

# CHA

## ANNUAL REPORT 2016

### TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>About the Organization</b>	<b>1</b>
2016 A YEAR IN REVIEW.....	2
<b>Education Sector</b>	<b>5</b>
A) Master Trainers Training .....	5
B) Highlights on quick impact reintegration project.....	6
<b>Health and Nutrition Sector</b>	<b>8</b>
A) BPHS Project Highlights .....	8
B) Public Partnership Project (PPP) .....	10
C) Engagement of CHWs in PEI .....	11
D) Strengthening and Scaling-up of Malaria Prevention .....	11
<b>Agriculture Sector</b>	<b>12</b>
Highlights on Natural Resource Management (NRM).....	12
A) Creating value chain & empowering people.....	13
B) Creating opportunities for women.....	13
<b>Rural Development and Social Protection Sector</b>	<b>14</b>
A) National Solidarity Program (NSP).....	14
B) Targeting Ultra Poor Project.....	15
C) Highlights on SSSDP Project .....	16
<b>DRR and Engineering Sector</b>	<b>17</b>
A) Highlights on WASH Project in Faryab.....	17
B) Highlights on Returnees' Projects.....	19
C) Food distribution in Ghor and Herat.....	20
<b>Financial Contribution</b>	<b>21</b>
Partnership and Collaboration.....	22
A) Highlights on twining program.....	22
B) CHF Partnership.....	22
Public Relation and Strengthening Feedback Mechanism.....	23
CHA Thanks its Funding Partners.....	24





COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

---

## MESSAGE FROM THE **DIRECTOR**

**GHULAM YAHYA ABBASY**

---



CHA's efforts for the past year (2016) in the fields of humanitarian and development brought about outstanding and positive changes in the lives of Afghans. It vigorously took part in monitoring, management and reintegration of refugee returnees, particularly in the crises, alongside the government, IOM, UNHCR and WFP.

CHA also managed to deliver development services of both rural and urban scopes. Working alongside other development actors, CHA played its role in facilitating delivery of NSP in the rural areas, delivery of TUP to develop rural economy, improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene, enabling Afghans in management of national resources, and building on health service delivery across Afghanistan. Internally, development of the organization and tapping into the new technology and its advancement supplanted other aspects to ensure efficiency and transparency more systematically. As of now, a major part of its management is through an online platform to allow a broader range of expertise to tune in and cooperate with the relevant teams.

Such performance made CHA exceptional with respect to having more diverse expertise, experienced teams, and up to date system of management to take more effective part in the development of Afghanistan in future years. For 2017, CHA has developed its annual plan to work closely with the people and help them succeed in their lives.

Like always, CHA thanks to its funding partners, personnel and Afghan people that altogether made such positive changes possible, and looks forward to cause more successes for the Afghan people in the future.

Ghulam Yahya Abbasy  
Managing Director  
January 10, 2017  
Kabul





## ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION



Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), established in 1987 by a team of Afghan volunteers, is a non-profit organization registered with the Ministry of Economy of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. CHA was started with the aim of providing emergency aid to Afghan war victims. However, the thematic focus of the organization has shifted over the years to include: promotion of health, nutrition and environmental health, development of education, cultural affairs and vocational trainings, development of agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources, community development and social protection, disaster reduction and responding to emergencies and gender mainstreaming.

Currently CHA works through five sectors including Health and Nutrition, Agriculture and Live-stock, Education, Disaster Risk Reduction and Engineering, and Rural Development and Social Protection.

## VISION



To help Afghanistan evolve into a peaceful and developed country where people's basic needs are met, poverty is eradicated and social justice is promoted.

## MISSION



To empower individuals, communities, grassroots civil society organizations and promote gender equity by improving development indicators pertaining to health, education and agriculture and extending disaster risk reduction support to individuals and or families in need.

## COORDINATION & MEMBERSHIP



Coordination and Membership: CHA has membership of several coordinating bodies and networks that include ACBAR; Human Rights Research & Advocacy Consortium (HRRAC); Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium (DRRC) and Asian Disaster Risk and Response Network (ADRRN); Global Campaign for Education (GCE); International Social Watch Coalition; South Asian Alliance for Budget Accountability (SAABA); Alliance Health Organization (AHO); and White Ribbon and Alliance (WRB).

## PAST EXPERIENCE



Including National Solidarity Program (NSP), CHA has implemented around 500 projects since its establishment in 1987 and thus served millions of Afghans over the past 30 years. As of now, CHA has 11 projects which are being managed through its five sectors.

## HUMAN RESOURCES

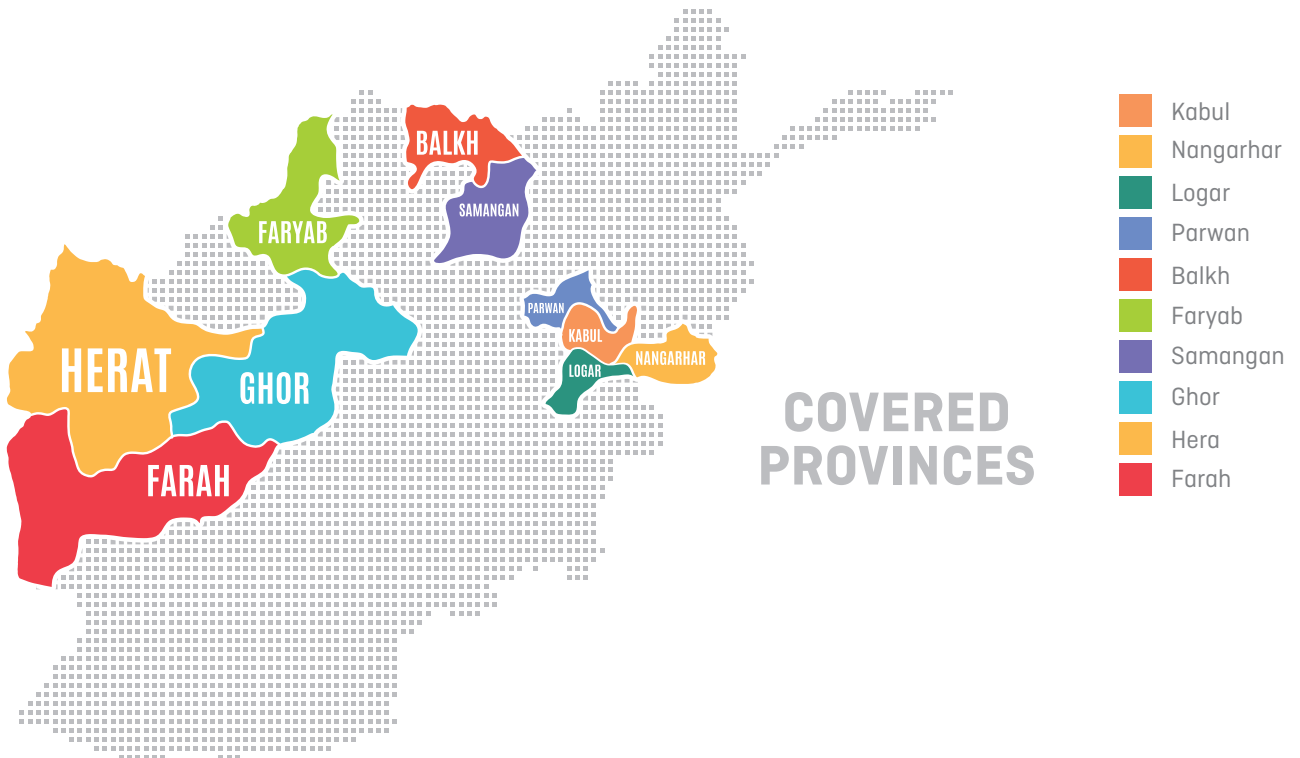
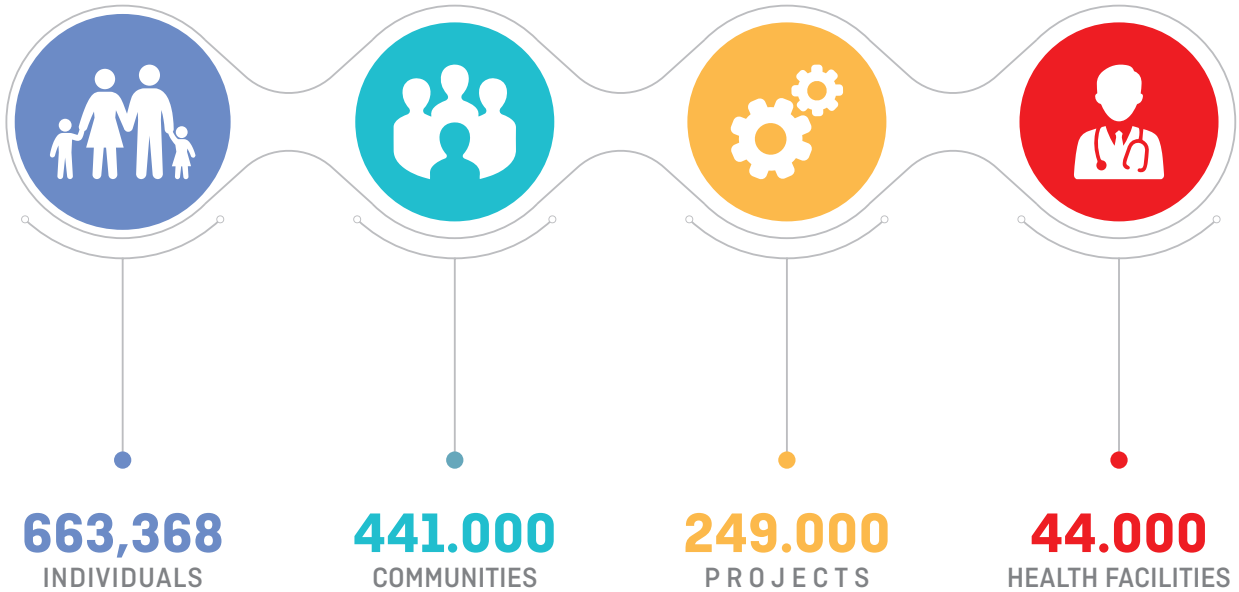


CHA has its active presence in central, north, west, and south provinces of Afghanistan. Currently a staff of 675 (553 males and 122 females) Afghan technical and support members is employed by CHA and are working in various projects. In addition, there are over 500 volunteers both female and male who are working under CHA's five programmatic areas aiming to build on their skills and add to their career values for serving Afghan people.

## 2016 A YEAR IN REVIEW



**I**N 2016, CHA could take an effective part in the development of Afghanistan and play its role in different fronts to help Afghans meet their basic needs, contribute in eradication of poverty and promotion of justice across the country. In brief, CHA facilitated empowerment of 663,368 individuals through several types of humanitarian and development services, reached out to 441 communities by delivering 249 small scale infrastructural projects, and managed 44 health facilities. Covering Kabul, Parwan, Logar, Nangarhar, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Ghor, Herat, and Farah provinces, this is an outstanding achievement over the past year.



Considering the vulnerable groups, CHA has been able to reach out to a number of 140,710 disaster affected and poor individuals through humanitarian services including food assistance, cash assistance, and asset or job opportunities. Returnee refugees from Pakistan and Iran, families affected from natural disasters such as flood and drought and ultra-poor people have been the categories covered under these services. Such services have been provided in Nangarhar, Balkh, Ghor, Herat, Faryab and Kabul provinces.

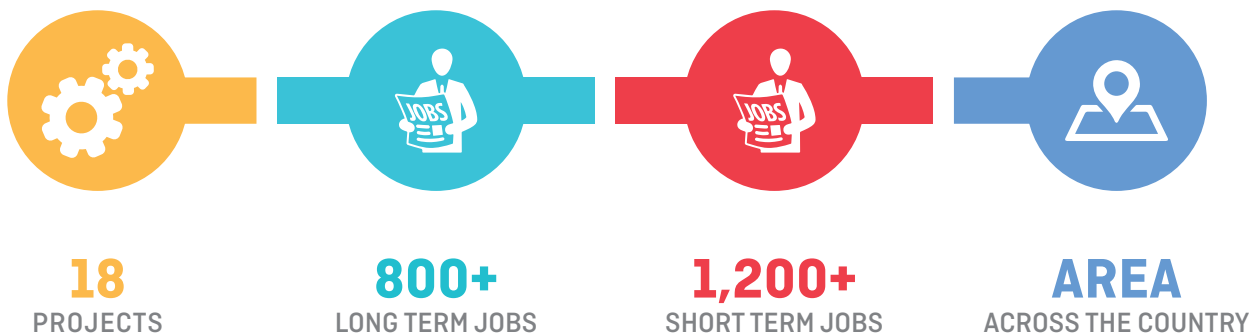
**140,710**  
DISASTER AFFECTED & POOR  
INDIVIDUALS



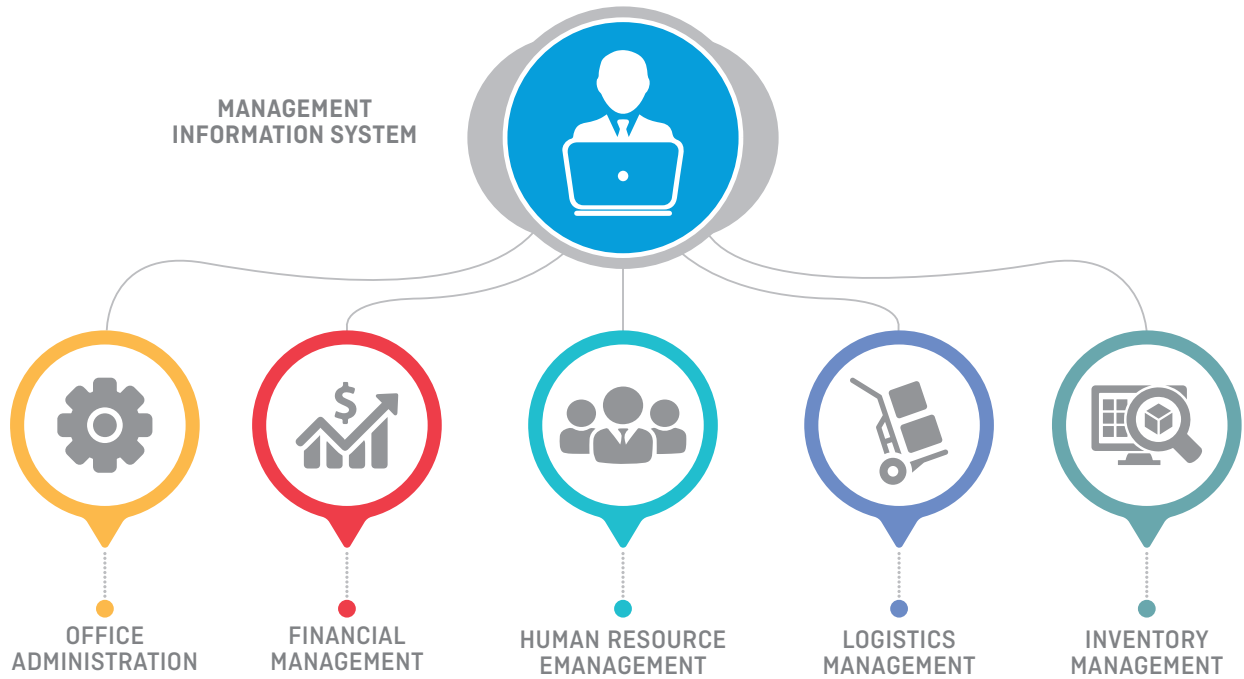
## SERVICES



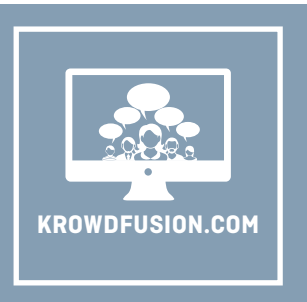
Throughout the year, CHA could manage a total of 7,654,361 USD in the form of projects reaching 18 in number. These projects facilitated a number 800+ long term (12+months) and 1200+ short term job opportunities for potential workers across the country. Furthermore, CHA could provide an opportunity for Afghan professionals and experts to contribute in the development of the country by recruiting them in the relevant projects that the organization was implementing.



Knowing that attribution of technology in the advancement of human efforts has become an incontestable phenomenon, particularly in the development efforts, CHA has taken an important step forward in launching an online system of management for its operational purposes. This system, which is called Management Information System (MIS), is currently in use for a vast portion of its daily operation that includes human resource management, financial management, administration, logistics and inventory. In the year ahead, CHA will go fully online to facilitate a broader cooperation and working opportunity for its various teams.



Finally, valuing transparency and accountability in the organization is one of its core values, CHA has made its effort in the past year to pave the way for a wider social dialogue and launched its social page on a new system. This page is simply called Krowd which has launched on Krowdfusion.com while facilitating opportunities to exchange ideas and share experiences among people and CHA personnel. Everyone can tune in to give a feedback about an issue of general interest or a specific area. Such feedbacks can build on CHA's working quality while it learns from the people on how to improve its services while considering lessons learned, and using the best practices.



# 01 EDUCATION SECTOR



**I**N 2016, CHA's Education Sector has been able to contribute in achieving the educational goal of the country through developing capacity of teachers and principals, delivering vocational trainings, and building job-skills.

CHA's Education Sector has long been working alongside the government, the ministry of education, to improve access and quality of education for children and adults in Afghanistan. The organization has made efforts in several fronts so far which can be summarized as building the infrastructure (school buildings), developing the curriculum and capacity of teachers, establishing the system, implementing vocational and literacy trainings, and delivering contextually appropriate teaching for the out of school children such as Accelerated Learning.

Beyond the traditional class-based teaching methods, CHA has tapped in to the advanced ways of learning

recently and initiated online learning programs and live teaching through TV services. For the online education, it has launched "Noon Online Program" to allow, on one hand, a better accessibility to new teaching materials for students who attempt to catch up the curriculum of the Ministry of Education even from outside Afghanistan, and on the other hand to help students proceed on their own pace. This program seems to be exceptionally helpful for out of school students who take Accelerated Learning courses. For the live teaching through TV, CHA together with some of its partners have developed a unique method of learning which involves TV and two-way communication device to take the quality teaching across the country. This program has been very helpful for both students and teachers in the remote areas where qualified teachers in some certain subjects are limited.

## A) MASTER TRAINERS TRAINING

**T**he project could facilitate the opportunity for CHA to train a total of 800 teachers and administrators of public and private Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Business Education and Skills Training (BEST) institutes. The training was delivered on demand driven employment model in six provinces of Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Balkh and Kandahar) within 12 months.

In addition to providing the quality training to teachers and principals, the project could target promotion of gender equity with the primary target of inclusion of at least 25 percent female in the program. This target was practically translated to training of a total of 200 female staff in the project. This was a success juxtaposing the existing reality (the reality that qualified female teachers in the existing structure of the target institutes was very limited and was a concern) with the target set for the project.



**FIGURE 01:**  
Master Trainer's Training,  
Kabul

**I**N the national level, this project could serve as a vehicle to develop skilled mid-career workers who were in high demand in several expanding economic sectors.

Developing the capacity of skilled Afghan workers, and placing them into private sector jobs, were intended to contribute to the reduction in (a) a high level of under and unemployment among Afghan nationals; and (b) current dependency on foreign workers to fill mid-career, skilled jobs in Afghanistan.

By implementing this project, CHA has played its role parallel with the other actors in Afghanistan to help the country in reaching its goal.



“ FIGURE 02:  
Master Trainers’ Training, Kunduz ”

## B) HIGHLIGHTS ON QUICK IMPACT REINTEGRATION PROJECT

**B**ased on an assessment conducted by UNHCR in early 2016, majority of the returnees in Kabul, Parwan and Logar provinces had difficulties in financing their families. Lack of market demanded skills among the men and women of returnees, scarcity of the jobs to meet existing skills of returnees, penury of the families to set up small business to manage their daily lives were the domineering reasons.

On such bases, UNHCR funded a vocational and livelihood project to be implemented by CHA. Through this funding, CHA was able to train a number of 350 individuals (235 women and 115 men) of returnees while providing them with theoretical and hands-on job skills. The project could serve a good purpose of developing diverse working skills among the returnees population which included tailoring, poultry and construction work.

Provided that those families that are headed by women are in most need of support, majority of the beneficiaries were chosen women in the two areas (tailoring and poultry). Yet men were included in construction elements of the project to construct a total of 12 culverts, one protection wall with a length of 100 meter, and two water reservoirs. The construction elements were also considered for areas where most residents are returnee refugees.

The poultry beneficiaries received training on how to keep and feed chickens, identify chicken diseases, and do the vaccination. In addition, beneficiaries were supported in order to utilize the newly learned skills and open their own small business. This support was in the form of toolkits for chicken production including incubator, food for the primary 100 days, chicken and 2500 AFN cash per beneficiary as the supplementary assistance.



“ FIGURE 03:  
Poultry training program,  
Bagrami, Kabul ”



“ FIGURE 04:  
Protection wall, Dehsabz,  
Kabul ”

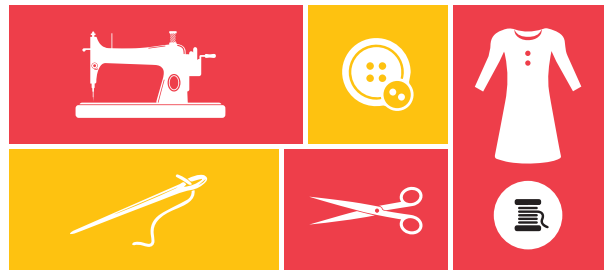


**T**O make the effort more sustainable, CHA established a linkage between the beneficiaries (the new small business owners) and the local bazaars through exposure visits and regular meetings with the potential costumers. For this purpose, CHA formed a specific marketing committee within the project team to act as bridge between the project beneficiaries and the costumers.

The construction element of the project contributed to address social and economic integration gaps in the target areas. The activities could create a short term job for 2,686 individuals and as a result increased access to irrigation water, improved food crop productions for 23 acres land, protected homes and crops from natural hazards, and improved transport access to nearby markets.



**“** **FIGURE 05:**  
Market linkage activity,  
Bagram, Parwan **”**



# 02 HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



CHA's health sector has been delivering the primary health care services in Farah province to reduce maternal and newborn mortality as well as to reduce the mortality under age 5 with the aim to improve child health and nutrition among the people.

In 2016, such services were delivered under Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS), Public Private Partnership (PPP), CHWs Engagement in Social Mobilization of PEI/EPI and Malaria Grant projects with supervision of MoPH.

## A) BPHS PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

### a. General basic services

Implementation of BPHS has been one of the core working areas of health sector in CHA since 2003. In 2016, health sector successfully managed 44 health facilities, 1 district hospital, 2 comprehensive health centers with emergency obstructive care, nine comprehensive health centers, 8 basic health centers, 23 sub health centers, one prison health clinic and 481 health posts.

### b. Reaching people with most need

The coverage of the services with the essential elements such as maternal and newborn care, child health, immunization, public nutrition, communicable disease treatment and control, mental health, disability and physical rehabilitation services with regular supply of drugs could reach a sum of 512,599 people.



“ FIGURE 01:  
Practical work at health facility ”



“ FIGURE 02:  
Laboratory, Training ”

## Capacity development

In 2016 a total of 43 health workers (22 midwives and 21 community health nurses) graduated from Farah CME and CHNE School through BPHS under the auspices of CHA. Out of 43 midwives and nurses, 16 of them were deployed in health facilities until the end of December. It is planned to recruit the remaining graduated midwives and nurses in 2017 to enhance the relevant human resource in the health facilities in Farah.



“ FIGURE 03: Class based training of nurses ”



**c. Developing community of cadres**

Over 2016, a number of 535 (205 female and 330 male) health practitioners received training in the form of initial and refresher trainings. This is the cue of making a community of new cadres in the health sector that can respond to the existing need and sustain quality service provision in their provinces. With similar effort, another 885 community health workers were trained during 2016 by CHA in Farah to ensure health services reach the most rural people who survive with limited resources.



**FIGURE 04:**  
Graduation ceremony, community cadre

**d. Teaming up for a greater good**

CHA ensured mutual cooperation with the government and non government actors to improve access to, and quality of, the health services in Farah. Although with a high risk of security threat in most areas, the services continued unabatedly throughout the year to cover the highest possible number of people in this province. Such services were also supervised by the Ministry of Public Health every so often, including visits from the health facilities by the high ranking officials and H.E Dr. Ferozudin Feroz, the minister. In these visits, the spirit of service delivery of health workers to the people was appreciated and health workers were inspired to do even better in the future.

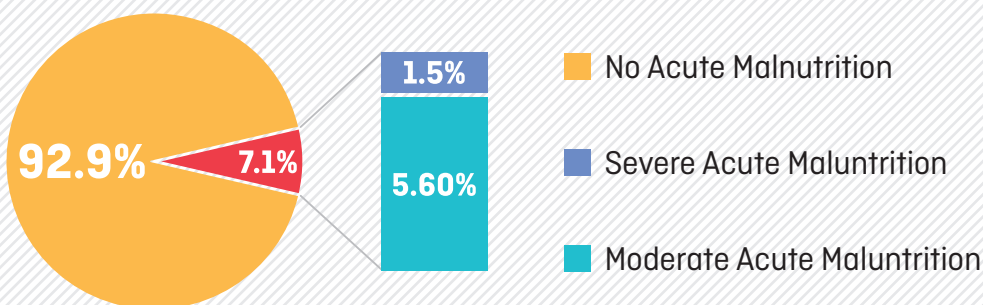


**FIGURE 05:** H.E Public Health Minister, Ferozudin Feroz, Visited Health Facilities in Farah

**e. Nutrition services**

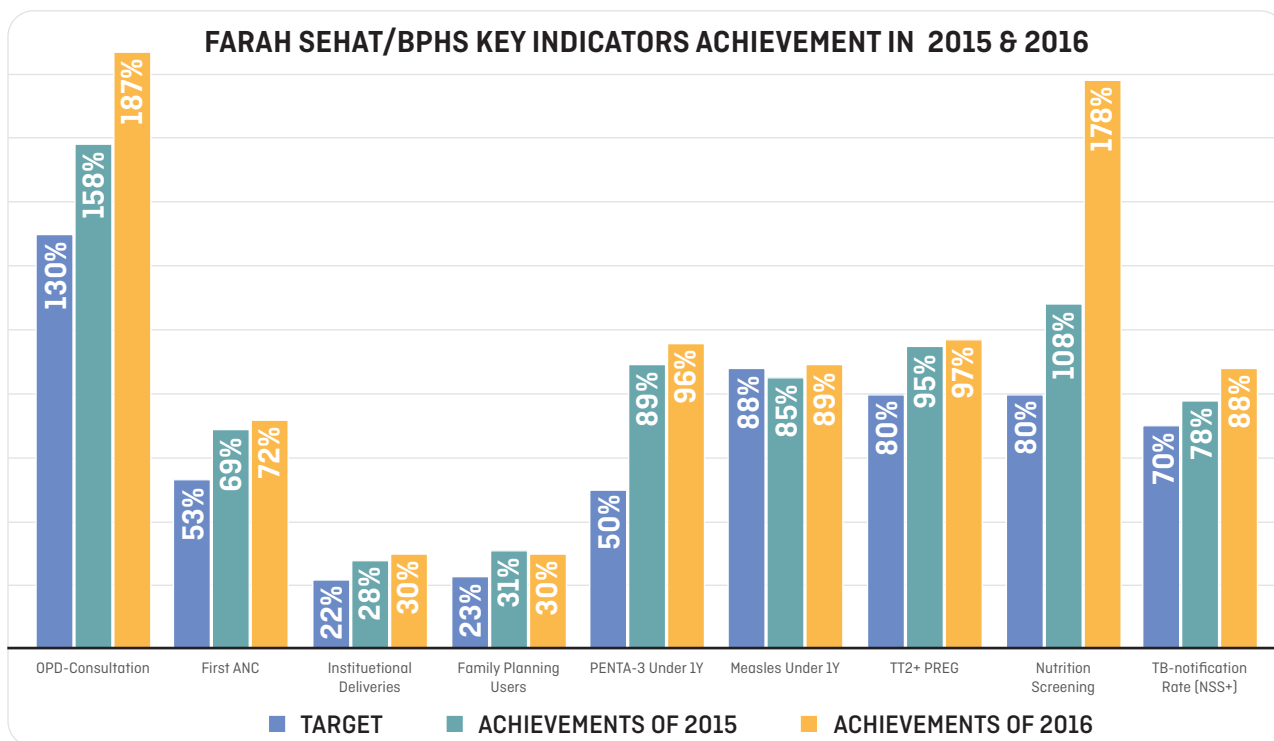
CHA did a screening of children under age of five for growth monitoring in Farah province. The screening covered a number of 182721 children out of which 10224 identified with acute moderate malnutrition and 2747 were severe acute malnourished children. Sever malnourished children referred for treatment within health facilities (CMAM sites) while for moderate malnutrition an array of preventive and awareness raising activities were conducted. For example for stunting the infant and young child feeding (IYCF), food demonstration and micronutrient distribution were encouraged and performed.

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF UNDER 5Y CHILDREN IN FARAH PROVINCE 2016**



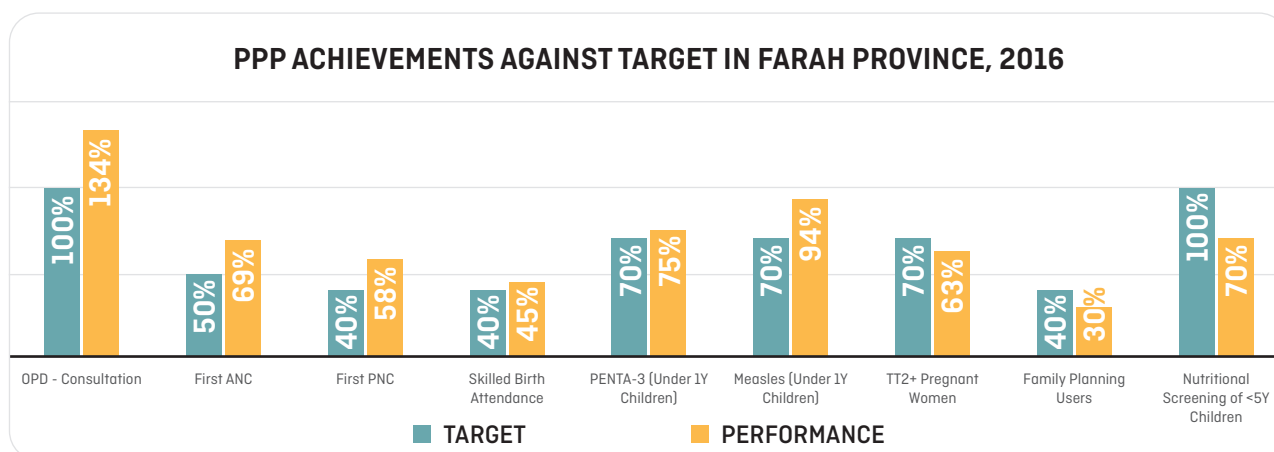
### f. Maternal and child health

Maternal and child health have been increasingly improving over the last three years in Farah reaching the highest rank last year as illustrated below.



### B) PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP) PROJECT

**PPP** was a joint effort made in the form of “Partnership with the Private for Profit Health Service Providers (PPHSP) Model” by Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and World Health Organization (WHO) which was implemented by CHA in Farah. This partnership was aimed to provide a feasible and practical solution to increase the coverage of health services of multiple elements with ultimate goal of contributing to Health and Nutrition Sector Strategy in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The elements of health services included, primarily, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), preventive and curative services which were implemented through 22 PHSPs in three districts (Gulistan, Bakwa and Purchaman) of Farah province. Through this project, the PHPSPs received initial and refresher trainings, essential medicines and continued support to ensure their services are improved to the expected level.





“ FIGURE 06:  
Vaccination of children against polio ”

### C) ENGAGEMENT OF CHWs IN PEI

**THIS** was a UNICEF funded project aiming to reach Children under five through Community Health Workers for polio vaccination. CHA could contribute in eradication of polio through this project in a series of campaigns and door to door visits across Farah. In addition to reaching a total number of 16172 children, the project could facilitate several improvements in the health service delivery in Farah. This included training of CHWs, awareness raising and mapping of the children under five years of age. The campaign also included five health facilities which were covered by FHE (Female Health Educators).



“ FIGURE 07:  
Health worker training ”

### D) STRENGTHENING & SCALING-UP OF MALARIA PREVENTION

**THE** project was intended to equip Farah health service providers as well as community health workers (CHWs) to tackle malaria disease more effectively and to minimize the risks that threaten the lives of people including women and children. As the result, a number of health personnel were trained which included 23 health practitioners, 14 lab technicians, 19 community health supervisors and 676 community health workers.

The trained personnel took effective part in malaria prevention and case management through usage of rapid diagnostic test (RDT) at health facilities and communities level. The team could screen and handle a number of 1547 malaria suspected cases by using RDT.



“ FIGURE 08: Community awareness raising, malaria prevention ”

# 03 AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK SECTOR



Agriculture is an important sector in Afghanistan, and its economy accounts for approximately one third of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Domestic products from the agriculture have been considered as the key component making a major share of the rural economy. Yet, up gradation of such traditional agricultural mechanisms is hoped to bring significant changes in the income of the farmers and thus the economy of the country. Over the years, CHA has been implementing many agricultural projects and working on the development and effectiveness of agriculture and livestock in Afghanistan. This partaking has been resulted in numbers of successes for the country. But looking to the context of the country, still further struggles are required. This is particularly critical for CHA's agriculture sector as it has to achieve its strategic goals which include increasing food security and reducing vulnerability, strengthening livestock management, promotion of natural resource management, and use of environment friendly services.

## HIGHLIGHTS ON NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM)

Natural Resource Management (NRM) project is being implemented by CHA since February 2015 in two districts (Darae Suf Bala and Payin) of Samangan province. The project aimed that CHA can tap into latent potential of the natural resources for the people by carrying out activities such as establishment and development of local agricultural centers [Farmers Field School (FFS), establishment and development of demonstration plots, training of local people on natural resource management, introducing new agro techniques, improving agricultural production and nurseries and fruit/vegetable garden management. CHA also made some multipronged efforts to support people through agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers), develop nurseries, produce seedlings, and contribute in developing private orchards as model to other community members.



“ FIGURE 01: Farmer Field day training by CHA-Agro Eng. Salim in Darae Suf Payin ”



## A) CREATING VALUE CHAIN & EMPOWERING PEOPLE

Another intervention areas of CHA have been creation of local value chain, promotion of energy efficient technologies, supporting local products and contributing to the proper management of the natural resources through block grants, and creation and training of cluster resource management committees. During the year 2016, a total of 688 farmers (men/women) were benefited from the project in different forms which included member of farmer field school, lead farmer, cluster resource management committee, natural resource management committee, community resource person; and owning of demo plots, orchards and nursery (Fig.1, 2 men part).



“FIGURE 02: Demo plots materials distribution scene in the presence of district governor of Darae Suf bala.”

## B) CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

According to the national strategy about women in Agriculture (this strategy is mandated by Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the empowerment of women is fundamental to reduce poverty, hunger and improve food security. Women is a great potential to develop agriculture, and their participation in agricultural programs for a balanced development in the country is highly required. In addition, NRM project was designed to embrace majority of this women and considering such facts in its nascent stages.

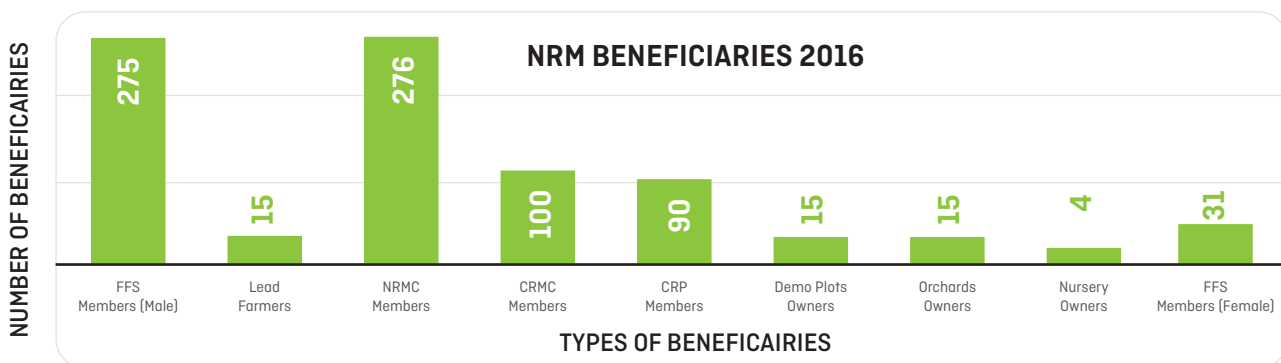
For example, under NRM CHA has established a demo plot for women as a center for theoretical and practical trainings. This center enabled the project team to train a number of 30 women in 2016. It is expected that the project will cover more women in the future and provide them with relevant capacity building opportunities.



“FIGURE 03: Training of Female farmers field day training in Qazilbash cluster”

Following figure further illustrates NRM beneficiaries that have been benefited from various project activities in two districts (Dara-Suf Bala and Payin) of Samangan province.

NRM is designed considering several context of the area including the seasons with regards to level of productivity of agriculture, weather, geographical location, and adaptability of the new crops to the area. Further, it is intended to offer an inclusive and sustainable solution to be applied on the ground by the local people and considered responsive to the existing needs. This way, the efforts will continue longer than the project life and will have a successful impact.



# 04

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR



After years of conflict and war, Afghanistan not only needed to recover and be rehabilitated, but also required much of reconstruction and development in both rural and urban parts. This development was required in several fronts. Development of human capital, infrastructures, communities, structures, and state and non state institutions' cooperation mechanisms across this country. The government of Afghanistan alongside the international communities made several fundamental efforts to address such crucial needs. National Solidarity Program (NSP) was an example of it which aimed to initiate development from the heart of communities by establishment of community institution and mobilizing the people towards their own development needs.

CHA's Rural Development and Social Protection sector then started its portion of contribution in this development journey under the title of "Community Development Sector". Over the coming decade, it delivered dozens of community related projects successfully and grew much of an essential team with the related expertise in different regions and provinces of the country. Over 2016, this sector reached out dozens of communities in Farah, Faryab, Balkh, Ghor and Herat provinces to complete the final stages of NSP with a total number of 249 infrastructural projects for them.

### A) NATIONAL SOLIDARITY PROGRAM (NSP)

The program focused on certain components which included sustaining livelihood, improving good governance, and strengthening social cohesion. Only in 2016, CHA could complete a total number of 249 infrastructural projects which involved schools and clinics buildings, community centers, road rehabilitation, culverts, aqueduct, power supply lines, micro hydro power stations, retaining wall, canal construction and water supply networks.

As 2016 record shows, basic human needs made accessible to 97371 families in 411 communities over this year. In addition, the program provided hundreds of job opportunities for skilled and unskilled labors in their home communities. Most importantly, through the NSP, CHA formed Community Development Councils (CDCs) to serve as a consultative decision making body that includes men, women and traditionally marginalized members of the community. This inclusion translated democratic governance and social cohesion in the practice and symbolized a united Afghan society who shared a common development goal, beside all other common interests.



“ FIGURE 01:  
Construction of a culvert in Chamtal,  
Balkh ”



“ FIGURE 02:  
Electrical power supply, Khawaja  
Qoshori, Faryab ”

## B) TARGETING ULTRA POOR PROJECT

**TUP** initiative was primarily aimed at developing the rural economy starting from the ultra-poor population who have rarely been able to take significant part in the rural economy without the external support. Such populations are witnessed to have rarely flourished over years. Taking for instance, if, at the household level, the economy of one of such families lagged behind in a certain chunk of the time, this would impact the attitude and social behavior of family members for subsequent years. At least, their children might be bereft of quality education, social status and so on which eventuate to a repeated cycle of poverty.

TUP could offer an inclusive response in a package to contain training, subsistence support, asset, and basic health care. This was an exceptional method of investment in the Afghan society to help poor families get out of safety net programs and transform them to income earning families whose economy contribute in the growth of the rural areas over the years.

Another aspect of the TUP is establishment of a linkage between the beneficiaries and micro-finance institutions which enable the beneficiaries to have access to small loan schemes and make use of such opportunities to further augment their businesses.

This way, ultra-poor families have been graduated from the stringent shield of poverty and exposed to a new venture where gradually start living a more decent life in their communities. CHA has been providing the required support and instructions throughout the process.

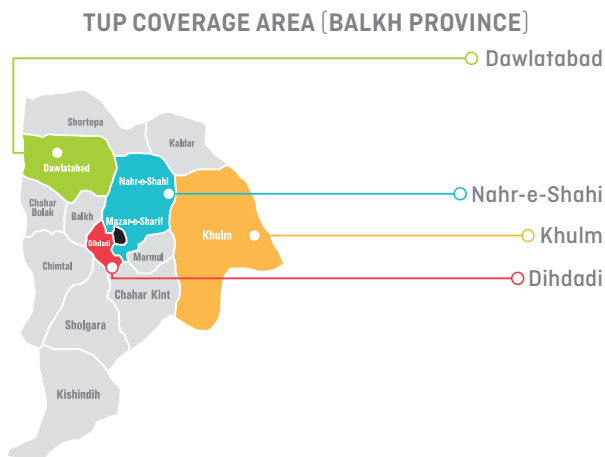
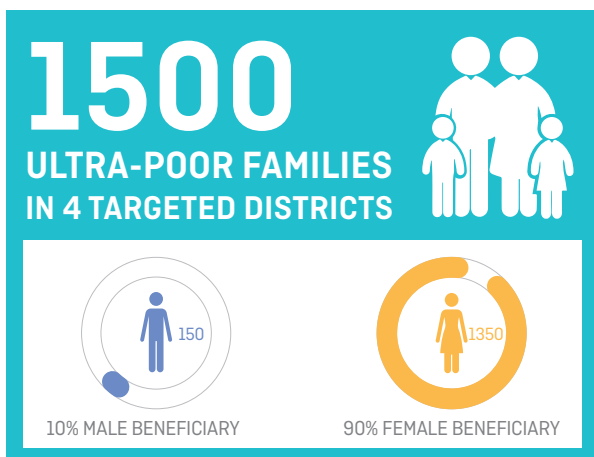
Through TUP, CHA could deliver an outstanding service to benefit 1500 ultra-poor families in four targeted districts (Dawlatabad, Dehdadi, Khulm & Nahr-e-Shahi) of Balkh province.



**FIGURE 03:**  
Assisting a child-headed family with a sheep, Khulm, Balkh



**FIGURE 04:**  
Assisting a women-headed family with a milking cow, Balkh





### C) HIGHLIGHTS ON SSSDP PROJECT

SSSDP stands for System Strengthening for Sustainable Disaster Preparedness. It was primarily aimed at integrating Disaster Risk Reduction component into NSP planning cycle in collaboration with ANDMA, MRRD and its relevant line departments in the central and provincial levels. This was a lab-testing practice of a DRR effort in the development sector.

This project facilitated the opportunity to construct a retaining wall on both sides of a cable-bridge having 30 meters length and 2.5 meters height in Takht Charshangue village of Dawlatabad district of Faryab. Above all, the project had a capacity building component with a hands-on learning for the members of CDCs and DRR committees.

Ten (10) CDC members and ten (10) DRR committee members had been provided with this opportunity. In addition, a three days theoretical and on the job training was delivered for 100 individuals focusing on how to carry out HVCA and select mitigation project to save their lives and assets.

The project created short term job opportunities for 105 vulnerable households making a total of 445 labor day paid job in the communities. As the result, 2118 families making a population of 12708 individuals indirectly benefited from the project.



**FIGURE 05:**  
Construction of culvert, Charshangtue  
village, Faryab



# 05 DRR & ENGINEERING SECTOR



**DRR** and Engineering sector of CHA has made a unique effort in Afghanistan towards addressing multiple problems of vulnerable people especially returnee refugees and affected population from the disasters. Starting from provision of emergency services to war victims and functioning as anodyne to the affected population, the outstanding history of this sector entangled to the history of the organization itself.

Later on, distributing food and non-food items to respond to the immediate needs of people and placate them to recover were the services provided by this sector. Partnering with UNHCR, IOM, WFP, and Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation (MoRR) to manage the returnee refugees and tackle the surges and crises of refugees after 2001 was another key area that this sector contributed to.

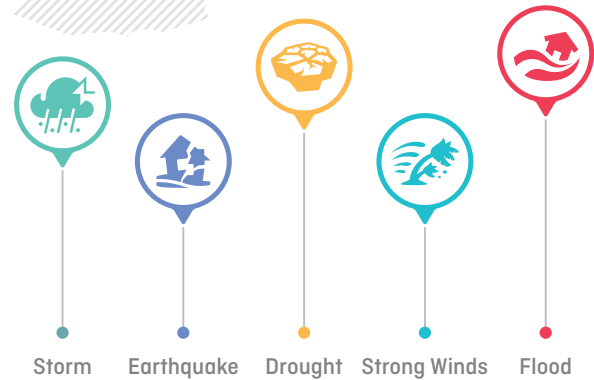
Additionally, awareness raising for general populace, empowering people to manage disasters and mitigate the associated risks, and striving to build resilient communities were the recent activities under taken by this sector. In 2016, this sector reached out to a number of 139, 210 individuals across the country.

## A) WASH PROJECT IN FARYAB

In 2016, partnering with Caritas, DRR and Engineering Sector could contribute in promotion of hygiene practice of people in Faryab province and improve access to drinking water in several districts of this province. The districts where CHA focused its work included Shirintagab, Khawaja Sabz Posh and Dawlat Abad which made the major part of beneficiaries.



**139,210**  
INDIVIDUALS ACROSS THE COUNTRY



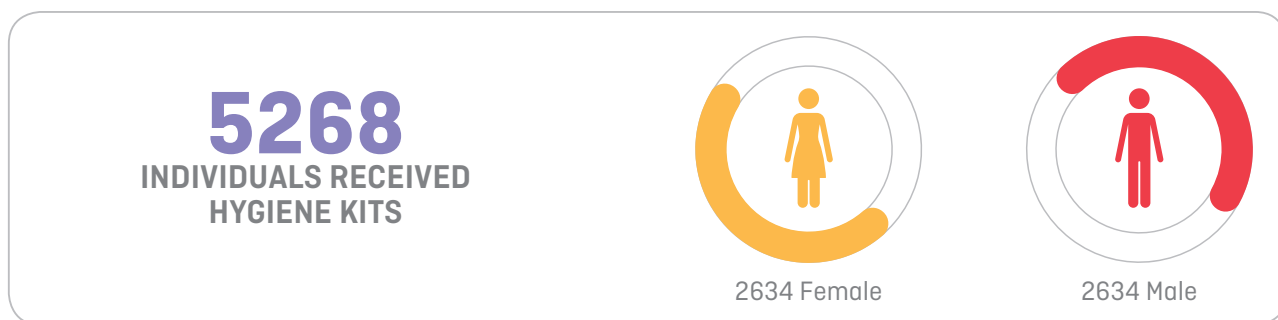
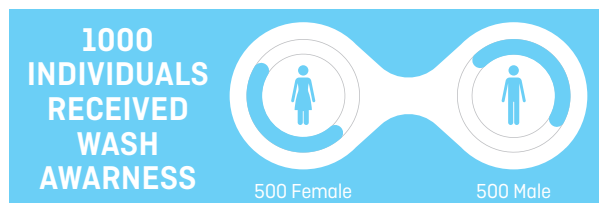
“FIGURE 01:  
Water well drilled under WASH project, Faryab”

**a. Awareness raising and trainings**

Under this project a total of 1000 individuals (500 male and 500) female) received WASH awareness raising training in the three districts (Dawlat Abad, Khwaja Sabz Posh and Shirintagab) of Faryab province. The effort was further built on through distribution of hygiene kits as the incentive for families. A number of 5268 individuals (2634 males and 2634 females) received kits in the same districts.



**FIGURE 02:**  
WASH Training,  
Faryab



**b. Drilling water wells, establishing water supply networks and construction of sanitary latrines**

Under this project, CHA could drill a total of 40 water wells that can provide drinking water for a total of 1000 families in Faryab. Water wells were then equipped with hand pumps to ensure safety and cleanliness for the villages. In part of the areas where required, CHA established water supply networks to broaden the coverage and improve the accessibility.

To improve sanitation and contribute in making the society clean, CHA constructed a total of 225 latrines in the areas with most population. This was in coordination with municipality officials in the city, community elders, and the existing and newly established WASH committee members to ensure the efforts will sustain longer.



**FIGURE 03:**  
Newly constructed latrine,  
Faryab



## B) HIGHLIGHTS ON RETURNEES' PROJECTS

**CHA's** role in management, monitoring and reintegration of returnee refugees in the past decade has been phenomenal, and 2016 has not been a very different year too.

### a. Torkham returnee monitoring project

The organization continued its strategic partnership with UNHCR and IOM to facilitate the same efforts. In Nangahar province (Torkham border), partnering with IOM, CHA did its best to do the registration of returnees, distribution of food and non-food items to respond to the refugees' immediate needs, facilitated vaccination of children, and provided transportation. Over 2016, CHA could assist a total number of 60488 individuals (30467 male and 30021 female) with the above-mentioned services which is surely a great contribution to the government goal of smooth and proper reintegration of the returnees in the country. In late 2016, CHA also started to work with WFP aiming to cover more returnee refugees and provide them with the available assistance. This initiation enables the relevant organizations to have more coordinated operations and a comprehensive documentation mechanism of the returnees.

### a. Returnee project in Herat

In Herat province, CHA was UNHCR's partner to monitor returnee refugees, do the registration, provide immediate assistance in the form of accommodation and food, provide health services including vaccination, identifying persons with specific need and addressing them to the extent possible, and facilitation of transportation. CHA's assistance with the returnees starts from Islam Qala border (Afghanistan-Iran border Zero Point) where refugees step in the country. Then, the remaining services are provided to them through Ansar Camp which is located in Herat city.

In 2016, CHA assisted a total number of 2218 returnees (1104 male and 1114 female) by providing them with cash grants, transportation and reintegration package, basic health services, mine awareness, vaccination against polio, overnight accommodation, under Transit Center Management project. In addition, CHA reached out to a number of 742 returnees (351 male and 391 female) under Returnee Monitoring project to capture their problems through interview and assessment for the next steps of assistance.



“ FIGURE 04:  
Post arrival assistance to returnees, Torkham,  
Nangarhar ”



“ FIGURE 05:  
Monitoring returnees and asking about their  
problems, Herat ”



“ CHA assisted a total number of  
2218 returnees (1104 male and  
1114 female) by providing them  
with cash grants ”



### c. Encashment center management, Kabul

In Kabul, CHA works with UNHCR to manage Kabul Encashment Center (KEC) and provide similar services to the returnee refugees. As per UN-OCHA, during 2016, 620,000 refugees returned to Afghanistan through Torkham. Although it was difficult to manage this surge, humanitarian organization alongside the government managed the issue that a vast majority of them benefit from the available assistance either in Torkham or in Kabul (KEC). This influx was uneven in nature as over 90 percent of the return took place in the last three months of the year.

In 2016, CHA could reach out to a total number of 37,637 returnee families/187,723 individuals through Kabul Encashment Center. The services provided to the returnees were fairly similar in nature to that of Herat province. Returnees received cash grants, basic health services including vaccination, transportation and reintegration package, mine awareness, overnight accommodation and food.

### d. Balkh PSN Project

CHA did similar activities in Balkh province together with UNHCR to manage returnee issues including persons with specific needs. Identification of people with specific needs, assessing their needs and registering them, and providing appropriate response with the available resources were the main activities. In Balkh, the scope of the activities covers all the neighboring provinces such as Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Juzjan, Saripul and Faryab.

Through PSN project, CHA was able to identify a total number of 2813 PSN (persons with specific needs) cases and provide them with the relevant support. This assistance was in the form of cash grant and in-kind kind assistance.

## C) FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN GHOR AND HERAT

**I**N 2016, CHA reached out to a number of 4759 families (3526 in Ghor and 1233 in Herat) under two projects. The project facilitated the opportunity for CHA to provide poor families with food and non-food assistance alongside creating some short term job opportunities in their home communities.

In addition, through this project CHA constructed culverts, repaired roads, and cleaned water canals that can contribute in mitigating risks and helps the community people with their transportation and irrigation activities.



“ FIGURE 06:  
Cash grant distribution desk,  
Kabul ”

**37,637** RETURNEE FAMILIES REACHED IN 2016

**187,723** INDIVIDUALS THROUGH KABUL ENCASHMENT CENTER



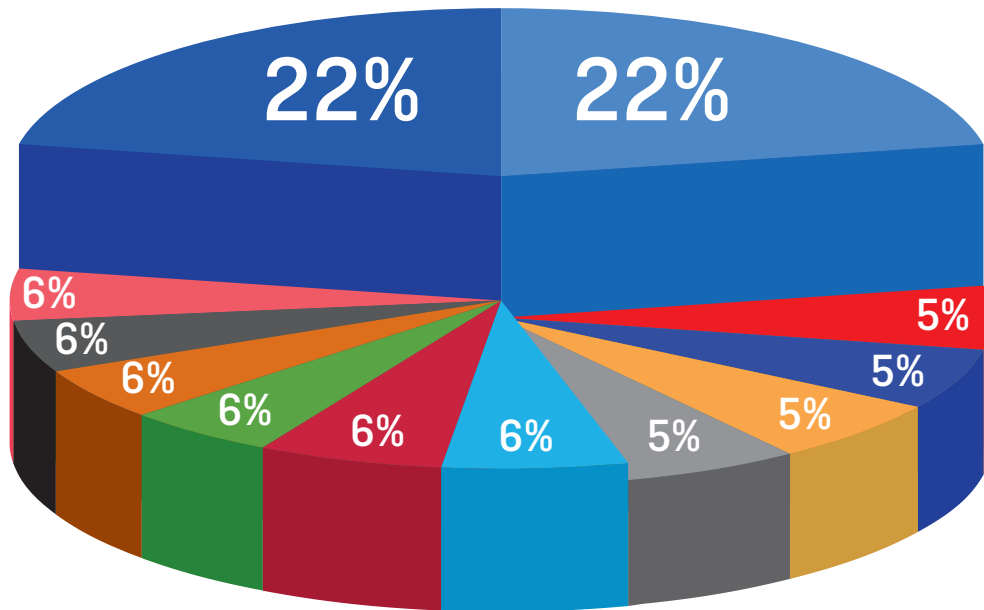
“ FIGURE 07:  
Assistance to a person with specific need,  
Balkh ”



“ FIGURE 08: Culvert constructed in  
Tagha-e Temore village, Ghor ”

## FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION

It is a great pleasure to help Afghans, particularly those in most need. With such an intention, CHA has always been counting its success based on the success of Afghans by bringing happiness in their lives. In most cases, The problems people are facing have been risen from financial issues. This motive propelled CHA to bridge this gap by facilitating the possible opportunities for people to overcome their challenges. One way has been advocacy and raising fund which played a unique role in 2016. CHA could make 7,654,361 USD from a total of 16 funding organizations. The portion of contribution of each funding organization is illustrated in below.



	UNHCR		UNICEF
	WFP		USAID/Fhi 360
	Caritas Germany		WHH
	IOM		MRRD
	WB/MoPH		MISFA
	GAVI/MoPH		AWDP
	UNDP		

Note: This is just a sample showing how the contribution will look like. The actual contribution percentages will be figured out later, after the annual audit competes.

## PARTNERSHIP & COLLABORATION

**A**TCHA, diversity, participation, joint work and networking are exceptionally valued. Over the years, it has proved to the organization that such efforts have their distinct multiplier effects for success of a team or an organization while working in the society for a common goal.

On such basis, the organization has made several efforts in 2016 to broaden its outreach to more people, community, or institution and thus further increase the opportunity of its success.

### A) HIGHLIGHTS ON TWINNING PROGRAM

**T**winning is an ACBAR initiative in Afghanistan aimed at organizational development of local NGOs by twinning/partnering them with an international ones. This way, the organizations can get a practical exposure to international standards and therefore in depth knowledge of organizational management.

Undertwinning, CHA is partnered with Save the Children International (SCI) with which the organizations made a considerable progress. Review and revision of CHA's Financial Policy, Human Resources Policy, M&E Policy, and its Strategic Plan were the areas that CHA benefited from the most.

In addition, during 2016 SCI, CHA and HADAAF had a joint monitoring of an education project in Bamyan which was aimed at giving the National NGOs' (NNGOs which included CHA and HADAAF) staff an opportunity to practically engage in the monitoring of a project which is done in international standard.

Furthermore, SCI has so far conducted several trainings in which CHA staff participated and benefited like CBDRM training for emergency situations. It is expected that in 2017, some more training opportunities will be facilitated by SCI in which CHA staff shall also attend.

### B) CHF PARTNERSHIP

**ONE** of CHA's targets for 2016 with regards to partnership was to attain the eligibility of Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). Relevant efforts were made to achieve this target. CHA could successfully pass the Due Diligence process of OCHA and got an "A" score which makes it eligible for further partnership and work in the humanitarian areas in the future.



## PUBLIC RELATION & STRENGTHENING FEED-BACK MECHANISM

Special attention was paid in public relation during 2016 in CHA. By sharing its stories, success and achievements to the general public, CHA fulfilled its commitment towards working with communities, individuals and institutions collaboratively while ensuring transparency and accountability in all levels. By producing brochures and awareness raising messages/materials about its projects and performances across the country, it could reach out to thousands of citizens. In addition to the traditional method of disseminating messages, CHA continued its efforts in social networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Youtube to share its stories with public. Email, voice message, telephone calls were the other means served public outreach throughout the year.

Above all, in 2016 CHA was able to launch its own version of public outreach system on *krowdfusion.com*. This system is quite similar to other social networks which allows everyone to create an account, log in and tune in to comments about different issues of general interest. This system is expected to provide a broad coverage in the coming years and function as a successful means of communication among different layers of Afghan society in the future years.





## CHA THANKS ITS FUNDING PARTNERS

**CHA** thanks its donors and understands that its successes have been closely connected to the contribution of funding organizations. Given the fact that Afghanistan has been hardly struggling over the past years to recover and put an end to the continued losses of human resources, economy, and social cohesion, contribution of donor communities made considerable changes to get the country back on track, and head towards the development. In all areas including humanitarian, service delivery and development, such funds have been truly vital and have served millions of Afghans.





**COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	Note	2016 USD	2015 USD
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Stock and stores	3	10,322	11,882
Receivable from donors	4	459,235	439,240
Advances, deposits and prepayments	5	149,134	160,017
Receivable against revolving loan	6	7,249	7,205
Other receivables	7	34,578	23,073
Cash and bank balances	8	4,986,714	5,558,332
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>5,647,232</b>	<b>6,199,749</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>			
Revolving loan / credit pool	9	68,059	69,992
Pension fund and staff security payable	10	635,989	681,807
		<b>704,048</b>	<b>751,799</b>
<b>Short Term Liabilities</b>			
Un-spent grant	4	133,266	438,752
Accrued and other liabilities	11	1,003,020	1,129,279
		<b>1,136,286</b>	<b>1,568,031</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,840,334</b>	<b>2,319,830</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>3,806,898</b>	<b>3,879,919</b>
<b>REPRESENTED BY</b>			
Accumulated surplus		3,806,898	3,879,919
		<b>3,806,898</b>	<b>3,879,919</b>

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

Kabul

Chairman General Assembly

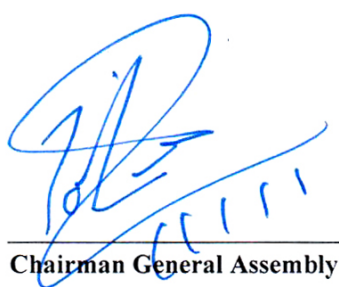
G.M Financial Control & Audit

**COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016**

	Note	<u>2016</u> USD	<u>2015</u> USD
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income from donors	4	7,318,474	8,988,482
Project income	12	335,887	344,597
<b>Total income</b>		<u><u>7,654,361</u></u>	<u><u>9,333,079</u></u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Salaries, wages and benefits	13	3,886,205	5,624,995
Repair and maintenance	14	210,057	154,658
Vehicle running expenses	15	431,564	730,947
Expendable tools	16	64,518	55,186
Non expendable tools	17	39,938	281,626
Material and supplies	18	1,966,839	1,517,490
Other expenses	19	1,100,758	941,789
Exchange loss		27,503	350,048
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<u><u>7,727,383</u></u>	<u><u>9,656,738</u></u>
<b>(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<u><u>(73,022)</u></u>	<u><u>(323,658)</u></u>

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

Kabul

  
Chairman General Assembly

  
G.M Financial Control & Audit


## CONTACTS

### KABUL Main Office


 info@cha-net.org

 +93 [0] 700 29 17 22 - +93 [0] 729 12 84 01

 www.cha-net.org

 Khoshal Khan Meena, Jeem Sector, 5<sup>th</sup> District, Qanbar Square Road, Kabul Afghanistan.

### BALKH Field Office

 mazar@cha-net.org


 +93 [0] 729 12 85 50

 Mazar-e-sharif city, 7th district, Behind of Police new headquarters, Street #: 9, house #: 181

### KANDAHAR Field Office

 qandahar@cha-net.org


 +93 [0] 729 12 85 71

 House #: 206, Ansari Tejarti Market, Hirat Bazar, Kandahar city Afghanistan.

### FARYAB Field Office


 faryab@cha-net.org

 +93 [0] 729 12 85 80

 Maimana city, Herat road, Abdul Rouf Sori House

### HERAT Field Office

 herat@cha-net.org

 +93 [0] 729 12 85 00

 Khoja Abdulla-e-Ansari street, Karukhi sub- street, Herat Afghanistan

### **GHOR Field Office**



ghore@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 84 90



Cheghcheran City, Qazi cemetery street, 2<sup>nd</sup> District, near to Alhaq Academy.

### **FARAH Field Office**



farah@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 84 84



Farah city, Third district, Agriculture Bank road, Ninth Street

### **TORKHAM Field Office**



nangarhar@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 85 60



Torkham, Tol plaza, Opposite of Scale vehicles

### **BADGHIS Field Office**



ihsan-badghis@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 84 63



House# 450, Education Avenue, Behind of Azizi Bank Street Qala-e-Now, Badghis, Afghanistan

### **PARWAN Field Office**



parwan@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 84 00



Charikar City, Close to Head office of Martyrs and Disableds

### **KAPISA Field Office**



kapisa@cha-net.org



+93 (0) 729 12 84 23



Nejrab District, Dara-e-Ghaws Near to Shahid Hafiz Abdul Majeed School.