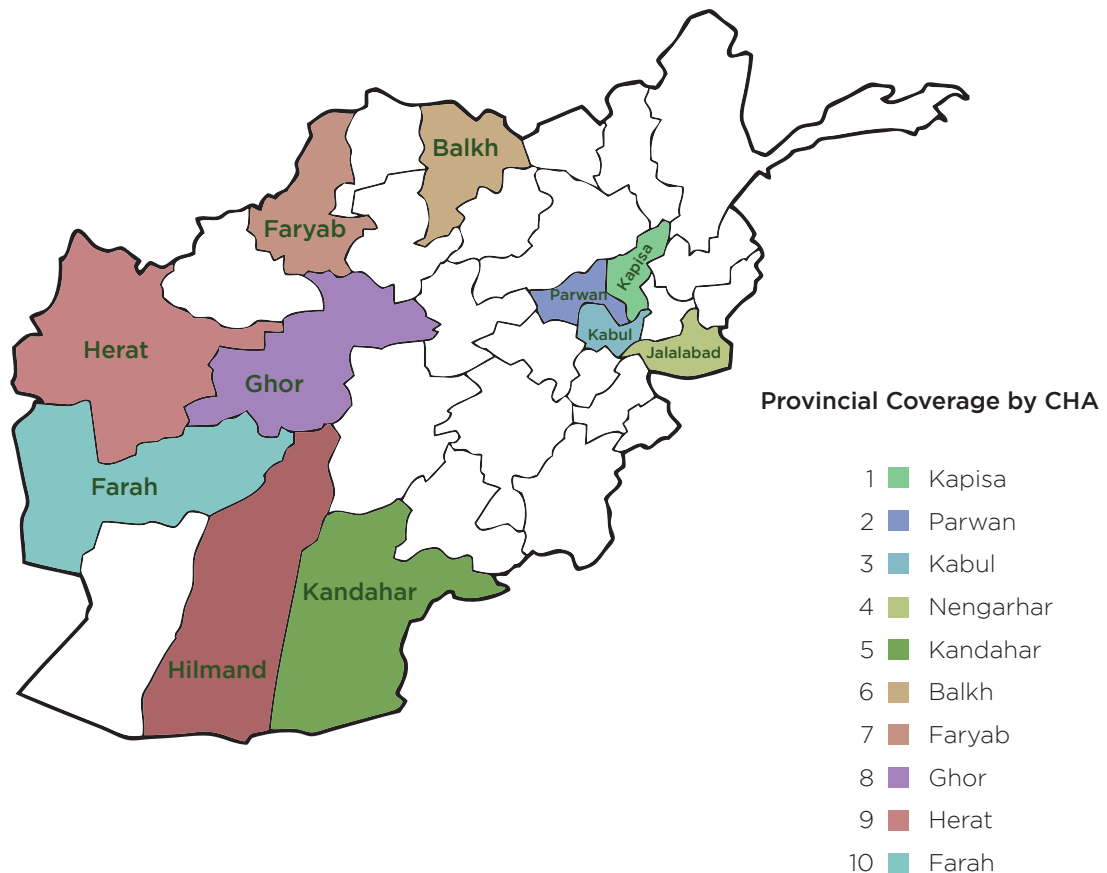
THE STRATEGIES TO REACH THE MISSION:

- Strategy I: Promotion of Health, nutrition and environmental health.
- Strategy II: Development of education, cultural affairs and vocational trainings.
- Strategy III: Efforts for development of agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources.
- Strategy IV: Community development and social protection.
- Strategy V: Disaster risk reduction and response to emergencies.
- Strategy VI: Gender Mainstreaming.

MAIN TARGET-GROUPS:

CHA has put community empowerment for sustainable socio-economic development on top of its long-term agenda.

GEOGRAPHICAL PRESENCE OF CHA IN 2013



AGRICULTURE

Introduction:

Today, Afghanistan imports large volumes of vegetables and fruits that could be domestically grown. There are many opportunities for growing more fruit and vegetables locally, which would provide employment and economic development opportunities, considering this the agriculture sector's strategy was updated based on National Priority Program Two's goal that indicates: "To promote sustainable agriculture and horticulture crop production and productivity, and improve rural livelihoods at the community and market level" (2012).

Sector Goal and objectives:

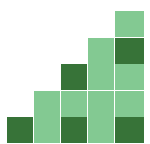
To assist farming communities to strengthen their food security and economy via focusing the following objectives:

- 1) To increase agriculture production and productivity
- 2) Implement environmental safeguarding policies and procedures
- 3) Facilitate development and extension of improved varieties (cereal crops, horticultural, forestry and livestock)
- 4) Advocate for farmers' requirements to the governmental and non-governmental donor organizations
- 5) Facilitate in addressing the farmers' emergency and developmental requirements
- 6) Upgrading technical knowledge and skills of sector staffs
- 7) Increasing the awareness and skills of farming communities to ensure agricultural sustainability

The agriculture Sector of CHA, contributed in various national agriculture programs in the North, South and West regions of Afghanistan in the year 2013.

PHDP-2 (Perennial Horticulture Development Program, Phase II)

Project objective: To create a modern commercially based perennial horticulture industry in the Enjil district of Herat. The PHDP-2, design was based on achievements of Perennial Horticulture Program-1 (PHDP-1) that was also implemented in Enjil district of Herat province, but in the PHDP-2 the coverage area was increased to 5 districts - covering Karukh, Enjil, Guzara, Pashton Zarghon and Shindand districts in the province.



Achievements:

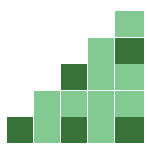
- The Herat NGA was established, which currently contains 70 active members;
- 17 different workshops have been conducted to the Nursery Grower Associations (NGA) on various topics, including technical, management, marketing, and sales business
- To support the NGA in the identification and marketing of their products, 2000 brochures and 2000 business cards were developed and distributed, at the provincial level
- 3 billboards were designed and installed in public areas
- An advertising video clip of 2 minutes was developed and aired through the Herat National Television to announce the availability of certified true to type saplings;
- A demonstration Apple orchard was established in the Enjil district, containing 5 varieties of apple
- A Peach and Plum demonstration orchard was established in the Guzara district, with 5 varieties of Plum and 4 Varieties of peach.
- An almond and apricot demonstration orchard was established in the Guzara district
- In the year 2013, all newly established demonstration orchards furnished with protection fences and IPM toolkits and pruning toolkits distributed to the orchard owners;
- Until spring 2013, 205500 certified saplings were produced and sold to the market, and 414141 certified saplings are ready for sale for spring 2014;
- An exposure visit was conducted to the NGA board members and other interested members.

GVCP (Grapes Value Chain Project, in Heart, Phase I) Project Objectives:

- To improve the productivity and quality of grapes and raisins, and improve the grape/raisin value chain in the Guzara and Enjil districts of Herat province,
- To collect information about the grape and raisin value chain, in regards to the promotion of the farmer's livelihood and the socio-economy in Herat
- To establish a model of collaboration between Directorat of Agricture Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and NGOs in the implementation of development projects

Achievements:

- Two Vineyard Owners Cooperatives (VOC) were established in the target area
 - A total of 7 training workshops were conducted as follows:
 - A ToT training workshop was conducted to the Project Staff and DAIL extension workers
 - An IPM, training workshop was conducted to the project's 300 beneficiaries
 - A trellising training workshop was conducted to the project's 300 beneficiaries
 - A pruning training workshop was conducted to the project's 300 beneficiaries
 - A Grape drying training workshop was conducted to the 300 project beneficiaries
 - A 'postharvest measures and packaging' training workshop was conducted to the 300 project beneficiaries
 - a ToT and management training workshop was held for 10 key members of the VOC, and two DAIL extension officers
 - A marketing training workshop was conducted to the 300 VOC members
- IPM and pruning tool kits were distributed to the farmer beneficiaries
- A comprehensive survey for the collection of information about the grape value chain was completed in the target area, and its report developed
- One demonstrative trellised vineyard was established on one Jerib land in the Enjil district
- Two standard solar fruit dryers were installed for both VOCs
- Two exposure visits were facilitated and conducted in target district by two VOC members
- Monitoring missions were conducted by CHA, DAIL, and JICA which resulted in successful implementation of the project.
- an End line survey of the project was conducted, and the achievements were compared with the baseline, which revealed significant achievements in its outputs and outcomes



OFWMP (On Farm Water Management)

Project Objectives:

To improve institutional setup and agriculture productivity in project areas by enhancing the efficiency of water used.

Achievements:

The On Farm Water Management has been implemented in two regions, namely Herat and Balkh. 35 Irrigation associations (IAs) have been established in the Herat region (Herat and Ghor), and 7 Irrigation associations in the Balkh region (Balkh and Faryab). In the year 2013, the registration certificates of all 42 established irrigation associations were distributed; Bank accounts for 35 out of 42, were made and registered. Irrigation Associations (IA) were created. Training workshops were given to all 42 established IAs, about the IAs procedure, community mobilization, IAs functioning & book keeping, and agronomic measures of crop cultivation have been conducted. 35 IA's received their training workshops on environmental safeguards and operation, and maintenance of schemes. The training workshops of agronomic measures of crops cultivation were developed and conducted based on individual need assessment of IA's. According to the project's work plan: 6 demonstration plots were established in Herat region and demonstrated during 6-sit visits of the IA's members. In these demo plots, the proper and suitable irrigation systems were applied; the establishment of 13 demonstration plots were also facilitated and established in the target area of Herat province. Construction work of 2 schemes in Heart, and 2 schemes in Balkh were completed and 7 scheme construction works have been completed at 45%. The physical works of the schemes were regularly monitored on weekly basis, and weekly monitoring reports of the physical works were submitted to the donor.

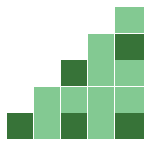
Improved Wheat Seed Distribution in Ghor province

Project Objective:

The project objective is to support and improve the food security of 3900 vulnerable farming families affected by high food prices and natural disaster crisis, through the provision of basic inputs for agricultural livelihoods (including quality wheat seeds) for the autumn (2012) and spring (2013) planting seasons in Afghanistan.

Achievements:

- After the identification of 225 villages in 3 target districts of Tulak, Saghar and Dawlatyar by the Community Development Councils (CDCs), the CDC's were contacted for identification of project beneficiaries. The list of beneficiaries, which was submitted by the CDCs to the Seed Distribution Committees (SDCs), were shared with the District Development Assembly (DDA) members of the villages for confirmation. In Total 3,900 beneficiaries were selected according to set selection criteria in the project Letter of Authenticity (LoA), and agreed by United Nation Food and Agriculture Organization UNFAO and Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). The most vulnerable farming families were identified among the community for the distribution of an improved wheat seed program.
- In total, 195 Metric Ton (MT) wheat seeds were distributed to 3,900 direct beneficiaries, against 300 Afghani subsidy, who were selected by the CDC/SDC in accordance to project's set criteria and supported by the project's technical staff.
- The planned input packages (195 MT improved wheat seed; variety PBW) arrived to the capitals of three targeted districts on 10/11/2012 and received by project management staff.
- After the selection of beneficiaries, wheat seed distribution process started on 19/11/2012 and successfully ended in 10/12/2012, and all targeted beneficiaries (3,900; each beneficiary received one package which is 50 Kg wheat seed) were covered in 3 target districts.



The improved wheat seed and fertilizers distribution program positively affected the economic life of farmers. The requirements of farmers regarding the obtaining the improved wheat seed immediately reduced. They obtained a high yield, and a high production of wheat seed, therefore they will have certified wheat seed for the coming cropping season.

Based on the post-harvest evaluation survey, and the observation of the market in the target area, it was revealed that since the products were completely used for the consumption of households, coupled with severe insufficient precipitation/irrigation water availability, there was low productivity of wheat in the target area, hence the products could not be seen in the market.

Empowering Jujube grower communities through Group-Based Marketing and Resource Management

Project Objective:

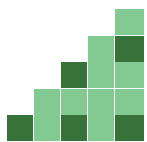
To facilitate the empowerment and raise the incomes of male /female farmer groups involved in growing Jujube by encouraging social and business organizations, and facilitating more advantageous market linkages in lucrative crop value chains.

Achievements:

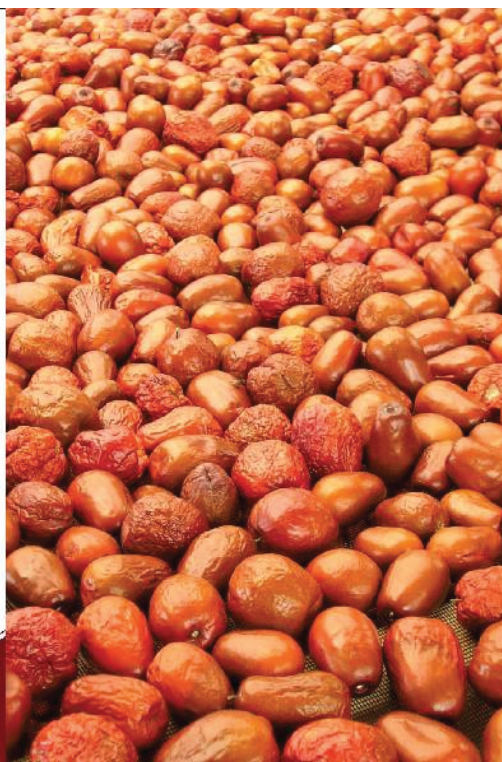
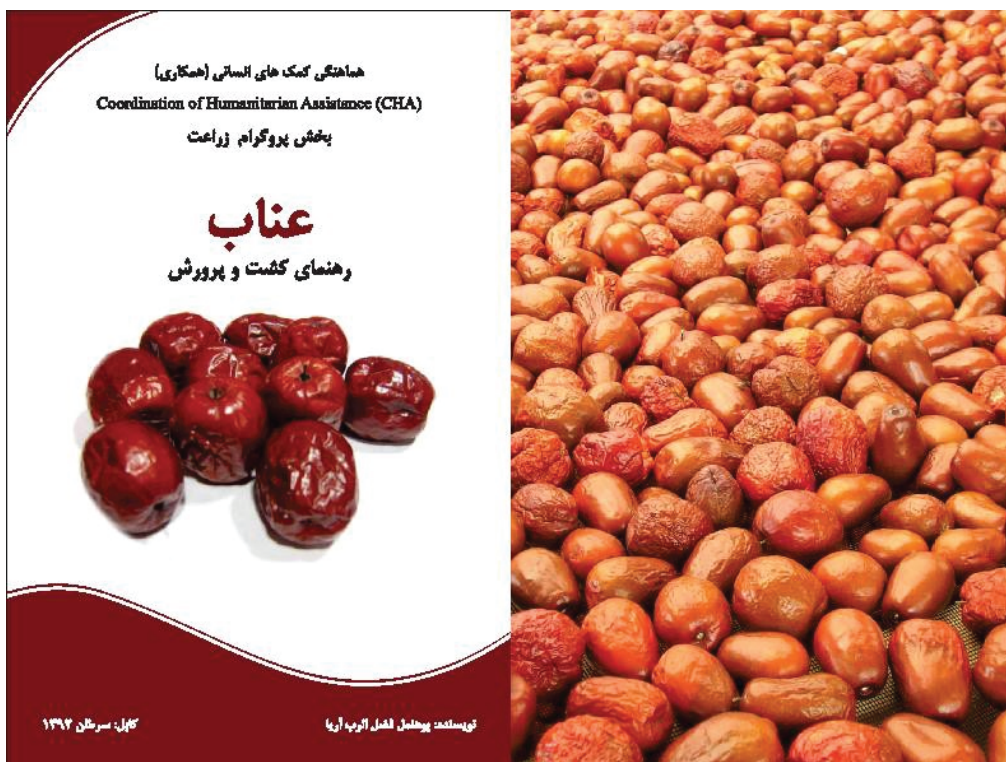
The project (Empowering Jujube grower communities through Group-Based Marketing and Resource Management)

was funded by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and implemented by CHA (coordination of humanitarian assistance) in two sites (pre-urban area and Posht-e-Koh district of Farah province), started on 01st March 2012 and completed on 30th April 2013. The main objective of the project was "To facilitate the empowerment and raise the incomes of male/female farmer groups involved in growing Jujube, by encouraging social and business organization and facilitating more advantageous market linkages in lucrative crop value chains." The project was successfully completed according to its work plan along with close coordination of stakeholders in the provincial and district levels, including governmental departments and NGOs.

A total of 100 beneficiaries were selected from 44 villages of pre-urban area and Posht-e-Koh district in close coordination with CDCs, according to set selection criteria, and agreed by UNODC and DCN (Directorate of Counter Narcotic). During March 2012, 100 Jujube standard orchards were designed and established (square and triangular system), and 8500 Jujube saplings were transplanted, and refilled during March 2013. All beneficiaries were organized into Self Help Groups, so that 6 Self Help Groups were formed (3 SHGs in pre-urban area and 3 SHGs in Phosht- e-Koh district), each with 15 - 25 active members, who were all registered with DAIL.



The objective of the SHGs were to create a cooperative environment among the orchardists to help each other improve their productivities as well as marketing capacities in order to increase their income. In order to build the SHGs' member capacity, a total of 8 training sessions about Jujube orchard establishment, SHG establishment, mobilization, grafting and pruning, Integrated pest management (IPM), Jujube cultivation and its agro- techniques, post-harvest handling of Jujube and marketing were held. A guideline on jujube production was also developed after learning of an improvement during implementation of the project and the literature review. The project information was posted in both national languages, as well as in English, on the CHA website.



A unique technical guideline published and distributed to the beneficiaries and stakeholders in the province.

Seasonal food security Assessment survey in Ghor and Farah provinces

Project objective:

The overall objective of the project was to ensure the Food and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) has the capacity to identify the provinces with higher rate of acute food insecurity as well as most food insecure groups of populations throughout the country

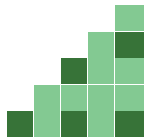
Achievements:

The project implemented in Ghor and Farah provinces. A total of 14 staff members (1 supervisor and 6 data collectors in Farah province, and 1 supervisor and 6 data collectors in Ghor province) were hired in accordance with the CHA's HR policy. The staff were made familiar with the project objectives. The Seasonal food security assessment-training workshop was conducted from the 31st July to 2nd August by World Food Organization (WFP) and Islamic Relief trainers in Herat province, with the effective participation of the recruited staff. Questionnaires were printed in accordance with the number of target communities, and distributed to the surveyors. The survey was conducted in Farah and Ghor provinces on 15th August, and completed by 8th September 2013. 500 household interviews were conducted in accordance with the example, in order to properly fill the community assessment forms. 50 focus group discussions were held and community assessment forms filled. 8 discussion sessions have been conducted in the district center in line with the example, in order to properly fill the trader assessment forms. The supervisors regularly monitored the process of data collection, and for accurate data collection, a random selection of a surveyed household/community was examined and compared. The complete reports, along with filled questionnaires were submitted to the donor.

Improved Wheat Seed distribution in Shindand and Obay districts of Herat province

Project objective:

To support and improve the food security of 360 vulnerable farming families affected by high food prices, and natural disaster crises; through the provision of basic inputs for agricultural livelihoods for autumn 2013 planting seasons in Afghanistan, under the OSRO/AFG/201/JPN program.



Achievements:

During the coordination meetings with District Directorate of Agriculture Irrigation and Livestock (DDAIL) and CDCs, and an established seed distribution committee in each target district, a total of 95 villages in 2 target districts being selected based on criteria set out in the project LoA. After the identification of 95 villages in 2 target districts, CDC members in touch with the SDCs for the identification of the project beneficiaries. The list of beneficiaries, which were submitted by CDCs to the SDCs, was shared with the DDA members of the related villages for confirmation. In total 360 beneficiaries were selected according to a set selection criteria in the project LoA, and agreed to by the FAO and the MAIL.

The most vulnerable farming families were identified among the community for distribution of improved wheat seed program.

The distribution took place from 26th Nov and ended on 28th Nov 2013 in the Obay and Shindand districts. The input packages were distributed to the selected beneficiaries from 29th Nov to 04th Dec 2012. During the distribution process, the extension workers of the districts, CDC members and village-heads of both districts were present and supervised the process of distribution.

The project was successfully completed in accordance with its work plan, and in close coordination with the involved stakeholders in the provincial and district levels, including governmental and non-governmental departments.



Distribution process of improved wheat seed in the Obay district of Herat province.



Distribution process of improved wheat seed in the Shindand district of Herat province.

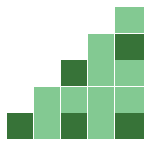
HEALTH & NUTRITION SERVICES

CHA is one of the steadfast partners of the Ministry of Public Health, for contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the nation. During 2013, CHA has provided basic health services through implementing the essential package of hospital services (EPHS), Basic package of health services (BPHS), Result based financing (RBF), Community based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), and Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects in Farah and Balkh provinces.

CHA has provided health and nutrition services to more than 1.77 million people of aforementioned provinces, through 125 health facilities (1PH, 6 DH, 4 CHC+, 21CHC, 39 BHC, 52 SHC and 2 prison clinics) and 1208 health posts (HPs). Particularly considering accessibility, coverage, and quality improvement of the health services, especially for children and women.

| No | Province name | Number and Type of Health Facilities run by CHA in 2013 | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| | | PH | DH | CHC+ | CHC | BHC | SHC | Other | Total |
| 1 | Farah | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 36 |
| 2 | Balkh | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 35 | 34 | 1 | 89 |
| Total | | 1 | 6 | 4 | 21 | 39 | 52 | 2 | 125 |





ESSENTIAL PACKAGE OF HOSPITAL SERVICES (EPHS)

Donor: MOPH/World Bank.

Overall objective: To contribute in the achievement of the MOPH goals: (a) Reduction of maternal and infant mortality
(b) Reduction of under-5 mortality (improved child health and nutrition)
(c) Development of the health system by delivery of an Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS), considering the MOPH defined targets for quality and extended coverage in Farah province

Main Achievement:

CHA has been implementing the EPHS in Farah province since March 2012 through upgrading of a district hospital to a provincial one. By the end of 2013, the following achievements were completed:

1- Farah provincial hospital OPD (Out patient Department) and IPD(Inpatient Department) wards were renovated: painting of all wards (pediatric ward, surgery ward, medicinal ward, gynecology ward, diagnostic unit, the poly clinic, and emergency sections); replacement of doors and windows for all parts, and repair to the electrical connection and canalization of certain areas.



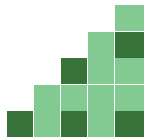
- 2- A robust recording and reporting system was established.



- 3- The introduction of a therapeutic feeding center (TFU).
4- Strengthening referral system between the BPHS and the EPHS.
5- Capacity building of the technical staff by variant types of trainings.
6- Increase in the hospital beds from 50 to 100.
7- Functionalized blood bank and physiotherapy unites.



- 8- Ambulance purchase and facilitated the ambulance services.
9- Establishment of laboratory equipment, a blood bank, physiotherapy and dental sections.



BASIC PACKAGE OF HEALTH SERVICES (BPHS)

Project title: BPHS/SHARP (Strengthening of Health Activities for Rural Poor)

Donor: MOPH/WB

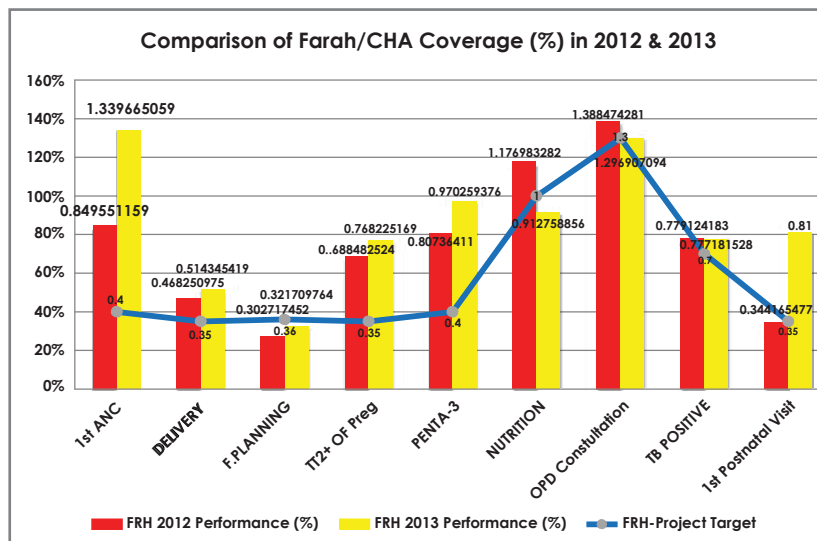
Area for Implementation: Farah and Balkh Provinces.

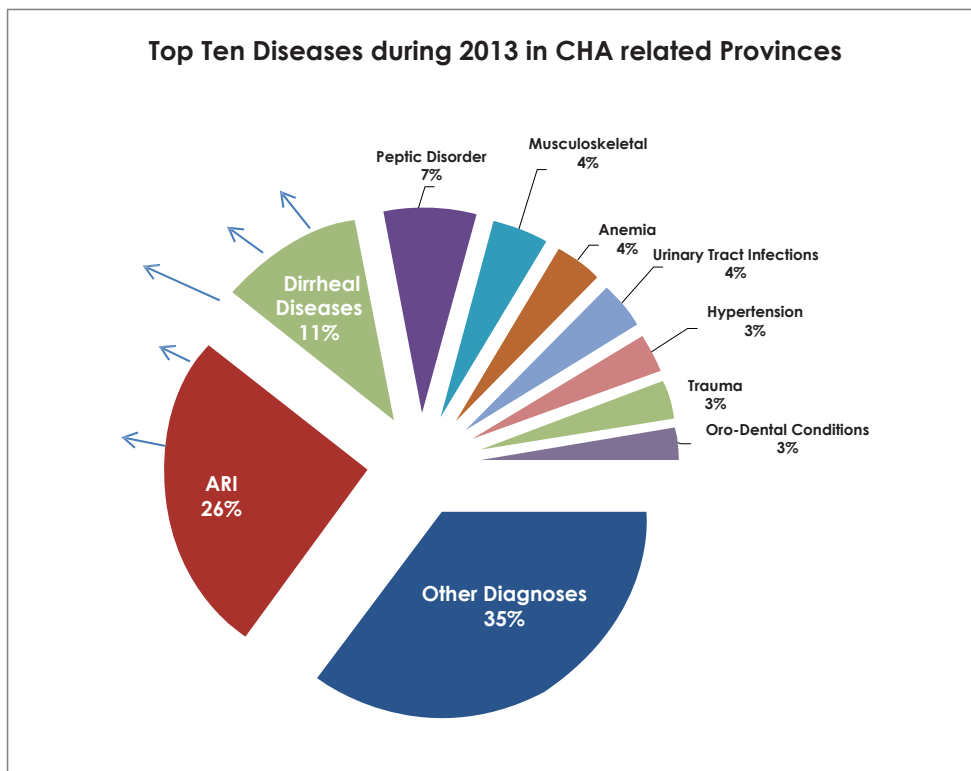
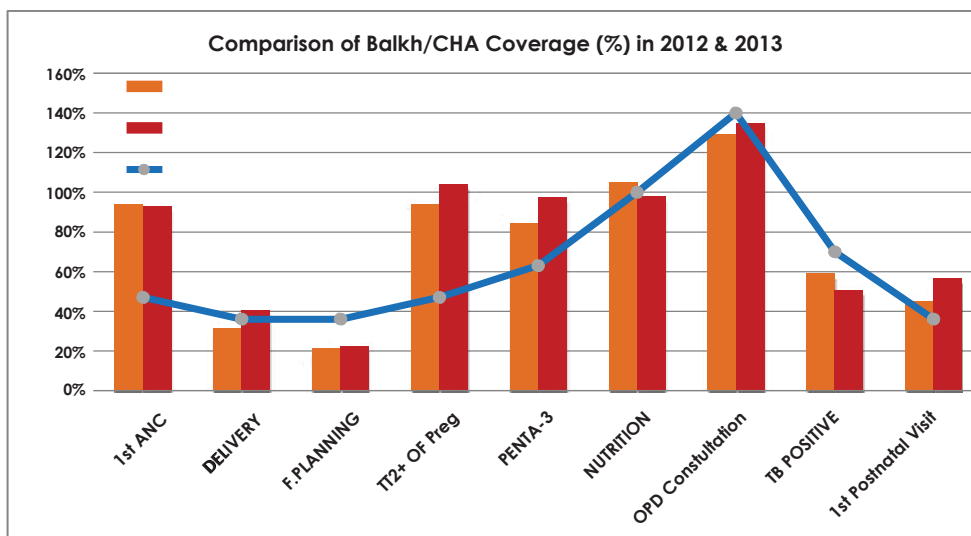
Direct Beneficiaries: 715143 (including 357572 women 14 to 49 age and 357572 children less than 5 ages)

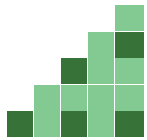
Indirect Beneficiaries: 1072714 of total Balkh and Farah population, excluding of the direct beneficiaries.

Duration: 1st October 2009 up to 31st December 2013 including 9 months extension period.

Project objective: To provide quality and equitable Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) to the population of Balkh and Farah provinces, under the stewardship of the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH).







COMMUNITY BASED MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION

Project Title: Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)

Donor: Oxfam Novib/UNICEF.

Area for implementation: Nine districts of Balkh provinces.

Direct Beneficiaries: children below 5 years of age (20% of total population).

Project objectives:

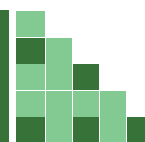
- a) To support and strengthen the case management of acute malnutrition in children and PLW, and increase availability, coverage and access to quality therapeutic feeding and care at health facilities and community level in Balkh Province.
- b) To increase the percentage of child caregivers adopting appropriate infants and child feeding practices by 15% in Balkh Province.
- c) To monitor the nutrition situation of children below 5 years living in vulnerable districts in order to provide timely and appropriate response.



CHW training in Balkh Province.

Food demonstration program in Balkh province.





PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)

Project Title: Public Private Partnership.

Donor: WHO/GAVI.

Duration: October 2009 to June-2015

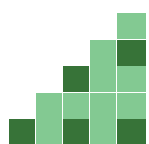
Overall Objective: To improve accessibility to quality health services, especially EPI and Basic Reproductive Health services, to the most insecure and remote areas, through strengthening and use of existing private health workers.

Area for Implementation: Three unsecured districts of Farah province (Purchaman, Gulistan and Bakwa).

Direct beneficiaries: 55000 People of three insecure districts of Farah province, through 25 private and traditional health workers.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP





| Health projects' indicators | Achievements |
|---|--|
| OPD consultation | In total 2,381,533 clients received consultation and appropriate treatment after diagnosis. |
| Deliveries by SBA | 31,158 institutional deliveries were performed by skilled birth attendants in target provinces. |
| ANC & PNC | 74,560 women benefited from antenatal care services at their first visit, and a total of 45,327 clients received postnatal care services during this period. |
| Family Planning | In total 90,556 women received FP services as new cases or re-attendance. |
| PENTA 3 | Collectively 57,509 children under the age of one year were fully immunized. |
| TT 2+ of pregnant women | Together 68,899 pregnant women received TT2+. |
| Screening under 5 | A total of 343578 children below 5 years were screened by malnutrition assessment indicators (MUAC, weight for height and weight for age) |
| Severe malnutrition | Over all 4,371 severe malnourished children were diagnosed and referred to a provincial hospital. |
| Moderate malnutrition | Together 21,551 children with moderate malnutrition were diagnosed and treated according to defined guidelines by MoPH/UNICEF. |
| # of TB suspected and confirmed | In total 27655 suspected TB patients were detected, of which 813 new-smear positive cases were confirmed, and their treatment was initiated under DOTS. |
| HIV examination and positive cases | Collectively 10,606 clients were examined by the standard manner, voluntarily and in confidentiality, of which no positive cases were confirmed. |

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Sector Goal: Facilitate social, cultural and economic development of the country through active participation of the communities.

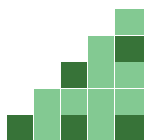
Community-Driven Development:

The National Solidarity program is funded by the government of Afghanistan aimed to lay the foundations for the strengthening of community level governance, and to support community-managed sub-projects, comprising of reconstruction and development that improve access of rural communities to social and productive infrastructure and services.

CHA as an experienced and long standing partner started its activities as Facilitating Partner with NSP, in four provinces of Afghanistan, i.e. Faryab, Herat, Balkh, Ghor and Farah (five districts in Faryab, two districts in Herat, two districts in Ghor, four districts in Balkh, and two districts in Farah). Through the implementation of this program, CDCs serve as a consultative decision-making body that includes men, women, and traditionally marginalized members of the community. Through participation in the NSP and other programs, communities have acquired and strengthened their skills and attitudes necessary to define, manage and govern their development.

The following activities were carried out during 2013:

- A total of 305 communities, under RBG and NR contracts, received mobilization and were elected/ registered based on NSP principle.
- The priorities using bottom up approaches have been identified for 292 CDCs, where the infrastructure projects listed were based on people-centered methods.
- In total 464 project proposals were developed, and submitted to the PMU, which received the approval, most of which are ongoing.
- Collectively a total of 293 subprojects were completed and utilized during the year 2013.
- Capacity building trainings were provided for approximately 6000 CDC members on different topics such as the NSP principle, procurement, accounting, and project management in the provinces.
- Job opportunities have been provided for the laborers at the community level, with daily wages that come directly from the program.



Mobilization, Awareness Raising, Balkh Province.



Election process, voting count in Balkh province.



Water Supply Network, Shirintagab, Faryab province.



School building Construction, Shirintagab, Faryab province.



CDC Center, Kushak Ulia & Sufla, Shindand, Herat province.



Canal Construction, Samalan Ulia, Shindand, Herat province.

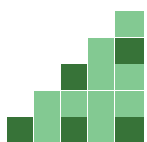
Women's empowerment

Afghan women face severe difficulties resulting from a wide range of social and economic factors. CHA works with women in the Faryab province (Pashtoon Kot and Billcheragh districts); during the year 2013 where the main focus of the program was mobilization, sustainable livelihood, and reduced economic vulnerability for rights holders, guided by the principles of climate justice. This project was funded by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), and saw successfully implemented by the CHA.

The program has brought massive changes towards women's socio-economic development within the village.

The following activities carried out during 2013:

- Two aviculture cooperatives were established based on operational manual, in which 375 women were direct beneficiaries. They were assigned in various committees, i.e.: executive, monitoring, health, feed preparation, marketing, and farm management. Two poultry farms were established in Billcheragh and Pashtoon Kot districts for the women to continue as income generating activities.
- The aviculture inputs, including hatchery machines, refrigerators, mill machines, poultry farming tools, and the required equipment were provided for the beneficiaries.
- Women's cooperatives received a sum of 3,183,926 AFNs as capital. The amount was transferred to the cooperative's accounts, since the memorandum of understanding was signed in between the agriculture department, cooperative leadership, and CHA.
- The beneficiaries received poultry raising training, and information on how to deal with poultry farms. With the addition of the trainings on marketing, basic management, monitoring, and micro finance conducted for the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were also given a platform to discuss their views regarding the income generation activities.
- Functional literacy classes were provided for women to understand, read, and write, as well as to be able to count their income.
- An exposure visit was facilitated for the cooperative members. A total of 40 individuals, including the members' Mahrams were assigned to Balkh province, to exchange their experience and visit poultry farms with different capacities.



Problems Addressed:

- Community participation was increased through joint efforts in formation of cooperatives.
- Modern equipment was distributed for poultry cooperatives, and were briefed on they're maintenance.
- Marketing committees were formed within the poultry cooperatives, and received the required training on how to sell their products, and maintain linkages in the local and provincial bazaar.
- The beneficiaries started joint businesses, and gained enough to contribute individually, to the partnership, admission and membership fees for the cooperatives, that the program increases women's interest in joint activities, which leads to contribution for further investment.
- Job opportunities have been created for women to earn money.
- Leadership skills increased among the women who are leading the cooperatives at the district level.

Awareness Raising, Pashton Kot, Faryab



ToT training for literacy teachers



Practical Training for program staff on poultry raising



Exposure visits facilitation in Balkh poultry farms



Trainings of the beneficiaries on poultry raising

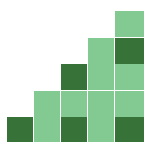
Building Afghan Peace Locally (BAPL)

Afghanistan has been through three decades of war and insecurity, which left the country's infrastructure, institutions and natural resources in ruins. The years of conflict strained and fractured the social fabric of the country, and led to an environment which is physically, socially, economically, and politically insecure. A whole generation has grown up amid the pervasive tension and insecurity, and all dimensions of violence, whether physical, psychological, structural, or cultural, all are evident in the Afghan society.

The BAPL project was initiated together by Oxfam Novib and CHA, where the main focus is to contribute to long term peace in Afghanistan based on strengthening the local civil society, with active participation of both men and women. The program is implemented by CHA in Faryab province (Billcheragh and Gurzawan districts).

The following activities were carried out during 2013;

- A total of 20 people from peace committees/ councils, and civil society organizations participated in the advocacy training conducted by Oxfam Novib in Balkh. The trainings briefed up on the approaches of the project in the perspective of Faryab.
- A five days training on conflict resolution was conducted for 28 change actors, inclusive of provincial authorities, local governance structures, local media, political parties, and civil society organizations. The model was explained in detail and stated that the participants should provide their technical support to peace councils.
- Peace councils provided coaching and ongoing support through individual meetings/ reflections, and dialog during 2013, where they received the conflict resolution training by learning through listening and learning by action.
- Peace councils/ committees have had regular and monthly base meetings where they discuss how to reduce conflicts, threats, violence and social fanaticisms. The participants always discuss building trust and confidence among community members, and the participation of women in peace and development.
- Reflective meetings/ exposure visits in-between peace committees and councils were facilitated, the executive members managed the discussions in the form of sharing experiences and lessons learnt.



- Peace councils regularly registered conflict cases in the community, cases received by the peace councils were referred through the CDCs to the community members. A total of 172 cases were registered and resolved.
- Provincial consultation with civil society organizations and the provincial authorities were in place during the year 2013, and they announced their support.
- Around five round table meetings/ debates with the participation of activists and high peace council members were held at the provincial level, mainly focusing on how to bring peace; the records distributed among the direct beneficiaries.



Exposure visits at Billcheragh/ Commandant Office.



Training of local change actors at Maimana.



Peace Councils' exposure visits at district governor meeting hall, Gurzawan district.



Printing and preparation of slogan for Peace Councils and Committees.



Gender training for social activists peace building network in Faryab.



Participation of civil society activists in advocacy training conducted by Oxfam Novib at Balkh.

BAPL Case Stories:

A four-year-old case got resolved.

Narrated by: Mawlawi Abdul Basir,

Social Organizer, Faryab

Date: May 2013

The Gurzawan district of the Faryab province has the population of around 72497 individuals, and is located with the distance of 78 km in southeastern Maimana city. Doong Qala and Jaar Qala are the two villages of the districts, which have been influenced by civil wars and tribal conflicts that is why illiteracy level is very high at district level and the traditional customs have dominated the area, which results in the rising of different conflicts between people.

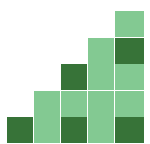
A village in Gurzawan named Dombla, which is located in between Jar Qala and Dong Qala had a perilous conflict existing between the residents. The place was used as a field where the residents of both villages could bring their herds to feed on the grass and herbs.

Over the years the elders of Doong Qala forcefully seized a component of the field so that they could use it only for their personal revenues, and the residents of Jaar Qala were totally banned and deprived from utilizing the field equally. Therefore, the conflicts between the two parties had arisen, and many inhabitants of both villages sustained a lot of financial and physical damage because of verbal arguments and physical conflicts.

In fact, the people's lifestyle conditions had been terribly deteriorating, and they were in desperate need of a resolve.



Peace committees at Jarqala and Dongqala seek a solution for perilous case which has remained since past years



The government did step in and, the local illegitimate commanders, who were abusing their positions, were disarmed. Moreover, the national and international organizations had also started functioning in different segments around the districts, however the issue between Jar Qala and Doong Qala still prevailed. Subsequently, the cases were referred to local authorities for a solution.

In the meantime, CHA started interventions pertaining to peace building in the district, where formal structures like peace committees and peace councils were formed, who made efforts to identify the activists from different categories of the community. As a result, two peace committees were formed, one in Jar Qala and the other in Doong Qala; the committees aimed to reduce conflicts and provide trust and alliance in between communities locally. The peace committees were familiarized with conflict mitigation/management methods, they began work on the issue.

While the alliance built through peace building project, the members of committees at Jar Qala promptly appointed a two-member delegation to meet members of Doong Qala's committees, specifically about the Dombbla problem existing the two villages.

At the meantime, the district governor who is a member of peace council at the district level referred the cases back to peace committees of both villages and asked them for a solution. Following a series of short term discussions, using the methods learnt during the workshops, exchanged, and the skills learnt about negotiating, the problem eventually reached a resolve, and the residents of both villages were relieved to equally utilize the field.

According to current reports from the peace council members, peace and stability have been maintained in the communities and the dwellers of both rural communities have remained in peaceful contact. The residents of both villages have expressed their sincere gratitude towards the project, and the commendable work of the Peace Building Program - initiated by Oxfam Novib and CHA, and are pleased to see the positive transformations within their neighborhoods.

The local people were made to understand the positive outcomes of the project, through propagation and successive meetings held by the project's staff and members of councils. Conclusively, the program has greatly reduced violence against women and children, discrimination, and biases, and people's negative attitudes.

A family conflict resolution between two brothers.

Narrated by: Mawlawi Abdul Basir,

Social Organizer, Faryab

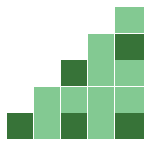
Date: Dec 2013

Gurziwan District (population of 72,497) is one of Faryab province's districts, located 78 km to the southeast of Maimana city. One of the villages of the district named Dara Shakh has sustained both financial and vital damages during the civil wars, nepotism and discrimination propelled by anti-government insurgents.

Fortunately the area was relatively stable after the defeat of Taliban regime, and presently 70% of population is literate (confirmed after respondents were interviewed during a field visit). In order to develop people's awareness and capacity, a peace-building project has been going on in the village since the year 2011 by CHA and Oxfam Novib. Both non-governmental organizations have established 10 peace-building councils in ten different villages of Gurzawan to help resolve people's conflicts in collaboration with the related governmental departments of villages. The current case story deals with resolving a serious conflict between two brothers due to a land's division.

Abdul Hafiz, one of the residents of Dara Shakh village, was in conflict with one of his brothers named Abdul Ahmad. Abdul Hafiz left the country for Iran due to unemployment in 2003. He worked in Iran for a year, and then left to Dubai to start a new business. He would transfer money to his brother, Abdul Ahmad, (living in Afghanistan), after four or five years of working. Abdul Hafiz started a micro business in the village through the money transferred by Abdul Ahmad, and his economic state improved after he started the new business.

Afterwards, Abdul Ahmad engaged his brother to a girl, and purchased five acres of land through the money sent to him by Abdul Hafiz. When Abdul Hafiz returned to Afghanistan after 10 years of immigration, he got married and began a new life together with his spouse. However, both brothers got separated due to conflicts they had, thus leading to a division of all the properties inherited from their parents, but an argument rose over the five acres of land lately bought by Abdul Ahmad. Abdul Hafiz claimed that his brother, Abdul Ahmad, was poor, so he had bought the land from the money he would send from abroad.



on the contrary, Abdul Ahmad rejected these claims, and asserted the property was purchased through his personal budget. The argument was not solved between two brothers, so Abdul Hafiz registered a complaint against his brother to the Human Rights Department of the province, and the department referred the case to the Dara Shakh Peace-building Council peace-building councils to settle the problem.

The council held a meeting and invited both brothers to on July 9th, 2012. The council members listened to both sides of the story, and after a day of discussion among the members of the council, they concluded that the land must be divided between the two brothers. Fortunately, both brothers embraced the council's settlement, and expressed their sincere gratitude to both organizations for their work.

National Solidarity Program case stories:

Case Story Demonstrating CPM Committees' Impacts

Written by: Eng. Abdul Basir, Dawlatabad, Faryab District Manager

Date: 20 June 2013

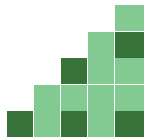
The following case story refers to the impacts of Community Participatory Monitoring committees in the Dawlatabad district of Faryab Province. There are 54 Community Development councils (CDCs) covered by the National Solidarity Program in Dawlatabad district. Dawlatabad is located 73 km from the center of Faryab. A Total of, 54 Community Development Councils have been established in Dawlatabad district, with regard to NSP principles.

CPM committees for each Community Development Council have been established in Dawlatabad. Since the members of the CPMs are newly hired individuals and do not have enough experience, in accordance with the scheme.

Successive CPM workshops have been conducted for them so that they were able to understand their function in the program. Even though the members of newly established CPMs were not experienced enough, 27 projects were initiated, the experienced and ex-members of the CPM committees collaborated with the newly hired members of CPM teams as guides.

The new CPM members were effectively guided by the experienced members during the sessions regarding holding elections, receiving the community development plan, reviewing, surveying, and preparing sub-project proposals. The newly employed members of CPM teams were able to understand the principles and functions related to their duties after attending in the meetings.

The members were able to recognize how to: monitor projects, provide reports, keep in touch with project staff, etc. on As previously mentioned, the members of CPM teams were directed on the performance of their tasks, and were given a background review of the program and their roles in it.



A number of CPM teams have taken steps towards the betterment and development of their village's circumstances; some of these have been listed below:

The construction of a Community Development Center in Jooq Ha village that was closely monitored, and then stopped by Noorulhaq (a member of CPM Team for Jooq Ha village), due to the poor state of project's components, and the case was reported to the Dawlatabad Project Office. After a thorough scrutiny of the construction by an engineer, and the incorrect built walls, rooms, and fillings of some building components were demolished and then rebuilt. Consequently, it was settled that the construction company must keep in touch with field project staff and CPM members, regarding the construction, so that the project is implemented transparently, and according to plan.



Mullah Noorul Haq, a member of CPM Team communicating with the construction company's representative.



Mullah Noorul Haq, a member of CPM Team for Jooq Ha village, together with CDC members monitoring the aforementioned project.

NSP project reaches hundreds of community residents with safe water

Narrated by: Hayatullah Bakhtrai Faryab Field Office manager

Date: Mar 2013

Children of Ganj wa Shash Qura village of Gurziwan district, Faryab province, have access to clean water from the hand pump in their village with pride. Now residents don't have to walk kilometers from their home to fill buckets from small springs, nor do they have to take the buckets on donkey-backs to reach home.

Faryab province - which is covered by the MRRD/NSP program has many villages that don't have access to the basic human needs.

A small village of Gang wa Shash Qura is, like many other rural communities, the residents of area face scarce potable water resources.

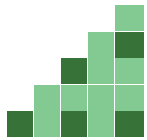
More than 80% of Gorziwan district's communities do not have access to primary drinking water sources, and much of the available water is contaminated with different germs that cause different diseases in area.

Before implementing the NSP project in the village, residents of area used drinking water from springs, surface water and streams, which carry diarrhea and many kinds of diseases.

The NSP projects were implemented, through a transparent election processes, and established independent Community Development Councils (CDCs), that assumed the responsibility of identifying the the communities' most basic needs, and help them move towards prosperity.

As a result, Semi-deep well projects were approved to 1/25 families.





However, some of the villagers still used previous sources of water instead of wells. To aid this, a Basic Health Worker was assigned in to provide training to residents of the area, and strengthen the awareness regarding personal hygiene, and using of clean water, in order to decrease diseases in area.

"It's been a great educational process for us. People have finally understood that they could make changes with their own hands to have a better and comfortable life in the remote villages of the country," said Mohd Shafiq, a village resident who was not used to the use of Semi-deep well water for daily use. He added that, through the project clean water was available for him and the villagers, he also learned that ingenuity and initiative can actually make a difference; the awareness of personal hygiene and other topics helped us to reduce the percentage of diseases in our families.

Broad-based cooperation between the local authorities and the community turned a dream of many years into reality. Now residents of Ganj wa Shash Qura firmly believe that the water project of the NSP program has been successful.



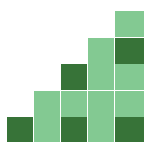
DRR AND ENGINEERING SERVICES

The DRR/ Engineering unit of CHA has implemented different types of projects according to sectorial goals like: natural disasters, cash for work projects, documented and undocumented returns affair, environmental hygiene, construction of irrigation systems, generation of electricity by using appropriate technology with the possibility of local material usage, including access of women and the disabled to needed facilities.

In 2013, DRR/Engineering unit implemented the following projects:

- 1)** Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable and Undocumented Afghans from Pakistan, through Turkham Border crossing point.
- 2)** Post-arrival Humanitarian and Transportation Assistance to Vulnerable and Undocumented Afghan returnees from Iran through Islam Qala border crossing point.
- 3)** Transit-Center Management and Assistance to the returnees.
- 4)** Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Reponse in Gurziwan district of Faryab province.
- 5)** Climate Change Mitigation and Rural Electrification of Remote Households - Faryab.
- 6)** Person with Specific Needs (PSN)
- 7)** Improvement of livelihood and disaster risk resilience of the rural population in Faryab province.
- 8)** Risk Assessment

Project title: Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Pakistan, through the Turkham Border Crossing Point. (1 Nov 2012 – 30 Dec 2013)



Title of the project: Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Undocumented Afghans

Donors: IOM

Objective: To Reinforce and support the ongoing reintegration of Afghan returnees from Pakistan through the provision of post arrival services. Area for Implementation: Nangarhar (Torkham)

Direct Beneficiaries: 3000 cases from Pakistan.

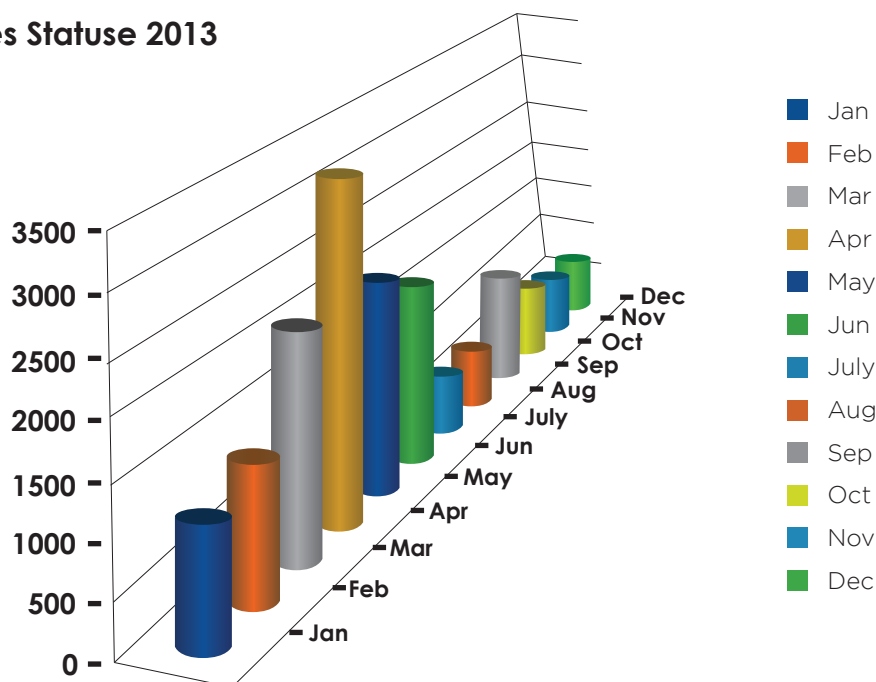
This project is part of the joint efforts lead by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and in coordination with other UN stakeholders, namely UNHCR for Afghanistan. This includes: return assistance; mass information; border and encashment center monitoring; human rights field monitoring; information and legal aid; protection and assistance mechanisms for extremely vulnerable individuals and women-at-risk; and initial reintegration assistance and linkages. The IOM post arrival services are implemented by CHA.

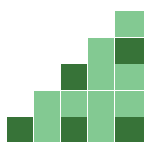
CHA has provided the following services for departing families, deported Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI); returned EVIs; EPHs holders; deported document claims;

Detail Beneficiary figures with deferent criteria for year 2013

| Month | Deported | | | | | | Spontaneous Returnees | | Total all cases | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | Deported Families | People | Document Claimants | People | EVIs | People | Case | People | Case | People |
| Jan-13 | 0 | P | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 | 210 | 1075 | 252 | 1117 |
| Feb-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 46 | 239 | 1259 | 285 | 1305 |
| Mar-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 29 | 364 | 2131 | 293 | 2160 |
| Apr-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 41 | 429 | 3180 | 470 | 3221 |
| May-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 277 | 2027 | 282 | 2032 |
| Jun-13 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 251 | 1759 | 261 | 1776 |
| Jul-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 87 | 568 | 88 | 569 |
| Aug-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 95 | 576 | 97 | 578 |
| Sep-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 178 | 1106 | 180 | 1108 |
| Oct-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 43 | 112 | 707 | 155 | 750 |
| Nov-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 54 | 93 | 554 | 54 | 608 |
| Dec-13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 36 | 84 | 538 | 120 | 574 |
| Cumulative Jan to Dec | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 310 | 310 | 2.419 | 15.480 | 2.731 | 15.799 |

Beneficiaries Statuse 2013





Pictures of Turkham project staff



Project title: Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Undocumented Afghan Returnees from Iran through the Islam Qala Border Crossing Point (1 March 2013 to 30 Dec 2013)

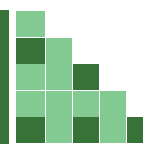
Title of the project: Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Undocumented Afghans

Donors: IOM

Objective: To Reinforce and support the ongoing reintegration of Afghan returnees from Iran through the provision of post arrival services

Area for Implementation: Herat (Islam Qala) Direct Beneficiaries: 14400 cases from Iran

This project is part of the joint effort lead by the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR), and International Organization for Migration (IOM), in coordination with other UN stakeholders, namely UNHCR for Afghanistan, which includes return assistance, mass information, border and encashment center monitoring, human rights field monitoring, information and legal aid, protection and assistance mechanisms for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals and women-at-risk, initial reintegration assistance and linkages. Under the IOM post arrival services which is implemented by CHA.

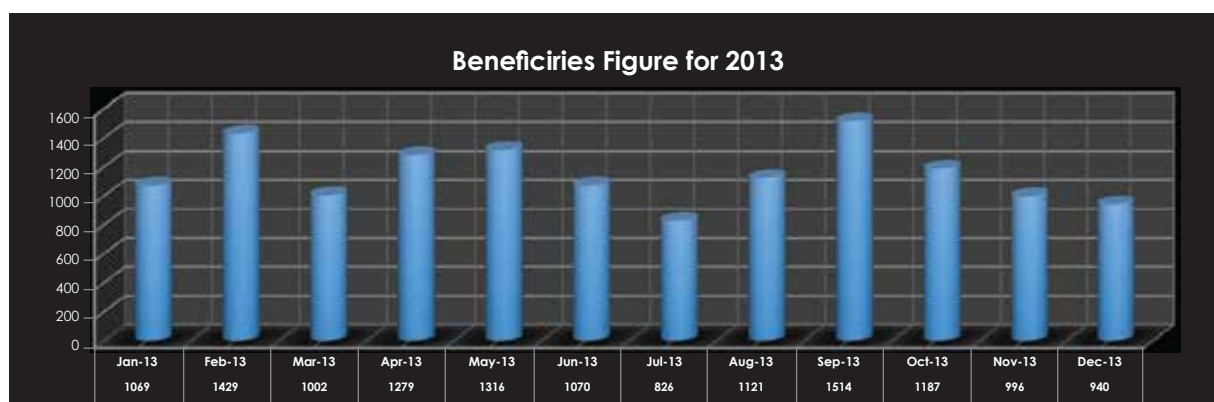


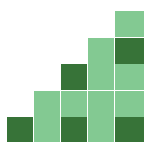
CHA has provided the following services for deported families; deported EVIs; returned EVI EPHs holders; deported document claims; returned EVI spontaneous returnees and EVI VRF holders and vulnerable transmitters. Since January to December 2013 a total of 13749 returnees from Iran through Islam Qala border have benefitted from the project.

A total of 6675 cases (13749 individuals) were assisted under the IOM's humanitarian post arrival services project during the year 2013.

Detail Beneficiary figure with deferent criteria for year 2013

| Month | Deported | | | | | | Spontaneous Returnees | | Total all cases | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Deported Families | People | Document Claimants | People | EVIs | People | Case | People | Case | People |
| Jan | 104 | 405 | 13 | 13 | 606 | 606 | 25 | 45 | 748 | 1069 |
| Feb | 147 | 523 | 7 | 7 | 835 | 835 | 29 | 64 | 1018 | 1429 |
| Mar | 114 | 381 | 1 | 1 | 524 | 524 | 41 | 96 | 680 | 1002 |
| Apr | 100 | 380 | 0 | 0 | 717 | 719 | 68 | 177 | 885 | 1279 |
| May | 162 | 655 | 3 | 3 | 454 | 454 | 84 | 204 | 703 | 1316 |
| Jun | 163 | 625 | 3 | 3 | 243 | 243 | 70 | 199 | 479 | 1070 |
| Jul | 117 | 474 | 1 | 1 | 285 | 285 | 24 | 66 | 427 | 826 |
| Aug | 161 | 623 | 3 | 3 | 376 | 376 | 49 | 119 | 589 | 1121 |
| Sep | 197 | 754 | 7 | 7 | 502 | 502 | 90 | 251 | 796 | 1514 |
| Oct | 138 | 513 | 1 | 1 | 513 | 513 | 56 | 160 | 708 | 1187 |
| Nov | 108 | 363 | 2 | 2 | 517 | 517 | 45 | 114 | 672 | 996 |
| Dec | 100 | 274 | 2 | 2 | 609 | 609 | 25 | 55 | 736 | 940 |
| Cumulative Jan to Dec | 1360 | 5045 | 23 | 23 | 4740 | 4742 | 552 | 1441 | 6675 | 13749 |





Transit camps for returning refugees from Iran- UNHCR-Herat (1 Jan 2013 to 31 Dec 2013)

Title of the Project: Transit camps for returning refugees from Iran- UNHCR-Herat (Ongoing)

Donor: UNHCR. Area for Implementation: Islam Qala Border Crossing Point, Herat province.

Objective: To ensure the safe and dignified return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. . CHA has the responsibility to manage the transit center and provide facilities like: health services, social services, overnight accommodation services, and coordination of transport services to the returnees and IDPs.

Direct Beneficiaries: 10000 Afghan returnees The below activities were carried out within 2013:

- Transit camps in zero point (Islam Qala) for returnees from Iran were repaired, equipped and maintained.
- Needed services, i.e. accommodation and health services for 8212 returnees were provided in all camps (through a 24hr duty).
- Travel facilitation for returning refugees inside the Afghanistan was provided.
- A total of 8212 returnees received repatriation support during the year of 2013.
- A total of 8212 returnees received reintegration support during the year of 2013.

Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Response in Gurziwan district of Faryab province (1 Sep 2012 to 30 June 2013).

Title of the Project: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Responses in Gurziwan district of Faryab province

Donor: DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE (DKH)

Objective: To contribute in the reduction of damage, loss of lives, livelihood and properties of vulnerable communities affected by natural disaster.

Area for Implementation: 6 vulnerable villages

Direct beneficiaries: 650 flood affected families

Location: Gurziwan district of Faryab province

The planned and completed activities are as follows:

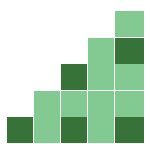
- The project operational plan was developed.
- The community was mapped, and data was collected for Hazard Vulnerable Capacity assessment (HVC) in 6 targeted communities.
- The HVC assessment in the communities was successfully carried out.
- A disaster management plan was developed, and six small mitigation projects were identified.
- Six planned disaster mitigation micro-projects were implemented, with the close cooperation and coordination of the communities.
- An Early Warning System was developed and adopted in the target communities, one that is feasible and effective.
- With the coordination of CDCs and school teachers, a training plan on the DRR issue was prepared, and the training materials were developed considering the beneficiaries' knowledge and understanding.
- DRR related trainings such as: CBDRM (Community Based District Risk Reduction Management), first aid, search and rescue, flood, earthquake, early warning, evacuation, advocacy, climate change and early warning system, were conducted for 339 male and 261 female of the population.
- 8 first aid kits, 8 search and rescue kits, and 6 early warning system kits were distributed to the 6 Village Disaster Committees, and 2 male and female schools.
- Strong coordination and effective communication was maintained with DKH, DoRR, local governmental authorities, CDC, VDC and project beneficiaries.



View of training for women VDC in Gawaki village



A Retaining wall in Donkqala village



Climate Change Mitigation, and Rural Electrification of Remote Households – Faryab (1 Aug 2013 to 31 Dec 2013)

Donor: NCA

Objective: Secured access of the remote, rural, and vulnerable households to renewable energy sources, and sustainable livelihood strategies for poor communities and improved environmental health.

Area for Implementation: Belcheragh, Pashtoon Kot and Khwaja Sabz Posh district Faryab province.

Direct beneficiaries: 1300 families

The Environment and Renewable Energy - Solar Electrification Project (phase 7) was initiated in the 1st of August 2013, and completed on the 31st of December 2013. The project was funded by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). According to plan, all the project activities were completed, including project action planning; the beneficiaries' identification; Solar Engineers' (BSE) selection, training, monitoring and supervision; technical and financial reporting, etc. Except the distribution of solar panels due to transportation constraint in the Indian seaport, which will be distributed next year.

The planned and completed activities are as follows:

- 1300 families were identified.
- 3 rural electricity workshops were established in Belcheragh, and 3 rural electricity workshops were established in the Khwaja Sabz Posh district of Faryab province.
- 6 solar engineers (3 for Khwaja Sabz Posh and 3 for Belcheragh district) for solar panel installation and maintenance were trained.
- 1300 solar panels will be distributed after donor procurement in June 2014.



View of Training for solar engineers

Person with Specific Needs (PSN) (1 May 2013 to 30 Dec 2013)

Title of the Project: Person with Specific Needs (PSN)

Donor: UNHCR

Objective: To assess and identify the PSNs (People with Specific Needs) and provide them with the necessary assistance, including responding effectively to their protection needs and emergency requirement.

Area for Implementation: Badakhshan, Takhar, Konduz, Baghlan, Samanghan, Balkh, Sare pol , Faryab, Jozjan

Direct Beneficiaries: 1200 cases

This assessment was managed through Balkh field office, the planned and completed activities are as follows:

- 798 beneficiaries in the target province were identified.
- 798 beneficiaries were referred to the network (CHA, UNHCR and DoRR), and a direct cash assistance was arranged.
- All beneficiaries were followed up to ensure that they no longer depend on external assistance.

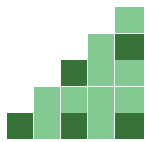
| No | Province | Total cases assisted by PSN network | |
|-------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | | Male | Female |
| 1 | Balkh | 24 | 57 |
| 2 | Jawzjan | 29 | 32 |
| 3 | Kunduz | 74 | 35 |
| 4 | Faryab | 90 | 136 |
| 5 | Saripul | 44 | 34 |
| 6 | Samangan | 12 | 11 |
| 7 | Baghlan | 67 | 21 |
| 8 | Takhar | 43 | 21 |
| 9 | Badakhshan | 55 | 13 |
| Total | | 438 | 360 |



First referral network meeting in Samangan.



Beneficiaries Photo



Improvement of livelihood and disaster risk resilience of the rural population in Faryab province: (25 May 2013 to 31 Dec 2013)

Title of the Project: Improvement of livelihood and disaster risk's resilience of the rural population in Faryab province.

Donor: CCR

Objective: To provide households affected by natural disasters (flood) with materials and livelihood opportunities.

Area for Implementation: Gurziwan district of Faryab province (21 villages)

Direct Beneficiaries: 621 affected families

The planned and completed activities are as follow:

- 7 disaster mitigation micro-projects (2 small dams and 5 protection walls) were constructed.
- 7 female Village Disaster Committees and 7 male Village Disaster Committees established.
- 105 female, 105 male Village Disaster Committee members, 20 teachers and 70 students took DRR training.
- 300 families' livelihoods benefited from Cash for Work Activities.
- 21 widow women's livelihoods benefited from the cash grant activities.



View of Abi Barik village flood mitigation micro project



View of Takht Shahr village mitigation micro project



Picture of Badakhshan village women training session

Risk Assessment (1 June 2013 to 30 July 2013)

Objective: To produce a Risk Assessment Report that covers targeted communities which include all of the significant natural hazard vulnerabilities, capacities, and risk data and information required for the development of a comprehensive DRR Project Proposal.

Area for Implementation: Gurziwan district of Faryab province (5 villages)

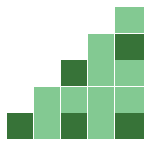
Direct Beneficiaries: 1500 families

The planned and completed activities are as follows:

- An assessment team was formed and planning was conducted to carry out a Risk Assessment at a village level.
- Field Risk Assessment Data was collected and maps were produced at a village level.
- The Risk Assessment data was analyzed, and a final Risk Map and Risk Assessment Report was produced.
- The Risk Assessment training was conducted for the project staff.

View of Focus Group Discussions with community (View of Production of maps)





EDUCATION

The aim of CHA's Education Sector is to facilitate social, cultural and economic development of the country through active participation in the provision of education (primary and secondary) as a basic right of children, training and development of human resources, and literacy vocational trainings for adults.

Distance education:

Since a decade, with financial support of the international community, our projects have helped the improvement of education in general and girls in particular. Girls' education in Afghanistan has faced significant obstacles, despite of which, enormous achievements have been made with a decade of governmental and international efforts. Due to the diminished figures of girls' enrollment during the Taliban regime, education was a top priority for the donor community, and the government of Afghanistan; with focus on getting children back into the school.

Despite much advancement, the quality of education remains to be a significant concern for students and parents alike. Quality of education is seen as a physical infrastructure, availability of qualified teachers and learning outcomes are the main reasons when it comes to the quality of education for dropping out of school, especially for girls at higher grades.

Girls' Right to Education in Afghanistan through Innovative Distance Education Approach (GREAT IDEA) March 2013- February 2014

GREAT IDEA is an Oxfam Novib (ON) funded project that is implemented in 21 MoE schools, in 4 districts of Parwan province. Through the second phase of the project the students and teachers of grade 10-12 were supported through telecasting of four subject lessons (Math, Chemistry, Biology and Physics) by the master trainers. A total of 94 (52 male and 42 female) teachers and 5501 (3194 male and 2307 female) students have benefited through the implementation of this project in the targeted high schools of Parwan.

The approach aid teacher's capacities and add an entertaining and innovative element to the learning environment. A positive indirect effect is that the increased number of secondary and high school graduates will contribute to a pool of potential teachers.

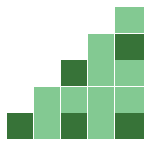
The activities done in the 2013 are:

Telecasting the four subjects (Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology and Physics) in live lessons to the above mentioned number of teachers and students.

- Recording of the lessons for grade 7-9 (Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology and Physics), and grade 7-12 English language.
 - Converting the lessons for using them through mobile phones and micro-projectors in the schools.
 - Preparing the needed equipment for presenting the prerecorded lessons in the schools from international markets.
 - Face to face supporting of the target beneficiaries by the project facilitators.
 - Conducting 189 SIP school Improvement Program meetings within the schools by the participation of a large number of the local community.
 - Conducting 340 Teacher Learning Circles (TLCs) meetings about 1360 different issues in the schools with the support of project facilitators.
 - Telecasting of Kankor-exam preparation sessions for 470 (701 male and 769 Female) students.
- As a result of the project intervention, particularly through school improvement programs and holding quality lessons in the schools, the dropout rate of students had decreased compared to the previous year. According the end line survey report from 21 schools in the last year, the dropout rate decreased from 33% to 31% for boys, and from 40.5% to 30% for girls of grade 10-12, in 17 high schools of GREAT IDEA project in Parwan province. The reason behind the existing dropout rate of students was insecurity, poor economy of the families, a lack of awareness, and disagreeable local traditions of some communities - that needed more work with through the SIPs. In addition, the SIPs brought attention to the need of: extra classes within the schools, greenery of schools, providing clean drinking water, repairing broken chairs and tables etc.
 - Another consequence of the project implementation, 5 teachers (2 male and 3 female) of the project's targeted schools were able to open private teaching centers in Jabul Saraj district of Parwan. The courses are aid the students' need for improved content knowledge in four subjects (mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology).

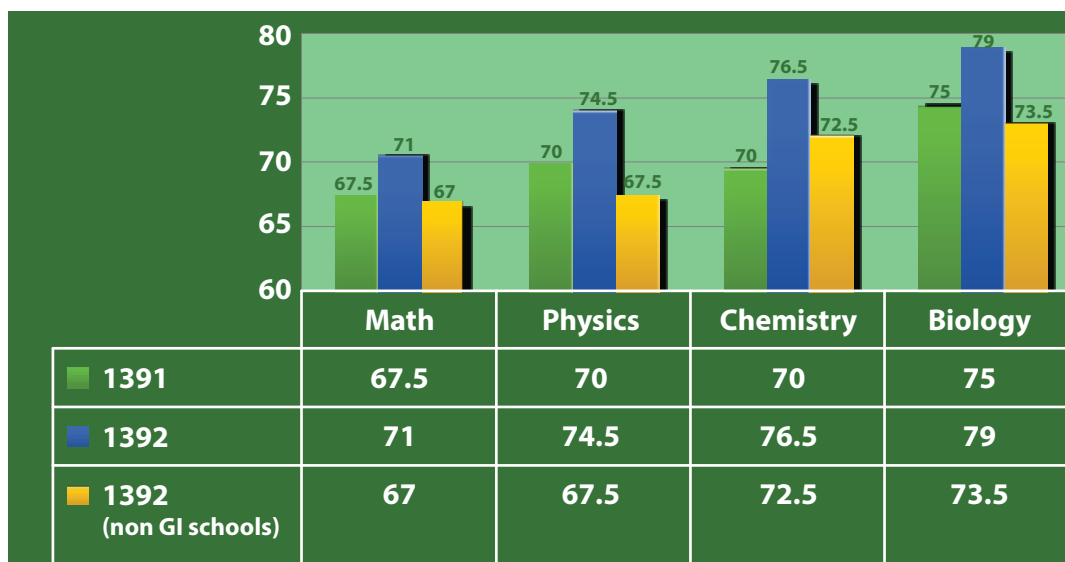


Telecasting of lessons in one of the female schools in Parwan

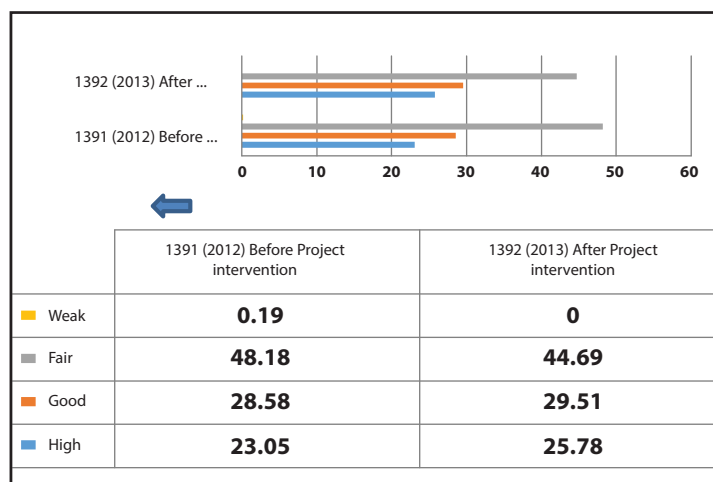


- Physical violence against students has decreased in the schools covered by the GREAT IDEA project, and instead a child friendly environment is dominant in the schools. Moreover, students began openly asking questions from teachers in class, and if needed, through the consultation line (from master teachers in the SMO studio). In-class teachers began following the soft speaking of the master teachers within their classes, and inspire positive energy into the class and beyond.
- Teacher Learning Circles were developed as a support initiative for teachers who needed support in terms of content knowledge and new methods. Where experienced teachers supported those who were weak in teaching students, particularly in the teaching of the new curriculum of the Ministry of Education.
- In order to make the science lessons more practical for the students, the teachers were encouraged to hold practical lessons in the laboratory of the schools. The registration books of the laboratories in 21 schools show that the teachers did use lab material and equipment to make the lessons more interesting and understandable.
- Students were encouraged to use these? books for the increment of their general information, as well as a complement to their current text book lessons.
- Telecasting of Kankor lessons was a great support to students, particularly female students who didn't have access to private Kankor preparation centers due to various reasons. The target schools' students were satisfied by passing a successful Kankor exam this year. The number of Kankor beneficiaries in the project was total 1470 (701 male and 769 female).
- Competitive questions were posted for students on weekly bases, and for teachers on biweekly bases to encourage their participation in the learning process. Many students and teachers often posted the right answer, and received small prizes from the project team.
- By live telecasting of lessons in 21 MoE schools in four districts of Parwan province, the students score has improved in these four subjects. Increase in the score of students show that the quality of lessons telecasted in the schools was good enough, and the student have had a good understanding of the lessons of the MoE's new curriculum.

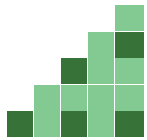




The above chart shows significant changes in the teaching quality in the target schools of the project, based on successful exam results at the end of the year. The above chart also compares the scores of students in the GREAT IDEA- covered schools, and schools that are not part of the program, in year 1392 (2013).



This chart shows the qualitative compression of students' scores, before and after the project intervention. It indicates the significant improvement in scores of students as a result of project implementation in the year 2013.



The impact of GREAT IDEA from a different perspective:

My name is Farkhonda, I am teacher of Totomdara Ulya female high school in Charikar city. In the current year I was assigned to teach mathematics for grades 10-12. Till then I hadn't participated in any training or workshop with regards to the introduction or understanding of the new curriculum, therefore I thought it would be very difficult for me to teach the subject as well as I needed to. Fortunately, this year the program is for upper grades 10-12. Since beginning of the year, while I attended to the telecast class, I realized and became sure that the program would help me to increase my content knowledge issues. Since starting the lessons I was regular at attending the telecast, along with the students; the lessons provided by Mr.Nader Ali were very clear and understandable to me and the students.

Using the consultation line and asking some points which were still unclear helped me to mobilize the content of the three grades in mathematics. The lessons were very interesting to me, and I understood the following topics that I wasn't well versed in:

Understanding of Algebra, geometric and physical meanings of Moshtaq Understanding of Algebra, geometric and physical meanings of Limit Understanding of Algebra, geometric and physical meanings of Logarithm Understating of integral.

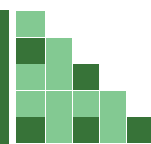
These concepts were very complicated to me before watching telecast lessons even during studying in the TTC, but now I can very well comprehend it, and help my students in a proper way.

In the end, I would like to thank the project stakeholders for facilitating this unique project, the likes of which has not been seen in Afghanistan before.

- Accounted by: Engineer Habibshah, GREAT IDEA project senior facilitator in Charikar city.



Teacher Farkhonda in the school during a live lesson of Math subject



Strengthening Local Governance and Supporting Peace Building through Mobilization and capacity Building of youth (Nov 2011- 15 Dec 2013)

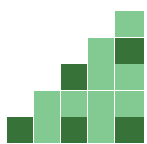
The Literacy and vocational training project is an EC/ACTED funded project implemented in the Khwaja Musa area of Pashtoon Kot district in Faryab province, in partnership with ACTED. According to the development concept, community development process through education is not a short time working period. Years of work and continuous support are needed for better empowerment and improvement of the community.

Through this project those families, (women, who did not have sufficient income and their activities had been stopped due to the lack of market security against their products) got another source of income through those vocations which were particularly helpful based on availability of markets. The project created income-generating opportunities for the families, which not only increased their incomes, but also let the women to learn a new skill and support their families. The literacy trainings helped the targeted group to efficiently manage their business, and to keep simple accounts of their incomes and expenditures using the numeracy skills acquired from the literacy course.

The main objective of this project is to mobilize 1700 youth (850 male and 850 female) from all communities, of the highly conflict-prone ,and under developed khowja Musa area of Phashtoonkot district in Faryab. And to provide them with the means to become effective actors in the development process, such as literacy courses, income generation opportunity, connecting with other actors in the area, access to information sphere of the region ,and country level.



One of the literacy classes in Khwaja Musa



The mentioned achievements were obtained as a result of the following activities, performed through this project:

- Mobilization of the target area project stockholders and communities.
- A total of 1700 (925 female and 775 male) students successfully graduated from the literacy and numeracy centers. And around 50 females voluntary attended the literacy classes in the second phase of the project, and received graduation certificates.
- From the result of the market assessment survey the following vocations were selected for the Vocational Training classes:

- 1) Tailoring
- 2) Embroidery
- 3) Gleem weaving
- 4) curtain sewing

- 72 literacy teachers, and 9 vocational trainers were trained on ToT by the literacy department of provincial education department (PED) for 6 days.
- 7 community mobilizers participated in the social mobilization workshop for 4 days.
- 85 women were selected out of 1700 literacy component beneficiaries , and were trained in the four selected vocations for 7 months.
- For the students general knowledge enhancement, simple information on citizen law and health topics with following titles was provided in the literacy classes:



A community gathering for establishing literacy classes in the insecure area



A view of ToT training for vocational trainers

Self- hygiene

Environmental hygiene

Safe drinking water

Prevention from diarrheal disease

Prevention of Malaria

Family planning

Nutrition of pregnant woman and child

5 self-help groups established by the 85 female vocational training graduated trainees.

Revolving loans were provided to the 85 female vocational training centers graduated.



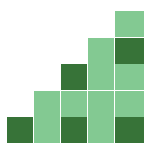
A male literacy center



One of the sewing training centers in Khwaja Musa

Challenges:

Unstable security condition in the area was one of the biggest challenges which could lead the project activities to stray from the action plan. Due to unstable security circumstances the literacy classes of the second phase (35 villages) started at a later time, and it was due to the kidnapping of four CHA members by the Taliban, on the 6th of January 2013. The project staff were released as a result of community intervention and negotiations with the settled Taliban in that area after 18 days. The project activities were therefore postponed for 2 months.



Success story:

Written by: Mohammad Qasem Arian provincial project manager Date: 29th October 2013

Badal Shah is a resident of Gadai Qala village in the Khwaja Musa area of Pashtoon Kot district, in Faryab province. She shared her experience as follows: When I was student of second grade in one of the primary schools in our village the security situation got worse, and I together 300 more girls were unable to continue our education due to the exclusion of girls in schools, by the Taliban. When the Taliban regime collapsed, I was at the age of 14 and didn't have the opportunity to re-enroll into a school, because of two main reasons, firstly, I was over aged, and secondly I didn't have the permission of my family. Since my father died, my older brother was the head of our family and prohibited me to go to school and become educated.

About two years ago the literacy classes were established in our village for both boys and girls. I was excited when I realized I could continue my education; this time my brother didn't prohibit me, because the literacy classes conducted in our village was very close to our house, and all the teachers were female. So I got myself enrolled and I am currently 8 months into the literacy program. Now I can write a leave form, find the date on a calendar, read the time-table of buses, dial a phone number, and can even teach school students of grades one and two. I am an educated girl and don't need to ask other's help for those tasks. Now I have a better personality and status among my family and friends.

I Would like to thank CHA for conducting the classes and providing an opportunity for us to be literate, and I request for the continuation of the program for the rest of the girls who are at the same stage.

Female Youth Employment Initiative (FYEI) June -2013 to December 2014

FYEI is a World Bank-funded pilot project being implemented in Balkh province (Mazar-I-Sharif, Balkh, Dehdadi, Sholgara and Khulm districts) in partnership with the Ministry of Education. The project's aim is to provide 1,300 high school female graduates aged between 18 to 30 with skills, training, internship, and placement services. The project trains these young women with practical market demanded job skills, identified during a social marketing survey. The 8 month training phase of this project beneficiaries is followed by internship and placement phases for which Ministry of Education and the Implementing Partner CHA seek collaboration of the private and public sector, that can play a major supporting role in the successful implementation of this initiative.

Based on the project implementation plan, the graduated trainees will be introduced to several private and public sector organizations, so as to complete their internship period there. This phase will be followed by placement phase where the private and public sectors are supposed to hire the internees within their respective organizations.

The following activities performed during the year 2013 through implementation of this project:

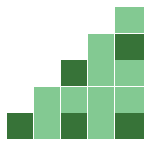
1. Recruiting staff
2. Set up of training centres
3. Completion of social marketing survey in the target area. Through the social marketing survey, it is observed that women have good opportunities to be hired in the desired 05 districts of the Balkh Province.



Students at FYEI center.



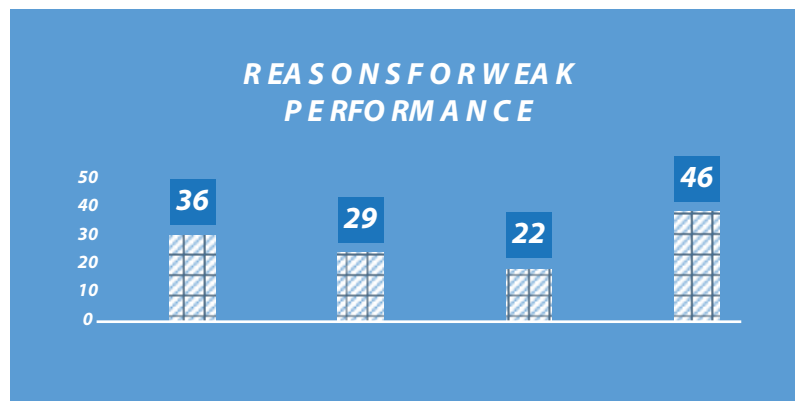
Duration of training in FYEI center in Mazar-e-Sharif training center



There are opportunities available in all Government/Public Sector, Semi-Government, NGOs and Private sectors for women. But there are skills that are required for these jobs. These are basic skills which women lack and become a reason of un-employment for them.

As per the survey lack of the following basic skills are the main reason for employers to avoid female applicants.

The suggested basic training programs for all the women of Balkh Districts that shall come under the project for 'Female Youth Employment Initiative' include:



1. Self Confidence Courses
2. CV Development Skills
3. Interview Skills
4. Office Decorum/Norms Courses
5. Office communication skills, (e-mail and letter writing, office communication skills)

Interviews and discussions with the various stakeholders determined that there are possibilities for women to be employed in more important roles.

These would require skills such as;

- Administrative skills
- Management Skills
- Project skills
- Financial & Banking skills
- Secretariat Skill
- Teaching Skills and
- Communication skills



A computer class in Balkh training center

27% of the respondents believed that women are not performing well in the organizations, and, are not getting to the upper echelons of the organizations, because they are not properly educated. Approximately (22%) of the respondents believed that lack of “English and Computer skills” is one of the major reasons for the women’s weak performance in the organizations while around (35%) of the respondents went on to select the “others” option while answering these questions. Upon further enquiry, the major reasons that were listed included lack of managerial skills, lack of leadership qualities and confidence, lack of family support to work, and other cultural problems like people stigmatizing women who work in an office where other men are also working.



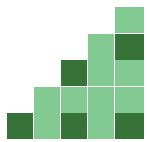
exam in Dehdadi training center

Achievements:

1. Curriculum development for the topics recommended by the organizations during the social marketing survey on (life skills, job skills, English language and computer)
2. Social mobilization
3. Selection of 1300 project beneficiaries out of 2800 potential beneficiaries
4. Developing a training plan and providing it to the project staff in the field.
5. Conducting ToT training for the trainers, and preparing schedules for the training centres
6. Launching the training in FYEI centres (Mazar city and districts) one of the training centers in Khulm district
7. Printing, and distribution of curriculum books for students.
8. Preparing, and providing attendance bills to the training centres.
9. Conducting monthly examinations.
10. Conducting social marketing visits, forming private sector working groups and formation of 8 private and public sectors working groups in Mazar-e-Sharif.
11. Establishing libraries in the five training centres



one of the training centers in Khulm district



ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHA DURING THE YEAR 2013

“Organizational Capacity Development” has been reflected in CHA's vision statement as one of the most important activity to be undertaken during the life of the current strategic plan of the organization.

CHA management believes that a “strong organization” would be able to serve people effectively and strongly. Keeping this fact in mind, CHA always value its institutional capacity development.

During 2013, according to the strategies contributing to the organization vision, CHA has implemented the following activities.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF STAFF

CHA mission is to empower individuals and communities, through its policy, procedures and working according to the mission and vision, during the year2013 CHA conducts many training, workshops and exposures for capacity building of its staff, CHA also working with its partner organizations for conducting trainings inside and outside the country, hence some of its staff receive trainings from outside Afghanistan, through the annual review of staffs, The Field Offices, Sectors and relevant departments determine if any of the positions or staff need training , HR department develop a plan and provided the required training to the staff. During the year 2013 more than 966 staffs have received trainings, workshops & exposures.

SYSTEMS: AIS (ACCOUNT INFORMATION SYSTEM)

This system is designed in Visual Basic and records data in MS Access 97, prepared for CHA by Sajad Ahmad Company and CeReTechs technical team in 1996-1997. Finance staffs of the Main Office as well as Field Offices were trained in the system and substituted instead of the old finance system.

Increasing number of implementing projects, expansion of CHA coverage area and requirement of timely financial reports were very difficult, costly and time consuming without having such a system.

Running of this system has been brought many facilities to CHA to insure financial transparency and creates easy accountability.

The main purpose of the AIS is to facilitate collection, saving and access to precise, on time and transparent data of assets and expenditures (For CHA and Donor use) in cash accounting, inventory accounting and human resources.

2PAF (OFFICE 365) 2PAF-MY.SHAREPOINT.COM WWW.LOGINONMICROSOFT.COM

Recently the organization established a new System by the name 2PAF (Share Point), which is Microsoft based online system, it is used by all field and main offices of the organization, the main purpose of this system is to provide all information about the organization to the management online, and can be checked and reviewed at any time and any region depends upon the availability of the internet.

HAVING POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION,

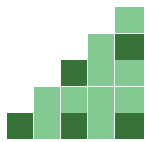
CHA is an organization, which all implementation of daily work is done according to the policy and procedure of the organization; early in 2014 the policy and procedure are revised and are updated accordance to the requirement of the day. Policies are being reviewed by MD of the organization and are approved by the head of the General Assembly.

TECHNOLOGY

CHA is commitment is to use and implement the latest technology in the organization, along with system up-gradation according to the new technologies, which is available & accessible to the organization and its staff.

IT DEPARTMENT

The Systems Development Department (IT) effectively manages the Information Technology systems of office through promptly solving hardware and software problems, troubleshooting, providing technical support to the organization's employees, managing the computer networking system and providing quality systems maintenance, security and introducing the new technology in the organization.



The working procedures of the Systems Development Department are categorized into three main areas:

- Trouble Shooting
- Networking Configuration
- System (application) analyzing
- Maintenance and Security
- Introducing new technology in the organization

HAVING CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC),

The organization has the policy for HR and the code of conduct (Code of Behavior) is a part of its HRM policy, beside the code of conduct the organization also has Gender policy. The Code of Behavior (a set of rules) makes it clear to all staff what is expected of them, and reduces confusion and possible conflict.

A copy of the Code of Behavior is given to all staff on recruitment in the induction package. Failure to abide by the staff Code of Behavior may lead to dismissal from the organization.

Gender issues have a deep connection to the culture and beliefs of Afghans. It is easy to define critical points in relation to gender violence in Afghanistan. Cultural practices differ from one ethnic group or area to another; generally women in Afghanistan are oppressed. Income generation, education and decision-making at family and community levels are usually male domains. It is common practice particularly in rural areas to treat women as the property of men. Malnutrition occurs more frequently in girls than boys and literacy is considerably higher amongst men than women. Human rights abuses of women, for example selling daughters to pay debts occur regularly and suicide is a preferred option for many women entering arranged untenable marriages. Unless cultural attitudes towards women are addressed, working towards a sustainable development in Afghanistan will be seriously undermined. Civil society building, for instance, cannot be predominantly based on developing male Community Based Organizations. On the other hand, cautious innovation, experience and wisdom are needed to catalyze a change in such entrenched values.

For a sustainable development participation and cooperation of all members (women and men) of the communities are essential.

PROVIDING PEOPLE WITH CONTINUED AND SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION,

A brief assessment of the two and half decade's work of the organization showed that the important achievement of the organization has not been systematically projected to its publics.

Being the largest non profit organization in the country with longest serving period and national coverage approach needs a very active public relation in order to achieve the level of visibility recognition it needs for continuing its mission in the future.

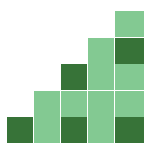
The public relation unit was established and mandated with developing and maintain the direly needed capacity in the organization.

PR ACTIVITIES BY 2013

Communication:

1. Publicity

- Collection of information on organization's history, achievements, capacity, main programs, implementation process and impacts.
- Process the collected information for daily sharing, analysis and periodical publications.
- Share information according to plan and schedule.
- Web feedings
- Web up-gradation
- Increase attendance to website, social media pages
- Short Messages via mobile sms services
- Events Publicity
- Audiovisual Material
- Presentation
- Calendar
- Brochure
- Promotional Materials (T-shirts, Mugs, Wall clocks, pen, etc..)
- Books/Booklets
- Stationery Sets
- Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, YouTube etc.)



2. Newsworthy Information

- Press releases about events, security issues, organizational achievements
- Press conferences
- Media field tours

3. Transparent Communication

- Service Updates regarding to CHA's activities, units activity, projects implementation and success stories.
- Annual Reports
- Tenders

4. LIVE LINES

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Website: | www.cha-net.org |
| E-Mail: | suggestions@cha-net.org |
| SMS: | CHA (Your Text) Sent to 729 |
| Call: | 0093700291722 |
| Voice Message: | 0093792615236 |
| Twitter: | cha_hamkary |
| Facebook: | http://www.facebook.com/cha.hamkary |
| Dostan Group: | http://www.facebook.com/groups/dostan.friends |

CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT.

The Inventory Accounting Department effectively manages all material assets of the organization through systematically receiving and issuing purchased goods, accurate documentation, maintaining records in the Accounting Information System and efficiently managing records and stores at Main and Field Offices.

The Inventories Department ensures that all materials, equipment and assets of the organization are supervised and protected.

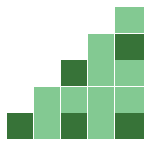
The inventory department is doing quarterly audit of the all assets though specific policy and procedure and report the audit to the management.

STUDYING AND ESTABLISHING OF PREVENTING MECHANISM

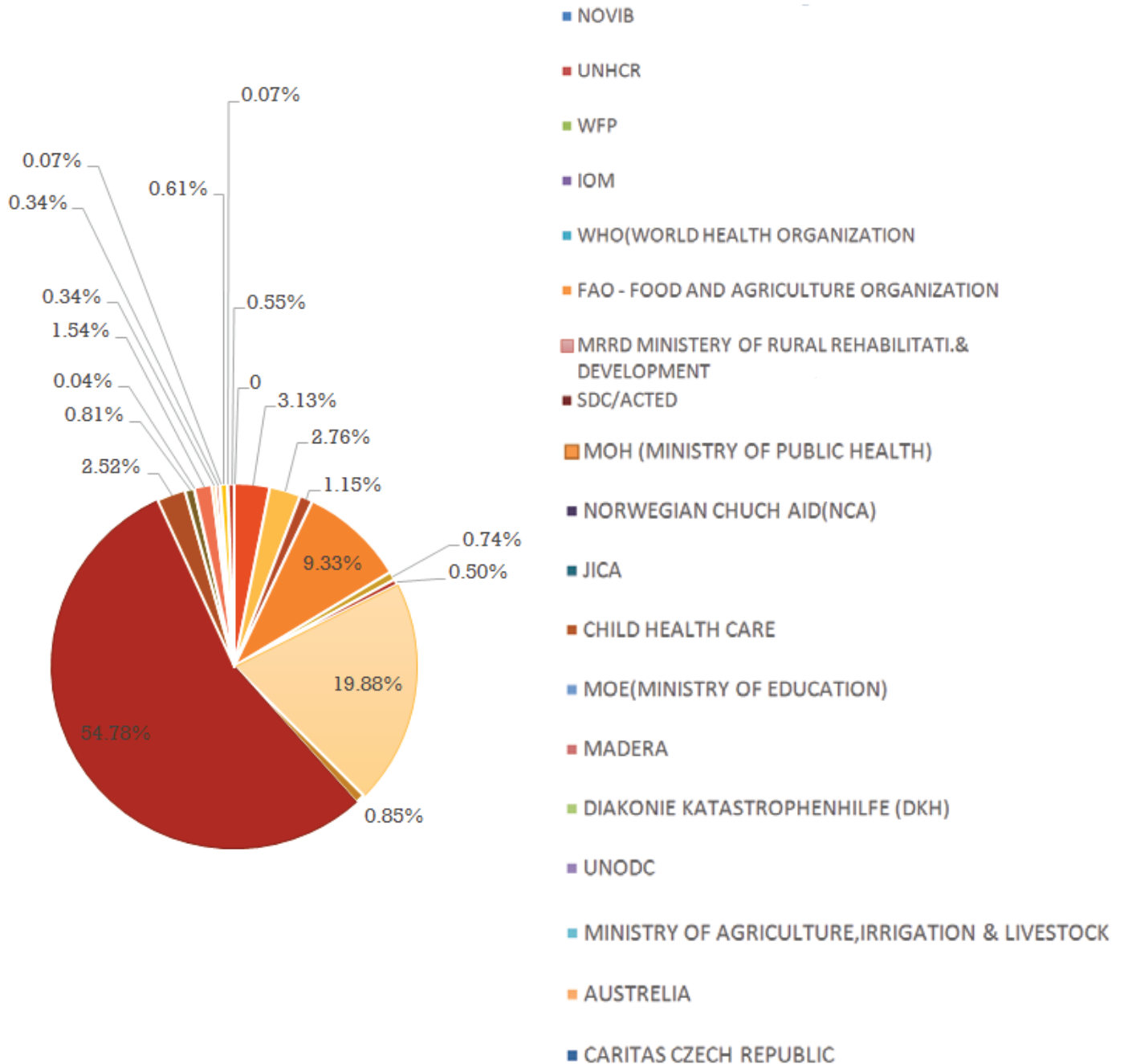
Since there was huge turnout of the staffs in the organization, after studying and finding the solution for this purpose the organization adopt and implemented the policy for pension during the year 2009. This prevents the turn out.

FUNDRAISING WITH VAST BASE

Based on strategic plan, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance's reputation in national and international level is one of the factors that causes to attract attention of donors. More specifically in the year 2013, CHA implemented different projects with a sum up of USD 16,999,622 funded by major national and international 19 donors in consideration of his dependency on each donor as bellow described Pie Chart and for general financial status of organization, some Annexes of Annual Audited Report are referenced:



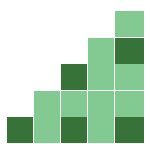
Donor Contribution 2013



CHA DONORS

CHA seeks financial and professional assistance from individual supporters; institutions and Governments in order to realize/achieve its objectives, while safeguarding its sovereignty and independence.

The major donors for the CHA projects/programs are: EU, EC, WFP, Oxfam-Novib, IRD, DFID, ECHO, UNDP, UNECEF, UNHCR, UNOCHA, UNFAO, CAIL/USAID, and ADB, SC-US, MSH, JICA, World bank/MRRD, CIDA. KPRT and MoPH (Ministry of Public Health), WB (WORLD BANK)/MoE, IOM, Caritas/Germany, UNHCRCIDA, NCA, MADIRA, FAO, UNODC, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe



CHA OFFICES ADDRESS:

CHA Main office

In front of DAWAT University, Khoshal Khan Meena, Jim Part, 5th District,
Charrahi Qamber Road, Kabul, Afghanistan,
Contact person: Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy Managing Director, CHA
Cell phone: 0799 446 055 or 0700 291 722
Email address: abbasy@cha-net.org

CHA Balkh field office

13th Amaani Street, Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh, Afghanistan
Contact person: Mohammad Rashid Sekandari CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0776 618 955 or 0798 425 669
Email address: mazar@cha-net.org

CHA Faryab field office

House of Abdul Raouf Soori, Near Qaisar and Almar Bus Stop, Maimana City, Faryab Province, Afghanistan
Contact person: Hayatullah Bakhtari CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0799 679 796 or 0772 647 560
Email address: faryab@cha-net.org

CHA Herat field office

Jada-i-Khwaja Abdullah Ansar, Kocho-e- deen Mohammad Karokhi ,Herat city, Herat Province, Afghanistan
Contact person: Mohammad Khan Samimi CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0778 585 735
Email address: herat@cha-net.org

CHA Ghor field office

Darahi Ghazi Street, West of Gheghcharan City, Ghor Province, Afghanistan
Contact person: Mohammad Nadir Hafizi CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0703 712 605
Email address: ghore@cha-net.org

CHA Farah field office

House # 277, Street Baghipool, South of Electricity Station, Farah City, Farah Province, Afghanistan
Contact person: Malik Afghan Wakili CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0799 615 389 or 0708 606 086
Email address: farah@cha-net.org

CHA Qandahar field office

Nayeb Aminullah Khan Logary Watt, Behind AL Hadid Business Center, Kabul Shah, Qandahar City,
Qandahar Province, Afghanistan
Contact person: Mohammad Qahir Barekzai CHA field office manager
Cell phone: 0700 308 470
Email address: qandahar@cha-net.org

ANNEXES

Annex AR1.1: Statements of Income & Expenditures

Page 4

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPNDITURES
COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

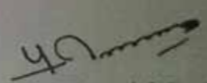
| | Note | 2013 USD | 2012 USD |
|--|------|-------------------|-------------------|
| INCOME | | | |
| Income from donors | 4 | 16,633,106 | 16,389,257 |
| Project income | 12 | 1,210,781 | 833,862 |
| Total income | | 17,843,887 | 17,223,119 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | |
| Salaries, wages and benefits | 13 | 9,339,404 | 8,983,102 |
| Repair and maintenance | 14 | 331,499 | 402,508 |
| Vehicle running expenses | 15 | 1,254,673 | 314,389 |
| Expendable tools | 16 | 101,053 | 148,419 |
| Non expendable tools | 17 | 182,365 | 205,928 |
| Material and supplies | 18 | 3,600,402 | 3,505,384 |
| Other expenses | 19 | 2,155,795 | 3,152,300 |
| Exchange loss | | 34,431 | 44,852 |
| Total expenditures | | 16,999,622 | 16,756,882 |
| EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR | | 844,265 | 466,237 |

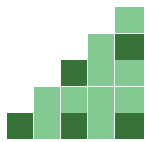
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The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Kabul


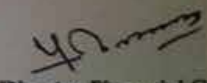
Chairman General Assembly

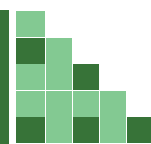

 Director Financial Control &
 Audit



ANNEXES

Annex AR1.2: Statements of Cash flows

| STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------|
| COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA) | | | |
| FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 | | | |
| | Note | 2013 USD | 2012 USD |
| CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | |
| Excess of income over expenditure during the year | | 844,265 | 466,237 |
| <i>Adjustments for non-cash and other items:</i> | | | |
| Operating surplus before working capital changes | | 844,265 | 466,237 |
| <i>Changes in assets and liabilities</i> | | | |
| (Increase)/decrease in assets | | (956,262) | 1,310,270 |
| (Decrease)/increase in liabilities | | 141,031 | (167,490) |
| | | (815,231) | 1,142,780 |
| Cash flow from operating activities | | 29,034 | 1,609,017 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR | | 6,332,461 | 4,723,444 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR | | 6,361,495 | 6,332,461 |
| <i>The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.</i> | | | |
| Kabul |  Chairman General Assembly |  Director Financial Control & Audit | |



ANNEXES

Annex AR1.3: Statements of Changes in Fund

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

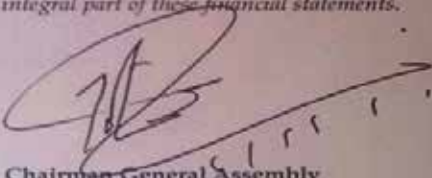
COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

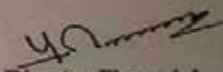
| | Accumulated Surplus USD | Total USD |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Balance as at December 31, 2011 | 3,095,154 | 3,095,154 |
| Excess of income over expenditures for the year | 466,237 | 466,237 |
| Balance as at December 31, 2012 | 3,561,391 | 3,561,391 |
| Excess of income over expenditures for the year | 844,265 | 844,265 |
| Balance as at December 31, 2013 | 4,405,656 | 4,405,656 |

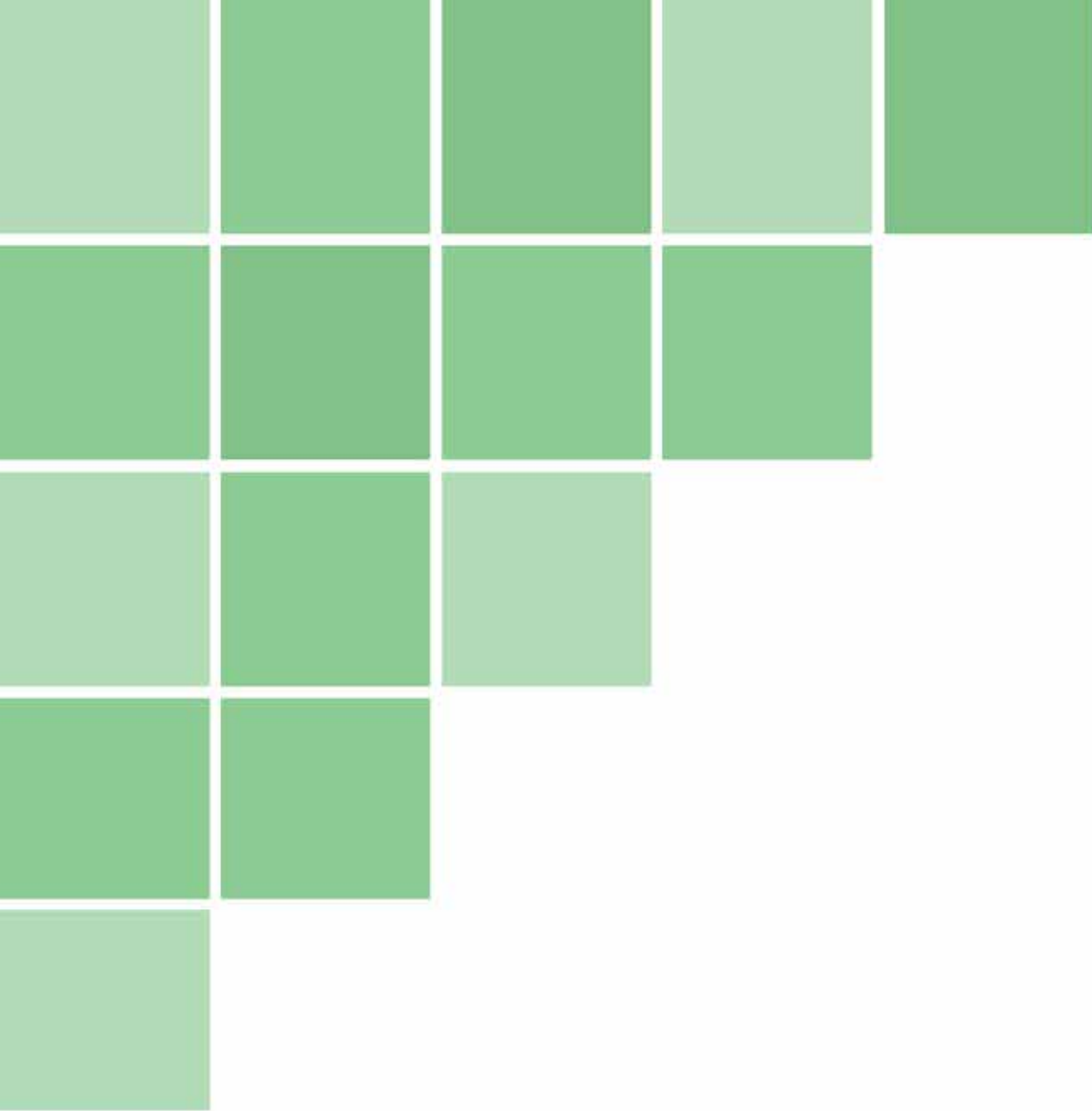
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The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Kabul


 Chairman General Assembly


 Director Financial
Control & Audit



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<http://www.facebook.com/cha.hamkary>
<http://www.facebook.com/groups/dostan.friends>



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suggestions@cha-net.org
info@cha-net.org



Khoshal Khan Meena, Jeem Sector,
5th District, Qambar Cross Section,
Qargha Road, Kabul Afghanistan