



Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance



CHA ANNUAL REPORT

2017

“
WHEN WE BELIEVE
WE CAN
”

DECADES OF EXCELLENCE THROUGH RADICAL SECTORS OF SERVICES
EDUCATION | HEALTH & NUTRITION | AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK |
RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL PROTECTION
& DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CHA

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

GHULAM YAHYA ABBASY

2017 was a year of achievement for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA). Throughout 2017, the organization reached out to almost all its target population across Afghanistan. CHA extended its humanitarian efforts while also pursued undertaking a notable development work in the areas such as health, education and infrastructure. Align with the organizations' strategic plan, CHA team ensured aggressive grant writing, which resulted in securing additional funding. Some noteworthy progresses that CHA could make in 2017 include capacitating its southern field teams to actively engage in service delivery in provinces such as Helmand and Kandahar where the needs were more pronounced. Similarly, to reach out to the far-flung populations in north-west part of the country, CHA established local offices in Nimroz and Badghis provinces, aiming to implement health and development projects in the surrounding areas.

CHA's outreach in 2017 has been recorded 2,164,109 people in both urban and rural areas of Afghanistan. Nonetheless, the organization emphasized more on quality service delivery and lasting impacts for those who have been assisted through the organizations projects. To that end, CHA has been working on advancing transparency, enhancing recording and service tracking system, ensuring immediate response mechanism, and implementing a responsive monitoring and evaluation strategy. In 2017, CHA has gone online for its system account, human resource management, inventory and project management. This way, the organization has been able to communicate with the people and donors more effectively, and to provide them with timely information on its ongoing activities.

On behalf of CHA, I express my deepest gratitude to CHA General Assembly members, all partners, civil society networks, communities and donors for their support throughout the year. Without their help, we believe that it was impossible to have these achievements over a single year. At CHA, we hope that such cooperation continues for the years ahead and foster prosperity and development across the country.

With Best Regards
Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy
Managing Director, CHA



Introduction



Established in 1987, the 30 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



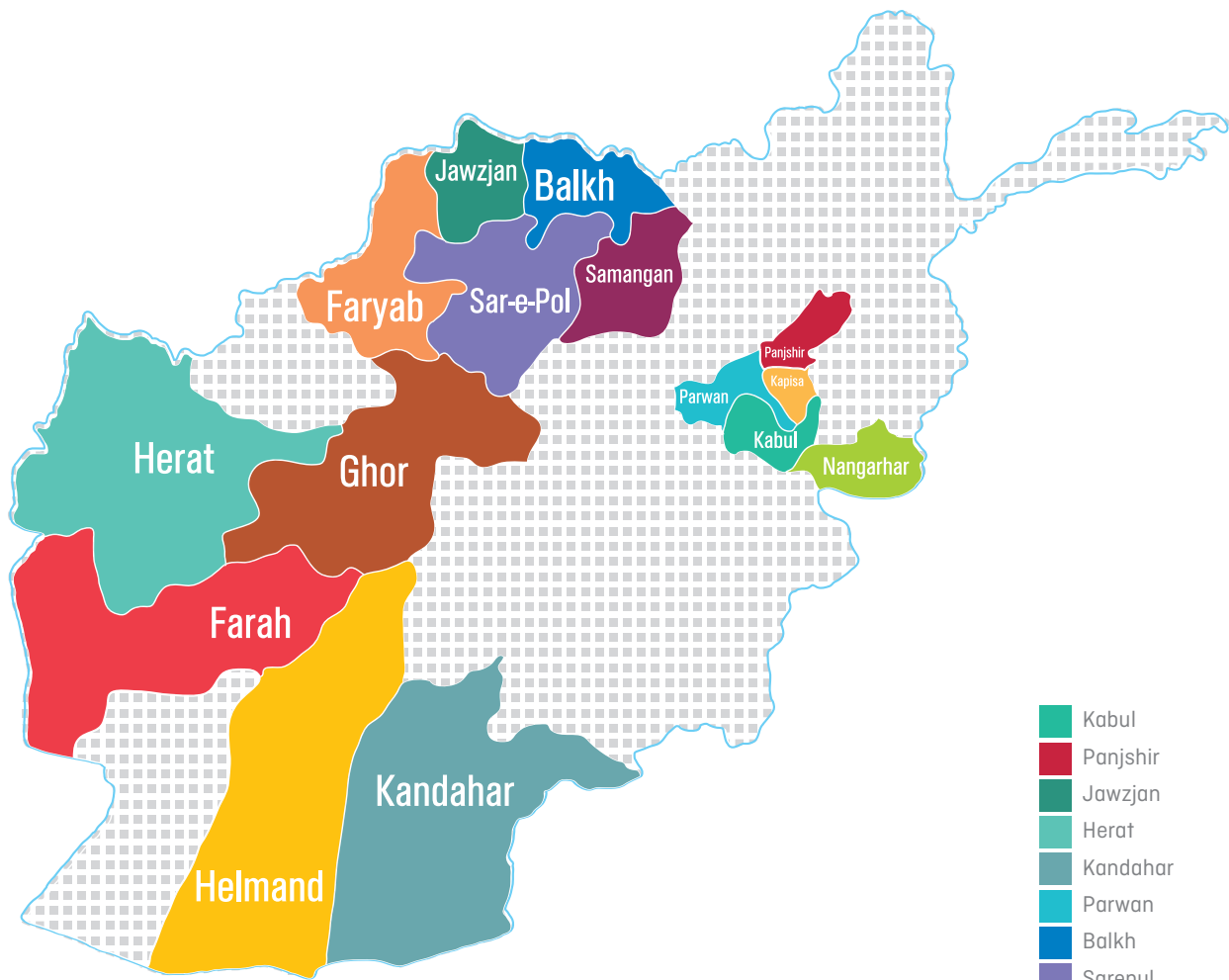
- Development of health, nutrition and environmental health
- Development of education, cultural affairs and vocational trainings
- Development of agriculture, livestock restocking, water resources and natural resources
- Community development and social protection
- Disaster risk reduction and dealing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

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA



CHA IS CURRENTLY ACTIVE IN

15 provinces of Afghanistan such as:



COVERED PROVINCES

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

FINANCE

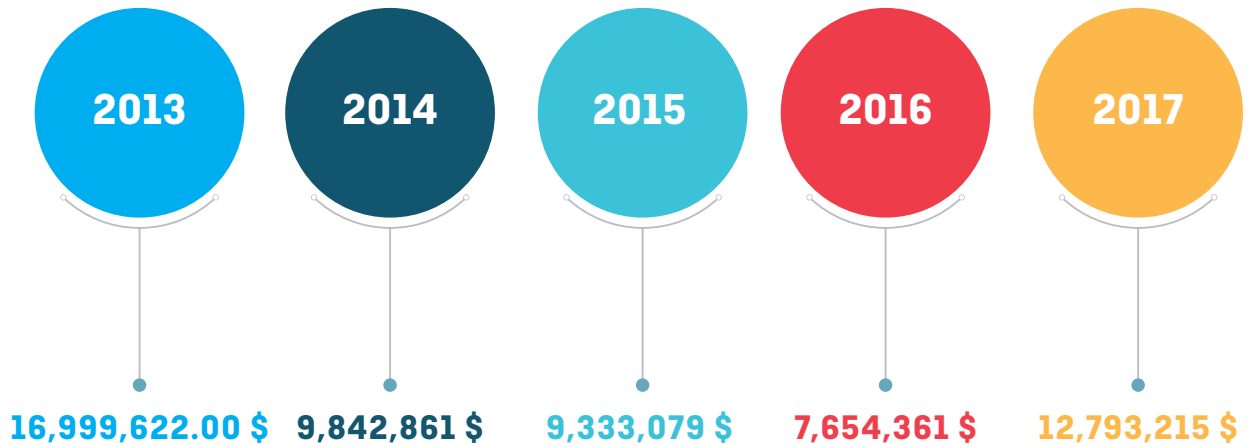


CHA was able to manage a total budget of



12,793,215 USD in 2017.

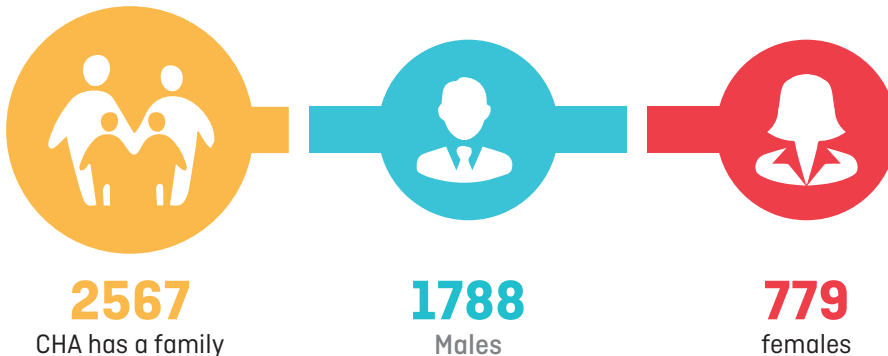
The budget managed by CHA in last five years is as follow;



HUMAN RESOURC

CHA has a family of 2567 members (1788 males and 779 females) with different academic qualifications, starting from high school graduate to Ph.D., and professional working background.

The organization facilitates and thus symbolizes a unique working environment in which both theoretical progress and practical knowledge can find their place to be utilized and together help the common Afghan goals of development.



EXPERIENCE



CHA has the treasure of 30 years' experience in various fronts in the development area in Afghanistan. During this time, CHA has worked in around 20 provinces of Afghanistan with different spectrum of people whom with it found a common ground of serving the country. These provinces includes Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Farah, Badghis, Kandahar, Urozgan, Zabul, Helmand, Parwan, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir, Balkh, Samangan, Jawzjan, Nangarhar, Wardak and Sarepul.



YEAR 2017

A BIRD EYE VIEW

In 2017, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) had particular achievements. CHA geographically reached to 21 provinces of Afghanistan including remote areas and hard-to-reach districts and was able to manage a total budget of 12,793,215 USD throughout the year.

In this year, CHA reached to 2,034,474 (1,022,153 male and 1,012,321 female) people through providing educational, humanitarian, developmental, agricultural, disaster risk reduction, and health services.

As part of community development program, the organization continued working with communities and reached 1,689 communities this year to improve the delivery of core infrastructure and social services to participating communities through strengthened Community Development Councils (CDCs) in various provinces of Afghanistan.

A total of 49 health facilities equipped and provision of health services resulted improving access, utilization, and quality of hospital services in an equitable and sustainable manner, especially for emergency and routine Reproductive Health (RH) and Maternal & Child Health (MCH) care services.

The organization has done a great work in enhancing capacity of farmers, increasing and marketing for production. CHA provided technical supports to lead farmers, nurseries and orchards' owners, through increasing of farmers' capacity building and providing certified seeds.

More than 592 m water canal constructed for water access to farmers and improving their agricultural irrigation and soil and water conservation in the target areas, and more than 30 water reservoirs, terrace and trench were constructed that have significant contribution for soil and water conservation, and proper and on time use of water for agricultural irrigations.

With the focus on environmental management, the organization contributed in 10% reduction of fuel wood consumption through distribution of energy-efficient technologies in number of remote districts in Afghanistan.

Disaster Risk Reduction was another focus areas of CHA in 2017, during which CHA provided trainings to people for better disaster management, building protective measures, raising awareness, and providing relief and rehabilitation services through implementation micro-mitigation projects as the likes of construction of 75-meter protection wall and 77 meter concrete side walk in targeted areas.

Within 2017, CHA reached refugees, returnees, Internally Displaced People, and persons with specific needs through provision of food items, non-food items, cash grants and transportations.

During the year, CHA organized the capacity building programs that reached up to 2,217 people (1,089 male and 1,128 female) at the targeted community levels. With the delivery of abovementioned developmental and humanitarian services, CHA created job opportunities for 1,809 people (1,448 male and 361 female) in targeted provinces.

CHA as a major national and developmental organization in Afghanistan, besides reaching to beneficiaries, had salient efforts towards capacity building of its staffs and improvement of organization internal systems. For better handling and management of the tasks at maximum possible standards, totally 315 staff (247 male and 68 female) received various capacity building programs.



STRATEGIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2017

- A. Achievements contributing to the Mission
- B. Achievements Contribution to the Vision

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

- 01 Education,
- 02 Health & Nutrition,
- 03 Agriculture,
- 04 Community Development,
- 05 DRR & Dealing with Emergencies

01 EDUCATION



Development of Education, Cultural Affairs and Vocational Trainings:

From 2015 till 2017, Education Sector implemented Targeting Ultra Poor (TUP) project:

Highlights on Targeting Ultra Poor (TUP):

CHA has implemented the TUP project in Balkh Province where, the specific project areas covered four districts of Balkh province which are Dehdadi, Dawlatabad, Nahr-e-Shahi and Khulm districts. The two year TUP project identified the villages within the mentioned four districts and selected the project beneficiaries based on the prior set criteria.

The TUP Program provided beneficiaries with a package of inputs over a two year period, including the transfer of productive assets, training, subsistence support, and basic health care. The aim of the program was to graduate ultra-poor households out of safety net programs to income earning activities as well as linking them with microfinance programs. As a result, income within the household groups is expected to increase in addition to overall wellbeing such as health.

Target Beneficiaries:

The intended beneficiaries of TUP were Afghan women in the rural areas, who were dwelling below the poverty line and were ultra-poor, having no sufficient food and shelter. They were typically subsisting day to day and had no access to any government or non-government services, and were not eligible for microcredit as they fell short of the requirements of borrowers. As a result, they were excluded from any kind of development activities and opportunities for income generation and consequently, they spiraled further down into poverty.

These beneficiaries were identified through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) that were being conducted in all of the project targeted districts. Further on, the house hold survey teams conducted door to door survey of the listed population so as to check if they met the minimum eligibility criteria for the project.

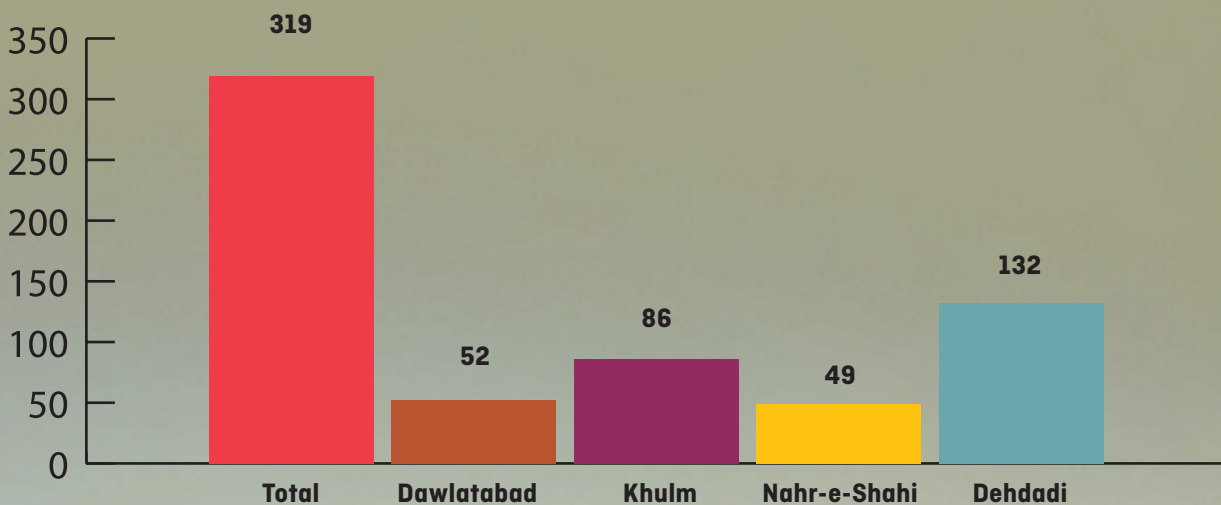
The total number of households targeted by the TUP project were 1,500 poorest families of the targeted villages:

Summary of District-Wise Beneficiaries based on Enterprise Selection

Total Beneficiaries (Based on Enterprise Selection)

No	District	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Total
1	Dawlatabad	331	0	0	331
2	Dehdadi	573	4	17	594
3	Khulm	154	0	48	202
4	Nahr-e-Shahi	161	11	201	373
	Total	1,219	15	266	1,500

NUMBER OF CONDUCTED PRA SESSIONS



02 HEALTH & NUTRITION



Development of Health, Nutrition and Environmental Health:

Health services provision:

CHA has been delivering the Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) (in Farah and Ghor provinces to reduce maternal, newborn mortality and reduce under 5 mortality, improve child health and nutrition.

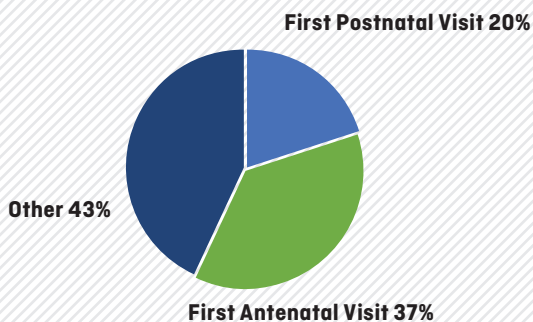
CHA implementing BPHS with stewardship role of MoPH for increasing access, utilization, and improve quality of primary health care in equitable and sustainable manner, provided the primary health services to 521088 entire population through one district hospital, 9 Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs), 3 CHC+, 8 Basic Health Centers (BHCs), 40 Sub Health Centers (SHCs), 1 Prison Health Center and 511 Health Posts during year 2017 in Farah province.

As well as the same BPHS health services delivery, commenced from July, 2017 through 2 District Hospital (DH), 7 Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs), 1 CHC+, 26 Basic health centers (BHCs), 39 Sub Health Centers (SHCs), 1 Prison Health Center and 479 Health Posts for 709515 entire population during year 2017 in Ghor province.

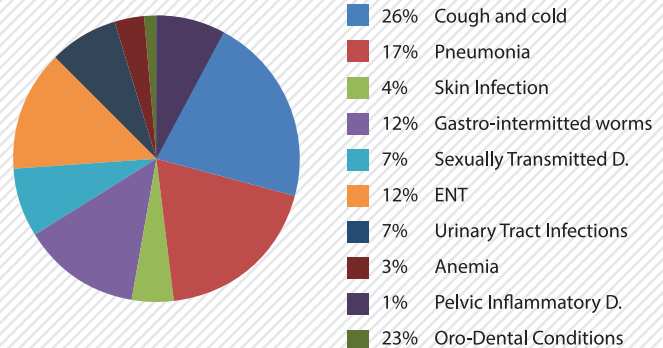


FIGURE 01:
His Excellency Public Health Minister during visit of HF in Farah province.

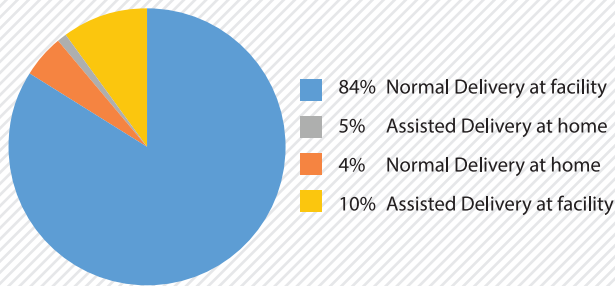
MATERNAL HEALTH SERVICES, FARAH BPHS 2017



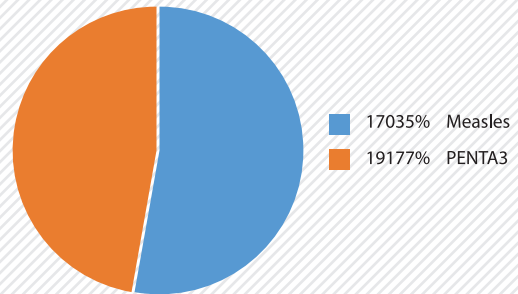
Top ten disease in Farah 2017



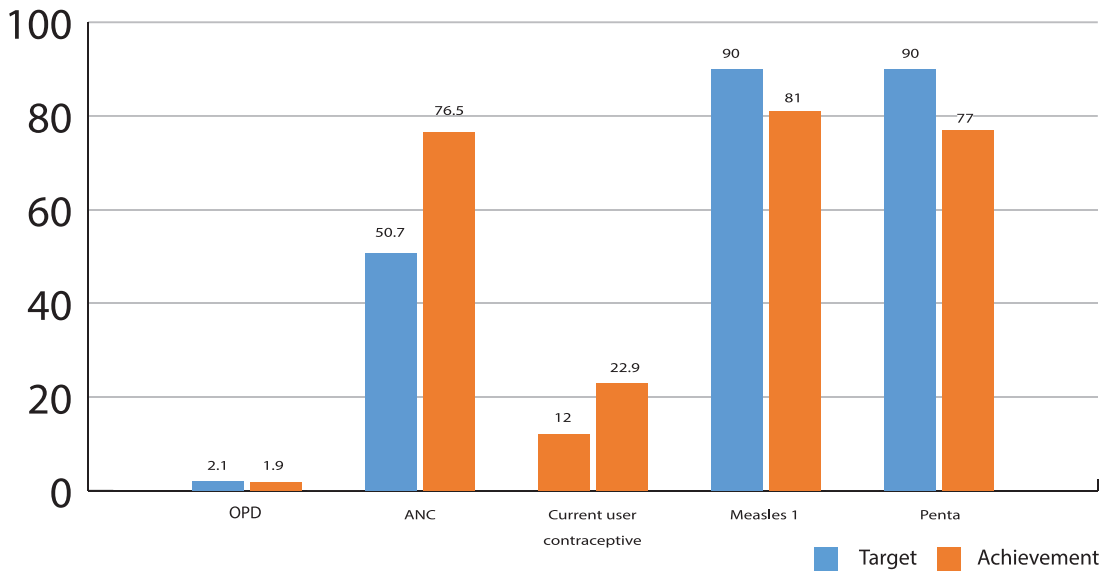
Delivery , Farah BPHS 2017



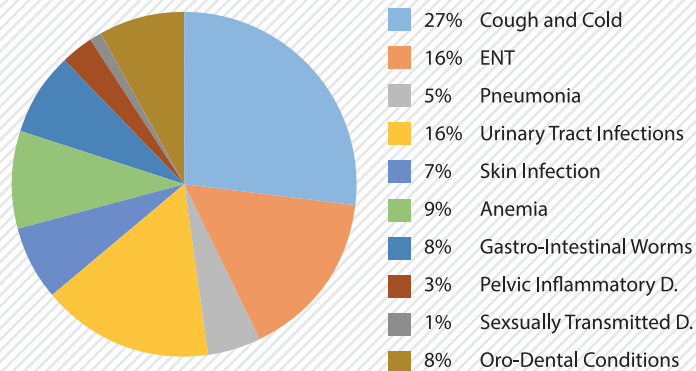
PENTA3 AND MEASLES FARAH, BPHS 2017



BPHS Core indicator achievement, mid 2017 Ghor province.



Top Ten Diseases in Ghore 2017



Establishment of family health houses in hard to reach areas of Farah and Ghor provinces:

15 family health house in hard-to-reach and underserved areas of Farah and Ghor provinces established, to serve as an intermediate health delivery facility and bridge services between health post and other BPHS facilities.

The FHH offering; [1] Anti Natal Care (ANC), Post Natal Care (PNC), Deliveries, Family Planning, [2] Prepare pregnant women with a birth plan, treatment and follow up, [3] Refer severe cases and clients with danger signs, and other patients that need higher level of health facilities, [4] Promote breastfeeding and supplementary feeding of pregnant and lactating women, [5] Plan and vaccinate women of Child Bearing Age (CBA) and children under with support of the MHT team.

Installation/maintenance solar system in health facilities of Farah and Ghor provinces:

CHA installed Solar System in 48 basic health centers and Sub health centers of Farah province and maintained to ensure electricity supply to the HF's around the clock is solar power for lighting, cooling and ventilation.

Capacity building:

In 2017 CHA trained a number of health practitioners for quality health services provision to the most rural people in Farah and Ghor provinces. As well as for sustainable local technical human resources development over all 192 eligible female students enrolled in community midwifery education (CME) and community health nursing education (CHNE) schools under BPHS in Farah and Ghor provinces.



Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) in Farah and Nimroz Provinces:

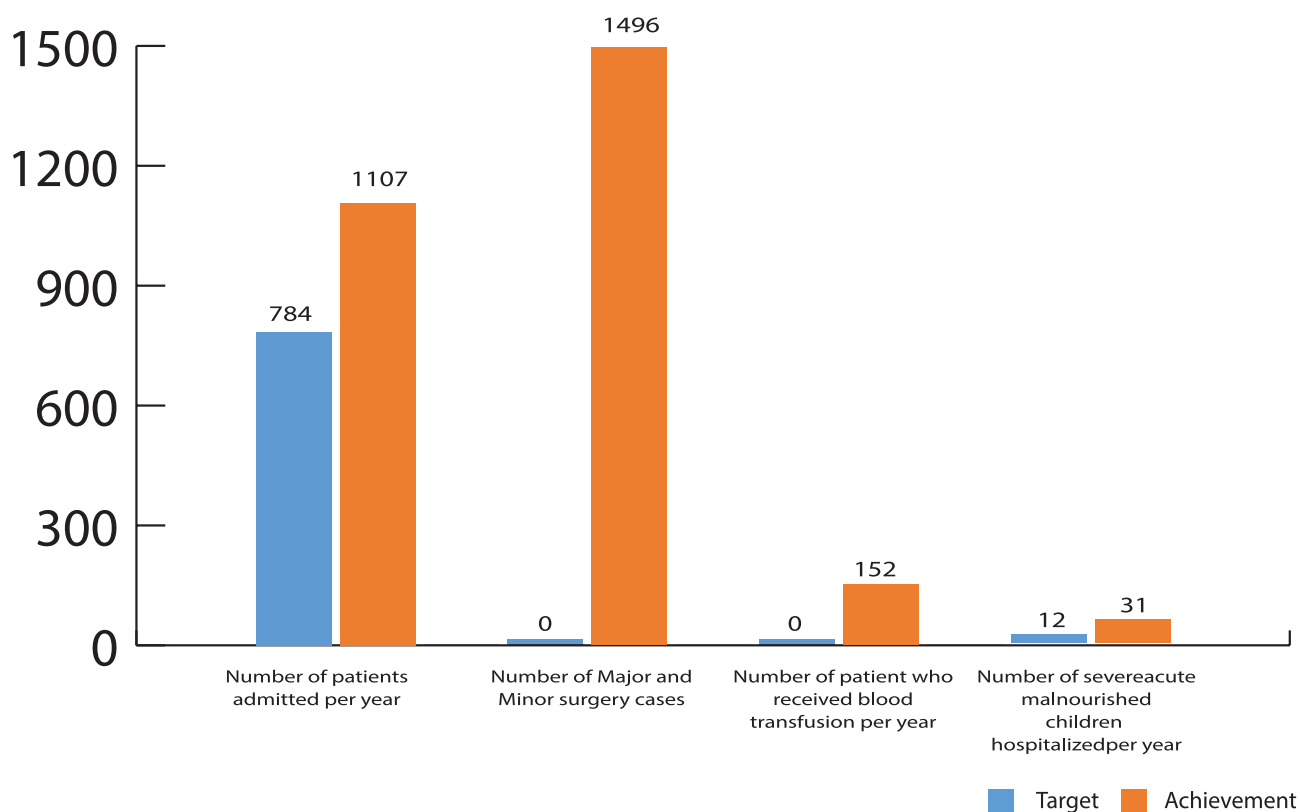
In mid-2017 CHA awarded for hospital services delivery in the structure of Provincial Hospital in Farah and Nimroz provinces.

The objective was to contribute achieving the goals of the MoPH which are: (a) Reduction of maternal and new born mortality; (b) Reduction of under 5 mortality, improve child health and nutrition (c) Develop the health system, by delivering of Essential Package of Hospital Services (EPHS) considering the MoPH defined targets for quality and extended coverage in Farah province.

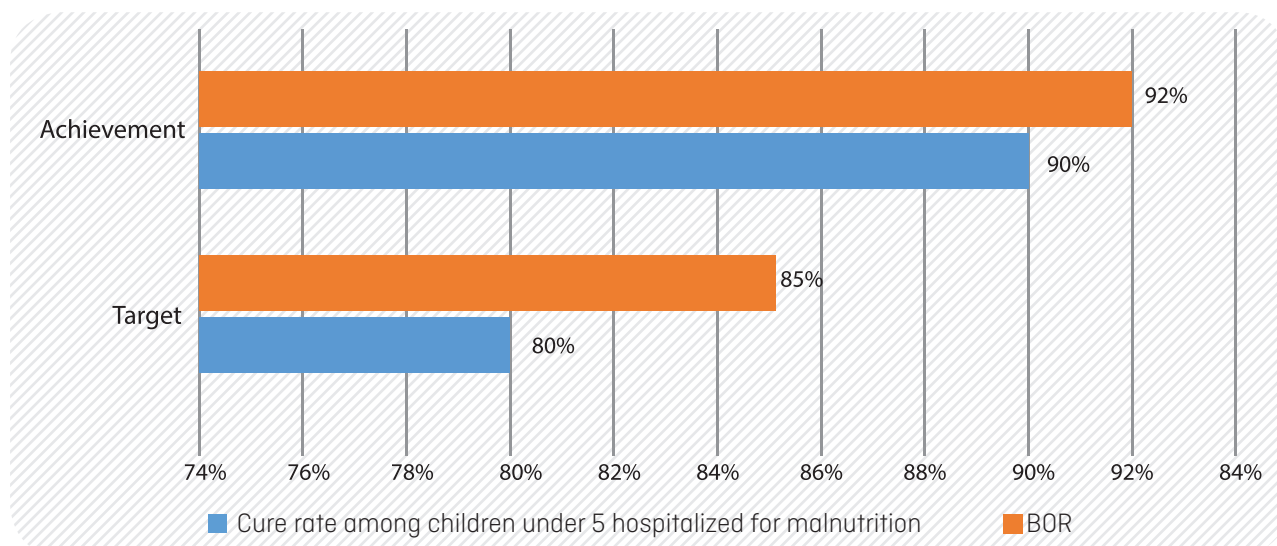
Main Achievement:

CHA had honor implementation of essential package of hospital services (EPHS) from Jul, 2017 in Farah and Nimroz provinces. During the period contributed to improve access, utilization, and quality of hospital services in an equitable and sustainable manner, especially for emergency and routine Reproductive Health (RH) and Maternal & Child Health (MCH) care Services; establish a comprehensive referral system and provided ambulance services, strengthened respond to the emergencies and organized variant types of trainings to hospital technical staff for ensuring provision quality services.

Provincial Hospital services , Farah 2017



Provincial Hospital Performance indicator, Farah 2017



Sub Health Center up gradation with EPI Fix Center in Ghor and Farah Provinces:

This is Health Strengthening System (HSS)/GAVI funded project in Farah 26 SHC and in Ghore 23 SHC e equipped with EPI cold chain to provide EPI services in scheme of Fix, outreach and Mobile immunization to deprived children and women in remote areas of Farah and Ghor provinces.

Strengthening and scaling up Malaria prevention and case management to improve health status in Farah Province:

The “strengthening and scaling- up Malaria prevention and case management to improve health stats” grant is funded by UNDP-OF and run by CHA since 2016 in Farah province. In year 2017, CHA has run the project in 29 health facilities with 905 community health workers.

During this year total 1715 suspected cases screened by RDT at HF level and 45 cases confirmed meanwhile 2175 suspected cases screed by RDT at community level and 39 of them confirmed. As well as conducted ICMM training for 231 CHWs and required IEC/BCC material distributed to 29 HFs and health posts in Farah province.

Nutrition in Farah, Ghor and Badghis Provinces:

Initiative for Hygiene Sanitation and Nutrition (IHNSAN) is multi sectorial integrated project designed to improve the nutritional status of children under five years old with a focus on the first 1000 days and

of new 3 provincial offices and 11 districts offices at Ghor, Farah and Badghis provinces, recruitment of 204 persons (155 male, 45 female) at Ghor, Farah and Badghis provinces, start-up implementation of Community lead total sanitation (CLTS) program, Nutrition Education and Rehabilitation Sessions (NERS) Program, capacity building and supervision and farmer field school, kitchen gardening and 3 greenhouses establishment, 84 persons received CLTS trainings and CLTS implementation at 14 districts, 129 villages triggered, 29 persons received NERS Trainings and NERS implantation at 20 districts, 540 farmers received FFS trainings, 420 females received kitchen gardening training and 3 demo plates establishment, supportive supervision from health facilities ,hygiene kit distribution, procurement for equipping the field offices, establishment relationships and coordination with provincial and district level stakeholders (PHD,PRRD,DAIL,UNICEF,BPHS implementer), third parties SRTRO/Checchi , SSSA and communities fulfilled.

“ Global hand washing day celebration in one of boys school of Farah, Badghis and Ghor provinces conducted, encourages students to keep in mind to wash their hands with soap. At the end school bags, notebook and pens distributed to the students. ”



“ Community lead total sanitation (CLTS) implemented in 14 districts (06 Farah, 05 Ghor and 03 Badghis province). Over all 84 staff recruited and received CLTS initial and refresher training and were able to announce 105 communities after triggering and post triggering follow visits as verified during year 2017. ”



“ Nutrition Education and rehabilitation sessions (NERS) Program implemented in 20 districts (08 Farah, 07 Ghor, 5 ‘Badghis). Consulted under five children mothers. Screened under five children for health and nutrition status during year 2017 ”



03

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK



Developing of Agriculture, Livestock Restocking, Water Resources:

Agriculture is main stay of Afghan economy and its development influence directly the livelihood of Afghan people as part of CHA's strategic plan, this sector has to reach out millions of people across the country over the next years. And so, viewing the organization's past achievements, it is obvious that CHA has implemented many agricultural projects and worked on the development and effectiveness of agriculture and livestock in Afghanistan.

1. Natural Resource Management (NRM): CHA is currently NRM to improve the livelihoods of 75 rural communities through effective resource management and the creation of sustainable livelihoods in Samangan province. CHA started the implementation of NRM project in February 2015 into two districts [Dara-e Suf Bala and Payin] of Samangan.

2. Initiative for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition (IHSAN): improving nutrition through enhancing qualitative and quantitative agricultural productions is part of this program. Agriculture sector is currently implementing nutrition part of this project in Ghor, Farah and Badghis provinces. The program contributed to create following opportunities:

Opportunities to Build Farmers' Capacities

For Farmers' capacity building, various trainings were conducted in 2017. In these trainings, many important agricultural subjects including cultivation methods, fertilizers application, irrigation, weeding, establishment of nursery and orchard, introducing new agricultural technics, working on crop value chain, establishment of Farmers Feidl School (FFS) and demonstration plots, introducing new productive crops to the target areas, installing greenhouse and irrigation systems (drip irrigation system), tracing and trenching in rainfed areas, soil and water conservation and improving forest plants, and biodiversity conservation theoretically and practically were taught to the beneficiaries. Through increasing of farmers'

capacity building, providing certified seeds and technical supports, the yields of wheat and high value crops increased 20-25% in the target areas in Dar-e suf Bala and Payin districts.

Distribution of Energy Efficient Technologies & Agricultural Inputs

Improving and preserving of ecosystem for forests, natural resources and biodiversity is highly required. In 2017 various energy efficient technologies distributed to the beneficiaries to conserve forests and natural resources. Undoubtedly, these technologies will reduce fuel dependency of the people from forests and increase proper use of natural resources in the target area. Also, to facilitate and enhance agricultural productivity, many agricultural inputs including certified seeds, fertilizers and FFS and orchards' tools were distributed to the beneficiaries (male and female). Approximately 40% of beneficiaries received energy efficient technologies and more than 10% reduction of fuel wood consumption can be observed in the target areas of Dar-e suf Bala and Payin districts.

Implementing Block Grant projects

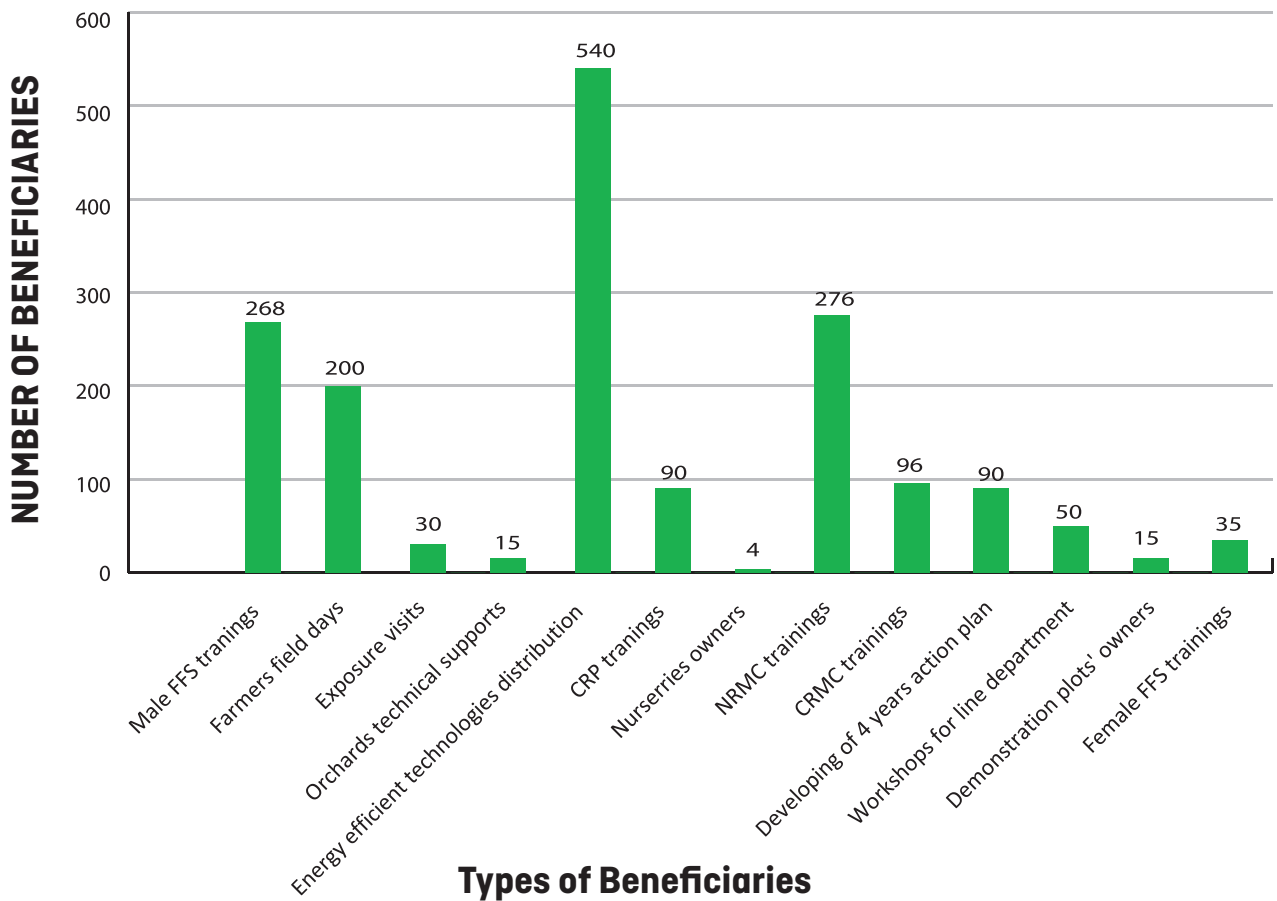
For natural resource management and conservation, 11 block grant projects were implemented in Dar-e Suf Bala and Payin districts in Samangan province. More than 592 m water canal constructed for water access to beneficiaries (4301 farmers) and improving their agricultural irrigation and soil and water conservation in the target areas. More than 30 water reservoirs, terrace and trench were constructed through implementing of 5 block grant projects in the areas. Those implemented projects may have a significant contribution for soil and water conservation, and proper and on time use of water for agricultural irrigations in future to beneficiaries. For projects' sustainability, better implementation and beneficiaries' awareness, many committees such as cluster resource management committees (CRMC), community resource person (CRP) and natural resource management committees (NRM) were established.

Women's empowerment in Agriculture

Women empowerment is fundamental to reduce poverty, hunger and improve food security, because large portion of women comprise agricultural labours and contribute in agricultural productions in the world. In Afghanistan, also women is a great potential to develop agriculture, and working on their capacity building is appropriate way for their effective participation in agricultural activities. Therefore, FFS and Kitchen garden were developed in projects-target areas as a center for theoretical and practical trainings for women beneficiaries. All women beneficiaries received benefits from various projects' activities.

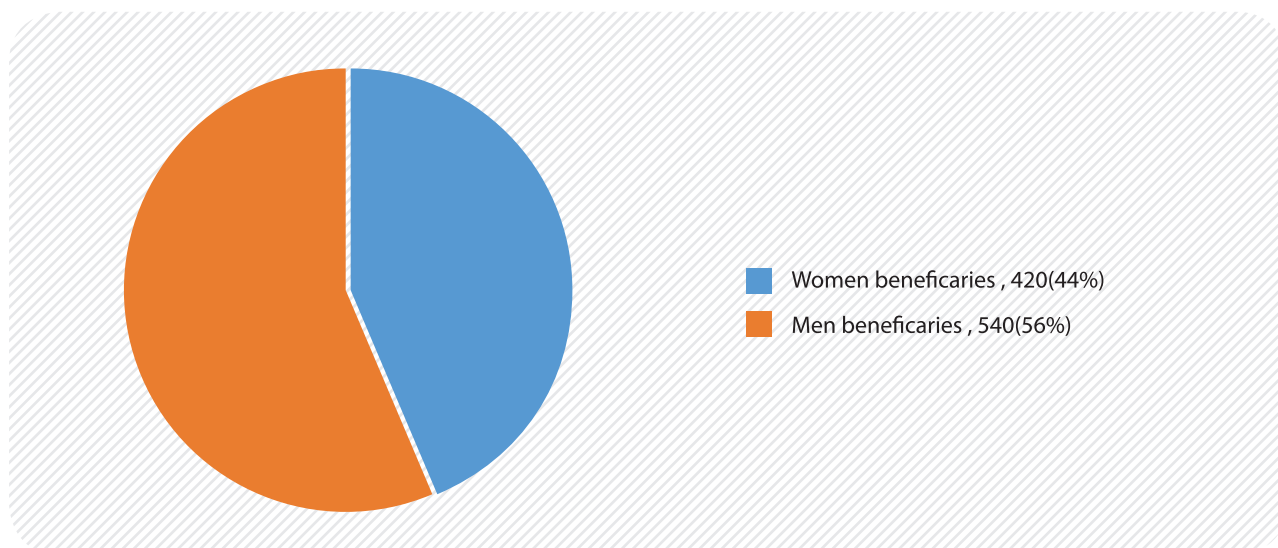
During the year of 2017, a total of 10744 male and female beneficiaries directly gained from NRM and IHSAN-Agriculture projects' activities.

NRM DIRECT BENEFICIARIES, 2017



Types of beneficiaries that benefited from NRM project activities in Dar-e-Suf Bala and Payin.

IHSAN-Agriculture Beneficiaries



IHSAN-Agriculture direct beneficiaries (male and female) in Ghor, Farah and Badghis provinces.



“ Terracing and line cultivation of wheat in Hashtliz cluster, Dar-e Suf Payin, Samangan. ”



“ Training for Woman-Cluster members in Dar-e Suf Bala, Samangan ”



“ Farmers training in Badghis FFS ”



“ Farmers training on compost preparation in Farah FFS ”



“Pest control in Ghor FFS”

04 RURAL DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL PROTECTION



Community Development and Social Protection:

Citizen Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP)
The Citizens' Charter National Priority Program (CCNPP) is an initiative of the Government of Afghanistan. The Project Development Objective for the CCNPP is to improve the delivery of core infrastructure and social services to participating communities through strengthened Community Development Councils (CDCs).

CHA has been awarded this contract by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development MRRD during the year 2017 and has the responsibility to facilitate the program in ten provinces of Afghanistan.

CCNPP has made tremendous progress over the past 8 months, and will continue to deliver results for its

people in partnership with local communities. CHA is committed to keep close contacts with community elders, representatives and struggling towards community challenges. However, as the economy diversifies and grows, the health and well-being of people will improve. Furthermore, as the CCNPP becomes increasingly transparent and accountable, program will establish a foundation for future prosperity.

The program represents a new commitment in Afghan National Development Strategy frame work and their aims are to empower the Afghans and Afghan institutions for better service delivery, creating jobs, sustainable development of economic, incomes, protect Afghan citizens' right, government and NGO's and sustainable peace.



1. Kapisa, one district
2. Parwan, two districts
3. Panjsher, three districts,
4. Faryab, two districts,
5. Ghor, one district
6. Herat, three districts,
7. Farah, two districts
8. Nimroz, one districts
9. Kandahar, three districts
10. Helmand, four districts

Program beneficiaries:

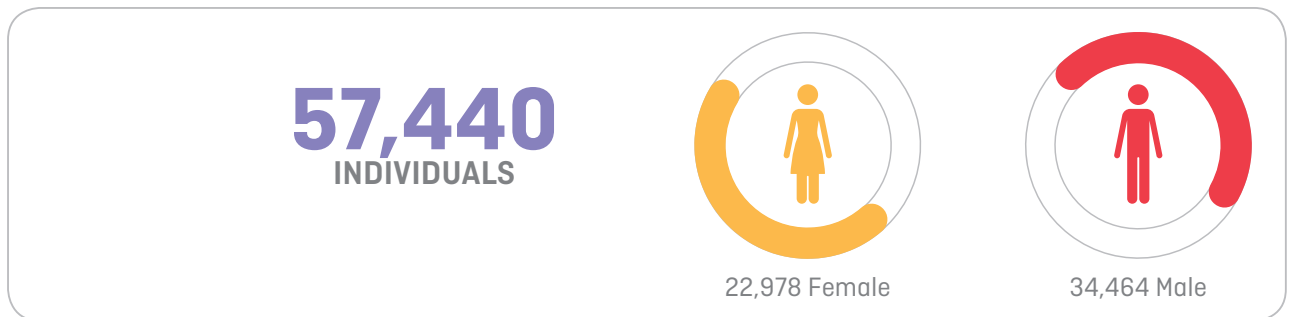
Under 3 first years the program will reach an estimated 57,440 individual including 22,978 female and 34,464 male as direct beneficiaries under CDC structure in selected provinces. Beneficiaries reside in all 22 districts already coverage is dependent on security consideration.

The below achievement carried out during the year:

- Totally 1,614 out of 2,872 CDCs have been rolled out, the mobilization activities started with initial introduction of CCNPP for the community elders and representatives.
- Totally 1,481 out of 1,614 CDC’s profiles completed with close coordination of community key actors, the PRA tools including social map with aims to identify the power level of the community and the resource map which indicates to recognize the community resources and the way of utilizing over community deficiencies has been accomplished.
- Thoroughly 1,352 out of 1,481 CDC members elected in a vast gatherings. Communities chosen

their representatives as volunteer to the CDCs as to represents their presence in a democratic way through secret ballot voting system.

- Ensured that 1,156 CDPs out of 1,352 CDCs are developed in a participatory way with broad stakeholders input and reflects citizens’ priorities (including those of women and youth) and meets the requirements of the applicable CCNPP planning policies and guidelines.
- Through the provincial counterpart entities, engage MRRD, PMU and MoEc to determine which of the identified national priorities can be achieved in the target province during the upcoming year(s).
- Well-being analysis has been carried out in 1,156 CDCs, the purpose of well-being analysis was to recognize different layer including rich, poor and ultra-poor of the community, later on seasonal calendar and leaking pot was in place for the CDCs to identify the labor day as well as the income and expenses of communities.



“ 23-2301-M0039 - Emam Agha CDC, Qala Bost, Lashkar Gah district of Helmand province
CHA Social Organizer (Hikmatullah Hikmat) introducing CCNPP to Villagers. ”



“ Resource map development in Chaman community of Panjwaye district 06-DEC-2017 ”

05

DRR & ENGINEERING



Disaster Risk Reduction and Dealing with Emergencies:

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, Germany Embassy, 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 areas 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 undertaken by this sector. In 2017, this sector reached out to a number of 217,365 individuals across the country.

A. **Torkham Post-arrival Transportation and Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable Undocumented Afghans (Turkham Border) IOM**

The organization continued its strategic partnership with IOM to facilitate the same efforts. In Nangahar province (Torkham border), partnering with IOM, during the year of 2017 CHA total assisted 58,655 Individuals (28,786 Male and 29,869 Females) provided facilities to undocumented returnees such as Transportation facilities, registration of returnees, distribution of food and non-food items to respond to the refugees' immediate needs, Provided Health services and vaccination facilities for the children of returnees.



“ Post arrival assistance to returnees, Torkham, Nangahar ”

B. **EMOP - SCOPE Project in Torkham border:**

CHA continued its strategic partnership with WFP in Nangahar province (Torkham border), to register and biometric the undocumented returnees those who returned back to Afghanistan from Pakistan through Thorkham border, from January to end of December, 2017 CHA. The registered and biometric and covered a total of 20,730 Families out of 123,390 Individuals under the Scope project.



“ A view of Scope Project Activities ”

C. Transit Centres' Management

During the 2017, CHA assisted a total number of 775 returnees (395 male and 380 female) for mentioned figures provided cash grants, transportation and reintegration package, basic health services, mine awareness, vaccination against polio, overnight accommodation. CHA also implemented the PSN Project which funded by UNHCR and identified and assisted totally 391 PSN Cases (135 Male and 249 Females) in Herat, Farah, Ghor and Badghis Provinces. CHA also conducted the Returnee Monitoring program for 800 Families conducted the Returnee Monitoring.

D. Management, Care and Maintenance of Kabul Encashment Centre (KEC)

During the year of 2017 CHA also implemented the Management, Care and Maintenance of Kabul Encashment Centre (KEC) which funded by UNHCR. KEC is the reception center for those returnees who return from Pakistan, Iran and NNC countries to Afghanistan central and northern regions. CHA assisted and provided the necessary facilities such as Returnee Monitoring, Verified the VRFs, Provide Health services, Data Entry and Reporting, electricity facilities, Site maintenance, water facilities, Latrines Facilities, Management and overnight accommodation facilities for 7,512 Families out of 28,702 Individuals returnees returned back to Afghanistan from neighbour countries mainly from Pakistan.



“ Picture shows the KEC Project activities ”

E. People with Specific Needs Project (Central Region)

PSN project is Part of the project “strengthening” the protection Environment for person with specific Needs” the project seeks to assist UNHCR persons of concern with specific needs through the provision of unconditional cash, in kind assistance and referral to social service institution. From April, 2017 to January, 2017 CHA totally 804 PSN case have been assessed, during this reporting period, from this total assessed PSN case 621 PSN cases have been identified eligible for direct cash assistance and accepted by assessment team in Central Region (Kabul, Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Maidan Wardak, Ghazni and Logar provinces), and 166 PSN cases were not according to PSN standard selection criteria and have been rejected, and 216 PSN cases have been referred to other service provider for further assessment and assistance.



“ Picture shows the Assistance to a person with specific need, Central Region ”

F. People with Specific Needs (PSN) Project in northern Region:

During the year of 2017 CHA also implemented the PSN project in north region provinces which funded by UNHCR, This project seeks to assist UNHCR persons of concern with specific needs through the provision of unconditional cash and in kind assistance and referral to social service institutions. Unconditional Cash Assistance for persons with specific needs (PSN) is part of a holistic protection strategy that addresses protection vulnerabilities while mitigating further risks of the individual when other services are unable to meet the needs. Under this project, a total of 3831 cases were identified in Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Juzjan, Saripul and Faryab provinces, out of these 3831 cases 2911 cases was eligible and 920 cases were not eligible. Out of these 2911 eligible cases 348 cases were assisted returned refugees, 2478 cases were conflict induced IDPs and 34 cases were local community residences, 21 cases were spontaneous returnees, 10 cases returned IDPs and 20 cases were deportees. Out of 2911 eligible cases 1764 cases were assisted trough cash. 145 cases assisted through Self-Reliance assistance. 734 cases were assisted through network and 95 cases were assisted with combination of direct cash and PSN Network.



“ Assistance to a person with specific need, Balkh ”

G. Construction of Protection Wall for Jamshedi Girls High School in Faryab Province:

The construction of Jamshidi highs school protection wall in Pashton Kot district of Faryab Province which funded by Germany Embassy and implemented by CHA Organization. Under this program, CHA constructed 75-meter protection wall and 77 meter concrete side walk.



“ Picture shows the completion of the jamshidi high school protection wall project pashton kot district of Faryab province ”

B. Strategic Achievements contributing to the Vision of the Organization:

- Generalization of Gender Issues
- Organization & Institutional Development
- Fundraising with Vast Base
- Finance and Audit

Gender has a tight relation with the balanced development of a society which can as well be true for the Afghan society. In Afghanistan, people are now experiencing partial peace and stability throughout the country and head towards social and economic development. From the establishment of new democratic government so far people have had great collaboration with the government in different areas. However, there have been, and still are, some challenges to be tackled. Gender based discrimination/ violence is still prevalent in most areas including education, decision making, economic activities, social and cultural engagement, etc. The causes are rooted to the cultural practices of the Afghan society compounded with several years of multi-front battles. With such a trend, CHA has put gender as cross-cutting matter in all its operations in order to facilitate an environment of balanced improvement for the Afghan society. In 2017, CHA has built on its previous efforts to further include females in different levels in the organizations as well as program activities. In addition, several opportunities have been provided for females throughout the year which include: empowerment activities, literacy education, income-generation activities, vocational training, inclusion of females in the CDCs and other community-based shuras, computer and English courses, Training of Teachers (ToT), WASH committees, and many others. The organization aims to contribute in the global effort for providing the opportunities for women the same as men.

The organization proceeds based on its gender policy which ensures the gender mainstream within all sectors and HRM policies moving toward equality of women and men staff number at all projects. Strategically, the organization included females in Health, Agriculture, Education, Community Development and DRR unites relevant projects with further attention to empowering and building the skills of females. More than 49% females from total number of beneficiaries received health care services under BPHS project in Farah province, as well as for enhancing women's role in the communities ultra-poor women were trained and productive assets like cow, goats and so on were also provided in Balkh province. A total of 420 female beneficiaries directly gained from Agriculture activities in Ghor, Farah and Badghis provinces.



“ Women Farmers training in Badghis FFS ”

As part of CCNPP around 22,978 female will be the direct beneficiaries under CDC structure in selected provinces (Kapisa, Parwan, Panjsher, Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Farah, Nimroz, Kandahar, and Helmand) during next 3 years.

In 2017 CHA total assisted 29,869 Females and provided for them facilities such as transportation facilities, registration of returnees, distribution of food and non-food items to respond to the refugees' immediate needs, Provided Health services and vaccination facilities for the children of returnees.

CHA assisted a total number of 380 female for mentioned figures provided cash grants, transportation and reintegration package, basic health services, mine awareness, vaccination against polio, and overnight accommodation.



“ PSN, RM and EC/TC Management ”

CHA also provided assistance 249 Females under Person with Specific Needs program in Herat, Farah, Ghor and Badghis Provinces.

2. Organization & Institutional Development

'Organizational Capacity Development' has been reflected in CHA's vision statement as one of the main organizational goals to be achieved parallel to the organization's work when the organization evolves and its operations expands.

CHA management believes if the aim is to serve the people effectively and with quality, the organization's personnel shall be having the best qualification. Having this in mind, CHA has put particular efforts during 2017 to train its personnel and collaborate with its coalition members to seize and use the overseas capacity development opportunities. In addition, CHA has had outstanding achievements in its capacity development activities planned internally.

During the year 2017, CHA has had following achievements.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF PEOPLE

As part of its organizational goals, CHA conducted a comprehensive organizational capacity assessment which resulted in an organizational capacity development plan. Based on that, a series of short-term and effective trainings were delivered for its personnel (both head office and provincial offices) which further capacitated its personnel and made ready for quality service delivery.

SYSTEMS:

AIS (Accounting Information System)

Accounting Information System (AIS) is a tailor-made system which facilitates collection, saving and access to precise, on-time and transparent information of the assets and expenditures (For CHA and Donor use) in cash accounting, inventory accounting and human resources.

During 2017, CHA has been able to make use of the system appropriately, mostly for the management of its financial issue. The organization has also brought the system up to date and trained its financial staff to become further versed in using this system for the coming years.



HAVING POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

In 2017, CHA was able to go over its existing policies and manuals and bring them up to date. The organization, and thus functions, in accordance with the policies/manuals that it has in place.

TECHNOLOGY

CHA's commitment is to use and implement the latest technology in the organization, along with the system up-gradation according to the new technologies which is available and 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)

Along with the mentioned policies, CHA has its Code of Conduct (CoC) that is used by its human resource department. This code of conduct is a roadmap of the general organizational behavior every personnel shall stick to. CoC entails a set of roles making it clear to all staff what is expected of them, and reduces confusion and possible conflict.

A copy of the CoC is normally given to all staff up on their recruitment in the induction package. Failure to abide by the staff CoC 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 important achievements of the organization has not been systemically projected to the public.

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 of the organization, projects, placements, notice, bidding, job announcements and any other information which are required for people are placed

and uploaded on the web site, www.cha-net.org.

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's views, comments and suggestions are collected through these sites.

INCOME GENERATION ACTIVITIES

Since the organization is a nonprofit NGO, its income sources can be administrative cost of projects, rent of vehicles of the organization, management cost and to some extend fees of the trainings and workshops conducted for external bodies which is again spend for educational, social and community development.

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

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

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:

- Online Education on School's subjects in Dari languages from class one to twelve
- Online Education on School's subjects in Pashto languages from class one to twelve
- Online Education on University Entrance Exam- Dari (Kankor)
- 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 all assets though specific policy and procedure and report the audit to the management.

3. 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 attracts attention of donors. More specifically in the year 2017, CHA implemented different projects with a sum up of USD 12,793,215 funded by 20 major national and international donors. The dependency on each donor is described in the form of Pie Chart in below:

No	Donor	No	Donor
1	UNDP (The United Nations Development Programme)	11	MADERA (Mission d'Aide au Développement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan)
2	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)	12	DKH (DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE)
3	UNICEF (The United Nations Children's Fund)	13	CARITAS Germany
4	WFP (World Food Program)	14	CHEMONICS
5	IOM (International Organization for Migration)	15	MISFA (Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan)
6	WHO (World Health Organization)	16	WHH (Welthungerhilfe)
7	MRRD (Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development)	17	FHI360
8	MOPH (Ministry of Public Health)	18	ACTION FAIM (Action Contre la Faim)
9	NCA (Norwegian Church Aid)	19	GERMAN EMBASSY
10	MOE (Ministry of Education)		

4. FINANCE AND AUDIT

PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.
Chartered Accountants

PKF

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of "Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)" (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in funds for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at December 31, 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting policies mentioned in note 2 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting policies described in note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management is responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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PKF F.R.A.N.T.S., Chartered Accountants is a member firm of the PKF International Limited Network of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions on the part of any other individual member firm or firms.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KABUL

13 MAY 2018



Qamar Ali Mumtaz
PKF F.R.A.N.T.S.
Chartered Accountants

Qamar Ali Mumtaz, FCA
Engagement Partner

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**COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017**

	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
ASSETS			
Stock and stores	3	8,495	10,322
Receivable from donors	4	782,279	459,235
Advances, deposits and prepayments	5	378,391	149,134
Receivable against revolving loan	6	7,089	7,249
Other receivables	7	46,726	34,578
Cash and bank balances	8	6,319,788	4,986,714
TOTAL ASSETS		7,542,768	5,647,232
LIABILITIES			
Long Term Liabilities			
Revolving loan / credit pool	9	68,059	68,059
Pension fund and staff security payable	10	714,184	635,989
		782,243	704,048
Short Term Liabilities			
Un-spent grant	4	2,173,941	133,266
Accrued and other liabilities	11	1,133,251	1,003,020
		3,307,191	1,136,286
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,089,434	1,840,334
NET ASSETS		3,453,334	3,806,898
REPRESENTED BY			
Accumulated surplus		3,453,334	3,806,898
		3,453,334	3,806,898

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, 2017**

	Note	2017 USD	2016 USD
INCOME			
Income from donors	4	12,219,720	7,318,474
Project income	12	573,495	335,887
Total income		12,793,215	7,654,361
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, wages and benefits	13	7,357,483	3,886,205
Repair and maintenance	14	151,440	210,057
Vehicle running expenses	15	779,763	431,564
Expendable tools	16	184,095	64,518
Non expendable tools	17	473,683	39,938
Material and supplies	18	2,813,819	1,966,839
Other expenses	19	1,385,943	1,100,758
Exchange loss		553	27,503
Total expenditure		13,146,779	7,727,383
(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		(353,564)	(73,022)

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

Kabul


Chairman General Assembly


G.M Financial Control & Audit

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2017




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