



Coordination of Afghan Relief

# Bi-Annual Report

(2013 & 2014)

Including

Summary of results  
2013-2014



#### Head office Kabul

Add: Pul - e - Sorkh Square, opposite street of  
Omar Jan Qandahari Masjed, House# 27  
Kabul Afghanistan.

#### Contact Details:

Mobil: +93 (0) 798 92 92 49  
Email: coar\_kbl@yahoo.com  
directorprogram.coar@gmail.com  
Website: www.coar.org.af

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**Compiled by :** Mohammad Basheer Baheer

**Designed by:** Eng. Sayed Jalal Zakaria

**Edited by:**

- DRR and Humanitarian Assistance: Eng. Mohammad Halim Halim
- Education / Organization: Zabihullah Ghazawi
- Engineering: Eng. Ghulam Tariq Safi
- Agriculture / Livestock: Mohammad Basheer Baheer
- TUP: Ghulam Sadiq Safi
- GRTV: Mahmooda Taqwa
- Sharq: Hashmatullah Rohani
- HR: Maliha Safi
- Finance: Mahmood Alimi

**Checked by:** Dr. Mohammad Naeem Salimee

# **Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)**

## **Preface**

### **IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY ALLAH**



Dear readers,

it's a matter of great pleasure to recognize the efforts made by CoAR and share the collective endeavors of the CoAR team's every individual, donors, different government bodies and communities aiming at to realize the people of Afghanistan with sustainable development, integrity and reshape its dignified status amongst the international community.

Whereas, in 2015, CoAR will be celebrating its 26th anniversary of humanitarian and development activities and accomplishments in Afghanistan, therein, CoAR history is a quarry of information not only for present actors in CoAR and the CSOs and for those working in conflict and intense political situation, helping next generation of the country to live in a prosperous Afghanistan free of all miseries, thus, rich of information and lesson learnt history of CoAR with its all ups-and-downs during last 25 years could be a fortune for humanitarian communities encompassing a larger picture of complex political situation.

CoAR is part of the greater mission working for stability and dignity of the people of Afghanistan. Where, CoAR has prominent achievements all along with promising future interventions as well, it also admire and encourage the sacrifices and generous efforts of international communities helping Afghanistan's development and stability.

More than a decade after the United States and allied countries toppled the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, Afghanistan is preparing for another major transition, this time the substantial withdrawal of many of the foreign forces that have been providing security in the country, battling the increasing Taliban insurgency, and sustaining up the democratic regime in Kabul.

Arguably, the international community believes that the very narrow counterterrorism objectives of the mission have been accomplished. Al-Qaida has lost its safe havens in Afghanistan and much of its leadership structures, fundraising capabilities, and even popular appeal are in ruins, where this argument is still an uncertain and bleak forecast in the views of Afghans and some countries in the world. But the success of the larger project of establishing a stable and legitimate national government in Afghanistan and fastening it in a solid regional arrangement remains a huge question mark. Even as Afghans are tired of foreign presence in their country, many fear that the departure of foreign troops will once again fall the country into greater violence. The Afghan National Army is improving as a force capable of providing security to the Afghan population; though whether the improvements will be sufficient, remains yet to be seen. The quality of good governance in Afghanistan meanwhile continues to be poor, even if it is locally improving.

International communities forecasting the political trends and situation are of the belief that significant rise in the ethnic tensions may lead toward another civil war, however, this phenomena is rejected by the masses in Afghanistan. This means that even an increase in security would not be helpful, until, the confidence of common Afghans in the future is not established. 2015, thus may be a year of not only a major transition when Afghans are supposed to be in-charge of their country's security, with all the fragile hopes, there seems that the neighboring countries may not be willing to see a stable Afghanistan in order to hide their unjustified social and political situation of their own countries from the world. From many aspects, the condition of millions of common Afghans has considerably improved since the removal of the Taliban regime from power. Millions of children are back to school and have better access to health care. In many parts of Afghanistan, especially cities like Kabul, Afghan women enjoy considerably greater social opportunities. The human capital of Afghanistan, especially among its large young population, has significantly increased. And at least some ministries are developing an increasing capacity to provide administration and good governance. In numerous areas economic opportunities have expanded, greatly.

Yet insecurity and violence persist and undermine the fragile socioeconomic progress. The decline of more than 3% of the economic growth in the 2013 and 2014 is an indicator to the events forecasting. Moreover, the scaling down of U.S. and international involvement will likely shrink much of the political and social space necessary for the expansion and consolidation of these accomplishments, but the Afghan population demonstrated well and promising so far despite the aforementioned threats. However, yet it would be a mistake to interpret this success as a clear Taliban defeat in the country. While it is true that Taliban is no longer capable of mounting major military operations, it has learned that targeted assassinations of key political and tribal figures and government officials and persistent dangerous pressure accomplish many of its objectives. The new emerging Islamic state is another challenge for Afghan government to tackle.

Moreover, the Taliban believes that situation is in their favor. The June 2011 announcement by President Barack Obama of the drawdown of U.S. forces also

defined the mission in increasingly narrow counterterrorism terms and indicated that the United States would be substantially leaving Afghanistan irrespective of the conditions on the ground. From the Taliban perspective, there is no need now to mount extensive military operations; all it needs to do is to maintain a persistent level of insecurity sufficient to prevent the government from delivering public goods and to discredit in the eyes of the local population.

Indeed, as the 2015 security handover to the Afghan government completed, the military and political influence of the United States and NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan declined. The international community's ability to shape developments in Afghanistan and in the broader region will be shrinking rapidly.

An agreement on a long-term U.S.-Afghanistan partnership may revive some of the U.S. influence. Especially if it is specific and credible, such an agreement may to some extent assure Afghans of a U.S. long-term commitment to their country. But it is unlikely to revive the influence of the United States and the international community enjoyed before the drawdown decision.

The north of Afghanistan is lately experiencing insecurity even this agreed by the Afghan government, the recent attacks on the aid workers and killing of NGOs staff is of deeper concern in the whole country.

Until 2010, the United States was reluctant to embrace negotiations with the Taliban, even as its European allies argued that military action is not the only solution to the Afghanistan's issues. Since 2010, the United States has not only embraced negotiations but has taken an active role in them, engaging with the Taliban.

Similarly, the Taliban faces some tough problems in agreeing to a compromise with Kabul, such as accepting the Afghan constitution. Such a promise and an obvious power sharing deal with Kabul will discredit the group with respect to many of its fighters as well as with respect to the broader and tribal population.

That Afghanistan will have a brighter future, a positive outcome will not be easy, and will need support from two key groups: Afghanistan's younger generation who will live with the consequences of the election, and international community that has invested so much into Afghanistan in the past decade.

A key element of finding that success is for Afghanistan's younger population to buy into the new government. This sector of the population makes up two-thirds of the country and is more connected to the world than their predecessors growing up during the era of the Taliban. Many of them hold positions as public administrators in the Afghan government, and some have returned from quality educations overseas to become role models of change in Afghanistan's economic, social, and political life. There is no reason why Afghanistan can't produce world-class leaders that bring decisive, committed, and responsible decision-making to lead the country at this critical time.

That said, the country must work to bring in those young people on the fringes of the new wave. Many live in rural areas and are either unemployed or reliant on farming, creating a situation in which joining insurgents is a tempting option. If these groups of young people are excluded from the process it will not promise well for the new government.

Women have also been sidelined for too long. Many women are not part of the political process and are therefore excluded from vital decisions. They should be given a chance to vote in a free and fair manner in the election, and need more chances to lead some of the district councils in remote villages.

The international community commitment should not end by 2015, of course, after the election. If the international community wants to ensure Afghanistan never again becomes a safe haven for terrorists, they should continue to engage in the country into 2015 and beyond. This is the only way Afghanistan and the world will truly be able to look back at the previous decade and say all the pain and suffering was worth the cost, and that a new era has begun.

Conclusively, we believe that the civil society plays an important role in such a historic era of the country, need to be vigilant, decisive, and proactive, work as bridging between the communities and government and keep close eye on the sensitivity and maintaining the relation with the international community.

Sincerely

Dr. Mohammad Naeem Salimee, the Ph.D

Director General, CoAR

The Chairman

Civil Society Empowerment Network (CEN)

# Background

 Coordination of Afghan Relief- CoAR is an Afghan, independent, non-political, non-sectarian, non-profit organization established in 1989 in response to the needs of delivering humanitarian assistance to Afghans during prevailing conflicting context of Afghanistan. In spite prevailed tens situation in country, CoAR has developed a long-term strategy of delivering humanitarian aids to Afghans although existing many funding challenges. During different period of outstanding internal conflict, CoAR has maintained the access of beneficiaries to basic services with using the main humanitarian principles of Independence, Neutrality and Impartiality in practice. CoAR is register with Ministry of Economy as legal entity and other sector authorities such as the Ministry of Women Affairs, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock and etc.

Meanwhile, CoAR is active member of civil societal organization of "Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) and Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau (ANCB).

Initially CoAR was operating as cross-border organization providing emergency relief in both sides Afghans in Pakistan and Afghanistan and considered as a biggest local organization operating in Afghanistan.

With using the field tested lessons from the past, CoAR has built its capacity according to the needs and added various values in term of project operation and management.

Currently CoAR is widely involved in both semi-emergency and development activities such as Disaster Risk Reduction Management response, agriculture, livestock, health, infrastructural engineering, formal and informal education, vocational training, evaluation & monitoring, emergency shelter and etc. At the result of implementation of numerous projects in each sector, CoAR has gained significant experiences in each field and built the capacity of its staff on each level of management.

CoAR's sector-wise intervention has been adjusted in compliance with the National Development Strategic Pan 2008 to 2012 already in place.

For year 2014, around 2000 employees have been in payroll of CoAR working in different projects in 19 province of Afghanistan though high turnover in staffing. Meanwhile, the number of direct beneficiaries in 2014 under CoAR projects reached to 120,000 people.

## **CoAR's Vision:**

A just and equitable society that embraces the rights of all people to fundamental freedom through participation and contribution in all spheres of social, cultural, economic and political life.

## **CoAR's Mission:**

To support the process of community development through various programmatic and organizational interventions leading to creation of an enabling environment for communities to improve their living standard.

## **CoAR's Core Values:**

CoAR comply with all main core values of Transparency, Accountability and Trust.



## Projects' summary table 2013 and 2014:

Name of Project	Duration	Total Number of staff	Donor	Beneficiaries	
				Total	Of whom women%
District Teacher Training Program (DT3) Package IV, III and II in 15 provinces.	2013 and 2014	1710	MOE/WB	77,231	34%
Teacher Training For Education Progress-Ghor and Badghis	6/1/2013-1/31/2014	124	WVI	2,564	15%
Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil society – I-PACS / Afghan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP) in Logar and Wardak provinces	2013 and 2014	22	CPI/USAID	11,270	50%
Child Rights Governance (CRC and Islam in) Balkh Province-	1/1/2013-12/31/2013	10	SC-I	1200	50%
Building Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace- in Daikundi and Faryab	2013 and 2014	56	NCA	4534 HH and 57283 individuals	52.4%
Targeting the Ultra Poor	8/1/2013-3/31/2014	64	MISFA	800	100%
Distribution of Agriculture Inputs- in Qala-e- Naw and Qadis districts of Badghis	01/02/2014-30/09/2014	5	FAO	4000HH	49%
Sustainable Lightening Solution for Enhanced Livelihood of Disaster Affected Families in Argu District of Badakhshan	6/5/2014-12/5/2014	2	UNOPS/U NDP	380	2.36%
Campaigns on Emerging Challenges in Conflict and Natural Disaster-Affected Areas in Afghanistan.	11/14/2014-2/15/2015	3	ADRRN	81	5%
Emergency Response & Disaster Risk Reduction Training-Workshop	12/1/2014-3/31/2015	8	WFP	305	10%
WASH Humanitarian Assistance to the Refugees Population of Pakistan in Khost Province of Afghanistan	8/15/2014-9/15/2014	3	NCA	1,360HH	49%
Emergency Preparedness and Response for Disaster and Conflict-affected Communities in Afghanistan.	7/1/2013-8/31/2014	7	CARE Afghanista n	59,340 individuals	50%
Irrigation Project 2013	2013	Counted above	NCA	Counted above	Counted above
Irrigation Project 2014	2014		NCA	Counted above	Counted above

# Education

## Geographical Area for Education Projects

CoAR believes that Education is the main sector which can bring fundamental changes to the life standard of individual and nation. No development and improvement can take place in a country without continues investment on education for all children and youth. The education sector in Afghanistan has improved within last 14 years where the needs for it are still remained with momentum. In alignment with National Development Strategy, CoAR has undertaken number of following education program in 2013/14 which created enormous long lasting impacts in targeted areas:



## Our Projects

**In Service Teacher Training Program in Ghor and Badghis provinces - 1 June 2013-31 January 2014 World Vision International:** The project was funded by World Vision International to Teacher training program, headmaster and employee administration and management trainings for provincial department of education, and M&E unit trainings; and implement mobile science laboratory lessons in schools. During the project life time; 2500 schools' teachers and principals with 30% women were trained and directly benefited from the program.

### Program feature:

- Math and Science trainings: Although most of teachers have already received INSET-I & II trainings; however, training provided to the teachers those required further training to teach math and science to students; the project focused on these two subjects for grades 1-4 teachers.
- Positive discipline trainings: under this subject, the teachers undergo a process of identifying areas of indiscipline, causes and effects and collectively generate solutions to positively address these. Engaged parents in these discussions so they understand the methods being used and how to continue this at home to promote positive discipline.
- Headmaster Training Program: Many headmasters in the schools have received little or no administrative or management training to effectively manage their schools. Through this program all 355 headmasters received the training based on the assessment.
- Senior department of education staff training program: Many senior level PED employees have received little or no administrative or management training to effectively oversee their departments. This training determined through assessments in cooperation with the PED' and World Vision but some key areas for the training included THE school management, staff management, planning and discipline.

- Training for the department of education monitoring & evaluation: The PED monitoring & evaluation units are responsible for monitoring the quality of instruction in the schools and verifying student attendance and they received trainings on monitoring and evaluation for strengthening their capacity to monitor schools, quality of teaching, and students' achievement.



During the project implementation period; 2500 school teachers, 355 school headmasters and principals, 60 Senior Education department staff and 20 M&E education department staff were directly benefited from the project..

In Service Teacher Training Program in Ghor and Badghis provinces - 1 June 2013- 31 January 2014 World Vision International		
Objectives	Achieved Results	Main Activities
Improved access to quality education for children in Ghor and Badghis Provinces.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2500 school teachers were trained in methodology, science, math and positive discipline.</li> <li>2. 355 school headmasters were trained on coordination and management.</li> <li>3. PED M&amp;E staff was trained on monitoring and evaluation, managements in establishment of better academic system.</li> <li>4. Increased in access to quality education.</li> <li>5. Enhanced quality of education including promoting violence free school environment through positive discipline methods.</li> <li>6. Document lessons learned, disseminate results at district, provincial and national level and ensure integration of best practices in basic education policy.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Math and Science trainings</li> <li>2. Positive discipline trainings</li> <li>3. Headmaster Training Program</li> <li>4. Senior department of education staff training program.</li> <li>5. Training for the department of education monitoring &amp; evaluation</li> </ol>



View of Teacher Training under DT3 Program in Kabul Province

## District Teachers Training Team Program (DT3) in 15 provinces - 12/21/2013-2/20/2015- WB/MoE:

The District Teacher Training Team program (DT3) is part of a long-term strategy in the National Program for In-Service Teacher Training (NPITT) to address a serious absence of teacher training due to the decades of social disruption and conflict. As the nation began to rebuild schools and enroll millions of children, the shortage of well-educated and pedagogically trained teachers had to be given high priority. The in-service teacher trainings in newly designed packages of INSET I, INSET II, and INSET III (In-Service Education for Teachers) and the training packages for school administrators, School Management 1, 2, 3 and recently SMT4 were delivered to teachers across the country. This approach to the upgrading of educators subject matter knowledge and pedagogical skills has brought about a significant change in how teachers think about teaching and how classroom instruction has improved. It is expected that within a short while the DT3 program will be institutionalized as part of the regular teacher development process under the direction of the MoE and TED. The goals of the DT3 project have grown as teachers have been introduced to basic classroom strategies, and in this new iteration of DT3 there are many newly targeted goals that could not have been attempted or achieved a few years ago. For school administrators these goals are to learn to be educational leaders as well as managers. The Principal also focus on how to bring the school and community into closer partnerships to help children reach learning goals with greater understanding and success.

Following the first two phases of DT3 project, this phase of project went very well as well in accordance to the plan and completed with great success and good approach around 11 provinces; Panshir, Nangarhar, Jowzjan, Sari-pul, Balkh, Wardak, Ghazni Daikundai, Khost, Hirat and Kandahar where CoAR was acting as a lead agency in partnership with WADAN, ADA and JACK.

Furthermore; in package3 CoAR was partner with WADAN and implemented the project in Nemrooz and Basghis provinces in 2014 while the same project at the same provinces was implemented in 2013 and leading agency was SCI, in package2 CoAR was partner with ADA and implemented the project in Bamyan and Logar provinces.

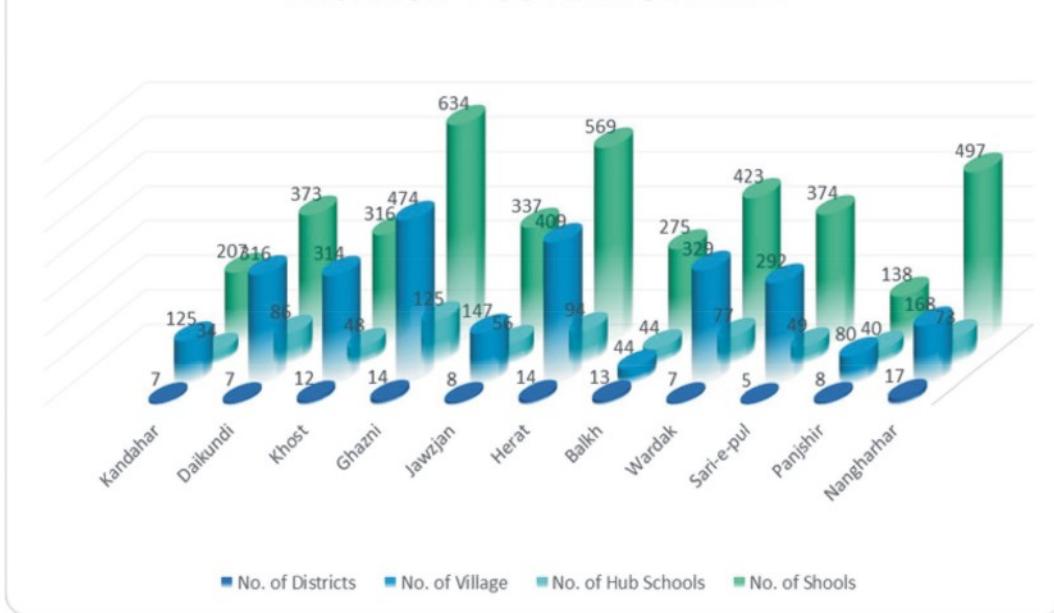


**District Teachers Training Team Program (DT3) in 11 provinces-12/21/2013-2/20/2015-WB/MoE**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Achieved Results</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>
The goal of DT3 modality is to further enhance the knowledge and skills of school teachers, principals and administrators presently employed by the MoE through conducting of sustenance of a training and professional support system.	<p>A. Through this project, in package-4, totally 56,000 schools' teachers and 5,000 schools' principals have received number of training such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In INSET – V: 56,110 teacher received training which is 100.2% of the target.</li> <li>2. In SMT-V: 5,130 principals received training which 103% of the target is.</li> <li>3. In INSET-IV: 54,068 teacher received training which is 97% of the target</li> <li>4. SMT-VI: 5,130 Trained which is 103% of the target.</li> <li>B. Package 2 and 3;</li> <li>5. In package III 2,600 teachers were trained on INSET IV and V, and 568 principals were trained on SMT5 and 6.</li> <li>6. In Package II 6728 teachers were trained on INSET IV and V, and 675 principals were trained on SMT5 and 6.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Staff Recruitment</li> <li>2. Coordination of Program at central, provincial level and district level.</li> <li>3. Clustering and Mapping of Package-4 coverage schools</li> <li>4. Planning of INSET-V and SMT-V Training Manuals, Study Materials and M&amp;E tools</li> <li>5. Planning of ToT for DT3 Staff in INSET-V and SMT-V <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Completion of INSET-V training of Teachers</li> <li>b. Completion of SMT-V training of Principals</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Follow up activities (ITSA)</li> <li>7. Planning of INSET-IV and SMT-VI Training Manuals, Study Materials and M&amp;E tools</li> <li>8. Planning of ToT for DT3 Staff in INSET-IV and SMT-VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Completion of INSET-IV Training of Teachers</li> <li>b. Completion of SMT-VI Training of Principals</li> </ul> </li> <li>9. Monitoring of Training activates.</li> <li>10. Feedback and recommendation as result of implementation of trainings.</li> <li>11. Training cascading capability.</li> </ul>

## Package 4 Coverage Area

### PACKAGE-4 COVERAGE AREA



**Staff and Beneficiaries:** In this project big number of employees recruited to project those also received capacity development training or training of trainers (ToT) prior to conduct the training to school teachers. Following table reflects summary of staff members recruited in project:

Additional to provision of in service teacher training, all schools in targeted districts are clustered & mapped the entire training sites specified in accessible areas for 56,000 teachers and 5000 principals (including the schools administration).



As stated; CoAR believes that Education is the main sector which can bring fundamental changes to the life standard of individual and nation. No development and improvement can take place in a country without continues investment on education for all children and youth.

So I do proud working for CoAR and contributing to achieving such vital objectives.

### Breakdown of DT3-Package-4, 3 and 2, and Beneficiaries in 15 Provinces

No	Province Name	No. of District	No. of Teachers trained	No. of Principals trained	PTTM	PM	ST	PTL	Contingency Members	Total Members	Total PTTM+CM +TM+Contg	Total Staff	Partner NGOs	Package			
														PKG-4	PKG-4		
1	Herat	14	12,956	571	14	11	1	1	83	193	276	287	304	CoAR	PKG-4		
2	Kandahar	7	3,912	380	7	7	1	1	25	57	4	86	93	99	CoAR	PKG-4	
3	Nangharhar	17	7,326	909	17	15	1	1	47	110	157	172	192	WADA N	PKG-4		
4	Balkh	13	6,252	977	13	16	1	1	41	95	136	152	168	JACK	PKG-4		
5	Jawzjan	8	3,939	273	8	4	1	1	26	60	86	90	101	JACK	PKG-4		
6	Sar-e-pul	5	3,114	427	5	7	1	1	20	47	67	74	82	JACK	PKG-4		
7	Daikundi	7	2,837	65	7	2	1	1	20	47	67	69	79	CoAR	PKG-4		
8	Khost	12	4,236	159	12	3	1	1	27	65	5	97	100	110	CoAR	PKG-4	
9	Ghazni	14	6,229	599	14	10	1	1	40	93	7	140	150	160	CoAR	PKG-4	
10	Wardak	7	4,148	526	7	9	1	1	1	27	62	4	93	102	108	CoAR	PKG-4
11	Panjshir	6	1,051	114	6	2	1	1	1	7	15	22	24	33	ADA	PKG-4	
12	Badghis	4	1,500	350	8	7	1	1	12	24	36	43	54	CoAR	PKG-3		
13	Nimroz	4	1,100	218	6	4	1	1	1	9	18	27	31	40	CoAR	PKG-3	
14	Bamyan	7	3,830	423	9	5	1	2	1	25	58	83	88	101	CoAR	PKG-2	
15	Logar	6	2,896	252	8	3	1	2	1	27	54	81	84	96	CoAR	PKG-2	
<b>Total of 15 Provinces</b>		<b>131</b>	<b>65,326</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>1,727</b>		

## **I**nitiative to Promote Afghan Civil society – I-PACS / Afghan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP) in Logar and Wardak provinces-01/May/2014-18/Nov/2014- Counterpart International / USAID:

To complement the government efforts, country needs well oriented, educated and active civil society those will effectively contributing for state building process in country. The 2011-12 national capacity and transition survey, parallel to a number of social and political vulnerability indicators, reveals that low literacy and poor civic education and awareness on major national strategic issues and political agendas, lead to passive civil society participation in the ongoing nation and state building process. Thus civic education becomes imperative during the peace, reconstruction and all development agendas in Afghanistan.

To launch an effective civic education and awareness campaign with durable and lasting effects and impacts, CoAR has been practicing the model of Open Dialogue through organization discussing subjects of Civic Education with direct participation of members from different societal segments such as students, disabled and marginalized people, officials and CSOs members.

Through this project CoAR has brought significant improvement in management, finance, M&E and etc sectors of organization to certain level whereby it's enabled to access to the international funds for different development projects since 2011.

During 2014 CoAR covered 20 civil Society Organizations under this project while the total direct beneficiaries of this project in 2013 and 2014 were 11270 individuals.

### **Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil society – I-PACS / Afghan Civic Engagement Program (ACEP) in Logar and Wardak provinces-01/May/2014-18/Nov/2014- Counterpart International / USAID**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Achieved Results</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The overall goal of this project is to enable civil society and key community groups, through civic education and awareness, to actively and effectively participate in the ongoing political process, especially in different elections and complement government efforts during the Nation and State Building process.</li> <li>2. Holistic capacity develop of local institutions such as NOGs and CSOs in correspondence to the responses concerning the increasing needs for self-reliance of Afghan entities to handling the entire challenges independently and actively participate in long term development process in country.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) 20 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were capacitated on financial management and office management.</li> <li>2) Opportunities were provided to CSOs to share their opinions, thoughts and their visions on round table programs.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Holding round table programs.</li> <li>2. Training of CSOs on the financial management and office management.</li> <li>3. Providing civic education.</li> <li>4. Organizing events.</li> <li>5. Launch dialogue</li> <li>6. Record and register</li> <li>7. Broadcasting</li> <li>8. Publish</li> <li>9. Reflect</li> </ol>

## **Child Rights Governance in UN CRG and Islam in Balkh Province SCI-01/01/2013-31/12/2013:**

The overall Aim: By the end of 2013, save the children and partner organization, child right oriented networks and COBs collectively demonstrate, advocate and educate Afghan related ministers scalars, children's groups and professional is working with children that the UNCRG is fully compatible with Islam values and even useful tool to improve the situation for children of knowledge and services related to UNCRG and Islam. Increase access to and use of knowledge and services relate to UNCRG and Islam. Improve quality of knowledge and services relate to UNCRG and Islam. Create demand for Child Rights as per UNCRG and Islam. Integrate lesson learned from UNCRG and Islam project in to policy and legislations. Good governance is important to all sectors, but it is particularly important to children because: Poor governance affects the lives of children now, but also results in diminishing prospects for children in the Future. Even though they are a large segment of the population, children voice are often silenced or marginalized by more outspoken and powerful adult. Children are more dependent on social sector services which need good governance to run effectively such as education, health services and social security system.



View of meeting with youth/children under CRG Program in Blakh Province

During the project life time 1200 people were directly benefited from the project.

Child Rights Governance in UN CRG and Islam in Balkh Province- SCI-01/01/2013-31/12/2013		
Objectives	Achieved Results	Main Activities
By the end of 2013, save the children and partner organization, child right oriented networks and COBs collectively demonstrate, advocate and educate Afghan related ministers scalars, children's groups and Professional.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Around 130000 radio listener and TV viewers have gotten benefit and the child rights information issued in the community widely.</li> <li>2. The media groups have learned the skill and knowledge on (Interviewing, Communication, Reporting, Photography, and Film making skill, Journalism principle, rule and regulation.</li> <li>3. The violence cases against children followed by CPAN members and the level of children abuse decreased and</li> <li>4. There is no ignorance against the children cases.</li> <li>5. Right now the SSC and PTSAs can follow the cases and made reports on the cases according to the monitoring tools.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clusters, SSCs and PTSAs were established at the targeted district in 32 schools.</li> <li>2. Selection of media groups in 5 targeted districts.</li> <li>3. Conducting of TOT training.</li> <li>4. Training of 50 members of child media groups on media principles.</li> <li>5. 20 Child rights massages disseminated through Radio Rabia Blkhi and Arezo TV.</li> <li>6. Awareness raising campaigns with the participation of (317) persons conducted.</li> <li>7. 49 students were trained in child media group training.</li> <li>8. (195 ) SSC and PTSAs members have been trained in CGR monitoring tools and advocacy.</li> <li>9. 10 CPANs including 200 members established and trained in child protection and advocacy.</li> <li>10. Base line and End line assessment have been done.</li> <li>11. Training on UNCRG Monitoring tools to SSC and PTSAs members conducted with the participation of 200 persons.</li> <li>12. 84 persons of government staff participated in CRC &amp; Islam training.</li> <li>13. 200 community members attended in CRC and Islam training.</li> <li>14. 500 manuals and 700 booklet disseminated by CoAR provincial office.</li> </ol>

## How CRG contributes to the success

In the vicinity of Hazrate Belal (One of the schools in Mazare Sharif city) was located the old prison compound. The ruins and half collapsed walls of the old prison compound are due to be replaced by a recreational park but, the project is yet to be completely implemented by the government. The ruins in this area has basically provided the (drug users and addicts with an ideal gathering place specially since it is located far from residential and marginalized area and near to schools. The addicts can easily cause disturbance for school children and locals. Considering the strict and traditional society of Afghanistan the parents will not allow their children (in particular the female) to freely attend the school in a timely manner consequently nonattendance at school has highly increased.

CRG Staff hearing the issue from one of student that their family avoid them to go to school because of the disturbance in the way to school, the student was a girl that studying in the eighth class of the mentioned school so the student try to solve the problem but they didn't know how to do this then somebody told her to contact with their established shora and student association and share issue with them, the shora, school administration and other student came together and contact with the local authority and police to clear the filed from the addicts through the CCPN and school they are swiftly found the cause and take action. The school headmaster with the help of local authorities, CCPN and PTS members and local police solved the mentioned problem.



# Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is uncertain to Afghanistan's food security with the current status and a key driver of economic growth. More than Sixty percent of Afghans rely on agriculture for their livelihoods and their family's sustenance. The sector accounts for about 40 percent of Afghanistan's gross domestic product. Prior to decades of conflict, Afghanistan's agricultural products earned a global reputation for excellence, particularly almonds, pomegranates, pistachios, raisins, and apricots. Decades of war and neglect devastated Afghanistan's farmland, displaced millions of people, and largely destroyed the country's existing infrastructure.

## Geographical Area for Agriculture/Livestock Projects



Furthermore; Livestock is non-separable part of agriculture so one of the consequences of the emerging optimism about the future in Afghanistan is a growing demand for meat associated with the increasing buying power of urban consumers and an expanding population. In the 1970s domestic livestock production supplied most of the market for meat, and livestock played their classical role in rural areas as suppliers of high quality food and as a source of cash, draught power and manure for fuel and fertilizer.

The past decade has seen a dramatic crash in the number of livestock due to the worst drought in living memory and the recent conflicts. One consequence of this is the importation of frozen chicken to the main cities and of buffalo meat in Kabul. One of the challenges facing the national government assisted by the international community is to rebuild the Afghan livestock sub-sector to a point where it can once again supply most of the meat consumed in the country, wool, cream... and give livestock owners a satisfactory return.

CoAR assistance to Afghan farmers in agriculture/Livestock sector focuses on increasing incomes and productivity, enhancing food security, poverty alleviation and skilling up the small scale farmers which finally contributes to promote broad-based growth in whole. CoAR made a tangible impact on the lives of targeted farmers and their families while pave the way for Afghanistan's economic growth.

## Our Projects:

**Building Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace- in Daikundi and Faryab 2013 and 2014- NCA:** Through Building Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace project in Faryab and Daikundi CoAR played a vital role on sustainable development, the intervention covered by CoAR focused on agriculture productivity, irrigation structures and Veterinary services in Fayab and Daikundi provinces. In 2013 4534 families while in 2014 (27283 male and 30,000 female) were directly benefited from the program in both provinces. Furthermore the whole program include economic empowerment through locally available resources, skills - vocations, introducing standard farming practices - inputs, an inclusive process for peace building and conflict resolution and capacity building of the target communities which is financial supported by NCA.

**Building Resilient Communities for Sustainable Development and Peace- in  
Daikundi and Faryab 2013 and 2014- NCA**

<b>Objectives / Outcomes</b>	<b>Achieved Results 2013&amp;2014</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>
1) Women and men have diversified and increased their income.	<p>1. Farmer's products diversified through use of new technologies and methods.</p> <p>2. Livestock owners gained knowledge on productive and improved livestock rearing.</p> <p>3. Organized farmer cooperatives and self-help groups for better management of productivity.</p> <p>4. Increased production of livestock rearing.</p> <p>5. Rights holders products from livestock diversified.</p> <p>6. Women provided possibilities of livestock farming for income generation.</p> <p>7. Methods and techniques on processing introduced.</p> <p>8. 20% of water losses have been avoided and people come to know about the importance of irrigation structures.</p>	<p>1) 41345 animals in 2014 and 30000 in 2013 have been vaccinated.</p> <p>2) 6880 animal in 2014 and 6000 took anthelmintic and De warming for Ecto and Indo parasite.</p> <p>3) 428 animal owner got awareness on influenza in 2014 and 150 in 2013.</p> <p>4) 3975 animals treated in 2014 and 4500 in 2013.</p> <p>5) 200 animal owners received awareness on AI and breeding in 2014 and 300 in 2013.</p> <p>6) 79 local cows inseminated/ improved artificially in 2014 and 100 in 2013.</p> <p>7) 150 women and men trained on poultry rearing</p> <p>8) 150 women received training on dairy processing in 2014 and 150 in 2013.</p> <p>9) 300 farmers and 300 female received training on agro-technique and kitchen gardening in 2014 and 200 trained in 2013.</p> <p>10) 50 farmers trained on nurseries establishment in 2014 and 10 in 2013.</p> <p>11) 100 farmers trained in Orchards layout in 2014.</p> <p>12) 100 Orchards established and tool kits distributed to each one.</p> <p>13) 600 agriculture kits distributed to trained female and farmers.</p> <p>14) Micro loan distributed to 100 farmers and the previous loan has been circulated by the cooperatives members to others farmers.</p> <p>15) 260 female were trained in fruit drying.</p> <p>16) 10 Solar dryer distributed to the group of farmers in ten villages that they have been drying fruit.</p> <p>17) 450 farmers including 56 female were trained in 2013 and 2014 on solid waste management and green manure produced in 300 pits. Vegetable seed have been distributed to the trainees.</p>

**Distribution of Agriculture Inputs- in Qala-e- Naw and Qadis districts of Badghis- 01/02/2014-30/09/2014 -FAO:** Badghis province is consist of six districts and is one of those marginalized province where most of the people provide their livelihood through agriculture and livestock. Last year the drought badly affected this province and farmers have confronted with lack of improved seed especially vegetables seed. In order to help the vulnerable families regarding reduction of malnutrition in children and women and increase the production of vegetables in the province. In two districts (Qadis and Qala - e-Naw) of Badghis province; through agriculture input/seeds (Tomato, eggplant, Bean, Okra, Onion and Carrot) distribution program CoAR covered 4000 household with the criteria of most vulnerable, female headed households and who harvested low in last year.

**Distribution of Agriculture Inputs- in Qala-e- Naw and Qadis districts of Badghis- 01/02/2014-30/09/2014 FAO:**

Objectives / Outcomes	Results (outputs) achieved 2013&2014	Activities carried out in 2013&2014
Reduction of malnutrition in children and women and increase the production of vegetables in the province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 80 % of their produced vegetable consumed within the families for the nutrition purposes.</li> <li>2. 20% of the total production supplied to market for the income purposes.</li> <li>3. 90% of the farmers within the targeted families recovered the loss of 2013.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangements</li> <li>2. Orientation workshop</li> <li>3. Staffing and logistical arrangement</li> <li>4. Mobilization/ coordination</li> <li>5. Village selection</li> <li>6. Beneficiary selection</li> <li>7. Identification of the distribution point and focal point</li> <li>8. Distribution of the inputs (Vegetables' improved seed)</li> </ul>



Vegetable improved seeds distribution in Badghis Province

**T**argeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) - in Faizabad and Khash districts of Badakhshan province - June /2012 - July 2014- MISFA: International community during the recent years has been helping Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to respond by initiating a number of national initiatives under the Livelihood and Social Protection Public Investment Programs; For such a purpose, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has initiated the Targeting the Ultra-Poor (TUP) program to support the GoA in its efforts toward poverty reduction In Badakhshan, Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) program was launched in June, 2012 by the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) and Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA).

(MISFA). With funding source from IFAD in supporting the strategy of providing cost effective services to the poorest inhabitants in two districts of Badakhshan province i.e. Faizabad and Khash district. TUP supported the poorest to deliver on its responsibility of developing their lives through financial and social assistance from the program. Giving priority to the women of ultra-poor families the project was focused on poverty elimination utilizing the available funds.

Initially MISFA undertook the responsibility of the program activities indigenously; however, laterally the program was designed in way that the Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR) retained the overall responsibility for the program while MISFA provided technical assistance in the management of the fund.

#### **Program Features:**

**Special Investment Program:** a Two years package of inputs for TUP participants which includes transfer of assets, subsistence support, flexible savings and development of social support network.

**Purpose:** Significantly increase the household's asset base for income generation and subsistence allowance supports to reduce vulnerability and reduce opportunity costs of asset operations. Flexible savings helps TUP beneficiaries to establish a savings for making safeguard against crises.



Distribution of Assets.

**Enterprise development training:** a two years package of training inputs for TUP participants which includes specialist classroom-based enterprise development training, weekly home visits, involving hands-on training and monthly; quarterly and six monthly refresher training.

**Purpose:** Ensure good return from assets transferred.

**Social development and Human Rights:** These activities include raising awareness about human rights, gender equity and social issues among the ultra-poor and the community, creating a local community volunteer support

group, to provide protection and material and moral support to ultra-poor households and capacity building and advocacy among officials, elected representative, influential local elites and members of civil society to mobilize support for the poorest.

**Purpose:** Build confidence and raise knowledge and awareness of rights as well as create a supportive and enabling environment.

**Essential healthcare:** working through its innovative network of community-based health workers focusing on preventing the occurrence of financially-devastating health crises and ensuring basic health care services.

**Purpose:** Reduce morbidity and vulnerability.

CoAR directly supported 800 women in 2013 and 2014 to move towards the TUP program goal and objectives



Distribution of Assets.

**Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP) – in Faizabad and Khash district of Badakhshan province - June /2012 - July 2014- MISFA**

<b>Goal or overall Objectives</b>	<b>Achieved Results in 2013&amp;2014</b>	<b>Activities carried out in 2013&amp;2014</b>
The incidence of extreme poverty reduced in the selected districts of Afghanistan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 75% of beneficiaries overcame extreme poverty; 13% rose above the poverty line, 13% reported an average level of income, while 12% identified themselves as very poor.</li> <li>2. 73% of household income is sufficient to meet needs.</li> <li>3. 99% of beneficiaries have improved housing conditions.</li> <li>4. 97% of beneficiaries were linked with government and NGOs operating in the province.</li> <li>5. 93% of beneficiaries were linked to financial institutions, 360 households joined saving groups, and 380 households opened a bank account in Faizabad, which resulted in a combined total savings of AFN 2,306,680.</li> <li>6. 58 children of TUP households enrolled in public schools, who were engaged in child labor prior to project participation.</li> <li>7. 588 households using more hygienic slab latrines, compared to the traditional practice of using the outdoors as latrine.</li> <li>8. 100% of beneficiaries have vaccinated their animals against common diseases, resulting in reduction of livestock mortality by 94%.</li> <li>9. 100% of beneficiaries acquired national identity cards, whereas before the project, no one had any identification card.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2735 animals (Cow, sheep and goats) were distributed.</li> <li>2. End line result shows; 808 increments in the number of distributed animals.</li> <li>3. The project enabled 672 people to have access to clean water resources.</li> <li>4. The project enabled 766 people to have access to hygienic sanitation.</li> <li>5. 443 people benefited 1.9 Million Afghanis as subsidy for their health care and treatment purposes.</li> <li>6. 800 animal owners received 120 Tones ration (150 Kg/person).</li> <li>7. 286 children were enabled to re-enroll in the schools.</li> <li>8. 800 beneficiaries of the project were enabled to save 3.1 Million Afs in First Micro Finance Bank (FMFB) and Agha khan Foundation saving groups.</li> <li>9. 4210 animals were vaccinated.</li> </ol>

# TUP Program has changed my life

## Hafiza a TUP beneficiary—Badakhshan

Hafiza is widow earning life for her family. Alongside her own family her three grandchildren are also dependent on her. Her house condition was truly revealing her states of life. She was surviving in a very old traditional mud house located in a village in the vicinity of Faizabad.

We had a very deprived living situation, says Hafiza. Telling her story of life she added that; I was married to a man named Amruddin. At the beginning we had a life worth to live until my husband suffered from a fatal disease which led us to spend each penny we had, then. Unfortunately, there were no sign of improvement in his health. I started to work in my villagers' house to earn very little amount money that never sufficed our meal and his medicines.

Ultimately, my husband passed away and life became even harder for me. I was living a life of great hardship. My widow daughter along her three children was also depended on me. I was mourning my husband yet another misery knocked my door and my widow daughter also passed away. This was a time of severe grief and sorrow one can survive. I was almost to lose my mind due stress and sadness and was God in my prayers, Why me? I had no friends and family who could lend a helping hand. I resolved to work even harder and make a life worth living for these orphans. To earn money I used to work in fields and homes of my villagers. My neighbors sometimes used to help us through providing old clothes and meal for my orphan grandchildren. Still, sometimes I was unable to earn some food for my children and we had sleep empty stomach many nights.

Hafiza's life is an example of extreme poverty, it is thus, she was selected as one out of 800 beneficiaries in Badakhshan so that she could be taken out of extreme poverty.

As a TUP beneficiary, she now receives a monthly stipend for basic household needs, including food etc. Hafiza now owns a livestock and has received training. Besides this, she also has received training in social, health and other important subjects. She also acquires free medical treatment.

She says, TUP program has changed my life as of now I own a cow which milk serves as meal for my grand children. I make yogurd of this milk and sell at market to earn Afs 2000 on average monthly basis. She has started saving at FMFB with an amount of Afs2500, she has purchased some new utensils for her home. She says it was TUP program which brought such a fruitful change in her life.



## **Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) &Environment Protection:**

CoAR since its establishment (1989) has been involved in Humanitarian assistance program, and implemented hundreds of short term and long term Emergency preparedness and Emergency response projects for the refugees, returnees and other disasters affected population of the country.

After 2005 when CoAR have received board membership of ADRRN ,beside of Emergency Response focused more on Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment Protection (DRR&EP) ,till now the organization has been implemented CBDRM, School Safety , Emergency preparedness, Disaster Risk reduction related projects in Badghis, Faryab ,Mazar, Badakhshan, Daikundi and Kabul provinces and beside of that for the purpose of capacity building and awareness raising we have conducted conferences /seminars/ workshops at local, regional, national ,and international level

Currently CoAR is one of the main Actors in the field of Humanitarian Assistance, Disaster Risk Reduction and Environment protection have membership of national and international networks as following: HCT, HAP, ADRRN, CEN, ACBAR, ANCB, AWN, DRR working Group, EPSWG, CSAC, Food Security cluster ,WASH Cluster ,WHS and ICVA etc. CoAR at national and international level with other partners trying to reduce risk of the disasters, the best examples are donation one day salary of CoAR staff for Philippine Typhoon affected people &one day salary donation of all staff to the affected people of landslide in Argu district of Badakhshan.

The Innovation and strong achievements of CoAR in the field of Humanitarian assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction is the establishment of SHARQ Institute of Higher Education and Gorbat Radio-TV for the purpose of Higher Education and public awareness on the above field.

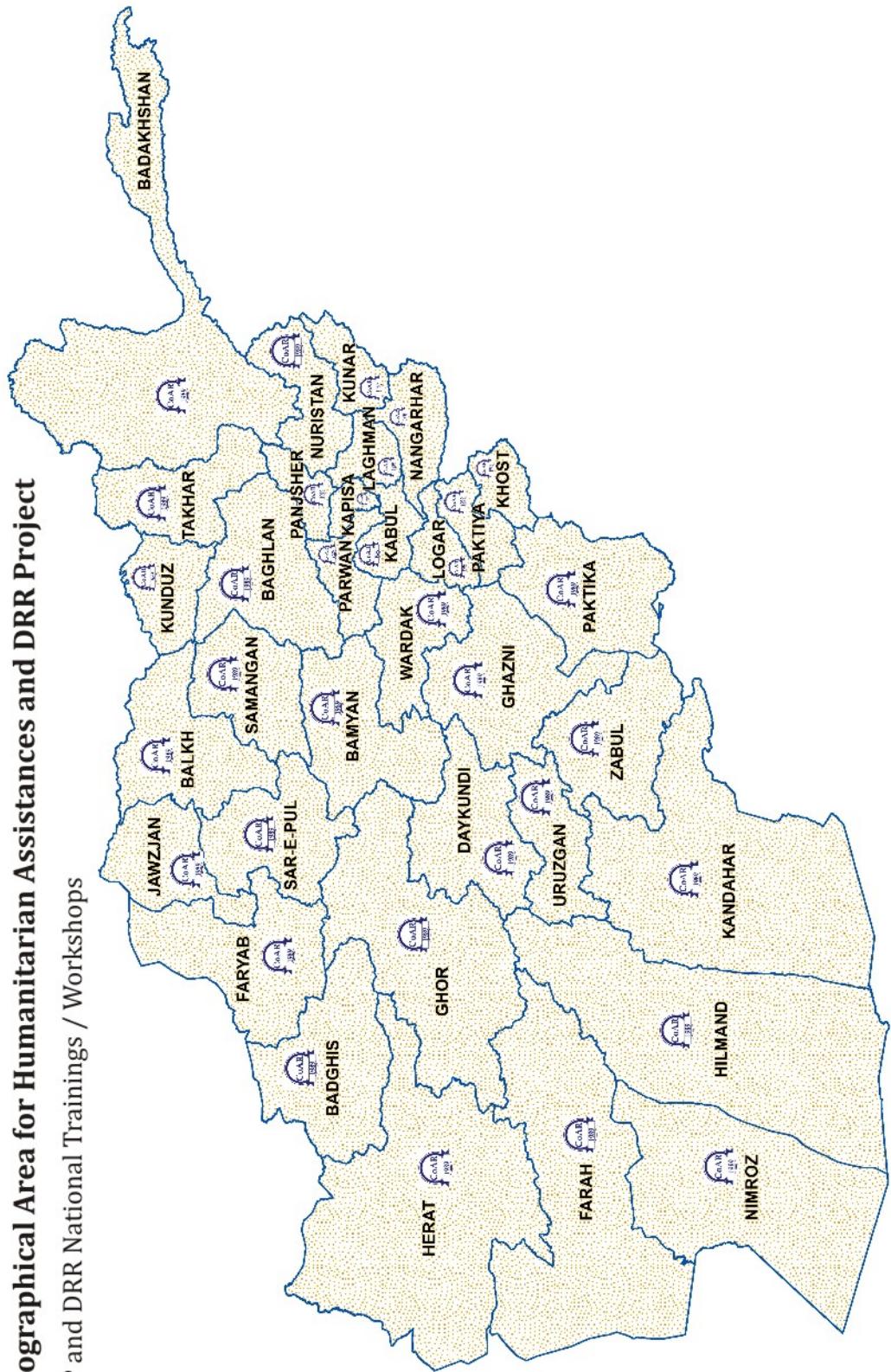
During 2013&2014, beside of all efforts CoAR has implemented some projects in different provinces of Afghanistan.

Really, SHARQ Institute of Higher Education Establishment is the unique initiative by the civil Society in Afghanistan from one hand it will be contributed in Afghan Higher Education system for the better quality, creating opportunity for the poor people to continue their higher education and the other hand it will work as a main component of the sustainability of Coordination of Afghan Relief in near future.

During 2013&2014, beside of all efforts CoAR has implemented some projects in different provinces of Afghanistan as following:

## Geographical Area for Humanitarian Assistsances and DRR Project

EP and DRR National Trainings / Workshops



## Our Projects:

### Sustainable Lightening Solution for Enhanced Livelihood of Disaster Affected Families in Argu District of Badakhshan- UNDP- 5/6/2014 - 5/12/2014:

A sustainable lightening source has provided for the Badakhshan Landslide's affected families, because grid power was not available in the area nor other source of power for lightening. Meanwhile, it was not affordable for people for any means to address this problem as they didn't have cash to buy fossil fuel though it was harmful to environment as well, therefore the provision of Solar Lantern have solved to most extend their need as an immediate response. From this given solar panel, all the family's members such as women, children and aged persons were able to benefit from it on different ways.

Sustainable Lightening Solution for Enhanced Livelihood of Disaster Affected Families in Argu District of Badakhshan- UNDP- 5/6/2014 - 5/12/2014		
Objectives / Outcomes	Achieved Results	Main Activities
380 Landslide affected families received the solar lanterns for the sustainable Lighting Solution for Enhanced Livelihood.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Access to new technology through solar power which is solving their lightening problem in long term.</li><li>2) Mitigation of air pollution and avail environmental degradation through the usage of solar lanterns.</li><li>3) Reducing the sudden Incidents through usage of fuel and gas for lighting, such as, fires and explosions of gas balloon.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Need assessment and beneficiaries selection</li><li>2) Procurement of Solar lanterns from the credible company</li><li>3) Coordinated the project activities with all related stakeholders</li><li>4) Provision of training to selected trainees in community on how to use the solar lanterns.</li><li>5) 380 families have got the training about the usage of solar lanterns.</li><li>6) Environmental pollution awareness training to 380 families.</li><li>7) 380 Families received the solar lanterns.</li></ol>

### Campaigns on Emerging Challenges in Conflict and Natural Disaster-Affected Areas in Afghanistan- Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction for Community Resilience- ADRRN/Australian Aid- 14/9/2014 - 15/2/2015- Behsood district-Wardak Province:

The local people are the main victims of Disaster Risk and conflict due to dispute over uses of land between the Kochi and local community. The local community received training on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and raised their aware level throughout advocacy, conference and other awareness program. The local authority, NGOs were involved in our training, conference and general awareness program where they could sharing their experiences with each other that helped us for future. Their input in the training proved very useful for policy making and planning in respect to conflict and disaster and the local people and all stakeholders keep benefiting from this project.

**Campaigns on Emerging Challenges in Conflict and Natural Disaster-Affected Areas in Afghanistan- Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction for Community Resilience- ADRRN/Australian Aid-14/11/2014 - 15/2/2015- Behsood district- Wardak Province:**

<b>Objectives / Outcomes</b>	<b>Results achieved in 2013&amp;2014</b>	<b>Main Activities -2013&amp;2014</b>
The Behsood 4-villages and the stakeholders' awareness about natural and man-made disasters have raised.	<p>1) 488 Villagers knowledge have risen about the natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>2) 50 Local government employees has received comprehensive knowledge from the training /workshop held in the center of Maidan</p> <p>3) This training /awareness program laid strong foundation for community resilience in the Behsood district</p> <p>4) Government related department and donors informed about the existence problems in the targeted areas.</p>	<p>1) Participatory Survey and assessment for selection of the targeted areas as well as Beneficiaries</p> <p>2) Based on the needs training material has prepared</p> <p>3) Awareness trainings have been conducted for targeted beneficiaries in four villages</p> <p>4) The training replicated by the first group of trainees to other villages and people as well</p> <p>5) Provincial training /workshop held in Center of Maidan Wardak province for all stakeholders.</p> <p>6) Distributed flyers brochures to beneficiaries.</p> <p>7) Shared information about the need and problems of the targeted community to related departments and of government as well as to donors</p>

**Emergency Response & Disaster Risk Reduction National Trainings-Workshops- - WFP- 1/10/2014 - 31/3/2015 - 34 provinces:** The National Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction (EP&DRR) Trainings/workshops took place in 8 regions with the completion on the theme of the workshop which was "Strengthening and increasing national capacity for disaster preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction". It provide a platform for national and regional DRR managers and stakeholders to deliberate on the implications of the 2015 and for future years seasonal forecast, and agreed on the necessary contingency and preparedness measures needed to respond to possible emergencies, typically related to floods and drought, during the another disaster risk reduction.

The National trainings/ workshops also addressed preparedness for health emergencies, as well as other possible threats relevant to Afghanistan to be prepared of.

Emergency Response & Disaster Risk Reduction Training-Workshop- WFP- 1/10/2014 - 31/3/2015		- 34 provinces:
Objectives / Outcomes		Main Activities
Strengthening and increasing national capacity for disaster preparedness, response and disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The training deliberated on the implications of the past, current and future seasonal forecast on disaster preparedness and response.</li> <li>2) Ensured the participants that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.</li> <li>3) Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.</li> <li>4) Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The 305 Government, NGOs and UN employees obtained the EP&amp;DRR training at national level in 8 Zones.</li> <li>2) The training participants promised they will replicate same training program in their related provinces as well as in their departments</li> <li>3) The 305 workshop participants received the training materials.</li> <li>4) Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Risk reduction book developed ,printed and will be distributed to the relevant organizations as well as individual</li> </ul>

**WASH Humanitarian Assistance to the Refugees Population of Pakistan in Khost Province of Afghanistan- NCA-15/8/2014 - 15/9/2014- Gorboz and Tani districts of Khost province:** As a result of refugees' influx from Pakistan, NCA along with its partners moved for the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion support to the refugee's population of Pakistan living with host communities in the areas of Khost province- Afghanistan. CoAR has been worked in Tani and Gurboz districts of Khost province. CoAR has distributed Hygiene kits and conducted hygiene awareness trainings in 13 villages of Tani and Gurboz districts of Khost province.



Hygiene kits distribution to Pakistani refugees in Khost

**WASH Humanitarian Assistance to the Refugees Population of Pakistan in Khost Province of Afghanistan- NCA-15/8/2014 - 15/9/2014- Gorboz and Tani districts of Khost province**

Objectives / Outcomes	Achieved Results	Main Activities
Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion support to the refugee's population of Pakistan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) 1364 refugees family have received the hygiene awareness training.</li><li>2) 1364 refugees' family received the hygiene kits</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Rapid Need Assessment has done</li><li>2) Required hygiene kits procured</li><li>3) 1364 hygiene kits have distributed to 1364 refugees' family</li><li>4) 1364 refugees family have received the hygiene awareness training.</li></ol>

**Emergency Preparedness and Response for Disaster and Conflict-affected Communities in Afghanistan- Care International- 26/3/2013 - 31/8/2014-  
Laghman and Nangrahar provinces:**

The EPRD-CACA project that has implemented in Laghman and Nangarhar provinces in the east region through CoAR had 14 months' time frame. It aimed to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters on poor and vulnerable households through delivery of effective emergency response, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction while also seek to build community level resilience as well as conducted DRR trainings in the most vulnerable (16) and chronically hit communities and also to establish CBDRMCs in two returnees camp in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces.

<b>Emergency Preparedness and Response for Disaster and Conflict-affected Communities in Afghanistan- Care International- 26/3/2013 - 31/8/2014- Laghman and Nangrahar provinces:</b>		
<b>Objectives / Outcomes</b>	<b>Achieved Results</b>	<b>Main Activities -2013</b>
Aimed to reduce the impact of natural and man-made disasters on poor and vulnerable households through delivery of effective emergency response, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The impact of natural &amp; man-made disasters on poor and vulnerable households in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces reduced through CBDRM training.</li> <li>2) Establishment of building systems &amp; capacities of two CBDRM Committees in two IDP/Returnee settlements.</li> <li>3) 2 flood prone IDP settlements in the land allocation sites and 8 disaster prone communities have improved awareness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Joint survey and assessment has been done and beneficiaries selected</li> <li>2) The targeted beneficiaries have received the NFIs.</li> <li>3) Received DRR trainings in targeted villages of Nangarhar &amp; Laghman</li> <li>4) Regional Staffs received the capacity building training on DRR&amp; EP.</li> <li>5) Necessary equipment and tools distributed to the CBDRM committee</li> </ul>

# **E**ngineering:

Currently, CoAR focuses on Rural Development, Education, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Disaster Risk Reduction Management. In the development sphere, CoAR has implemented projects in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, infrastructural engineering, health, education, and vocational training. In all these sectors, CoAR has demonstrated brilliant capacity and has correspondingly gained substantial experience in each of the fields.

CoAR engineering department active since its inception of the organization has designed and implemented hundreds of very essential and credible structures for the needy communities in different parts of the country and its services have been welcomed by the people in the target areas.

## **Our Projects:**

**Irrigation Projects 2013:** CoAR with financial support of NCA designed irrigation projects to support the communities by facilitating their food security and sustainable promotion of the community's livelihood and to solve the local conflicts among the communities. In year 2013 engineering department implemented two irrigation project in Faryab province and four irrigation projects in Daikundi province. The total direct beneficiaries of irrigation projects in Faryab province were 924 right holders and total direct beneficiaries of irrigation projects in Daikundi province were 451 right holders.

### **Geographical Area for Engineering Projects**



## Irrigation Projects 2013-Daikundi and Faryab provinces- NCA

Objectives / Outcomes	Achieved Results	Main Activities
<p>Sustainable development and peace is promoted by building resilient communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In a net shell, project supported the local communities in term of irrigation to increase agriculture productivity.</li> <li>2. Through implementation of the project we were able to avoid the disputes and conflicts over the distribution of water, water control and regulatory structures have been constructed which has a very positive impact on the distribution of water and has reduced the conflicts to minimal.</li> <li>3. Construction and maintenance of these irrigation structures will also result in reduction of water losses and communities will be able to have more water available for more arable lands, this will ultimately result in an increment in agricultural products.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of aqueduct with total length of 58m in Ibrahim Abad village of Pashtoon Kot district Fayarb province.</li> <li>2. Construction of canal protection with total length of 63m in Kata Qeshlaq village of Khwaja Sabz Posh district Faryab province.</li> <li>3. Construction of wash culverts with total length of 10m in Ahangar village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</li> <li>4. Construction of Aqueducts with total length of 6 m in Sia Nawor village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</li> <li>5. Construction of canal protection with total length of 12 m in Char Joya village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</li> <li>6. Construction of irrigation pond in Masrok village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</li> </ol>



**Irrigation Projects 2014:** CoAR with financial support of NCA designed irrigation projects to support the communities by facilitating their food security and sustainable promotion of the community's livelihood and to solve the local conflicts among the communities. In year 2014 engineering department implemented four irrigation project in Faryab province and three irrigation projects in Daikundi province. The total direct beneficiaries of irrigation projects in Faryab province were 56,683 right holders and total direct beneficiaries of irrigation projects in Daikundi province were 1322 right holders.

#### **Irrigation Projects 2014-Daikundi and Faryab provinces- NCA**

Objectives / Outcomes	Achieved Results	Main Activities
Sustainable development and peace is promoted by building resilient communities	<p>1. In a net shell, project supported the local communities in term of irrigation to increase agriculture productivity.</p> <p>2. Through implementation of the project we were able to avoid the disputes and conflicts over the distribution of water, water control and regulatory structures have been constructed which has a very positive impact on the distribution of water and has reduced the conflicts to minimal.</p> <p>3. Construction and maintenance of these irrigation structures will also result in reduction of water losses and communities will be able to have more water available for more arable lands, this will ultimately result in an increment in agricultural products.</p>	<p>1. Construction of Aqueduct in Zarshoei Bala village of Pashtoon Kot district of Faryab province.</p> <p>2. Construction of canal protection in Zarshoei Bala village of Pashtoon Kot district Faryab province.</p> <p>3. Construction of Aqueduct in Bazar Joey village of Pashtoon Kot district Faryab province.</p> <p>4. Construction of canal protection in Ghazari village of Khwaja Sabz Posh district Faryab province.</p> <p>5. Construction of Ali Bay canal in Ahangar village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</p> <p>6. Construction of Ali Bay wash culvert in Ahangar village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</p> <p>7. Construction of Wargely canal in Ahangar village of Ashtarli district Daikundi province.</p>

### **Transparency and Accountability:**

**Humanitarian Accountability Partnership:** Worth to mention, that CoAR is committed for adjustment and maintaining the entire activities and program in alignment with Humanitarian Principle and Code of Conduct to guarantee the sustainable Transparency and Accountability in operation and obtained full membership of HAP as single local organization that comply with it. CoAR is in certification process of organization by HAP through lengthy course of steps for standardization.

CoAR is committed for complying with entire Accountability procedures defined in HAP and apply the tools developed by CoAR in accordance to prevailing context.

**Information sharing system:** In order to prove the transparency CoAR developed information sharing tools through which specify the steps and task for sharing the information with recipients on different stages.

**Complaints Mechanism:** To receive the complaints and response timely CoAR is committed for using the mechanisms and tools based on the context of the province, geography, services/facilities availability, security and type of the project, for example through; phone call, SMS, complaints' box, interview, face to face discussion and monitoring missions.

**Rights Based Approach:** CoAR is designing and delivering the projects to the beneficiaries on "rights based" approach and fully oriented with its concept and provided training to its staff.

## Staff Capacity Building:

CoAR believes that investment on people is the right way to push the organization towards the goal/objectives, meet the requirement of the donation organizations and quench the desire of the people/ government and donor to whom we are committed.

Therefore; based on the staff capacity building plan; CoAR provides opportunities for the employees on regular/need bases, in 2014 CoAR provided the following training opportunities;

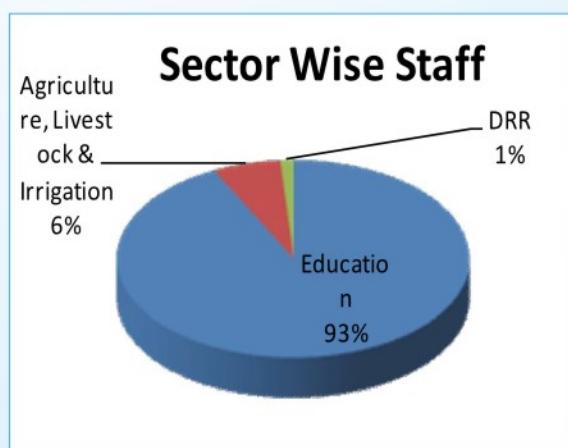
International Training Opportunities provided in 2013 and 2014 to CoAR Employees					
Type of Training	Participants		Duration		Provider/Facilitator
	Name	Designation	From	To	
Advance Procurement Management	Eng. Nabi Shams	Regional Manager	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKY AN
	Eng. Ghullam Tariq	Engineering Manager	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKY AN
	Eng. Ghullam Sadiq	Project Coordinator	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKY AN
Participatory Community Development	Samira	Deputy DRR	18/8/2013	5/9/2013	JICA/ in Japan
Advanced Project Design and Management and Audit Training	Shakeel	Finance/Admin Director	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKY AN
	Mahmood	Finance Manager	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKY AN
	Suliman	Finance	19/May/2014	25/May/2014	Bankok school of

	Shah	Officer			management/ROKYAN
School safety training	Dr. Qasem	Director-Sharrq Uni.	5/Nov/2013	9/Nov/2013	SEEDs/ India
	Sohaila	BDM student	5/Nov/2013	9/Nov/2013	SEEDs/ India
	Sapna	BDM student	5/Nov/2013	9/Nov/2013	SEEDs/ India
	Ahmad	BDM student	5/Nov/2013	9/Nov/2013	SEEDs/ India
Business Communication	Saifullah	HR Manager	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Sohaila	HR officer	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Sapna	IT officer	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Somaya	Agriculture Manager	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Nasir Ahmad	IT Manager	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Mahmooda Taqwa	MD-GRTV	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
	Samira	Deputy DRR	12/April/2014	18/April/2014	ROKYAN/ Dubai
Finance in Audit	Ahmadullah	Admin Manager	27/Sep/2014	02/Oct/2014	Bankok school of management/ROKYAN

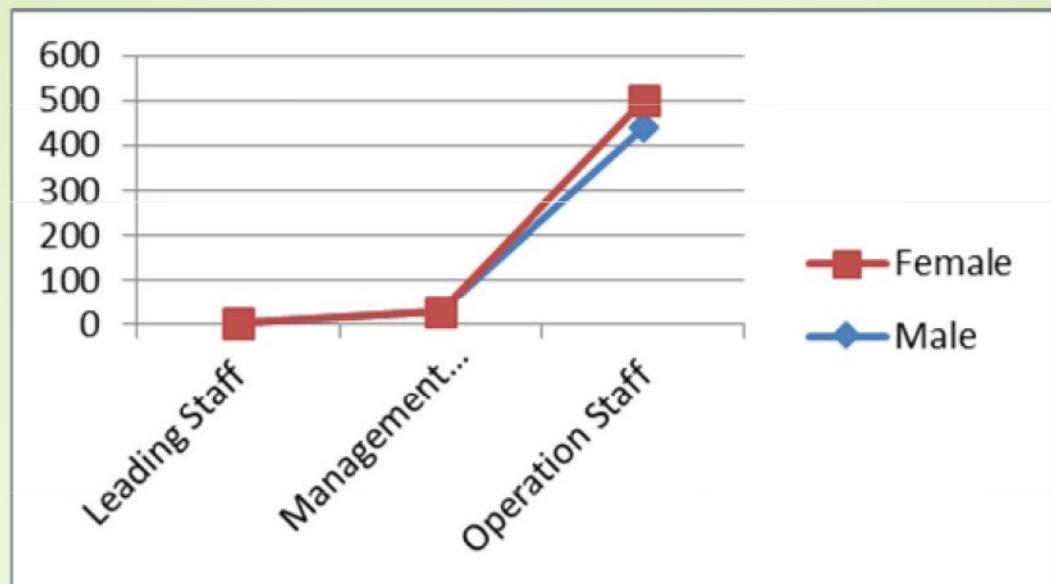
## Human Resources (HR)

Mandatory HR is linked with other departments so involvement of the others and implementation of HR policy ensue the transparent recruitment procedure. In 2008 CoAR prepared a comprehensive database for HR; to systematically record the data and documents of the employees.

To avoid miss documentation CoAR kept the following documents in the staff personal files which are sequenced by contract number; CVs , education/experience documents ,CoAR forms ,TOR, announcement ,offer letter ,contract, contract amendment, TIN form , interview reports, shortlisting form, screening form and copy of Tazkira or Passport .



In 2013 the total number of staff was 533 including 12% women and in 2014 the total number of staff was 1462 including 11% women.



#### NUMBER OF WOMEN IS INCREASING FROM LEADING TO OPERATION



# **SHARQ Institute of Higher Education (SIHE)**

In 2010 CEN Network members in order to further accomplish its strategic goals initiated an educational project by the name of Sharq Institute of Higher Education (SIHE) under the umbrella of Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR). Sharq is Officially registered with the Ministry of Higher Education of the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan under No( 65); in order to fulfill the needs of the contemporary world not only focusing on conventional education but vocational and Disaster related education will be the main focus.

## **SIHE Vision:**

Sharq Institute of Higher Education will be a high quality educational institute that creates a sustainable environment for peace; social justice, and creating fully educated society with the support of world-class faculty.

## **SIHE Mission:**

Sharq Institute of Higher Education enables each student to become broader in perspective, more literate, ethically more sensitive, and to participate and support wisely the process of community development through various educational programs, creation of an enabling environment for communities to improve their living standards.



View of Kankor Exam /2014

## Sharq Goals and Objectives:

- To create an infrastructure for Sustainable Development and peaceful environment in Afghanistan.
- To provide the necessary human input for the long term objectives of the Sustainable Development of Afghanistan.
- To develop a solid foundation and sound strategy for the University's future
- To develop and provide unique academic programs and prepare students for future challenges.
- To develop a sound organizational setup, physical, and informational infrastructure to Support the process.
- Developing a foundation which supports students in Curricular and Co-curricular activities.
- Building students' relation with employer organizations (NGOs, NEPA and UN agencies...)

## Sharq Unique Feature:

SIHE has a unique competitive advantage in Afghanistan;

- Sharq is the first University which provides 4 years bachelor program for Disaster Management in Afghanistan.
- Sharq is a subsidiary/ active member of CEN network, a group of committed NGOs, working for sustainable development and peace in the country.
- We do not work for profit but help poor people and internationally recognized with high quality and affordable programs with clear vision.
- Sharq University is ranked as a satisfactory university in the country through assessment of higher education.

## Main Activities in 2013 and 2014:

**Recruitment:** In order to reach the goal and objectives of Sharq we believe on the expert teachers, staff and academic members, therefore in 2013 and 2014 SIHE could hire 8 permanent and 31 contracted teachers, among these 3 of them have Ph.D., 18 master degree and 13 are bachelor level.

## Marketing:

For the marketing purposes one of the main factors of success is providing the quality services to attract attention of the students to such vital and need based programs so SIHE could absorb 450 students in three faculties (BBA, BCS and BDM).

## Relations:

1. **Internal:** SIHE believes that relation, cooperation and coordination among the organization brings success and change based on the phenomenon SIHE has close relation with the following actors; ministry of higher education, private universities' association, Afghanistan National Disaster Management

Authority (ANDMA), National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD), UNDP, UNOCHA, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

2. **External:** As CoAR board member of the ADRRN and more than 40 NGOs from 20 Asian countries are member of this network so SIHE has opportunities in front to make the relation stronger with universities in 20 countries. Furthermore; through this opportunity SIHE can provide short term trainings for the students as in 2014 Sharq provide the opportunities/facilities of one week training to 4 students of BDM and we are looking to provide employment opportunities as well for student of this sector.

### Preparation for 2015:

As Sharq has just passed two years from the establishment but had significant achievements, the organization was assessed by the ministry of higher education and was ranked well and we will try for further standardization for the next years.

Based on the current data we can estimate that in 2015 the number of students will be increased from 450 to 900 or 1000. As it was stated that SIHE is non-profit organization so for the poor students 40-55% discount is undertaken.



#### Change your dream to reality in Sharq

Ahmad Farhad Student of BBA term B1 expressed his opinion in this way:

Sharq institute is the leading educational services provider entity among all the private institutes. Sharq focus on quality education provision to its students. Sharq is a dynamic place where we all building our career with support of well educated, experienced and well-dressed expert teachers who dedicate their long life in the field of education. Being a sharq current student I believe that this entity will hold my dreams and make them real.

### Afghanistan Social and Humanitarian Alliance (ASHNA)

Afghanistan during the three decades of war experienced many challenges and problems, particularly Afghan women and girls had been face many troubles than men. Women could not improve in social activities and human rights like, getting education, work as employee, and independent as human and etc. In addition women are not in control in personal life like marriage with a person that they want and etc. but new generation is fighting for social changes and dignity.

#### What does ASHNA do?

ASHNA work is based on strengthening of social and humanitarian services of its founders/members and responding to contemporary challenges in the field of national and international humanitarian assistance, national development work in

cooperation with CEN members and other CSOs to the needy and vulnerable group to address needs effectively.

#### What are the benefits of ASHNA?

- ASHNA partnership brings of organizational systems to increase NGOs members, more technical expertise and greater market competitiveness we can win more opportunities together.
- Priority access to national program and other large programs
- Building trust with communities, government and donors.
- Advanced training and certification to different partners' expertise.
- At last but not at least it's easy to work with ASHNA, work is enjoy to serve for human dignity, highlight the recognition and loyalty of our organization with ASHNA.

## Gorbat Radio and Television (GRTV)

### Background:

As CEN members with the understanding that there is constant needed for the educating the communities through Radio and TV messages in their own simple language to promote the risk reduction at all levels and deepen the resiliency of communities. With this aim CEN members established a network of radio & TV by the name of Gorbat Radio and TV (GRTV) in 2010 as non- for profit project under CoAR's program to contribute to Disaster Risk Reduction in Afghanistan, hereby GRTV now has more focus of its coverage on Disaster Risk Reduction instead of loss of lives and damages to properties of communities, beside the DRR programs GRTV is broadcasting the other knowledgeable programs on Humanitarian rights, Environmental protection, cultural, economic , social , sports and Impartially politically programs and it's worth to mention that GRTV has special program for youth such like announcement of vacancies through Radio that youth could able to find the job, and the cricket program for the youth entertainment that started from 2013 up to now though the GRTV coverage area is Kabul, Maidan Shahar and Parwan and the its online coverage to all over the world.



GRTV media team's interviews of Governmental official at Aab e Bareak landslide- Badakhshan Province, 2014



GRTV Studio

### **GRTV Goals:**

Gorbat Radio & TV (Lifeguard of Communities in Disaster), GRTV programs are independent which is not affiliated to any Country, Embassy, or any political forum; in fact it has a strong relation with the hopes of people.

### **GRTV's is Focusing on:**

1. Gorbat is working on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) side, incase to decrease the causality of Disaster In Afghanistan by informing audience with our DRR programs.
2. Gorbat Radio is broadcasting opinions, ideas and suggestions of different socio-economical points of view to improve national and cultural dialogues.
3. Gorbat Radio is broadcasting programs about the reconstruction, national reconciliation, human rights, civil society, and tribal community role in Afghanistan.
4. Gorbat Radio tries to have constructive suggestion about economic and social issues to the government.
5. Gorbat Radio tries to raise awareness on democracy, socio-cultural issues, human rights, and national/ international values among the youth.
6. Youth mental rehabilitation, development of their talent, so that they can reach to a peaceful life.
7. Gorbat Radio will provide coverage to the most suppressed and neglected part of the country's population i.e. women to uplift their living standards, provide them a plat form to raise their voice and tie them with the new era of technology in order to enable them to compete in every field of life and work shoulder by shoulder to direct Afghanistan towards development and prosperity.

### **GRTV Achievements:**

Some of the achievement s of 2013 and 2014 are;

- Broadcasting time of the programs increased from 16 hours to 24 hours
- The Broadcasting of the GRTV programs was accordingly to its policy and focused on DRR programs.
- Public awareness about natural disasters risk and prevention is increased.
- Providing capacity building opportunities to civil society organizations.
- Started the GRTV programs broadcasting from Kabul Star Cable in Kabul city.
- Capacity building of Journalism and Literatures Faculties students and internships opportunities
- Implementation of Civil Society ACEP projects through GRTV as a sub-contractor with CoAR.

## **Long term impact:**

1. Awareness about the DRR among the people, help and support civil society of Afghanistan which CEN is a member.
2. Raising people's awareness on civil society issues
3. Increasing the awareness on the Afghan people on their rights, as well as the rights of historically disenfranchised groups
4. Reflecting civil society views
5. Providing vision through interviews with intellectuals and debate conclusions
6. Supporting and encouraging people's participation
7. Broadcasting youth, children, women and educational issues
8. Human rights, anti-terrorism and anti-drug stories and messages

## **Civil Society Empowerment Network (CEN)**

### **Background:**

In early June 2008, Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR), Organization for Sustainable Development and Research (OSDR), and Skills Training and Rehabilitation Society (STARS) took the initiative of establishing a working network. The move came to make the relationship between these organizations more systematic and formal after cooperating with each other in different areas proved to be more productive. Furthermore, the initiative is directly in line with the Afghanistan NGOs Law, Article 9 of which states that nongovernmental organizations can enter into partnerships and networks to improve, expand, or implement their activities and projects .Also, the current trends and the need for reconstruction of Afghanistan lend sufficient justification for the establishment of such a network.



**CEN members meeting**

In 2010, two NGO's namely ECW and HF in 2013 AREA & APWO succeeded to join the CEN. In addition Gorbat Radio & TV, CAHPO, AUTEO, ASHNA and Sharq institute of higher education ( SIHE) joined the CEN ( Civil Society Empowerment Network) that the total number of CEN members is increasing gradually in fact the members of CEN do not intend to rapidly expand the network in order to maintain the quality and commitment in the CENs' future perspective.

- The Civil society Empowerment Network (CEN) is a net where NGOs discusses issues of the country and region particularly on the situation of peace and development.
- The second issue for CEN is the empowerment of Civil society and contributing to the strengthening the capacity of CEN members in anticipate, analyze, prevent and respond to threats to the stability and human development posed by violent conflict and crisis in Afghanistan.
- As the CEN membership geographically and thematically helped the CEN organization to reach to all the remote areas and contribute to information dissemination in the country.

## CEN Objectives

### Long term (Jan. 2014 - Dec. 2018)

- To help bring specialization among the network organizations to ensure efficiency and effectiveness facilitated through existing capacities and work experience

### Medium term (Jan. 2011 - Dec. 2013)

- To adopt a coordinated and cohesive approach to the implementation of projects implemented by the member NGOs in line with ANDS and strategies of the networked organizations
- To help build organizational capacity in fundraising for implementation of interventions in line with the strategies of the member organizations
- To assist in sustainability of ongoing interventions of the network and to extend support to civil society organizations at the national and regional levels
- To consolidate transparency and accountability among members

### Short term (June 2008 – Dec. 2010)

- To provide and/or exchange technical assistance and share lessons learned among network members
- To help in basic management activities
- To ensure coordination among member organizations for multilateral support

## CEN Achievements:

Since its inception in 2008 CEN has tried to step forward towards its strategic objectives in a coordinated manner; the success of CEN is the indicator of strong commitment of its members.

As a young network CEN so far succeeded to achieve the following:

- Conducting the regular meeting on the relevant issues as per the CEN mandate,
- Conducting CEN orientation session to the member organizations staff,
- Dissemination of information to CEN members when needed,
- Establishing coordination and cooperation among the CEN members and with other actors in the provinces,
- Exchange of logistical and technical support among the members when needed,
- Review of the lessons learnt from the networking among the members,
- Coordinated approach of cooperation among the CEN members and local authorities,
- Joint Monitoring and Evaluation,
- Sending of CEN members for Capacity Building to regional countries,
- Establishing of new projects by CEN such as Gorbat RadioTv (GRTV), Sharq Institute for Higher Education (SIHE), Afghanistan Social and Humanitarian National Alliance (ASHNA), Civil Philanthropy Fund (CPF), these institutions now successfully functions as it was imaginary, in order to ensure the sustainability of the CEN and its members,
- The members were encouraged to follow policies and operational manuals for further accountability and transparency,
- CEN was able to occupy its place at the national and regional Networking and events, obtain the membership of CSAC (Civil Society Advisory Committee) for UNDP in and start partnership with OCHA, WFP in Afghanistan.

The promising thing which could be a good lesson learnt is that CEN is operating on volunteer base by the members, with no independent CEN cost.

We think that CEN shall try to be far from operational cost that may be a challenge in the future to raise fund for CEN, therefore, the operation is going on with members support when needed, initially CEN is designed in a way that does not require to have funding for its operation, for more information visit ([www.cen.af](http://www.cen.af))

CEN future plan is to follow its Strategic plan (2012-2017), with required revisions as per the context in the Afghanistan.

## ACRONYMS

GIRoA	Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
MoE	Ministry of Education
TED	Teacher Education Department
PED	Provincial Education Department
DEDs	District Education Departments
MoEc	Ministry of Economy
ADA	Afghan Development Association
AWEC	Afghan Women Educational Center
USAID	United State Agency for International Development
CoAR	Coordination of Afghan Relief
WADAN	Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan
DT3	District Teachers Training Team
GRTV	Gobat Radio and TV
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
ADRRN	Asia Disaster Reduction & Response Network
ASHNA	Afghanistan Social and Humanitarian National Alliance
CEN	Civil society Empowerment Network
TUP	Targeting Ultra Poor
ACBAR	Agency for Coordination Body of Afghan Relief
ANCB	Afghan NGOs Coordination Bureau
AWN	Afghan Women Network
HC	Huairou Commission
DRRC	Disaster Risk Reduction Consortium
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CRG	Child Right Governance
CoAR	Coordination of Afghan Relief
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
DRR & EP	Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Response (Preparedness)
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
EPSWG	Emergency Preparedness Sub-Working Group
CSAC	Chancellor's Staff Advisory Committee (Civil Society Advisory Committee)
WASH	Water Supply and Sanitation Hygiene
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
CPI	Counterpart International
EPSWG	Emergency Preparedness Sub working Group
DRRWG	Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund
AHF	Afghanistan Humanitarian Forum

# Finance Report

**Zeeshan Ali & Co.**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

An Independent Member Firm of  
Morison International



## AUDITORS' REPORT TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial position of **Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)** as at December 31, 2014 and the related statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements") for the year then ended.

### **Respective Responsibility of Management & Auditors**

It is the responsibility of the management of **Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)** to establish and maintain a system of internal control and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the Note 3 to the financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

### **Basis of Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the **Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)** as at December 31, 2014, results of its operations & cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Note 3 to the financial statements.

APRIL 16, 2014  
KABUL

ZEESHAN ALI & CO,  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



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Peshawar: 8th Floor, State Life Building, The Mall, Peshawar Cantt. Pakistan. Tel: +92-91-5279691, Fax: +92-91-5276240  
Email: info@zeeshanali.com.pk ; zalicas@yahoo.com web: www.zeeshanali.com.pk

Kabul: House # 3, Street 5, Silo Road, Kabul, Afghanistan Tel: +93 799 195344 Email: qamar@zeeshanali.com.pk

**COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

**AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2014**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
		<b>USD</b>	<b>USD</b>
<i>Operating fixed assets</i>			
Operating fixed assets	4.	330,469	344,462
<i>Current assets</i>			
Receivable from donors	5.	3,471,928	1,185,382
Loans and advances	6.	862	-
Deposits and short term prepayments	7.	448,006	467,058
Cash and cash equivalents	8.	697,710	565,697
		<b>4,948,975</b>	<b>2,562,599</b>
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Short term finances	9.	3,038,046	2,115,068
Accrued and other liabilities	10.	1,729,186	334,314
Deferred liabilities	11.	12,236	12,235
Unspent grant	12.	85,586	98,784
		<b>4,865,053</b>	<b>2,560,401</b>
<i>Net assets employed</i>		<b>83,921</b>	<b>2,198</b>
<i>Represented by:</i>			
<i>General reserves:</i>			
Revaluation reserves		249,147	249,147
Accumulated surplus		(165,226)	(246,949)
		<b>83,921</b>	<b>2,198</b>

*Auditors' report is annexed.*

*The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.*



PROGRAM DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

**COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)**  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014**

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2014</b> USD	<b>2013</b> USD
<b>INCOME</b>			
Funds from donors	14.	14,851,269	3,306,468
Other incomes	15.	961,240	222,821
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>15,812,508</b>	<b>3,529,289</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Program expenses		11,700,076	3,892,572
Administrative expenses		4,033,638	116,662
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE</b>	16.	<b>15,733,714</b>	<b>4,009,234</b>
Exchange gain/(loss)		2,929	(16,615)
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>81,723</b>	<b>(496,561)</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS BROUGHT FORWARD</b>		<b>(246,949)</b>	<b>249,611</b>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS CARRIED FORWARD</b>		<b>(165,226)</b>	<b>(246,949)</b>

*The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.*



Zubair  
PROGRAM DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

**COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)**  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014**

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
	USD	USD
<b><u>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>		
Deficit for the year	81,723	(496,561)
Add: Depreciation	46,974	51,704
<b>Working capital changes</b>		
Changes in receivable from donors	(2,286,546)	(424,666)
Changes in loans and advances	(862)	3,147
Changes in deposits and short term prepayments	19,052	103,342
Changes in short term finances	922,978	830,972
Changes in accrued and other liabilities	1,394,872	244,268
Changes in deferred liabilities	-	-
Changes in unspent grant	(13,198)	(121,824)
<b>Net working capital changes</b>	<b>36,296</b>	<b>635,237</b>
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>164,993</b>	<b>190,381</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u></b>		
Fixed assets purchased	(32,980)	(70,449)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(32,980)</b>	<b>(70,449)</b>
<b><u>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u></b>		
	-	-
<b>NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR THE YE</b>	<b>132,013</b>	<b>119,932</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YE</b>	<b>565,697</b>	<b>445,764</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>697,710</b>	<b>565,697</b>



PROGRAM DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR OF FINANCE

**COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014**

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**17. SECTOR WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

**17.1 Sector wise number of projects undertaken and implemented**

	2014		2013	
	No. of projects	%age	No. of projects	%age
Agriculture	4	18	4	20
Engineering	1	5	4	20
Education	7	32	8	40
Livestock	1	5	1	5
Emergency/disaster management	6	27	3	15
Others (CBSGS, MEDIA, ISDT ..etc)	3	14	-	-
	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>

**17.2 Sector wise resources and utilization**

	2014			
	Funding resources	%age	Funds utilization	%age
Agriculture	350,195	2	350,195	2
Engineering	76,329	0	83,806	1
Education	13,464,885	85	13,112,849	83
Livestock	666,985	4	733,010	5
Emergency/disaster management	192,875	2	575,931	4
Others (CBSGS, MEDIA, ISDT ..etc)	961,240	6	877,922	6
	<b>15,312,508</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,733,714</b>	<b>100</b>

**17.3 Sector wise analysis for comparative purposes**

	2014		2013		2014		2013	
	Funding resources	%age	Funding resources	%age	Funding utilized	%age	Funding utilized	%age
<b>a.</b>								
Agriculture	350,195	10	738,373	21	350,195	9	740,948	18
Engineering	76,329	2	463,936	13	3,806	2	466,143	12
Education	13,464,885	382	1,911,477	54	13,112,849	327	1,912,101	48
Livestock	666,985	19	101,734	3	733,010	18	102,505	3
Emergency/disaster management	292,875	8	90,948	3	575,931	14	90,947	2
Others (CBSGS, MEDIA, ISDT ,etc)	961,240	27	222,821	6	877,922	22	696,591	17
	<b>15,812,508</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3,529,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,735,714</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>4,009,235</b>	<b>100</b>

**18. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE**

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on April 15, 2015 by the Program Director and Finance Manager of the Organization.

**19. GENERAL**

**19.1 Number of employees**

The number of employees of the Organization as at December 31, 2014 were 324 (2013:253)

**19.2 Figure**

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest US Dollar.

# Overview of the Results/ events 2010-2014

## Results

- 220,348 people were directly benefited from CoAR's programs in 2013 and 2014.
- CoAR assisted Philippine disasters affected population in 2014.
- In order to well organize and effectively use the resources CoAR, STARS and OSDR established CEN network.
- Since 2010 CoAR is active member of ADRRN board and annually participate ADRRN general Assembly.

## Events

- CoAR 2 employees were kidnaped and then martyred on 13/Nov/2011 in Fayab province.

## Results

- Establishment of Sharq University to contribute to peace and social justice.
- Since 2012 CoAR is active member of AHF.
- In 2013 CoAR got membership of EPSWG.

## Results

- In 2014 CoAR reached to some of the international standards and is eligible to directly apply for the CHF.
- Since 2013 CoAR is active member of DRRWG.
- Since 2013 CoAR is active member of HCT.
- Since 2014 CoAR is active member of UNDP- CSAC member.

## Results

- As a result of a comprehensive Organizational Development assessment conducted by CPI, CoAR has received an Award Certificate from USAID / CPI in account that CoAR has successfully completed the requirement for Organizational Certification Process which lead CoAR to direct partnership with USAID in future.



COUNTERPART  
INTERNATIONAL  
In partnership for  
results that last.

## COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL

Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil Society (I-PACS II)

This award is presented to

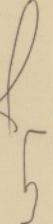
## COORDINATION OF AFGHAN RELIEF (CoAR)

For successfully participating in and completing requirements of  
Counterpart International's Organizational Certification Process (OCP)  
Whereby, earning PROVISIONAL

## INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATION

In the framework of the USAID Funded Project, Initiative to Promote Afghan Civil Society (I-PACS II)

  
COUNTERPART  
INTERNATIONAL  
Promote Afghan Civil  
Society  
Counterpart International, Afghanistan

  
Maiwand Rahyab  
Deputy Chief of Party  
Counterpart International, Afghanistan

# Main Donors in 2013 and 2014:



World Bank through  
Ministry of Education

