



Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance

CHA ANNUAL REPORT

2 0 1 4

HEALTH & NUTRITION



DRR & DEALING WITH EMERGENCIES

EDUCATION



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

CHA

A N N U A L R E P O R T
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Director's Message

Year 2014 uplift CHA to new dimensions of development works in Afghanistan. We remained firm on the grass root level especially in insecure areas to serve the nation and our countrymen. CHA was able to implement 32 projects worth 9,842,861 USD. CHA had a chance to reach out to 659769 people both in urban and rural areas of Afghanistan. In lining our interventions with CHA strategic plan, we were able to add our portion in;

- Poverty and vulnerability reduction
- Fair distribution of resources
- Facilitate reliable social and economic development
- Ensure basic rights of the citizens

Year 2014 was also special because of enhancement of CHA's knowledge about development needs of Afghanistan. The lesson learnt during implementation of the project propelled us to make development more participatory. Integrating local voice will enhance ownership, sustainability, quality execution and real need based development.

In future, CHA will more focus on participatory model of development. To achieve this end, CHA will conduct exclusive need assessments on grass root level in the areas of its specialty. Later on, we will develop concept notes and unsolicited proposal based on the needs identified. This approach will reveal and solve the problems prevailing at the community level.

On behalf of CHA, I express my deepest gratitude to all Donors, Partners, Civil Society Networks and specially Communities for their proactive support throughout the year. Without their help, it was impossible to take a single step towards the betterment of the country. We hope that our strong relation will become stronger in coming years.

Fond Regards,
Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy
Managing Director, CHA

CHA in A Glimpse

Introduction

Established in 1987, the 28 years old Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is a registered Afghan Non-Governmental Organization. The organization has no political, religious, ethnic, sectarian and corporate affiliation. The entity is a not for profit development organization.

Vision

Effective, reliable, inventive and pioneer organization in field of community development and reduction of vulnerability.

Mission

To empower individuals and communities in collaboration with social and civic institutions and private sector.

Strategic Goals

- Poverty and vulnerability reduction,
- Fair distribution of resources,
- Facilitate reliable social and economic development,
- Ensure basic rights of the citizens,

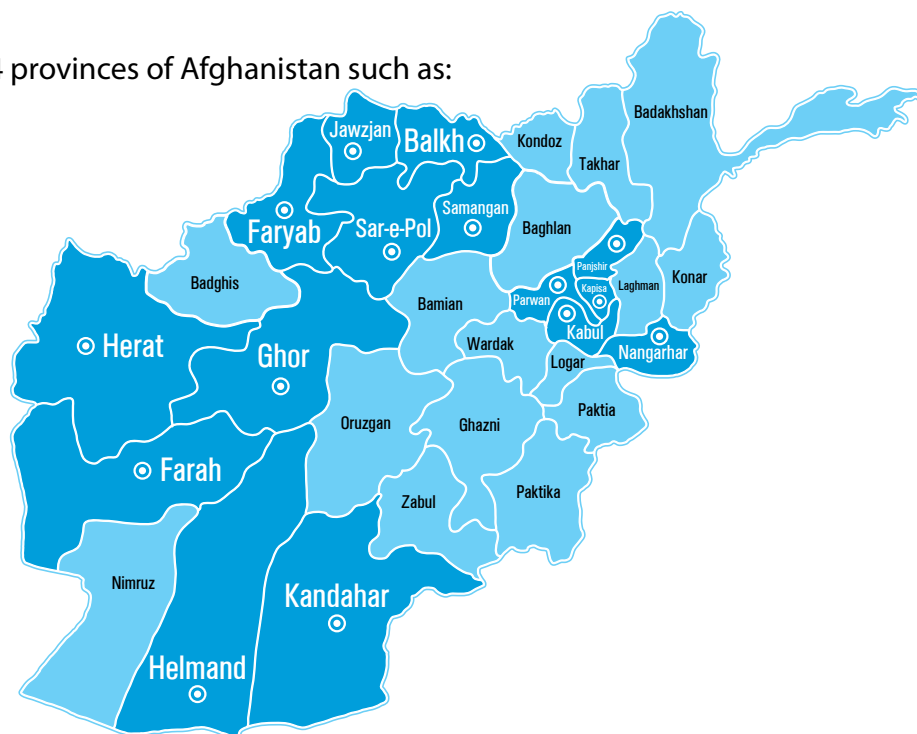
Main Themes

- Development of health, nutrition and environmental health
- Development of education, cultural affairs and vocational trainings
- Efforts for developing of agriculture, livestock restocking, water resources and natural resources
- Community development and social protection
- Disaster risk reduction and dealing with emergencies
- Generalization of gender issues

Geographical Area

CHA is currently active in 14 provinces of Afghanistan such as:

- Kabul
- Parwan
- Kapisa
- Panjshir
- Balkh
- Samangan
- Jawzjan
- Sarepul
- Faryab
- Herat
- Farah
- Herat
- Farah
- Helmand
- Kandahar
- Ghor
- Nangarhar



Finances

CHA was able to manage total budget of 9,842,861USD in 2014.

Below Table shows annual budget of the organization for last four years.

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014
Budget	18,590,112.00 \$	16,756,882.00 \$	16,999,622.00 \$	9,842,861 \$

Human Resource

CHA has 970 family members.

Category	Male	Female	Total
Management	25	3	28
Experts	476	84	560
Administration	36	2	38
Finance	18	3	21
Support Personnel	279	36	315
Program Staff	8	0	8
Grand Total	842	128	970

Experience

CHA has an experience of 28 years. During these 28 years, CHA has worked in 17 provinces of Afghanistan. These provinces includes Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Farah, Badghis, Kandahar, Urozgan, Zabul, Helmand, Parwan, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir, Balkh, Samangan, Jowzjan and Sar e pul.

Total Projects Implemented






CHA has implemented over 400 projects in Afghanistan since 1998.

Ongoing Projects

Currently CHA has 23 ongoing projects and there are more to come.

Sectors

CHA is currently working in the following sectors.

-  Health and Nutrition
-  Education
-  Community Development
-  Agriculture and Livestock
-  Disaster Risk Reduction and Dealing With Emergencies



Year 2014; A Bird Eye View

Keeping in mind that the “Poverty and vulnerability reduction” is the main strategic goal of CHA, the organization achieved the following during 2014 through its main sectors:

A. Role of Community Development Sector in Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

Community Development Department contributed towards reducing poverty and vulnerability through Building Afghan Peace Locally project, Women Empowerment project and National Solidarity Program.

Building Afghan Peace locally resulted in reduction of vulnerability of population of Faryab towards conflict. CHA established 18 peace committees and 2 peace councils where 23% of the members, out of 529, are women. Meanwhile, CHA arranged peace oriented roundtables and peace campaigns. The committees were able to resolve all 619 conflicts during year 2014. The more encouraging aspect is that 146 out of 619 conflicts were identified and resolved by women members. Number of total beneficiaries of the project are 180,000.

Women Empowerment project in Faryab reduced poverty of 375 females. CHA established cooperatives and poultry farm and organized 375 females in it. The project brought significant change in the economic situation of the families.

National Solidarity Program helped CHA to a greater extent in reaching its strategic goal of reducing poverty and vulnerability. CHA is implementing the program in Balkh, Herat, Ghor, Farah and Faryab. In year 2014, CHA was able to complete 8,642 small project in these provinces through established CDCs.

B. Role of Education Sector in Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

During year 2014 Education sector complemented poverty and vulnerability reduction through Great Idea and Female Youth Employment initiative.

Female Youth Employment Initiative implemented in Balkh gave chance to 1,300 women aged 18–30 to cope with poverty. They received capacity building on job and life skills. The project was a success as CHA placed 35% of the beneficiaries in different jobs.

Poverty defined as deprivation from education as well, CHA equipped 753 teachers and 8764 students with modern education through distance education. The results shows that performance of students in the thought subjects has increased up to 75%.

C. Role of Health Sector in Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

CHA health sector contributed in poverty and vulnerability reduction through Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Public Private Partnership (PPP).

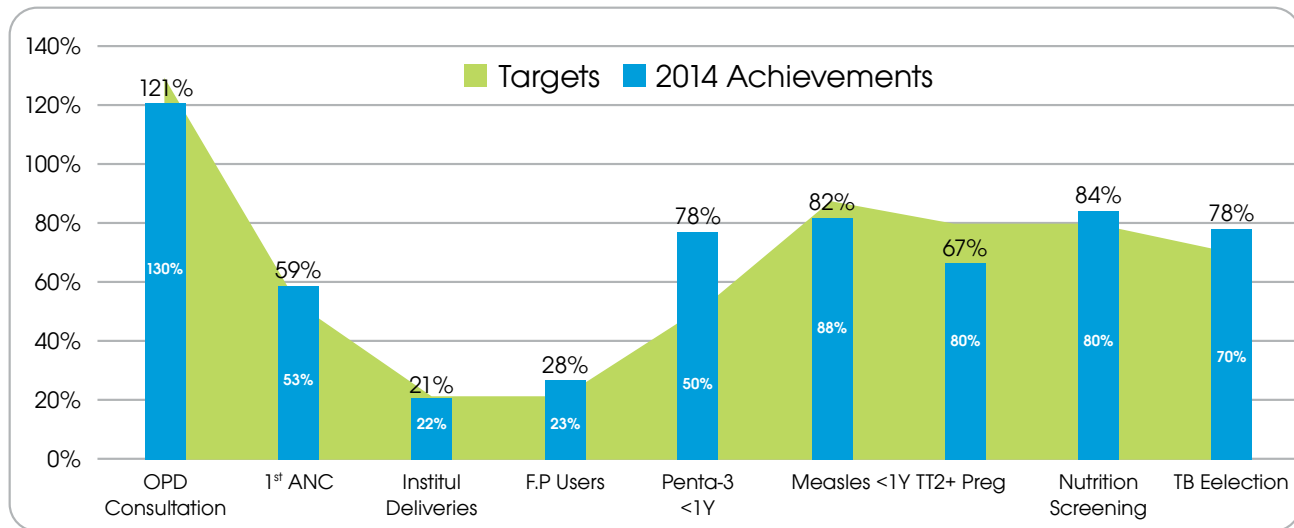
For reduction of health related vulnerability, CHA served 5,125,599 people in Farah. CHA established 36 health facilities, 441 health posts and 25 Private health services providers (PHP) in hard to reach unsecure areas. CHA identified 4887 children under five with acute moderate malnutrition and 1199 severe acute malnourished children. These children were referred to provincial hospital for treatment. Regular infant and young child feeding consultation/education and 105 food demonstration

¹Poverty is defined here as deprivation of health, education, food, knowledge, influence over one's environment and many other things that makes the difference between truly living and merely surviving.

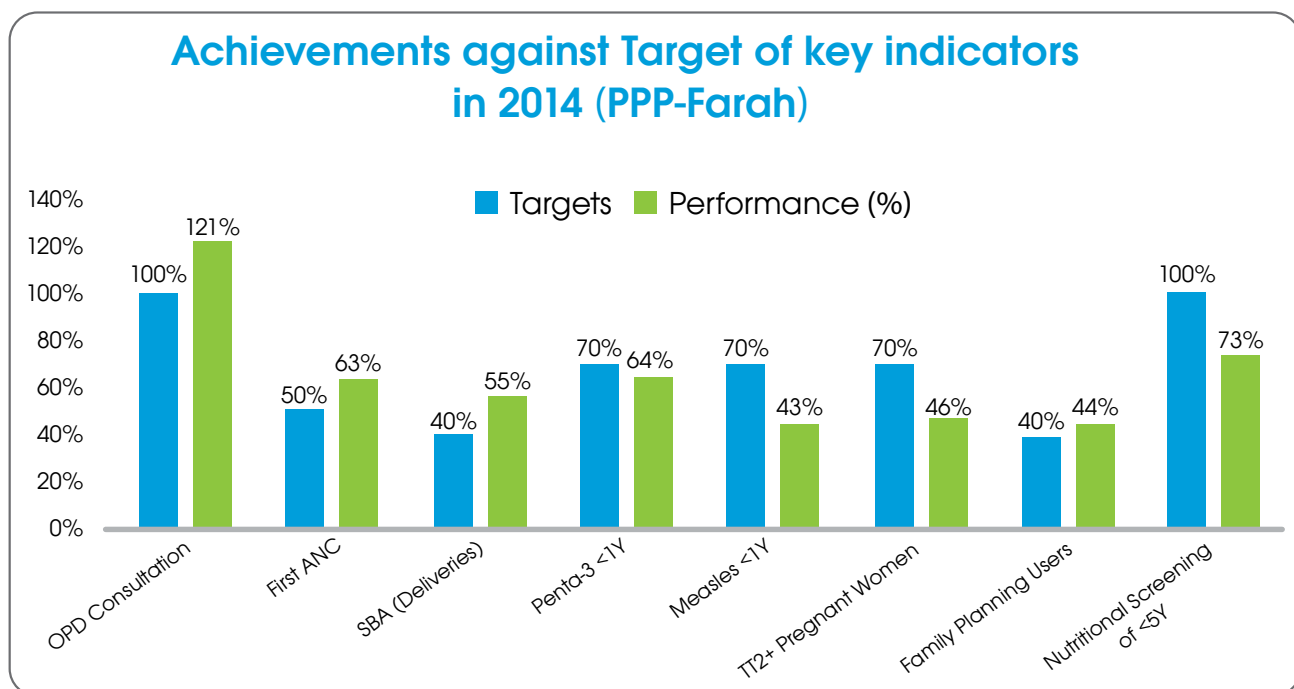
²Vulnerability is defined as exposure of a community to health hazards, economic down-turns, natural catastrophes and even man made violence.

sessions conducted for healthy feeding the under two year children by caregivers.

Improving maternal and child health obtained the beneath achievements during year 2014.



Through Private Health services providers (PHPs) provided Reproductive health and EPI services in hard to reach unsecure areas of Gulistan, Bakwa and Purchaman districts of Farah province.



Poverty reduction was done through training 48 women in midwifery and nursing through BPHS.

D. Role of Agriculture Sector in Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

Agriculture department done a great work in enhancing capacity of farmers, increasing production and marketing for production. It ultimately resulted in reducing poverty. The projects CHA had in 2014 were Grape Value Chain Project, Regional Agriculture Development Program-South, On Farm Water Management Project and Food Distribution.

Capacity building programs were arranged for 8,563 farmers. The trainings includes diverse topics like value chain management, modern cultivation techniques, efficient use of water, marketing for products etc.

CHA helped farmers to increase their production in Helmand, Herat, Ghor, Balkh and Faryab. Grape farmers in Herat and farmers in Helmand reported enhancement of their production in year 2014. CHA worked on value chains of different vegetables and fruits. Farmers employing value chain are happy and witnessing fruitful results. For example with quality packaging and strong marketing grapes are sold with a high price.

These interventions produced work and job for thousand people other than farmers as well.

E. Role of DRR Sector in Poverty and Vulnerability Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction sector assisted 35646 vulnerable people as direct and 18501 vulnerable people as indirect beneficiaries through 7 projects.

CHA assisted 25,300 undocumented repatriates with the help of IOM in Herat and Torkham. Meanwhile, 8,033 refugees returning from Pakistan and Iran have been assisted in Herat and Kabul.

Through its Persons with special needs project, CHA assisted 843 persons in Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan, Saripul and Faryab.

Five villages in Faryab province has been saved from devastating floods by building small mitigation projects and training villagers of DRR.

Strategic Achievements During 2014

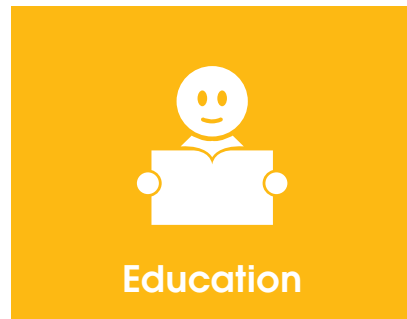
A. Achievements Contributing to the Vision



B. Achievements Contributing to the Mission



A) Strategic Achievements Contributing to the Mission of the Organization:



Development of Health, Nutrition and Environmental Health:

The health sector of Afghanistan with cooperation of partners including CHA has had tremendous achievements in the last decade. According to latest AMS survey, the maternal, child and infant mortality rates decreased from 1600 to 327 and from 257 to 97. The coverage of population with basic health services increased to 85%.

Despite these stirring achievements, there are still limitations which hamper the access to life-saving health care services.

CHA through implementing Basic package of health Services (BPHS) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) under stewardship of MoPH, was able to provide health services to over 512599 population including 102520 child bearing age women and 256210 under five years children of Farah province. The below achievements obtained during year 2014:

Capacity Building:

48 female students selected from all districts of Farah province for CME/CHNE schools to return back after graduation as a community midwife or nurse where there is no health professionals.



185 (47 F, 138 M) health staff and 826 community health workers received variant types of training for providing best quality health services to community.

Access to Health Services:

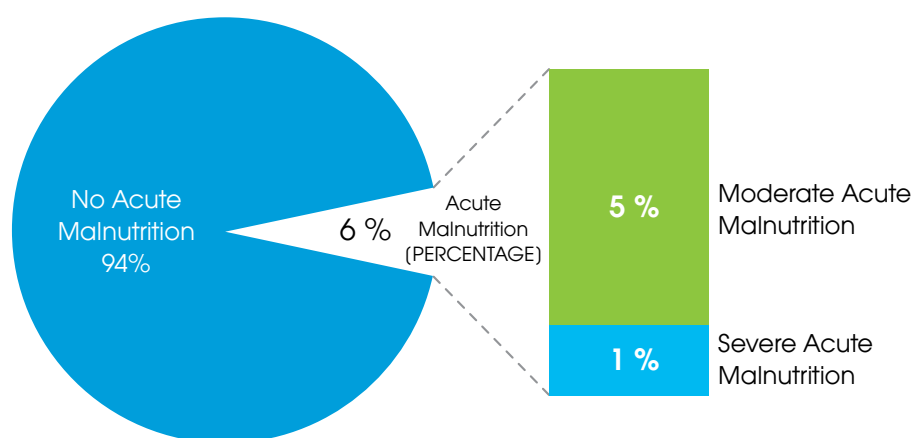
For well access of communities to health and nutrition services 36 health facilities, 441 health posts and 25 Private health services providers (PHP) in hard to reach unsecure areas were functional, providing health and nutrition services mostly to prevent and treat the causes of morbidity and mortality.

Year	HP	PHP	PH	SHC	BHC	CHC	CHC+	DH	Total
2014	441	25	1	18	6	8	2	1	36

Nutrition:

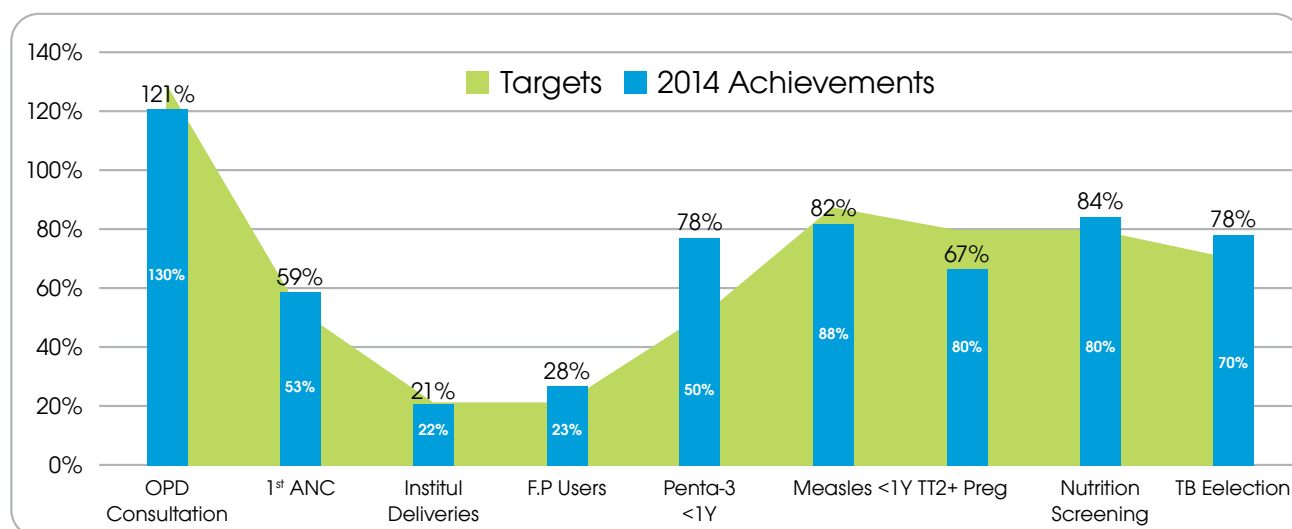
85736 under five year's children screened for growth monitoring in Farah province. Out of them, 4887 identified with acute moderate malnutrition and 1199 severe acute malnourished children. They were referred to provincial hospital for treatment. Regular infant and young child feeding consultation/education and 105 food demonstration sessions conducted for healthy feeding of the under two years children by caregivers.

Nutritional Status of Under 5Y Children in Farah Province During 2014



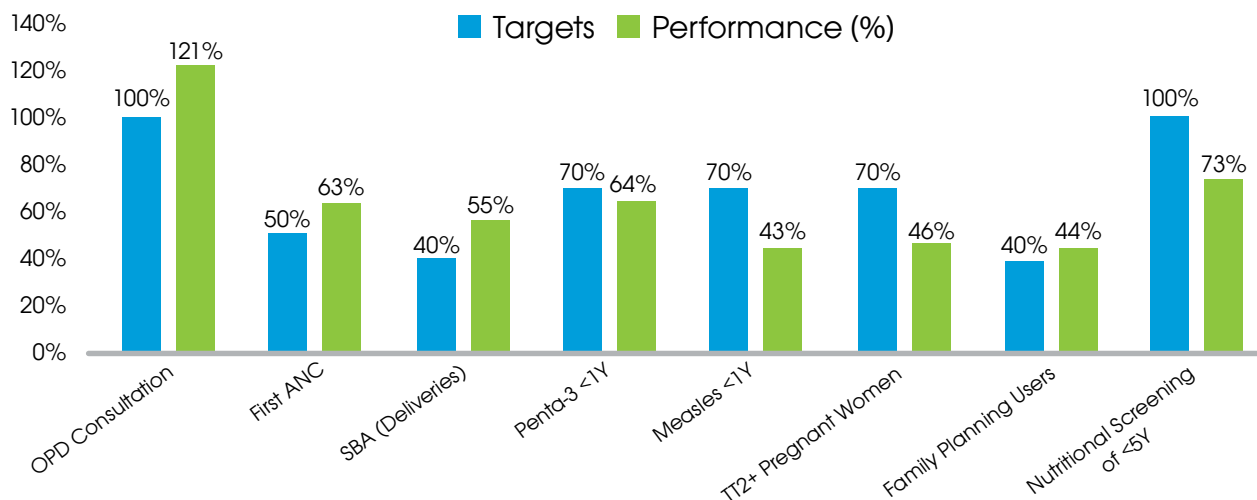
Maternal & Child Health:

Improving maternal and child health obtained the beneath achievements during year 2014



Through Private Health services providers (PHPs), CHA Health Sector provided Reproductive health and EPI services in hard to reach, unsecure areas of Gulistan, Bakwa and Purchaman districts of Farah province. 251174 women and 261425 men received health services as direct beneficiaries in Farah province.

Achievements against Target of key indicators in 2014 (PPP-Farah)



Mobile health activities by PHP



OPD consultation by PHP

Development of Education, Cultural Affairs and Vocational Trainings:

CHA as a committed partner of Ministry of Education introduced and implemented two innovative programs: The Great Idea (GI) and Female youth employment initiative (FYEI) during 2014.

GREAT IDEA program focused to addict the distance learning model to ensure better access to quality secondary and higher education for students especially girls. CHA worked with community and established strong linkages between education committees and the people supporting schools pertaining of telecasting materials.



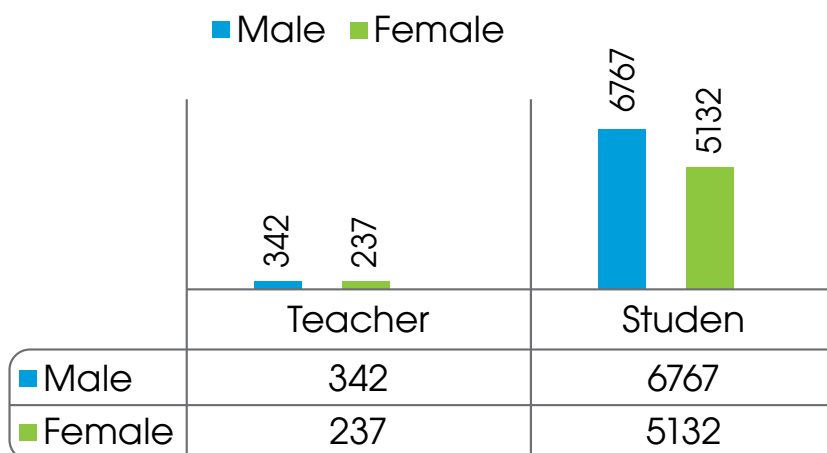
Group work activity performing in school



Live telecast class

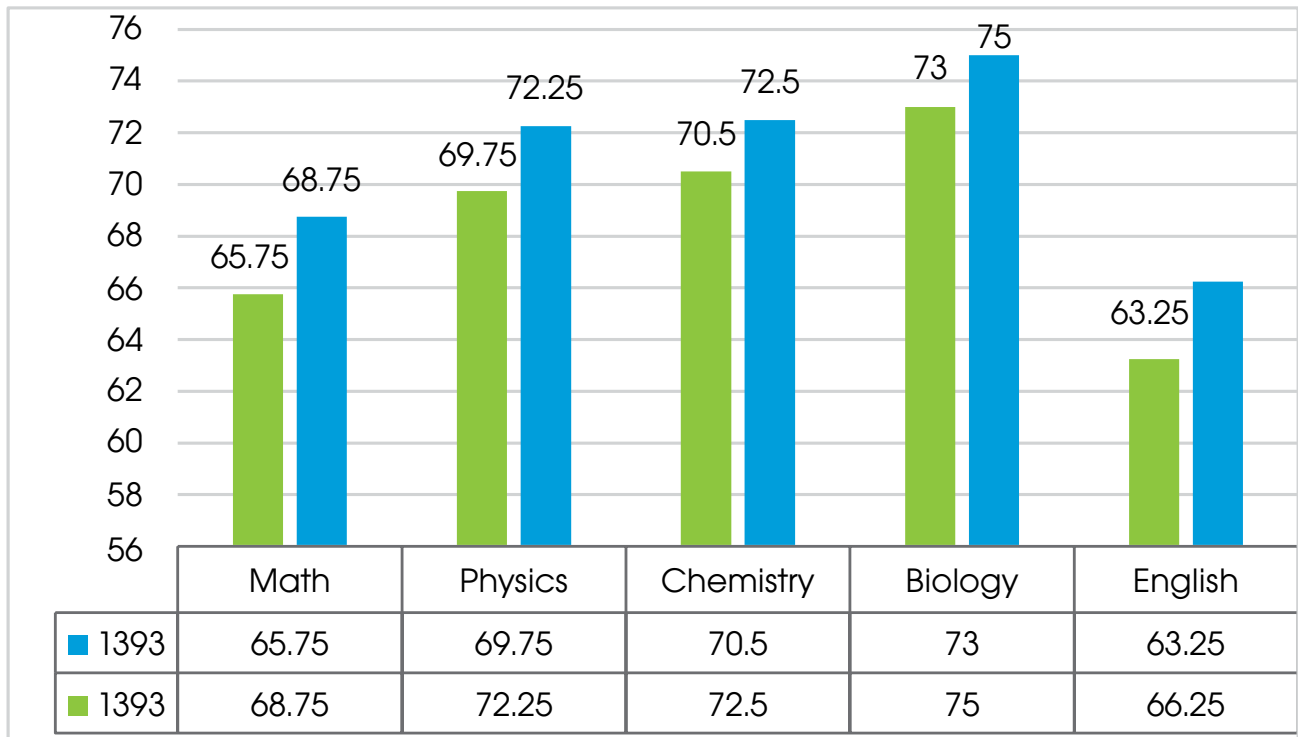
The root of modern education is running so fast and propagation very well among communities through CAGs, the live telecast program increased from 21 to 41 schools through community contribution.

Basically the process of sharing information about intentions increased and caused to connect other village communities to upgrade their school for better education system. Participation of local governance in community action groups (CAGs) meetings increased their knowledge about benefits of high level education and it has a good effect on enrollment of female students in schools.



CHA offered an applicable opportunity to teachers to be good trained in their daily teachings. Teachers' participation in teachers learning circles (TLCs) has decreased the errors and increased the possibilities to be perfect. Students are now professionally connected with modern education through consultation line where they share their ideas with other students and teachers. CHA also provided specific package relating to Kankor (entrance exam) Program which has opened the way for enrollment of students in universities and other academic institutions.

Below chart shows significant changes in the teaching quality in the target schools of the project that resulted with successful result of the students' exam at the end of the year.



Female youth employment initiative (FYEI) project implementation in Balkh, Dehdadi, Khulm, Shulgara and Mazar-e-Sharifis districts of Balkh province , provided capacity building, job and life skills training to 1300 girls and young women aged 18–30 to improve their access to income-earning opportunities to be employed by potential employers in Balkh province.

FYEI student's examination, Balkh province.



FYEI student's computer class Balkh province.



FYEI students class at Khulam district, Balkh province.



1,300 eligible Female selected to job and life Skill Trainings. Balkh province.



35 % of graduated trainees obtained job placement to gain wage employment and improved income- earning opportunities.



Capacity building: 60 project staffs of GI and 1300 female youth received life skill and job skills trainings in year 2014.

Beneficiaries: During 2014, a total of 16769 (7819 female, 8950 male) students and 1249 teachers (501 female, 748 male) were benefited from education programs as direct and 20274 female, 22382 male students as indirect beneficiaries.

Developing of Agriculture, Livestock Restocking, Water Resources:

Agriculture Highlights

In the CHA strategic plan, the first strategic principle is Poverty and vulnerability reduction. Over the years, CHA has incorporated key lessons of delivering development effectiveness of agriculture and livestock in Afghanistan's volatile, conflict prone environment. But, there are still huge spaces to intervene and reach to this strategic goal in the country level.

Nursery Growers' Associations (NGA) Establishment:

CHA has been part of a long running project that includes establishment of an association totaling 110 farmer members, to improve supply of quality and certified fruit tree saplings and budwood throughout the country to farmers and helped to form and expand services of Nursery Growers' Association (NGA). CHA provided hands-on training in growing methods (including budding and IPM as pictured here), nursery management, marketing, and compliance with national standards. Now Herat NGA self-sustained and enabled to continue the agribusiness for years.



Increased Water Use Efficiency and Reduced Water Losses; Water Users Organized in 42 Irrigation Associations (IAs)

CHA partnered in accomplishment of a large-scale 3-year project aimed to help in controlling of water losses through lining of irrigation canals and associated infrastructure works, organization of farmers in irrigation associations (IAs); and training of farmers under the selected schemes on modern methods of irrigation and crop cultivation through demonstration and trainings.



In Herat, Ghor, Balkh and Faryab provinces, 6284 up and down stream water users organized in 42 IAs (pictured above); capacities of these IAs members have been built through demonstration and training on agro techniques of crop cultivation including IPM; as well as environmental and social safeguards, operation and maintenance of schemes, management and mobilization; 23 schemes command being lined and 9 demonstration plots established (as pictured above) and farmers visits and sharing their information have been facilitated.

New Programs Moving 32920 Men and Women up the Value Chain and Agribusiness

Afghanistan needs to regain its historic position among grape and raisin exporting countries. To achieve this, CHA developed a scope to work on value chain development of grapes with main focus on market linkage. 500 farmers organized (pictured in the right below) in 2 Vineyard Owner Cooperatives (VOCs), and the capacity of these VOC members have been built via demonstration of trellised vineyard, standard raising house, packaging shade houses and trainings. Marketing Agencies (as pictured in the left below) that established in fruit market, not only increased the total sell of grapes by 23% compare to baseline, but also increased per quantity price of raisin, within one week, in the market (from 98 AFN to 160 AFN per Kg of raisin; according to Haji Abdul Rahim, head of Enjil VOC). VOCs self-sustained and enabled to run the agribusiness even after completion of the project.



Likewise, Regional Agriculture Development Program-South is implementing to address poor value chain of wheat and high value crops (HVC) in Lashkargah, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa and Nad-e-Ali districts of Helmand province. The capacity of, 6760 out of 32420, wheat and HVC growers have been built through demonstration and class room training workshops of suitable HVC and Wheat agrotechniques and management (as pictured below). These initiatives will continue through 2015 and beyond and will cover a total of 19250 wheat and 13170 HVC farmers.



Women Must Have the Opportunity to Build Their Own Agribusiness

CHA is redefining what it means to be a female entrepreneur in Afghanistan with women representing 15% of 32420 farmers that we are supporting during 5 years. Although women represent more than 50 percent of farm labor, they have long been deprived of the economic benefit of their work. That is why in 2014, CHA focused on moving women farm producers up the agriculture value chain. They are connecting hundreds (with the potential for thousands) of women farmers to lucrative small and medium enterprises through enhancing their capacities on value chain and agribusiness in Helmand province.



It is CHA's skilled staff of agriculture sector members who, undaunted by security threats, are a lifeline to a confident and hopeful future for poor farmers. They come to work each day knowing that even smallest gesture will make a difference in the lives of the men and women they serve.

Income of Farmers Can Be Doubled, Just Need to be Directed

Success story: Grape Value Chain project brought over than unexpected and unique changes in farmer's life.

The marketing agencies that established during implementation of the project, increased total sell of grapes and increased per quantity price of raisin in the market, within one week, from 98 AFN to 160 AFN per Kg, since now we know most of the things about market of grapes and raisin and this information transferring to VOC members in timely manner, said Haji Abdul Rahim, head of Enjil VOC.

He added, before the project, we were selling our products at the farm gates and everything with regard to sell and price of grape and raisin were in hands of middlemen, but now it totally changed, now we have contacts with more than 25 exporter merchants.

He says, the established marketing agency even have positive effect on price of agriculture land in Enjil district of Herat province, as the price of lands increased.

This is not the end, says Sayed Gul head of Guzara VOC, the VOC members decided to run the marketing agency utilizing the generated money of VOC and keep open the marketing agency for years.



Haji Abdul Rahim says about advantages of 'VOCs' Marketing agencies

As A Strategic Objective for Livestock Rearing:

CHA organized women in cooperative which totally 375 women organized in cooperatives under the structure of agriculture department in Faryab. Establishing cooperatives paved the way for women to share their thoughts and experiences. They did individually contribute to the program and perceived cooperative membership based on its manual. Registering cooperatives with Department of Agriculture is given the right for women to organize and work collectively under direct supervision of government.

Through establishing cooperatives, women were trained well in poultry raising and received the capacity on how to manage poultry farming.

Women received different capacity on basic management, micro finance, communication, gender, human rights and some other managerial trainings. Besides, women had benefit from literacy and numeracy lessons which were planned for them during the period. Changes have seen in women's behavior like when they received gender and human rights workshop they perceived dominance over cooperatives, they understand their role and started to have contact with local shuras participate in meetings and ceremonies.

The trainings remained impact on social cohesion like it reduced compulsory marriage of daughters, widows, violence of men against women, unlimited vanity of men against women, wrong assumptions of Mullahs against attending of women in developmental activities, girls' disenrollment and discouragement against education and etc.

Women perceived minimum linkages with farming management. Poultry farms established for women and the new technologies transferred where it increased women products and income generation activities.

CHA's intervention enhanced women democratic rights, being organized and control over resources, improved their income opportunities and enhancing to basic infrastructures during the past year.



Poultry Farm in kata Qala, Pshtoon Koot, Faryab



Checken in Farm, Kata Qala, Faryab



Poultry Raising Workshop for the beneficiaries, Kata Qala, Faryab



Introduction of the new technologies for the beneficiaries, Kata Qala Farm.

Capacity building: During 2014 through agricultural activities, capacity of 13654 men and women farmers as direct beneficiaries, being built about nursery management, water use efficiency, orchard management, value chain improvement of wheat and high value crops, agribusiness, marketing, nutrition etc. These earned knowledge practically cascading to 136540 indirect beneficiaries in the community.

Beneficiaries: Total 12640 male and 1014 female direct beneficiary and 136540 indirect beneficiaries covered in 2014.

Community Development and Social Protection:

CHA improves good governance through community based organizations engaging community development councils through National Solidarity Program (NSP). CHA utilized mobilization processes and worked with communities through NSP and Peace Building Programs and brought massive changes in village governance by creating functional village councils by transferring some authority from tribal elders to democratic Community Development Council (CDCs) and peace councils.

Strengthening of Local Governance:

Totally (134) CDCs have been established and registered with government during the year 2014 which improves villagers' perceptions. The democratic councils instituted by NSP appear to coexist with, rather than displace, traditional institutions. Women participation in local governance and the responsiveness of village institutions to women's need has significantly increased. Women are cognizant of the village leadership and local governance services, this increased women's attendance at community development councils (CDCs).

Mobilization process Small group gatherings with elders, Tulak district, Ghore



Mobilization process Big Meeting with elders, Dawlatabad district, Balkh



Election Process Election process in Adina Masjid, Charbolak district, Balkh



Election process counting votes of female committees, Chemtal district, Balkh

Through 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 NSP and other programs, communities acquired and strengthen their skills and attitudes necessary to define, manage and govern their development.

The level of conflicts among community members reduced since they received the capacity because the program directly focused on women's social conflict, socio economy and socio cultural issues in the community. Most of traditional issues like BAAD reduced in community because women got enough capacity to understand their role, responsibility and can defend their rights.

CHA worked with community development councils and peace councils and improved male and female villager's perception of government and non-government officials and increased connections between villages and government and non-government institutions.

Access to Utilities, Infrastructure, and Services

CHA contributed to address the main problem of the community through implementation of NSP subprojects. Totally (489) subprojects have been completed and inaugurated in Faryab, Balkh, Ghor and Hirat provinces. The projects are mostly infrastructure including schools and clinics buildings, community centers, road rehabilitation, culverts, aqueduct, power line supply, micro hydro power, canal construction and water supply network. Through implementation of subprojects, job opportunities as skilled and un-skill labors have been provided for the CDCs.



Road Rehabilitation in Deh Surkh, Tulak District, Ghore



Power line supply, Khuja Sabz Posh, district Faryab



Clinic Construction, Dawlatabad district, Balkh



Aqueduct project, Charbolak District, Balkh



CDC center, Sheeram CDC, Kishende district, Balkh



Aqueduct, Guldán CDC, Kohistan district, Faryab

Increased Community Contribution for Education:

CHA improved the quality of education through innovative great idea project which caused female students interest to return and join their classes again. Community participation has increased and attracted their interests in education sector, where every member has the chance directly to participate and contribute for distance learning program establishment in their village schools as well as monitor community-level initiatives.



CHA utilized the steps for social mobilization where it results to form 15 community action groups in all three provinces.

The community action groups (CAGs) motivated community to take action against low level education and change it to high level, community action groups (CAGs) has engaged communities to identify community priorities, resources and needs and the solutions for better education in such a way as to promote representative participation, peaceful and positive change.



Meetings with district authorities



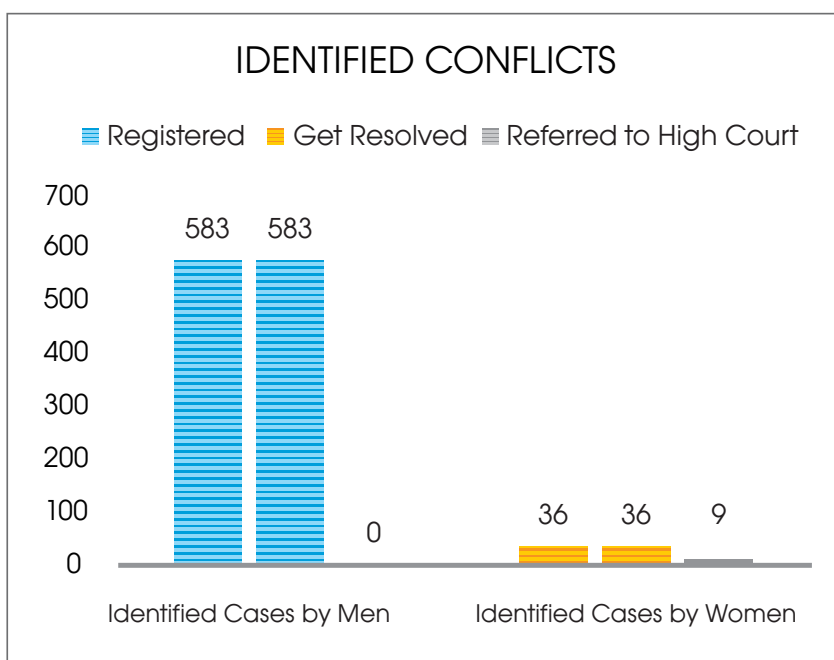
social mobilization workshops in panjsher

CHA provided managerial trainings for the community action groups (CAGs) members on program based topics. The managerial training were community mobilization, fundraising, human rights and Gender in which totally 261 male members of 15 community action groups (CAGs) participated. The effect on community was so clear, people got full interest in sending back their children to schools. Schools have been funded by rich people and village residence for live telecast set in 21 schools.

As strategic component for social protection; CHA contributed to establish peace councils at the cluster level in Faryab. The program was mostly focused on identifying the key activists, providing capacity and lobbying against existed conflicts at the grassroots level. Provision of lesson, learning by doing, sharing experiences and thoughts are the main and common opportunities that people are doing under structural experiment community level. Through provision of technical support and trainings, provincial council members built their capacity on how to organize and lead meetings, analysis and identify the conflicts and jumping for solutions.

The program brought massive changes at the level of violence against women, Children and disables. Besides, the program eradicated the discriminations against ethnics in the community and the isotropy and coexistence strengthened within the communities. Respect, tolerance, patience and participation increased and have seen in the community.

The level of conflicts has reduced and most cases were solved, like, during the implementation of BAPL program totally 619 different cases (337 in Gurzawan and 282 in Billcheragh) registered by the Peace Councils and get resolved. In addition, there are 146 cases registered and get resolved by women committees in the districts and there are 36 cases (26 in Gurzawan and 11 in Billcheragh) referred by district governor to PCs which out of them 9 cases referred to the court for solution at the district level. As of the record, the cases including of Legacy context, different violence like husband with wife, mother with bride, child abuses, conflicts on Land issues, harvests, irrigation system, pastures, loan, streets, trees, agriculture activities, livestock, goods, marriages, loans, selection of CDCs representatives, walwar (groom pays for bride family) and different internal issues resolved so far.



Capacity Building Program for 2,417 Beneficiaries:

CHA provided package of community based capacity building workshops for the beneficiaries. The workshops were social mobilization, office bearers, procurement and accounting management, project management, conflict resolution, community participatory monitoring, social audit, environmental social safeguards, human right and gender which totally 1890 (1255 male and 635 female) members of 134 CDCs participated.

Also the trainings like advocacy, basic management and good governance conducted for 527 members (405 male and 122 female) of peace committees. Changes have seen in the attitudes of CDCs and peace councils. The CDCs well managed their subprojects and participated in decision making processes. Women got the opportunity to participate in gatherings and ceremonies.

CHA's 444 Employees Received ToTs on Different Subjects;

Capacity building trainings conducted for 444 employees in which 393 male and 51 female have participated. The ToT trainings were mostly focused on community development plans, proposal writing, office bearers, procurement and financial management, participatory community empowerment, gender mainstreaming, environmental social safeguard, social mobilization, basic management, community participation, social audit, disaster risk reduction, human rights and conflict resolution. The trainings were very useful for all employees and build their capacity on smooth implementation of the program.

Beneficiaries During the Year 2014:

Based on NSP data, totally (1,568) persons comprising (8,904) male and (6,776) female benefited as direct beneficiaries and (228,017) families as indirect beneficiaries.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Dealing With Emergencies:

CHA's Disaster Risk Reduction unit has started its activities on 2010 in Khwaja Sabz Posh, Shrin Tagab, and Dawlat Abad and Gurziwan districts of Faryab Province.

During 2014, CHA has implemented the below activities in Gurziwan district of Faryab province:

- Disaster management plan was developed and 5 small mitigation projects identified.
- 5 planned disaster mitigation micro projects were implemented along with close cooperation and coordination of the communities.
- Early Warning System in the target communities which are acceptable and reliable with all the CDC members was developed and adopted.
- With coordination of CDCs and school teachers training plan on DRR issue prepared and the training materials developed considering the beneficiaries' knowledge and understanding.
- DRR related trainings (e.g. CBDRRM, first aids, search and rescue, flood, earthquake, early warning, evacuation, advocacy, climate change and early warning system) conducted for 310 male and 160 female.
- 5 First aids kits, 5 search and rescue kits and 5 early warning system kits were distributed to the 5 Village Disaster Committee and 2 boys and girls schools.
- Strong coordination and effective communications was maintained with Faryab ANDMA, DoRR, local governmental authorities, CDC, VDC



CHA has been implementing Afghan returnees' projects since 2002 and in 2014 CHA has implemented the following activities for Afghans returnees:

- Total number of 4349 returnees received repatriation support under the UNHCR Transit Center Management and Assistance to the Returnees in Islamqala Herat province.
- Total of 2404 cases including (10892) individuals were assisted under the IOM's humanitarian post arrival services project in Torkham border.
- Total of 9518 cases including (14408) individuals were assisted under the IOM's humanitarian post arrival services project in Islam Qala Border.
- Total number of 3684 returnees received repatriation support in Kabul.
- Total of 843 PSN (persons with specific needs) cases identified and supported through cash and in-kind assistance in Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Juzjan, Saripul and Faryab provinces.



Capacity Building: 470 (310 male, 160 female) beneficiaries received disaster risk reduction trainings in 2014.

Beneficiaries: 35646 people as direct beneficiaries and 18501 people as indirect beneficiaries received the support under DRR projects.

B) Strategic Achievements Contributing to the Vision of the Organization:



A. Generalization of Gender Issues

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.

CHA based on organization gender policy ensured the gender mainstream within all sectors and HRM policies moving toward equality of women and men staff number at all projects.

Strategically in Health, Agriculture, Education, Community Development and DRR unites relevant projects, further attention given to gender and cross cutting issues. More than 49% females from total number of beneficiaries received health care services under BPHS project in Farah province, as well for enhancing women role in community 1300 youth females received job and life skill training in Balkh province. 5695 women supported under national solidarity program as direct beneficiaries, 375 women under women empowerment project benefited. 400 women as a direct beneficiaries under RADP South project received capacity building training in Lashkargah, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa and Nad-e-Ali districts of Helmand province.



400 women have been mobilized and trained in Helmand province

B. Organizational and Institutional Development

“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 the year 2014, According to the strategies contributing to the organization vision, CHA has implemented the following activities:

Capacity Building of People

CHA mission is to empower individuals and communities, during the year 2014 CHA conducted many trainings, 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. During the year 2014, 243 staffs have received trainings, workshops & exposures visits.

Systems:

AIS (Account Information System)

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.

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.

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. From the start of the year 2014 all software applications are implemented, while for HR and Admin new applications are developed at field offices.

Having Policies and Their Implementation

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

Technology

CHA's 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.

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.

Having Code of Conduct (COC)

The organization has the policy for HR and the code of conduct (Code of Behavior) is part of its HRM policy, beside the code of conduct the organization also have 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.

Providing People With Continued and Systematic Information

A brief assessment of the two and half decade's works of the organization showed that the importance achievement of the organization has not been systemically projected to its publics.

Being the largest non for 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.

Hence the organization has its own web site, all information regard of the organization, projects, placements, notice, bedding, job announcements and any other information which are required for people information are placed and uploaded in the web site, www.cha-net.org, which is organization official web site.

Also the organization has its Facebook by the following name and user Hamkary CHA

<https://www.facebook.com/coordination.of.humanitarian.assistance>

All the above needed information are uploaded in this page. People views, comments & suggestions are collected through these sites.

Income Generation Activities

Since the organization is a non for profit NGO so CHA's income generation activities are administrative cost of projects, rent of vehicles of the organization, management cost and to some extend fee of trainings and workshops conducted for external bodies which is again spend for educational, social and community development.

Noon Online Education is establishing a facility to provide round the clock access to online education in the national languages of Dari and Pashto, for Afghan students around the world.

CHA-WBRAO is responsible to pilot the project according to the international standards and graduate the final design of the project for further expansion//extension.

There are three main activities to be undertaken by as per the main contract, but within them one activity (Kankor) required to have two parts (Dari and Pashto), so we have four activities as below:

1. Online Education on School's subjects in Dari languages from class one to twelve
2. Online Education on School's subjects in Pashto languages from class one to twelve
3. Online Education on University Entrance Exam- Dari (Kankor)
4. Online Education on University Entrance Exam- Pashto (Kankor)

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.


PR Activities 2014

No	Subject	Printed	Distribution
Printing Activities			
1	Calendar	2000	2000
2	Annual Report	100	100
3	Brochure	2000	2000
4	Booklet	2000	2000
5	Fact sheet	2000	2000
6	Dairy	100	100
7	Letter Head	2000	2000
8	Folder	2000	2000
9	Envelope	2000	2000
10	CD Sticker	2000	2000
11	CD Cover	2000	2000
12	ID Card	63	63
Audio Visual Activities			
1	CHA Audio Visual (DVD)	1500	1500
2	Dihdadi District Hospital Audio Visual (DVD)	1500	1500
3	CHA Health Services Supporting Audio Visual (DVD)	1500	1500
4	MOPH (Ministry of Public Health) Audio Visula (DVD)	1500	1500
Social Media Activities			

 cha.hamkary
groups/dostan.friends

 cha_hamkary

 /user/chahamkary

 +93 (0) 792 61 52 36

 www.cha-net.org

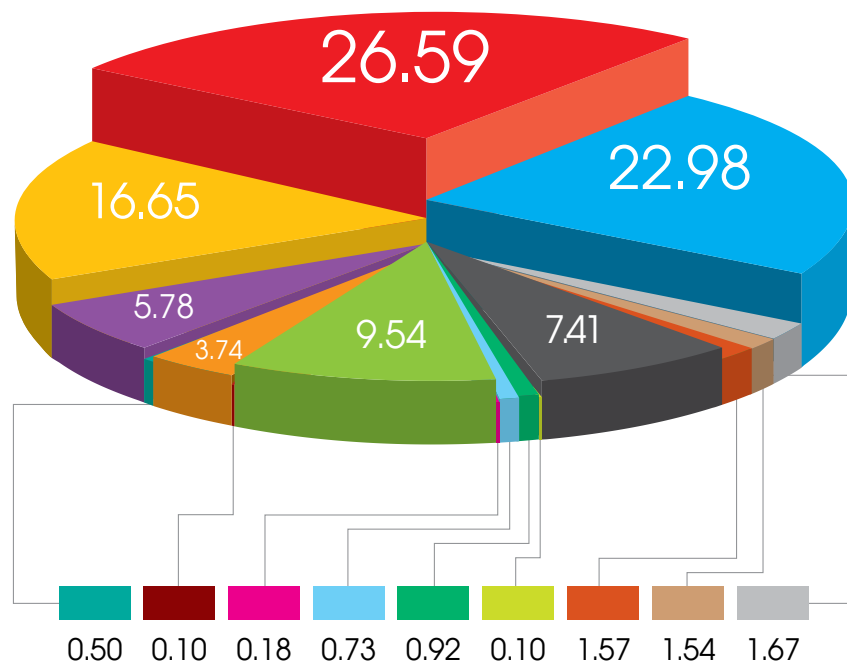
 info@cha-net.org
suggestions@cha-net.org



















C. 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 2014, CHA implemented different projects with a sum up of USD 9,842,861 funded by major national and international 16 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 Dependency 2014



	MRRD MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATI & DEVELOPMENT		WHO (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)
	MOH (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH)		JICA
	IOM		DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE (DKH)
	CHEMONICS		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION LIVESTOCK
	MOE (MINISTRY OF EDUCATION)		WFP
	UNHCR		CRITAS GERMANY
	NOVIB		FAO - FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
	NORWEGIAN CHUCH AID (NCA)		MADERA



AUDITOR'S REPORT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

We have audited the accompany statement of financial position of the **Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance "CHA"** as of December 31, 2014 and the related statement of income and expenditure, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in funds together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements") for the year then ended.

Responsibility of Management

It is the responsibility of the management of **CHA** to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in accordance with policies stated in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Responsibility of Auditors

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and we report that:

1. Activities at field offices could not be substantiated as these cannot be visited due to security concerns in these areas.

Auditor's Opinion

Except for the foregoing remark and its effect on financial statements, in our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the **Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance "CHA"** as of December 31, 2014 and results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies specified Note 2 to the financial statements.

Other matter

Previous year's financial statements were audited by **Rafaqat Babar & Co. Chartered Accountants** who issued their unqualified report on May 27, 2014.

April 11, 2015
KABUL


ZEESHAN ALI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS


COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Note	2014 USD	2013 USD
ASSETS			
Stock and stores	3	19,445	14,357
Receivable from donors	4	2,866,155	1,639,540
Advances, deposits and prepayments	5	206,073	175,460
Receivable against revolving loan	6	10,827	11,095
Other receivables	7	28,606	39,005
Cash and bank balances	8	4,122,288	6,361,495
TOTAL ASSETS		7,253,394	8,240,952
LIABILITIES			
Long Term Liabilities			
Revolving loan / credit pool	9	72,525	72,525
Pension fund and staff security payable	10	965,202	1,447,895
Short Term Liabilities			
Un-spent grant	4	784,140	401,584
Accrued and other liabilities	11	1,227,950	1,823,293
		2,012,090	2,314,877
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,049,817	3,835,297
NET ASSETS		4,203,577	4,405,656
REPRESENTED BY			
Accumulated surplus		4,203,577	4,405,656
		4,203,577	4,405,656

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

Kabul


Chairman General Assembly


Director Financial
Control & Audit

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Note	2014 USD	2013 USD
INCOME			
Income from donors	4	9,842,862	16,633,106
Project income	12	423,213	1,210,781
Total income		10,266,075	17,843,887
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, wages and benefits	13	5,696,392	9,339,405
Repair and maintenance	14	218,006	331,499
Vehicle running expenses	15	1,181,103	1,254,673
Expendable tools	16	57,994	101,054
Non expendable tools	17	240,433	182,364
Material and supplies	18	1,285,603	3,600,402
Other expenses	19	1,705,967	2,155,794
Exchange loss		82,656	34,431
Total expenditures		10,468,154	16,999,622
(DEFICIT)/SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		(202,078)	844,265

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



Kabul


Chairman General Assembly


Director Financial Control & Audit

CHA's Offices Contacts

Kabul Main Office



info@cha-net.org



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Farah City, Agriculture Bank Road, 3rd District, 9th Street.

Faryab Field Office



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+93 (0) 766 55 81 41



Maimana City, Herat Avenue Opposite of Masjid Jamay.

Herat Main Office



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+93 (0) 766 55 80 24



Herat City, Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Road, Karokhi Street.

Ghor Field Office



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+93 (0) 766 55 81 18



Cheghcheran City, Dara-e-Ghazi Street, Opposite of Sultan Khan Petroleum.

Nangarhar Field Office



nangarhar@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 766 55 81 61



Torkham, Tol Plaza, Opposite of Scale vehicles.

Parwan Field Office



giprojectmanager@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 766 55 81 72



Charikar City, 40 meter road, 7th part, Close to Noman Masjid.

تعلیمات آن لائن نون

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CHA ANNUAL REPORT 2014



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