Our Education is Our Future

CHA Annual Report 2011

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA)

Balkh DH FDP in Dec 2011

Buzarigh CMAM site supervision Dec 2011

Chahar Bolak CHC FDP in Dec 2011

CMAM training for staff at clinic in Nov 2011(3)
Message from the Managing Director

In 2011, CHA turned 24 years young. For the last almost two-and-a-half decades CHA has indefatigably served Afghans and can now proudly claim to be one of the premier NGO in Afghanistan. Over the years CHA has proven time and time again that with aging, one can get better and better if the mission is clear and intentions noble.

Over 95,000 beneficiaries were directly reached through interventions in Education, Health, Agriculture, Community Development and Disaster Response & Risk Reduction sectors. Despite security and access related issues, the team members of CHA shouldered their responsibilities unflinchingly to a conclusion that seemed a vague dream to the hoi-polloi at the outset. This was only because the major aim of the team was to develop, rehabilitate and reconstruct their homeland.

Working as a robust organization, CHA keeps Human Resources as its main capital, thus ensuring a secure, proper and ergonomically suitable environment with equal growth opportunities for its staff. During the year, over 250 team members from senior, middle and support level staff were enriched with new skills and knowledge through capacity building programs.

The organization continued its active participation in different advocacy campaigns like quality education, peace, prevention of child abuse and Prevention of Civilian Casualty. Thus ascertaining to follow the course laid out in our Five Year Strategic Plan (2010-2014) for “bringing positive changes in the lives, to work for welfare, livelihood improvement and empowerment of communities in Afghanistan.” CHA is cent-percent determined to fulfill its commitment for “Community Development and Vulnerability Reduction.”

Resulting from the five year strategic plan, there was a dire need to review the organizational structure of CHA. The Advisory Board finally reviewed the structure and modified it through introducing three functional units for better operations and enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency.

Moreover, 2011 was a landmark year for induction of Project Management Information System (PMIS) into the mainstream systems of CHA. PMIS would enable the organization to keep track of project activities, record achievements and list learnt lessons on daily bases.

In addition it would be an underestimation not to mention the two groundbreaking documents that were developed during the year. The first being “CHA Gender Mainstreaming Manual” and secondly “CHA External Relations and Advocacy Manual” that were developed with the help of an external consultant, working in consultation with the senior and programme implementation level staff of CHA.

To conclude we are indebted to our Chairman, Members of General Assembly, Partners, Generous Donors, Endorsing Government Authorities, Hard-working Staff in Head and Provincial offices and most importantly to the People of Afghanistan for their patience, assistance and contribution in smooth implementation of the project activities. We do not have the words to explain a better support than this, but expect that the actions of our stakeholders can go beyond words in years to come.

In short, CHA has chastely channelized the international charity for Afghans and taken it as a challenge.

Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy

Managing Director, CHA
Part I: General Information

An Overview on CHA

Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance is a non-profit, non-sectarian and non-political organization. CHA is registered with Ministry of Economy in Afghanistan as well as with other relevant ministries.

CHA has 24 years of experience in various fields, and a longstanding, time-tested friendly relationship and working partnership with communities in the target area, and is considered as an effective player in the country. The organizational capacity of delivering standard services in a variety of sectors and fields are recognised by the communities, government, donors and partner institutions alike.

CHA has well developed policies and procedures in practice which make it as a model national organization in Afghanistan. CHA is accountable to its partners and communities through periodic and annual progress and financial reports and regular evaluation of its activities. Computerized Accounting Information System (AIS) and PMIS are utilized to strengthen CHA’s transparency and accountability. External auditors carry out general annual audit of CHA’s accounts. CHA is also using an internal audit process for projects’ accounts in accordance with internationally acceptable rules and practices. CHA works through sectors of Education, Community Development, Health, Agriculture and Disaster risk reduction. The approach is to focus on the district/ community levels and provide integrated packages of assistance.

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

Mission: To empower individuals and communities in joint efforts with social and civic institutions and private sector.

Strategic Goals:

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

The strategies to reach the Mission

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

CHA has always focused on bringing positive social and economic developments in livelihoods of communities. These efforts are made to reduce unjustified differences between a small but powerful wealthy and the large but poor and marginalized people in the community. We believe that without concentrating on socio-economic status and living conditions of families in local communities, it would not be possible to achieve the desired goals. This is why CHA has put the community empowerment for sustainable socio-economic development in top of its long-term agenda.

Core values

- Respect for human rights and human dignity,
- Respect for cultural diversity and multifariousness of beliefs,
- Gender equity,
- Special attention to vulnerable groups of the society,
- Consultative decision-making,
- Efficiency, Transparency and accountability,
- No discrimination,
- Valuing others’ opinions even in case of disagreement
- Belief in principle of non-violence,
- Respect for principles of democracy,
- Collaboration for serving the country

CHA Organizational Chart 2011

In order to reach to the organization’s five years strategic goals (2010 – 2015) effectively and efficiently in a practical as well as accountable manner, the organizational chart was reviewed in November 2011 by the “Advisory Board” which resulted in a changed organizational chart given hereunder:
Activities and Achievements during 2011

CHA has continuously built its capacity concerning project management and worked towards improving the quality of the services it delivers. With continuous increase in the size of projects, its coverage areas and the quality and diversity of services, the organization was able to improve its internal structure and capacity. Resultantly the government and donor community consider CHA as a reliable partner. CHA is well trusted by the target communities as well; the organizations proactive and participatory approach could best be ascribed to our long-term relations to all the stakeholders. But the important part of CHA achievements lies in the changes CHA has brought to the lives of its targeted vulnerable communities.

CHA has Valuable Achievements in provision of basic social services in Health & Nutrition, Agriculture, Education, Community Development, Disaster Risk Reduction sectors. Below are the projects implements and chievements by each sector in details.

Sectorwise Projects in 2011

1. Health Sector: BPHS, RBF, CME, BCC, CMAM/CTC, HSS, PPP, NID.
2. Education Sector: BESST, ESI, ASGP, VT&LT, GREAT IDEA.
3. Community Development Sector: NSP, WE, CBSG, BAPL.

Donors with CHA in 2011

- MoPH
- MRRD
- MoE
- MAIL
- Oxfam Novib
- USAID
- EU
- WB
- Creative/CAII
- WHO
- WFP
- UNICEF
- UNFAO
- IOM
- UNHCR
- NCA
- JICA
- CIDA
- Asia Fundation
- DKH
Ongoing Projects in 2011:

![Graph showing ongoing projects in 2011 with categories such as Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture, Community, DRR, Emergencies, and Capacity Building.]

**Ongoing Projects in 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sectors</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRR</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergencies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 30

**CHA’s Departmental Staff 2011**

Total staff: 2509  
Total male: 1919  
Total female: 590

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Employee</td>
<td>1501</td>
<td>1086</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Employee</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Employee</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Employee</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Employee</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

Total: 1501  
Male: 1086  
Female: 415

Total: 44  
Male: 22  
Female: 22

Total: 14  
Male: 14  
Female: 0

Total: 15  
Male: 15  
Female: 0

Total: 232  
Male: 211  
Female: 21

Total: 716  
Male: 584  
Female: 132
Part II: Projects’ Implementation and Achievements

**Better Health Good Life**

Provinces where CHA implemented Health Projects
- GHOR
- FARAH
- BALKH

Health Projects includes: BPHS, CMAM, HSS, PPP, and NIDs

**Health Services**

“To improve the health and nutrition status of the people of Afghanistan through quality health care and promotion of healthy life styles”

(The ANDS strategic objective for health sector)
CHA is currently one of the major partners of MoPH in providing basic health services by implementing EPHS, BPHS, RBF, HSS, CME, CMAM, BCC, and Polio Eradication Campaign, Public Private Partnership projects in the provinces of Ghor, Farah, Balkh and Herat.

The health sector of CHA has expanded its services to more than 2.4 million people in the four aforementioned provinces through 181 health facilities, 3 MHTs and 1733 HPs by using its years of experience in health programs, and continuous efforts to increase the accessibility to health services especially for women and children in remote areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Province name</th>
<th>Number and Type Health Facilities run by CHA in 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ghor</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS)**

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

**Donor:** MoPH/WB

**Overall Objective:**

I. Reduce maternal and newborn mortality;
II. Reduce under 5 mortality, improve child health and nutrition status and,
III. Develop the health service delivery system

**Area for Implementation:** whole Farah, Balkh and Ghor Provinces

**Direct Beneficiaries:** total people of Farah, Balkh and Ghor provinces.

**Specific objective of CHA’s BPHS Project:** To provide quality and equitable Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) to population of Balkh, Ghor and Farah provinces under the stewardship of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH).
Comparison of Health Indicators in CHA related Provinces in 2011

Comparison Reproductive Health & EPI Achievements in 2010 and 2011 (BALKH, FARAH & GHOR)

Note: 1st 9 months (2011) performance of Ghor Province has been included
Top Ten Diseases during 2011 in CHA related Provinces

- Anemia; 30726; 1%
- Musculoskeletal; 30258; 1%
- Hypertension; 28145; 1%
- Other/Unlisted Diagnoses; 1035564; 43%
- ARI; 695356; 29%
- Diarrheal Diseases; 280294; 12%
- Urinary Tract Infections; 146610; 6%
- Mental Disorders; 41878; 2%
- Trauma; 59784; 3%
- Peptic Disorder; 51288; 2%
- Peptic Disorder; 51288; 2%

Trend of Admitted and discharged Patients to District Hospitals in CHA related Provinces during 2011

Admissions
Discharged/Outcome
2. **Health Strengthening System (HSS)**

**Project Title:** Health Strengthening System  
**Donor:** MoPH/GAVI  
**Objective:**  
I. To increase access to health services for underserved populations residing in remote areas of Ghore province by establishing 11 sub-centers.  
II. To ensure the provision of essential and basic health services in remote villages located out of health facilities’ catchment areas through establishing one mobile health team.  
III. To strengthen community-based health care (CBHC) by linking CHWs with newly established sub-centers and expanding it through the identification of additional CHWs in hard to access areas and to link community level interventions with BPHS facility-based services.  
**Area for implementation:** Five districts of Herat province (Shindand, Adraskan, Farsi, Koshke Kohna, Koshke Robat Sangi) and six districts of Ghore province (Shahrak, Dolaina, Passaband, Charsada, Dawlatyar and Cheghcheran)  
**Beneficiaries:** the people of aforementioned districts.

3. **Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM):**

**Project Title:** Community Based Management of Acute Malnutrition  
**Donor:** EU and Oxfam Novib/UNICEF.

**Objectives:**  

i. To contribute well-being of people especially under five years children and pregnant/lactating women in Ghore province by bolstering the nutrition component of BPHS.  
ii. To increase the percentage of child givers adopting appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.  
iii. To strengthen case management and increase availability and access to quality therapeutic feeding and care at health facility and community level.  
**Area for implementation:** Nine districts of Ghore and seven districts of Balkh province.  
**Direct Beneficiaries:** under five year children of aforementioned districts which 20% of total population.
4. **National Immunization Days (NID) project:**

**Project Title:** NID  
**Donor:** WHO and UNICEF  
**Objectives:** Improving the campaign quality through:  
- the partnership of BPHS, NGOs, MOPH, UNICEF & WHO & other potential parties  
- Improving the campaign management  
- Introduce need based local or district specific innovative approaches  
- Piloting in some of the high risk districts based on the polio epidemiology.

**Area for implementation:** four districts of Farah province (Bala boluk, Bakwa, Purchaman and Anardarah)

5. **Public Private Partnership Project (PPP).**

**Project title:** Public Private Partnership.  
**Donor:** WHO/GAVI.  
**Overall Objective:** To improve accessibility to quality health services especially EPI and Basic Reproductive Health services in Gulistan, Bakwa and Purchaman districts of Farah province as the most insecure and remote areas through strengthening and use of existing private sector.

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

**Direct beneficiaries:** 25 private and traditional health workers including three women.

The PPP Project has been piloting by using of the private sector in fragile & innovative ways to enter the insecure areas and strengthening health service delivery system. The project attempts utilization of existing health private and traditional service providers. 

The Project is in line with the MoPH’s comprehensive GAVI/HSS and multi-year plan (cMYP) as well as Afghanistan MDG. The project would accelerate vaccination and reproductive healthcare in hard to reach areas of Farah province to realize the national targets.

**Target Group involvement in Implementation and Follow-up:**
- Implementation of EPI and basic RH services.  
- Health awareness raising  
- Strengthen linkage of private practices with existing health public health system (BPHS services).  
- Data collection on health services  
- Logistic and supply  
- Monitoring of project activities.
Achievement in 2011 based on Health Indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health projects’ indicators</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPD consultation</td>
<td>In total, <strong>2,584,518 clients</strong> received consultation and appropriate treatment after diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries by SBA</td>
<td><strong>21,801</strong> normal and assisted deliveries have been performed by skilled birth attendants in target provinces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC &amp; PNC</td>
<td><strong>67,616</strong> women benefited from antenatal care services as the first visit, and totally <strong>29,227</strong> clients received postnatal care services during this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>108,468</strong> women received FP services as new cases and reattendance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENTA 3</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>68,633</strong> children under one year of age were fully immunized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT 2+ of pregnant women</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>82,033 pregnant</strong> women received TT2+.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screening under 5</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>404,852</strong> children under 5 year were screened by malnutrition assessment indicators (MUAC, weight for height and weight for age)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe malnutrition</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>3,287</strong> severe malnourished children were diagnosed and referred to provincial hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate malnutrition</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>18,076</strong> children with moderate malnutrition were diagnosed and treated according to defined guideline by MoPH/UNICEF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of TB suspected and confirmed</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>15,794</strong> suspected TB patient were detected which <strong>990</strong> new smear positive cases were confirmed by laboratory and started their treatment under DOTS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV examination and positive cases</td>
<td>Totally, <strong>4,140</strong> clients were examined by standard manner, voluntarily and confidentiality which <strong>no positive</strong> case was confirmed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies in 2011

For better management and immediate response to diseases out-breaks and disasters in targeted provinces, Early Warning System worked actively and emergency response teams were assigned at the level of each HF to respond in emergencies. Supply for winterization sent to the risky areas, ensuring service delivery during winter. In addition, health facilities were supplied with emergency kits to be used for controlling diseases out-breaks and natural disasters.

In coordination with DEWS department of PPHOs in targeted provinces, all necessary measures were taken to control the aforementioned outbreaks. A considerable support from local Health Shuras, enabled CHA to overcome the disease out-breaks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/ No</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type of Outbreak</th>
<th>Date of Occurrence</th>
<th># of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Farah</td>
<td>Farah Center</td>
<td>Tenia</td>
<td>4-1-2011</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Farah Rod</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>11-1-2011</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purchaman</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>27-1-2011</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purchaman</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>28-2-2011</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anardara</td>
<td>Skin diseases</td>
<td>27-3-2011</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tahte Purchaman</td>
<td>Pertusis</td>
<td>23-4-2011</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anardara</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>20-6-2011</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Poshte koh</td>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>11-12-2011</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Herat</td>
<td>Qabr-e-mir of Shindand</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>03/01/2011</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 villages of Shindand</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>03/01/2011</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ghore</td>
<td>Okhri village of Saghar district</td>
<td>diarrea</td>
<td>25,08,2011</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poshkerav village of Taiwara district</td>
<td>Pertusis</td>
<td>07, 02, 2011</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Balkh</td>
<td>Sholgara</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>July 2011</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Charbolak</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>December 2011</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health Technical Support Unit (HTSU)

CHA believes that capacity building of project’s stakeholders will ensure the delivery of quality services; therefore, CHA has always paid a deep attention on strengthening the skill, knowledge and attitude of technical and managerial staff of projects through providing regular capacity building activities including refresher courses and on-job trainings.

Since 1997, the health sector of CHA runs the Health Technical Support Unit (HTSU) which provides technical support and training to the clinical staff of the health facilities on health management and health related issues.

The HTSU has a Regional Health Training Centre based in Herat and a Provincial Health Training Centre in Farah province. These institutions provide trainings for health technical and managerial staff including PPHD staff and CHWs. HTSU is working in preparing a variety of teaching and IEC materials including translation of reference books and health education materials, health guidelines, treatment protocols, leaflets, posters and flow charts to improve the quality and standardize health services at service delivery points.
Totally 689 HF's and managerial staff relevant to Balkh and Farah HF's were trained through 44 trainings (206 days).

The following aspects were covered in training programs:

- IMCI
- Infection prevention
- HMIS/Data Use refresher training
- Behavior change communication (BCC)
- Managing Drug Supply (MDS)
- ANC/PNC/FP
- Rational Use of Drug (RUD)
- CBHC refresher training
- First Aid
- Nutrition
- Effective Teaching Skills (ETS)
- CIMCI
Community Midwifery Program: CHA successfully implemented five batches of Community Midwifery Education Program (CME) in Farah & Balkh Provinces; the first three batches of Farah completed in 2011. The fourth batch of the program in Farah started from 15 July 2011 and will graduate in June 2013. The first batch of Balkh started from 1st February 2011 and will conclude on 31st January 2012. Totally, 48 eligible students are selected according to CME policy defined by the MoPH for these two batches. Duration of the CME is for 24 months in accordance with the CME revised curriculum.
CHA has played an important role not only in provision of education, but also in providing support to the education system run by the government.

During 2011, the education sector of CHA implemented the BESST project in Herat and Kandahar, ESI project in Qandahar, GREAT IDEA and ASGP project in Parwan, Vocational and Literacy Training (VT&LT) in Faryab Province.
1. **BESST Project:**

**Title of the Project:** Building Education Support System for Teachers (BESST)

**Donor:** Ministry of Education/USAID

**Objective:** “To improve the knowledge and pedagogical skills of primary school teachers and certify untrained teachers by implementing a national competency based teacher development framework through mobile DT3 (District Teacher Training Team), as they will support a multi stakeholder program on teacher education”.

**Area for Implementation:** Herat and Kandahar Provinces.

**Schools Covered:** 711 schools in Herat and 190 schools in Qandahar Province

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 15414 teachers 1148 School principals

**Achievement:**

Trainings by CHA during year 2011 in BESST targeted provinces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>STs</th>
<th>TLs</th>
<th>SMTs</th>
<th>CMs and TTs</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Principals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trainings ↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>INSET I</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>132</td>
<td>4034</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SMT2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1457</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kandahar</td>
<td>INSET III</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SMT2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Improved teaching and learning at the school level by establishing teacher training teams.

2. Developed competencies and credentialing systems for the teachers and school managers.

3. Trained teachers in remote and insecure areas through conducting the training in the safe places.

**Number of schools providing better quality classroom instruction by fiscal year**

**Performance of school managers who completed SMT trainings**

- Community Participation
- School Development
- Instructional Leadership
- Human Resource Development
- School Management
2. Education Stabilization Initiative (ESI) project:

Project Title: Education Stabilization Initiative (ESI)
Donor: USAID/CAII
Objective: To strengthening the leadership role of schools’ shuras which focuses on building the capacity of local schools to take active role for addressing of the education needs and issues of the targeted communities contributing this way to the stabilization of the communities affected by the conflict in the country.
Area for Implementation: 7 districts of Qandahar province (Dand, Daman, Arghandab, Spinboldak, Zherai, Panjwai and Kandahar city)
Schools Covered: 81 schools.
Direct Beneficiaries: 813 teachers, School principals and community members.

The trained package through this project to the targeted group was included:
- A module on community mobilization, organization and improving participation,
- A module on meeting management,
- A module on psycho-social support of student and families,
- A module on communication and advocacy,
- A module on community preparedness for hazards.

The schools’ shura members were enabled to:
- Build the cohesion in the school community.
- Make a work plan to leverage resources to improve the schools and increase students’ attendance.
- Introduce the operating procedure to the participants in case of an emergency which included practice drill for students and community members.
- Respond to the unforeseen events and ways to rescue school staff during emergencies.
- Be equipped with the knowledge of holding effective meeting at the school level and addressing the school problems.
3. Sustainable Livelihood and Literacy Project for women (SLLP) Project:

**Project Title:** Sustainable Livelihood and Literacy Project for Women (ASGP)

**Donor:** American Embassy

**Objective:** to improve performance and quality of works done for the women.

**Area for Implementation:** Saidkhil District of Parwan Province.

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 100 women (livelihoods and literacy) & 20 CHA staff (gender mainstreaming)

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**The main achievements of ASGP project are:**

- Publication of 300 copies of CHA’s annual report of 2010 in 2 Languages (English and Dari) so as to have a clear image among contracted donors and NGOs
- The 100 targeted women benefited from literacy centers and realized the importance of education for their routine life and children.
- The targeted women, who were poor and land less, learnt how to have a sound poultry farm and how it can bring change in their life through improving the income generation, their children’s nutrition directly by taking eggs as a rich protein source or exchanging of eggs with other kind of good nutrients.
- The women have learnt farming mechanisms and techniques.
- The women are regulated in SHGs and have the opportunity of learning from each other experiences, work together to find market for their products and can help each other financially by the established saving and loan association in case of urgent need of the women within the SHGs.
4. GREAT IDEA Project:

**Project Title:** Girls' Right to Education in Afghanistan Through Innovative Distance Education Approach (GREAT IDEA).

**Donor:** Oxfam Hong Kong (OHK)

**Objective:** To develop a distance learning model that will ensure better access to quality secondary education in Afghanistan for boys and girls within the framework of the vision of the Ministry of Education.

**Area for Implementation:** Saidkhil, Jabolsaraj, Bagram and Charikar districts of Parwan Province.

**Schools Covered:** 21 MoE schools.

The objectives of the project are:

1. To support the MoE in the provision of quality education to the existing secondary and high schools in the districts centers of Sayed Khel, Charikar, Bagram and Jabal Saraj through distance learning (DVD, Radio and the support of mobile communication).

2. To increase the enrolment of girls in the selected secondary schools and to decrease the drop out of students during the course of the secondary Education cycle.

3. To raise awareness on the importance of education, especially for girls and strengthen involvement of parents, pupils, teachers, religious leaders and other community members in the four selected districts of Parwan, Afghanistan.
5. VT & LT Project:

**Project Title:** Strengthening Local Governance and Supporting Peace Building through mobilization and capacity building of youth.

**Donor:** EU.

**Objective:** To strengthen civil society and contribute to peace building efforts in Afghanistan by enhancing the capacity of youth.

**Area for Implementation:** Pashtoon kot district of Faryab province.

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 1700 (850 Male and 850 Female)
Community Development

Investment in community-led development will empower people to identify their own priorities, increase local good governance, and establish awareness of democratic processes. (ANDS)

Allah won’t change the condition of a tribe and community till they shouldn’t change by themselves
1. **National solidarity Program (NSP):** in 2011, CHA as an experience and long standing Facilitating Partner has successfully implemented NSP in three provinces of Afghanistan i.e. Faryab, Herat and Ghor (including Ghormach, Kohistanat, Khawaja Sabzpush, Gurziwan, Bellcheragh and Dawlatabad districts of Faryab, Shindand and Kohsan districts of Herat, Tulak and Saghar districts of Ghore. This project funded by MRRD/WB.

(Activities and Achievement)

![Commulative Target Vs Achievement](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mobilization/Election</th>
<th>CDP preparation/ CDCs' Utilization Formulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Achievement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1491</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activities carried out in 2011:**

- Totally, **110** communities were mobilized and elected based on NSP principle, besides the communities have registered as active institutions for local governance within the MRRD structure.
- The priorities using bottom up approaches have been identified for (110) elected Community Development Councils where the infrastructure projects listed based on people centered methods.
- Totally, **216** project proposals were developed, submitted to provincial management units (PMU) and were approved. The entire approved projects were disbursed. It has to be pointed out that there were 502 ongoing projects in 2010 and 2011.
- Totally **113** CDCs (49 in Faryab, 37 in Ghor, 27 in Herat) have utilized their grant based on NSP OM within 2011.
- Capacity building training provided for the communities like NSP general principle, procurement, proposal writing, peace building, Gender, Human right, project management and accounting workshops have been conducted for the members of CDCs. Totally 1459 in Faryab, 682 in Ghore and **6841** in Herat received trainings on the mentioned topics.
- The community participatory monitoring teams were formed within the community structure, they have the responsibility to monitor the projects and inform FPs technical team to prevent delays, wastages and fund misused.
- Job security have been provided to the laborers in the community meaning that the thousands displaced people who were going to the neighboring countries in order to earn money were given the earning opportunity by initiating NSP in the community level. Now the laborers earn daily wages through sub-projects.

*Micro Hydro power (MHP) project in Khoska village of Tulak District of Ghore Province*
2. **Women Empowerment in Faryab:**

**Project title:** Women Empowerment.

**Donor:** Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)

**Objective:** Mobilization and sustainable livelihood and reduced economic vulnerability for rights holders, guided by the principles of climate justice

**Area for Implementation:** Kohistan, Billcheragh and Pashtonkot districts of Faryab province.

**Direct beneficiaries:** 100 needy and vulnerable women through establishing of 5 Self Help Groups (SHG)

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**Activities carried out due 2011**

- Totally, 5 SHGs established based on pre-defined criteria and selected their representatives using people centered approach in Pashtonkot district. Each SHG has 20 women introduced by local communities and recognized based on specific criteria.
- Totally 100 women in 5 SHG’s were trained on communication, gender, home saving, human rights and management that were facilitated by senior trainers from CHA.
- 5 SHGs including 100 poor and vulnerable women received vocational training courses on tailoring, leather sewing and embroidery based on available market needs which had a massive impact on their income. Besides it, literacy initiatives provided for the project beneficiaries in which 100 poor women participated. Literacy courses equipped with materials (stationary and literacy books) were provided by CHA. Besides the literacy, key messages were delivered to the project beneficiaries that directly focused their healthcare.
- Follow up activities provided for 51 previous SHGs as result networking system functioned in between 56 established SHGs in the districts. Effective communication was coordinated among networks responsible and SHGs. Besides, the loan procedure was initiated in between 56 SHGs which totally 10,306,400 AfS disbursed and revolved so far as loan.

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*SHGs’ members are busy in vocational, Tailoring and Sewing, Billcheragh District, Faryab*

*Literacy training for the SHGs’ members, Billcheragh District, Faryab*
3. **Building Afghan Peace Locally (BAPL):**

**Project Title:** Building Afghan Peace Locally.

**Donor:** EU with Oxfam Nobib in the lead.

**Objective:** *To contribute to long term peace in Afghanistan based on strengthened local civil society with active participation of both men and women*.

**Area for Implementation:** Bilcheraq and Gurziwan districts of Faryab province.

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 625 community members.

After conducting a capacity development workshop for the project staff, the staff carried out social mobilization in targeted areas that resulted in establishment of 20 Peace Councils (PCs), (10 for Billcheragh and 10 for Gurzawan district). The PCs members consist of social activists e.g. Mullas, Malik, CDC members, teachers, youth and laborers; totally 625 persons (529 male & 123 female) were assigned in PCs.

A baseline assessment/survey conducted by PCs at the community level showed that most of the conflicts can be figured out with their local solution spotted at the community level.

- **Problems Addressed:**
  - Pessimism of men for women.
  - Wrong assumptions of Mullahs against women attending the project activities
  - Excessive pride of men against women
  - Violence against women
  - Forced marriage of daughters, widows
  - Displacement of families for seeking the job
  - Misunderstanding and miscommunication between men and women
  - Not observing cleanliness of surroundings
  - Provides the opportunity for women to work alongside their husbands to support their life and to fight poverty.
  - Girls’ disenrollment out of and discouragement against education.
  - Youths’ addiction to narcotics.
4. Community Based Stabilization Grants Program (CBSG):

Project Title: Community Based Stabilization Grant Program
Donor: USAID/Creative (CAII)
Objective: To support Afghan communities in areas that are the focus of stabilization efforts through small-scale community-level projects.
Area for Implementation: 27 districts in Faryab, Herat, Ghor and Kabul provinces.

Totally 210 infrastructure and non-infrastructure projects such as procurement, solar penal, women hygiene trainings, peace Jirga, rehabilitation and graveling of roads, water reservoirs, community centers, culverts, cleaning and rehabilitation of Kariz and Canals were successfully implemented.

- Engaging the community through implementing small-scale projects not only has a great impact on delivering quality services as long term sustainability but also creates ownership feeling, improves project staff security and creates a peaceful and enjoyable work environment for every stakeholder.
- The implementation of such projects can link the community with the district capital and government provided services, improving stability in the long term.
- The project answered an important community grievance and has encouraged the community to rely on their local government to answer their grievances.
- CBSG improved community’s confidence in the local government’s ability and addressed their basic needs dealing with aid agencies in order to have a developed community.
- It provides the opportunity of linkage and relation aligned with the objectives of the project such that the project is accountable to create critical cooperation system between communities and GIRoA in order to achieving the stability objectives.
- CBSG provides job security to 15657 individuals, of whom 1842 skilled and 13815 unskilled labor in said districts directly benefited from the project.

The Impact of CBSG

Road graveling in Mian Dara, Pashtoon Kot District, Faryab
CHA has provided agriculture services through introduction of robust technologies, provision of agriculture inputs like hybrid wheat seeds and fertilizers, livestock rearing and improved breeding, rehabilitation of fruits/nuts and grape orchards, natural resource management, rehabilitation of irrigation system, agriculture protection technology, product post-harvest practices, extension services and agribusiness etc.

In 2011, the agriculture sector contributed in various national agriculture programs in North, south, west and central regions of Afghanistan.
1. Support Poultry Rising Program for Improving Alternative Livelihoods (KLIP) Project:

**Project Title:** Support Poultry Rising Program for Improving Alternative Livelihoods.

**Donor:** CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency).

**Objective:** To promote Community Based Poultry Production and Marketing skills as alternative source for sustainable livelihoods in Kandahar province.

**Area for Implementation:** 4 districts of Kandahar province (Central Kandahar, Daman, Dand and Arghandab).

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 944 vulnerable families (including 6608 family members).

**Activities carried out during life of the project:**

- Conducting survey for Identification & selection of 944 families (including 479 female and 465 male).
- Totally 164 days training conducted for project technical staffs, 3 government extension workers and 944 families’ heads.
- Totally 7500 six months age layer hens, 7500 two months age layer chicks, 7500 one month age layer chicks, 33 Hatchery machine + 13200 fertile eggs + 825 kg gas, 46.650 MT #3 poultry feed, 3 mail machine for mixing feed and 8 poultry workers kits were distributed during the project.
- 10 SHG (Self Help Groups) established and registered with DAIL animal health section for sustainability.
2. Perennial Horticulture Development Program (PHDP-2):

**Project Title:** Perennial Horticulture Development Program

**Donor:** EU with MADERA in the lead

**Objective:** To contribute to the improvement of rural livelihoods (food security and farm incomes) and thus ensuring overall economic recovery of Afghanistan.

**Area for Implementation:** 6 districts of Heart province (Enjil, Karokh, Shindand, Guzarah and Obey).

**Direct Beneficiaries:** 110 orchardists as Nursery Grower Assembly member.

**Main Activities carried out during 2011:**
- Establishment and registration of NGA (Nursery Grower Association) with MAIL.
- Establishment of 3 MSNs (Mother Stock Nursery).
- For better marketing of sapling, a DO (Demonstration Orchard) established in Enjil district.
- Labeling of NGA’s saplings and certifying their production for selling.
- Distribution of Agriculture equipment (sprayers, small and big scissors, saws, spraying chemicals, alcohol, shovel and handles) to the NGA’s members.
- Providing furniture and administration equipment to the NGA office.
- Totally 17 technical and administrative trainings conducted for NGA’s members.
3. Improved Wheat Seed and Fertilizer Distribution Program:

Project Title: Improved Wheat Seed and Fertilizer Distribution
Donor: UNFAO
Objective: To support and improve the food security of 4600 vulnerable farming families affected by high food price and natural disaster through provision of basic inputs for agricultural livelihood
Area for Implementation: 4 districts of Kandahar province (Daman, Dand, Takhtapul and Spin Boldak).
Direct Beneficiaries: 4600 families

Main Activities carried out during 2011:

- Totally 129 villages and 4600 beneficiary families identified and selected for inputs distribution.
- Reception and storage of 920 MT inputs.
- Totally 4474 improved wheat seed package (50 Kg improved wheat seed, 50 Kg DAP and 100 Kg Urea) distributed to targeted beneficiaries.
- Conducted technical training for beneficiaries including 3 DAIL extension workers regarding wheat ergonomically growing methods.
4. Animal Feed and De-wormer Distribution Program:

Project Title: Animal Feed and De-Wormer Distribution.
Donor: UNFAO.
Objective: To protect livelihoods of vulnerable livestock herders in drought-affected and conflict areas through the provision of animal feed along with veterinary medicines (de-wormer) as well as to improve production capacity through support small-scale feeding process facilities of the dairy unions in Afghanistan.
Area for Implementation: Six districts of Herat province (Shindand, Gulran, Adraskan, Khoshki-e-Robatsang, Koshki-e-Kohna and Farsi).
Direct Beneficiaries: 4000 including 103 female

Main Activities carried out in 2011:

- 136 villages and 4000 beneficiaries identified and selected.
- 2178 beneficiaries received 200 Kg animal feed and one dose of De-wormer.
- 4000 direct beneficiaries, 11 technical staff and 7 extension workers trained on relevant technical issues.
In 2011, CHA tried its best to serve the communities and proactively prepare the locals for any future or potential disaster. The potential disasters predominantly include floods, droughts and other extreme weather calamities. During the year, CHA prepared number of communities for fighting the extreme situation in case of any emergency. Four projects were implemented throughout the year funded and supported by various donors.

1. **Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program (CBDRRMP)**

**Project title:** Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Management Project.

**Donor:** Oxfam Novib.

**Objective:** To strengthen humanitarian emergency preparedness and response capacities of all stake holders in Faryab province of Afghanistan.

**Area for Implementation:** Gurziwan and Khawja sabzposh districts of Faryab province.
2. Emergency Drought Response Project (EDRP):

Project Title: Emergency Drought Response Project (first phase)

Donor: Oxfam Novib

Objective: To contribute on alleviating the impact of drought on agriculture dependent households

Area for Implementation: Shirin tagab district of Faryab province.
Direct Beneficiaries: totally 3560 HHs as below:

- **660** most vulnerable HHs without able-bodied males received unconditional food packages.
- **900** vulnerable HHs benefited with income generating opportunities through CFW activities.
- **2000** M/F headed HHs that have experience crop loss received certified wheat seed.
During this period the project contributed in providing, **660** vulnerable HHs with unconditional cash grant, **900** vulnerable HHs with Cash For Work and **2000** vulnerable HHs with distribution of certified wheat seed. These components ensured the accessibility of most vulnerable and needy households to package of food for fulfilling their urgent needs; to provide a quick injections of cash to other vulnerable households that are able to engage in Cash For Work (CFW) activities; as well as enabled the households to catch the coming cultivation season of winter wheat for harvesting quality and quantity crop in the following year.

3. **Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Program (CBDRRP)**

**Project Title:** Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Program  
**Donor:** Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH)  
**Objective:** To contribute for reduction of damages to lives, livelihoods and properties of vulnerable communities affected by conflict and natural calamities in Afghanistan and to reduce the vulnerabilities and improve the capacity of the communities to reduce the impact of the different hazards in 5 villages of Gurziwan district of Faryab.  
**Area for implementation:** 5 villages of Gurziwan district of Faryab province.  
**Direct Beneficiaries:** Totally, **500** vulnerable families (including **3000** persons) that were the most vulnerable  

**Project activities:**  
- Conducted HVC assessment in 5 targeted communities for identification of vulnerable families.  
- Revision of disaster management plan, which was part of village development plan for 5 communities.  
- Implemented five small mitigation projects.  
- Conducted training on how to maintain the structures and works.  
- Conducted Training on DRR awareness.


**Project title:** Solar Electrification  
**Donor:** Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)  
**Objective:** To secure access of the remote rural vulnerable households to renewable energy sources and sustainable livelihood strategies in poor communities  
**Area for Implementation:** Kohistan, Pashtoon kot, Qaramqul and Dowlat Abad districts of Faryab province  
**Direct Beneficiaries:** Totally **910** families who are depended to non-renewal energy
1. **Transit Centre Management and Assistance to Returnees (TCMAR)**

**Project title:** Transit Centre Management and Assistance to Returnees  
**Donor:** UNHCR  
**Overall Objective:** The main objectives of this project are to ensure safe and dignified return of Afghan refugees to their homeland and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) has responsibility to manage the transit centre and provide facilities like; health services, social services, overnight accommodation services, coordination of transport services to the returnees and IDPs under this project with UNHCR.

**Area for Implementation:** Herat city and one district of Herat Province (Herat city, Kohsan district)

**Direct beneficiaries:** 15000 returnees and 36 Employees.

**Main Facilitation for Returnees and Departed:**

- Care and Maintenance of Transit and Reception centers in Herat and Islam Qala,  
- Appropriate management of transit/reception centers in Herat and Islam Qala,  
- Provision of services and assistance to returnees and EVI cases of UNHCR concern,  
- Appropriate functioning of health facilities and in-time provision of health services to returnees,  
- Provision of accommodation services to returnees and EVI Returnees cases of UNHCR concern,  
- Appropriate functioning of a mechanism for provision of encashment to returnees.  
- Appropriate mechanism is in place for border coordination meetings and is functional

2. **Assistance to the Extremely Vulnerable Individuals, Vulnerable Deportee Families and Document Claims**

**Project title:** Assistance to Vulnerable Deportees and EVI deportee cases  
**Donor:** IOM  
**Overall Objective:** The main objective of this project is to ensure safe and dignified return of vulnerable undocumented Afghan returnees from Islam Qala border up to their place of origin and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is responsible to manage the transit centers and provide community services, Health services, Accommodation services, Food services, transportation services and Accompanied UAM case for all beneficiaries like vulnerable deportee families, EVI Afghan exit permit holder, EVIs deportee cases and document claim cases, which are coming in the transit centers.

**Area for Implementation:** Herat Province and all provinces of Afghanistan

**Direct beneficiaries:** 6184 Deportees and 33 Employees including 6 females

**Main Facilitation for Returnees and Departed:**

- Identification of all beneficiaries among the different categories of undocumented Afghan returnees of concern.
Registration of all referred cases by DoRR as beneficiaries and issue IOM beneficiary cards (Blue Cards) to all beneficiaries at the Islam Qala Border Reception Center.

Provide meal at the border reception center and GTC transit center for all beneficiaries.

Provide basic health services for all beneficiaries in all transit centers.

Provide overnight accommodation and meals in Islam Qala to the beneficiaries who crossed the border after sunset until the transportation to the transit center in Herat City in the following morning.

Provide dignified transportation service for all beneficiaries in all transit centers.

Provide transportation cash grants to the beneficiaries who can arrange transportation to their final destination by themselves based on the rate table agreed by IOM.

Provide accommodation services to the beneficiaries at all transit centers until the departure to their final destination.

Provide other services according to each beneficiary’s specific vulnerability for their safe and dignified return in coordination with relevant governmental offices and other stakeholders, such as external medical service and family tracing.

In order to provide the unaccompanied minors (UAMs) with effective protection during transportation, CHA recruits Social Workers who are tasked to accompany the unaccompanied minors from GTC to UAMs’ villages of origin disregard of any province, district or village country wide and observe the reunification with their family or relatives in a close cooperation with the nationwide Child Protection and Assistance Network (CPAN) members specifically Department of Social Affairs (DoLSA) and UNICEF.

Provide hygiene kit, clothes and shoes for EVIs in cases needed.

Store and distributes family NFI kits to family beneficiaries (except for Transmitters) in case needed.
3. Afghanistan 21 Young Leaders Initiative (AYLI) Project

AYLI is a one year project, starting from 01/May/2011 to 31/04/2012 funded by ASIA SOCIETY. CHA was the implementing partner of the Asia Society to ensure forming the Afghan Young Leaders Initiative (AYLI).

**Overall objective of the project:** The Afghanistan 21 Young leaders Initiative will help nurture a community of next generation Afghan leaders who will educate each other and expand Afghan dialogue on leadership issues, organize leadership training workshops in Afghan universities, and participate in media outreach activities designed to highlight outstanding next generation leadership in Afghanistan. The purpose is to organize and manage AYLI under the broader Asia Society Asia 21 umbrella.

After the preparatory phase, the project activities were started by circulation of the announcement of Afghan Young leaders Initiative Afghan youth from all over Afghanistan were invited to apply for this very brilliant and competitive opportunity. Besides collecting applications, a selection committee comprised of the Asia Society, CHA and five young Afghans with prior engagement with Asia Society, was formed; selection criteria was developed, applications were reviewed based on it and finally, 20 young Afghans were selected as members of the group. This process took four months from May to August, 2012.

In September 2012, selected members were one by one contacted with congratulations note on their success and meanwhile, they were informed of the launching event of the AYLI in October, 2012, which was called October forum. The forum took place from 19 to 21 October, 2012, during which AYLI members were oriented with wider Asia 21 program of the Asia Society, strategies and the way forward. Three committees and two subcommittees were established and members of each were identified. Plan for monthly meetings were developed and separate meetings of each committee/subcommittee were also discussed. On a democratic approach, the coordinator and secretariat for the AYLI group were also selected. It was also discussed to jointly develop a leadership development workshop for Afghan university age students and to get connected with the Asia 21 sector groups, which link leaders from across Asia within particular sectors (media, government, business, etc.) in the following months of group’s initiation.

Throughout the process, the leaders developed a vision statement for their fellowship year in which they dedicated themselves to working to help build “a prosperous and united Afghanistan that is economically active in the region.” The leaders established the mission statement of seeking “to bring positive change in Afghanistan through policy advice, advocacy, increased networking, and youth mobilization” and identified the key values underpinning their activities as 1) nation-becoming, 2) women’s empowerment, and 3) transparency.

Members were briefed on the upcoming continental event of the Asia Society, the Delhi Summit planned in November 2012. Members were encouraged to apply and later on, in November, five youth were selected to travel to New Delhi of India and attend the Summit.

First monthly meeting of AYLI group took place in end November, 2012 hosted by the CHA and participated by majority of the group members with long discussions on completing the work plans and implementation of planned activities.

The 20 young members of the group consist of committed and high profile young Afghans.
They started the activities by identifying key leaders from across Afghanistan and the international community to be brought in to meet with the full group of Afghan 21 Leaders. And dividing into sub-committees around key areas, to oversee media outreach and youth engagement. And the mentioned groups formed in a shape of forum.

Developing a statement to Bonn II conference was an outstanding achievement of the group in 2011.
Part III: Crosscutting Issues and Audit Report

F. Crosscutting Issues:

F.1. Monitoring and Evaluation:

The Monitoring and Evaluation system was as an integrated reflective and functional part of the projects/programs across the board.

Gathering and managing the information, reflecting critical points to improve the actions; communication and reporting the results were all done by project and managerial staff.

The information flow was managed and discussed during different project events with other stakeholders: for example, during coordination meetings in provincial and national levels, taskforce meetings, project progress reports, annual project reviews, and the project evaluation by internal and external monitors and evaluators.

The available supervisory checklists and National Monitoring Checklists and tools, e.g. Balance Score Card, NMC etc., were used for every relevant project, as well as community based activities.

The projects were monitored and supervised by the provincial management and head quarter management staffs on monthly & quarterly bases. Feedbacks were sent to the projects’ field staffs; all those feedbacks were followed during subsequent supervision/monitoring for implementation.
F.2. Coordination:

CHA is the member of ACBAR and active member of related coordination mechanisms both at central and provincial levels.

F.3. Problems & Challenges: Usually problem & challenges remains as the same and there was no any considerable point than 2010. In general, below were the main ones during 2011:

- Insecurity
- Lack of donors long term commitments.
- Shortage of professional human resources especially at the rural areas.
- Poverty.
- Illiteracy.
- Cultural barriers especially for women, children and youth.
- Corruption.

F.4. Appreciation letters during 2011:
Appreciation Letter

Through award of this letter, Ghore Provincial Council team recognize and appreciates the high motivation, and performances of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance in Implementing the Basic Package of health Services (BPHS) in All districts of Ghore province. Provincial Council of Ghore province, Hereby would like to appreciate CHA organization and of, for their best accomplishment of MoPH objectives.

A certificate of appreciation is awarded to them to be recognized as professional and hardworking team.

We are proud of having such admirable team and wish them continues progress in their future tasks and hope to find better opportunities to have CHA in Ghore province again.

Fazlullah \(\text{Fazlullah}\)
Head of Ghore Provincial Council
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تقدير نامه

فما شرّاها انکشافی وكلستر شورا های ولسوالی کشنده ولایت بلخ از عرضه خدمات
ارزنه در تطبيق برنامه تغذیه (CMAM)  که از طرف موسسه محترم (Novib) تمویل وتوسط موسسه محترم هماهنگی کمیته انسانی (CHA) تطبيق
میگردزا موسسه محترم تطبيق کشنده اظهار امتنان وقدردانی نموده و پیروزی های
مزیج منسوبيان آن اداره را در راستای عرضه هرچه بیشتر و بهتر خدمات صحی برای
اهالی تمامی مناطق افغانستان عزیز شخصیه دروازه بلخ و به طور اخیر در ولسوالی کشنده از بارگاه ازبند متعال خواسته در تمامی عرصه ها موفقیت
وپیروزی مزید بر ایشان استدا مینمایم.
تقدیر نامه
ولسوالی شهرک
و لایت غور
به پاس خدماتی است که ارزشمند موسسه محترم سی. اج. ا. در خصوص صحت عامه شهرک که طی سالهای متمادی در ولسوالی انجام دادند
وظیفه خویش را بپذیرد. احترامگذار دانشگاه انجام دادند ولسوالی شهرک از خدمات شان
اظهار امتنان می‌نماید. به موسسه محترم سی. اج. ا. تقدیر نامه درجه یک
رایباشان نمودار تمامی از خواسته و پیشنهادات می‌نماید. با احترام
موضوعی از کتاب "کتابخانه" در حوزه CHA. متین که نام یکی از حوزه‌های ساختاری است که در این بخش قرار گرفته، برای رفع مشکلات اقتصادی، مالی و اجتماعی کشور، با استفاده از منابع مالی و انسانی، اقدامات نیازمندی داده شده است. در این روزنامه، مواردی که در جریان آنها انجام شده‌اند، بررسی و بررسی شده‌اند. در این بخش، بررسی‌های اقتصادی و اجتماعی در حوزه چنین شده‌اند.
COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)  
Annual Report 2011

CHA’s Annual Report 2011

[Text in Arabic]

50
Coordination Humanitarian Assistance

For outstanding performance in ensuring increased access to Humanitarian and Basic Social services by the people of Ghor Province with focus on communities through designing and quality implementation of several projects, in line with National Solidarity Program, etc. As well as strengthening transparent relationship between Government, Community and CHA.

Wish you best of luck and success in your career of leading services to the neediest population of Afghanistan.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Provincial Council
Ghor Province

Letter of Appreciation

Awarded to
Letter of Appreciation

is awarded to

C.H.A Ghor Field Office

for full cooperation in the Second batch of Community Midwifery Education Program (C.M.E) to the teachers, clinical preceptors and all implementing partners, from Jun 2009 to Dec 2010.

Wish you best of luck and successes in serving the neediest women and children.

CHA’s Annual Report 2011
DEWS Directorate of APHI/MoPH would like to thank CHA organization for assistance and effective collaboration on improvement of outbreak management and timely response to outbreaks over the course of BPHS implementation in Ghor province, as well as the DEWS team appreciates the high motivation, and coordinated performances of CHA’s managerial staff in health sector which are working towards achieving of MoPH national goals.

This certificate of appreciation is awarded to CHA to be recognized as professional and hardworking team.

We are proud of having such admirable team and wish them continues progress in their future tasks and hope to find better opportunities to have CHA for future working as valid partner on health promotion in Ghor province.

Dr. Mir Khawja Islam Saeed
DEWS Director
F.5. Success Stories:

1. Drinking a Healthy Life

Before the implementation of the program in villages of Gurziwan district the people of villages used rainwater and natural spring water that was completely unhealthy, as seen clearly in images below, thus resulting in various water-borne diseases. However after the project implementation a number of people from villages started using water from shallow and semi-deep wells while others still using water from springs and lakes where given a health education workshop through a health sector employee and the concepts were promoted by Mosques so that people can utilize clean drinking water. The project resulted in a clear reduction of water borne diseases from the community.

2. Lending a Smile

*Takht-e-Balooch*, a village in the eastern center of the *Belcharagh* district is the center of the story. Most of the villagers are very poor, struggling to provide enough for living through agriculture and livestock. The village is full of mud houses surrounded by arid farms. Women are perhaps entirely illiterate and almost all have no source of income. They think that they are destined to raise children and help their men on the farms. All of them have no clue about their basic rights. In order to inquire about the spending patterns of the borrowers from the Self Help Groups the staff of CHA came across an interesting member of the group.

*Shahr Banoo* (*daughter of Baha-u-ddine*) from *Takht-e-Balooch* was wife of a Blind man and mother of five children (3 daughters and 2 sons). She stated “my husband lost his eyesight for we didn’t have money to pay for his treatment. One of my sons was also paralyzed due to lack of money. The events were making my life a hell. I had no other option but to wash clothes at other’s homes and earn some leafs of bread for my family. My aging process quickened due to loads of pressures.”

At that moment she learned about the SHG loans from a woman in village. She was wary of the loans as she knew that she cannot pay back the added interests. On further inquiring she learned from the woman that there is no interest.
charged on the loans while in addition the repayment schedule is also not harshly enforced by the SHG. She then iterated “Willy-nilly, I met the group leader and she assured me she would be of assistance to me. I was introduced to two educated women in addition 10,000 Afghanis were paid along with a carpet weaving loom. I was very excited because I never had seen ten thousand Afghanis in one go. I went to the market to purchase needed threads for 4000 Afghanis. The said educated women gave me graphs so that I can weave my first carpet.”

Shahr Banoo went on to complete the carpet in 20 days and sold it in the market for 8000 Afghanis which meant 4000 Afghanis of profit. She became more skillful in carpet weaving with each cycle and improved her marketing prowess with time. She said “I can now sell the carpets while it is still in weaving process as the market trend is on positive note. I have paid back my loan and we have a household saving of 20,000 Afghanis. In addition, we own a cow to feed us with milk and yogurt. We also sell the milk and yogurt that is in excess. Now my daughters would go to school and would become independent and respectable women in future.”

She beamed “Now I feel that my miseries are over and everything is smiling at me. I pray to Allah that He may have mercy on CHA and the SHG. I really thank CHA from the core of my heart for providing me the opportunity to fight my poverty.”
3. Mohammad Husain Cured from Severe Malnutrition (Charbolak district of Balkh Province)

Figure 1, 2 Mohammad Husain with malnutrition screened in OTP site of Chaharbolak Health facility.

Figure 2 Moh. Husain after recieving treatment in OTP site of Chahar bolak CHC discharges cure.
F.6: Staff Capacity Building in 2011:

**Staff that Participated in various workshops in 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workshop</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Planning training / Date 27/02/2011</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Mobilization training / Date 24/01/2011</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office management training workshop / Date 14/03/2011</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sphere / Date 30/04/2011</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Awareness an BCC / Date 24/12/2011</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total trainees:** 95  
**Male:** 87  
**Female:** 8

**CHA’s technical health staff trained in 2011:**

[Bar chart showing the distribution of staff trained in various courses across different fields]
### F.7. Organization Audit Report 2011:

COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOTE</th>
<th>2011 (USD)</th>
<th>2010 (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from donor</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>17,576,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project income</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1,230,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange gain</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,806,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and benefits</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td>9,170,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and maintenance</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>447,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle running expenses</td>
<td>17.</td>
<td>427,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expendable tools</td>
<td>18.</td>
<td>282,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non expendable tools</td>
<td>19.</td>
<td>279,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and supplies</td>
<td>20.</td>
<td>3,924,036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>21.</td>
<td>3,950,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange loss</td>
<td></td>
<td>108,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,590,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>216,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CARRIED FORWARD TO ENDOWMENT FUND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>216,883</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
Project wise expenditure statements are annexed to these financial statements.

Chairman General Assembly

Director Financial Control & Audit