ANNUAL REPORT 2015

DECADES OF EXCELLENCE THROUGH RADICAL SECTORS OF SERVICES

EDUCATION - HEALTH & NUTRITION - AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
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DIRECTOR’s MESSAGE

Year 2015 uplifted CHA to the new dimensions of development in Afghanistan. We remained firm on the grassroots level especially in the insecure areas to serve the nation and our countrymen. CHA was able to implement 26 projects worth 9,333,079 USD in 2015. CHA had a chance to reach out to 2,164,109 people both in urban and rural areas of Afghanistan. In lining our interventions with CHA strategic plan, we were able to add our portion in:

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

Year 2015 was also special because of enhancement of CHA’s knowledge about development needs of Afghanistan. The lesson learnt during the implementation of the project propelled us to make the development initiatives more participatory believing that integrating local voice will enhance ownership, sustainability, quality execution and real need based development.

In future, CHA will focus more on participatory model of development. To achieve this end, CHA will conduct exclusive need assessments on grassroots level in the areas of its speciality. And accordingly, based on the identified needs project concept notes shall be developed and the solutions shall be projected in a more professional way. This approach will reveal and solve the problems prevailing at national and community level.

On behalf of CHA, I express my deepest gratitude to all donors, partners, civil society networks and especially communities for their proactive support throughout the year. Without their help, it was difficult for CHA to take such steps forward and contribute to the development of the country. I hope that our relations will become stronger in the coming years.

With Regards,
Eng. Ghulam Yahya Abbasy
Managing Director, CHA
INTRODUCTION
Established in 1987, the 29 years old Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) is a registered Afghan Non-Governmental Organization. The organization has no political, religious, ethnic, sectarian and corporate affiliation. The entity is a not for profit development organization.

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

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

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

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

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
CHA is currently active in 16 provinces of Afghanistan such as;
- Kabul
- Parwan
- Kapisa
- Panjshir
- Balkh
- Samangan
- Jawzjan
- Sarepul
- Faryab
- Herat
- Farah
- Helmand
- Kunduz
- Kandahar
- Ghor
- Nangarhar
FINANCES
CHA was able to manage a total budget of $9,333,079 USD in 2015. The budget managed by CHA in last five years is as follow;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>18,590,112</td>
<td>16,756,882</td>
<td>16,999,622</td>
<td>9,842,861</td>
<td>9,333,079</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HUMAN RESOURCE
CHA has a family of 791 members (669 male and 122 female) with different academic qualifications, starting from high school graduate to Ph.D., and professional working background. The organization facilitates and thus symbolizes a unique working environment in which both theoretical progress and practical knowledge can find their place to be utilized and together help the common Afghan goals of development.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experts</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Personnel</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Staff</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Staff</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPERIENCE
CHA has the treasure of 29 years’ experience in various fronts in the development area in Afghanistan. During this time, CHA has worked in around 20 provinces of Afghanistan with different spectrum of people whom with it found a common ground of serving the country. These provinces includes Faryab, Ghor, Herat, Farah, Badghis, Kandahar, Urozgan, Zabul, Helmand, Parwan, Kabul, Kapisa, Panjshir, Balkh, Samangan, Jawzjan, Nangarhar, Wardak, Logar and Sarepul.

SECTORS
CHA is currently working in the following sectors.
Keeping in mind that the “Poverty and vulnerability reduction” is the main strategic goal of CHA, the organization has particular achievements throughout the year.

A. ROLE OF EDUCATION SECTOR IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

During year 2015, Education sector complemented poverty and vulnerability reduction through women empowerment initiative, GREAT IDEA project, Afghan Workforce Development Program (AWDP).

The project brought significant change in the economic situation of the families. Through GREAT IDEA project, CHA ensured access to quality distance education through live telecast and launching the pre-recorded lesson’s program in 66 secondary and high schools in Parwan, Panjshir, Kabul & Kapisa provinces. Broadcasting of live telecast program on four subjects (math, biology, physic and chemistry) paved the way for the teachers to receive the skills and overcome the new curriculum. The program increased the encouragement and participation of students in grade 10 – 12. The quality of lessons improved through live telecast.

The program increased the average scores of students and reduced the drop out during the course of the secondary and higher secondary education cycle. Besides, there was consultation line which maintained close linkages between students in classes and the studio. The consultation line helped the students to ask questions if raised during the live telecast, it really built the capacities of teachers as they had challenges on the subject matters.

Arghandi Tailoring Project improved economic situation of 70 returnee women living in Arghandi, Paghman district of Kabul province. The project provided opportunity for those women to learn tailoring during the project. Later on, the trained women were able to earn for their families and thus helped them to have their portion of economic contribution in the family.

Afghan Workforce Development Program (AWDP) was another project with the aim to train 800 teachers and administrators of public and privat sectors including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Business Education and Skills Training (BEST) institutes on demand-driven training for employment model in six provinces of Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Balkh and Kandahar). The project is still in progress and expected to be serving as the vehicle of taking the target educators to a new height of knowledge and capacity. The project is also expected to reach out female educators with a primary ratio of 25 % as it’s priority for Gender Equity.

MAJOR ACHEIVEMENTS UNDER EDUCATION SECTOR IN 2015

• Provision of distance education services through GREAT IDEA project to 507 teachers (308 male and 199 female) and 18,633 students (11,443 male and 7,190 female) in 66 schools in Kabul, Parwan and Kapisa provinces.
• Provision of vocational training and toolkits through Arghandi tailoring porject to 70 women in Kabul province
• Provision of training thorough AWDP project to 800 teachers and administrators of public and privat sectors including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Business Education and Skills Training (BEST) institutes on demand-driven training for employment model in six provinces of Afghanistan
B. ROLE OF HEALTH SECTOR IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

CHA’s health sector has largely contributed to the development of the country in providing health services for the Afghan people through Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) over 2015.

CHA has been implementing Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) with stewardship role of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). These services are being provided through 41 health facilities, one District Hospital (DH), 2 comprehensive health center with emergency obstructive care (CHC+), 9 Comprehensive Health Centers(CHCs), 7 Basic Health Centers (BHC), 21 Sub Health Centers(SHC), 1 prison health clinic, and 470 health posts.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) project is a partnership with the Private for Profit Health Service Providers (PPHSP) model in insecure and remote areas of Farah province.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER HEALTH SECTOR

- Provision of maternal and newborn care, child health, immunization, public nutrition, communicable disease treatment and control, mental health, disability and physical rehabilitation services with regular supply of essential drug to a total of 512,599 people through BPHS project in Farah province
- Taking commitments from 25 Private Heath Service Providers (PHSP) to provide health services in hard to reach areas of Bakwa, Gulistan and Purchaman districts of Farah province

C. ROLE OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Agriculture sector has done a great work in enhancing capacity of farmers, increasing production and marketing for production. Such services ultimately addressed root causes of poverty and economic vulnerability and contributed in strengthening the agriculture sector in the country. The projects through which CHA came across were Grapes Value Chain Project, Rural Agricultural Development Program – South and Rural Agricultural Development Program – West.

CHA has been implementing Regional Agriculture Development Program-South (RADP-S) to improve value chain of wheat and high value crops (HVC) in four districts (Lashkargah, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa and Nad-e-Ali) of Helmand province. The capacity of 6,760 wheat and HVC growers has been built through demonstration and classroom training workshops (practical and theoretical) of suitable HVC and Wheat agro techniques and management. Undoubtedly, those agricultural activities will bring a great change in their lives.

Beside men, women are good potential to develop agriculture and their participation in agricultural activities, as they have already involved strongly in filed works in rural areas. Thus, CHA focused on moving women farm producers up the agriculture value chain. They are connecting hundreds (with the potential for thousands) of women farmers to lucrative small and medium enterprises through enhancing their capacities on value chain and agribusiness in Helmand province. A total of 750 women received trainings in various agricultural and nutritional subjects in 2015.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT UNDER AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Building the capacity of 6,760 wheat and HVC growers through RADP-S in Helmand province
- Provision of trainings for 750 women to help them take part in the agriculture-related activities
D. ROLE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

Community development sector contributed towards reducing poverty and vulnerability through women empowerment project, TUP project and community based program/national solidarity program.

Women Empowerment project in Faryab reduced poverty of 375 females. CHA established cooperatives and poultry farm and organized 375 females in it.

Targeting Ultra-Poor (TUP) program provides beneficiaries with a package of inputs over a two years period, including the transfer of productive assets, training, subsistence support, and basic health care. The aim of the program is to graduate ultra-poor households out of safety net programs to income earning activities as well as linking them with microfinance programs. As a result, income within the household groups is expected to increase in addition to overall wellbeing such as health. The impact of this investment has been estimated with a range of scenarios. The project is funding by the World Bank and administered by the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan (MISFA). This opportunity of implementing this project has helped CHA to achieve its target of reducing poverty and vulnerability and do so in the future.

Through NSP, CHA managed to help a greater number of people, particularly rural areas, and achieved most of its strategic goals of reducing poverty and vulnerability. CHA is implementing the program in Balkh, Herat, Ghor, Farah and Faryab. In year 2015, CHA was able to complete 704 small projects in these provinces through establishing CDCs and giving them the required technical and financial support totally (856 CDCs including 13,696 individuals in which (9,587) male and (4,200) female as direct beneficiaries and (202,494) families as indirect beneficiaries.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR IN 2015

• Completion of 704 small projects through NSP in five provinces
• Provision of technical and financial support to 856 CDCs including 13,696 individuals (9,587 male and 4,200 female) as direct beneficiaries and (202,494) families as indirect beneficiaries.
• Poverty reduction of 375 families through NSP in Faryab province
• Provision of livelihood trainings, productive assets and basic health care services through TUP project to 1500 ultra-poor people in Balkh.

E. ROLE OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) SECTOR IN POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION

DRR sector has provided more of emergency and preparedness services for the Afghan people throughout the year in various provinces of Afghanistan. Training and preparing people to manage disasters, building protective measures, raisings awareness, providing relief and rehabilitation services, and implementing mitigation micro projects have been the main areas that DRR has focused on over 2015.

Alongside DRR services, this sector has also been able to take part in the humanitarian services such as reintegration of returnees, serving Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and vulnerable individuals/communities across several provinces.

The services for the humanitarian area included: provision of food items, water (drilling deep wells, installing hand pumps, constructing potable water-system, awareness raising on hygienic and health), shelter, winterization, documentation, transportation, lodging and accommodation, provision of electricity power through distributing solar panels, etc.
MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF DRR SECTOR IN 2015

- Provision of assistance to 26,979 returnees (11,612 male and 15,367 female) undocumented repatriates with the help of IOM in Nangarhar province
- Provision of support to 8,033 refugees upon returning from Pakistan and Iran through Torkham and Islam Qala borders
- Provision of repatriation support to 2,806 returnees under the UNHCR Transit Center Management and Assistance to the returnees in Islamqala Herat province.
- Provision of assistance to 2,041 persons in Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan, Saripul and Faryab through People with Special Needs (PSN) project

STRATEGIC ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 2015

A. Achievements contributing to the Mission

B. Achievements Contribution to the Vision

A. STRATEGIC ACHIEVEMENTS CONTRIBUTING TO THE MISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION

01 Education, 02 Health & Nutrition, 03 Agriculture, 04 Community Development, 05 DRR & Dealing With Emergencies
ARGHANDI TAILORING PROJECT (ATP)
The project improved economic situation of 70 returnee's women, living in Arghandi, Paghman district of Kabul province. The project provided opportunity for those women to learn tailoring during the project duration. Later on, the beneficiaries were able to earn for their family and take part in supporting their families' economical aspects.

Moreover, benefits of the project are beyond the direct beneficiaries and project duration. The trained 70 beneficiaries are residents of the targeted villages. At the end of the project the targeted villages had 70 master of the trade who are helping others to learn the trade after the project. Keeping this in mind, it is intended that the benefits of the project is being duplicated and beyond the immediate project duration.

By the project closing, all the required tools and tailoring kits were distributed to the project graduates and the project was closed with having a successful mark by the funding source.

Moreover, the project staff established a strong linkage between the project graduates and the local market which will cause development of the mentioned trade in the future. In addition, there was a strong community mobilization in the targeted communities so as to gain the local support during the project implementation. The struggle was successful and the targeted communities provided full and strong support to the project during the whole implementation period.

AFGHAN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (AWDP-MTT)
The Afghan Workforce Development Program (AWDP) is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) implemented by Ministry of Education's Deputy Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (DM-TVET) with technical support from Creative Associates International.
The goal of the AWDP is to increase mid-career employment opportunities for Afghan men and women by improving the quality of market-driven technical training and increasing job placement and salaries in key economic sectors. Support for the expansion and strengthening of private sector for mid-career workers in key economic sectors is a priority area for both the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) and USAID. Skilled mid-career workers are in high demand in several expanding economic sectors. Developing the capacity of skilled Afghan workers, and placing them into private sector jobs, will contribute to the reduction in (a) a high level of under- and unemployment among Afghan nationals; and (b) current dependency on foreign workers to fill mid-career, skilled jobs in Afghanistan.

The core objectives of the project were:
- To provide training to the teachers and administrators of TVET and BEST institutions on AWDP module and encourage them to implement it in their respective institutions
- To provide ToT training to the teaching and administrative staff of the private and public TVET and BEST institutions in the targeted provinces.

The project is going to train 800 teachers and administrators of public and private Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Business Education and Skills Training (BEST) institutes on demand-driven training for employment model in six provinces of Afghanistan (Kabul, Herat, Kunduz, Nangarhar, Balkh and Kandahar). The total project duration is 12 months. Gender equity and achieving 25% female target is a priority for the project. The project is being implemented by Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) with the financial support from Ministry of Education, Deputy Ministry of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (DM-TVET). The project will be completed by end of July, 2016.

Great Idea
During the past years, education system in Afghanistan has been challenged and several problems declared according to the reports produced by several external parties and institutions. The problems are lack of female teachers, poor quality of education, lack of qualify teachers in science subjects, conservative custom and traditions, low level of awareness among the residence at the community level, improper recruitment and follow up mechanism/lucklaster performance of the government in the area to use methodologies and the new curriculum developed and introduced by the Ministry of Education (MoE), and limited resources and buildings to provide safe learning environment for girls and boys.
Considering such challenges, CHA took part in addressing them and contributed in reduction of the problems by implementation of GREAT IDEA project. The project involved live telecast and launching the prerecorded lesson’s program in 66 secondary and high schools in Parwan, Panjsher, Kabul & Kapisa provinces. Broadcasting of live telecast program on four subjects (math, biology, physics and chemistry) paved the way for the teachers to receive the skills and overcome the challenges they had faced with new curriculum. The program increased the encouragement and participation of students in grade 10 – 12. The quality of lessons improved through live telecast.

The program increased the average scores of students and reduced the drop out during the course of the secondary and upper secondary education cycle. Besides, there was consultation line which maintained close linkages between students in classes and the studio. The consultation line helped the students to ask questions if raised during the live telecast, it really built teachers capacities as they had challenges on the subject matters.

The program contributed to organize community local groups to advocate for a new education services outfitted for girls and boys. The issues came since CAGs established and strengthened for the purpose of raising awareness on the importance of education, especially for girls and boys and involvement of parents, pupils, teachers, religious leaders and other community members in the targeted communities through their contribution on their children’s quality education. Totally 45 school’s equipment procured by community contribution and 21 schools procured by ON since the beginning of the program. There were 66 schools directly benefited from the distance learning program in four provinces. In addition, the Community Action Groups received the capacity on social mobilization, communication, gender mainstreaming, human rights, office barriers and advocacy.

**EDUCATION SECTOR’S GREAT IDEA TARGET BENEFICIARIES DURING THE YEAR 2015:**
As a total, 66 schools were covered, 507 teachers (308 Male and 199 Female) and 18,633 students (11,443 male and 7,190 female) were the direct beneficiaries, while the indirect beneficiaries were 43,906 students (22,540 male and 21,366 female).
CHA’s health sector has been delivering the primary health care services in Farah province to reduce maternal and newborn mortality as well as to reduce the mortality of under age 5. This sector has also been focusing on improving child health and nutrition across this province.

**ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES**
CHA has been implementing Basic Package of Health Services (BPHS) with a stewardship role of Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). The services have been delivering through 41 health facilities one district hospital (DH), 2 comprehensive health center with emergency obstructive care (CHC+), 9 Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs), 7 Basic Health Centers (BHC), 21 Sub Health Centers (SHC), 1 prison health clinic and 470 health posts.

Under BPHS, a sum of 512,599 people received maternal and newborn care, child health, immunization, public nutrition, communicable disease treatment and control, mental health, disability and physical rehabilitation services with regular supply of essential drugs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>HP</th>
<th>PH</th>
<th>SHC</th>
<th>BHC</th>
<th>CHC</th>
<th>CHC+</th>
<th>DH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAPACITY BUILDING**
43 female students have studied in community midwifery and nursing school who will return back after graduation to their home communities where there is no health professional to provide such services.
During 2015, 528 (191 female, 337 male) health practitioners and 885 community health workers received initial and refresher trainings based on need for providing best quality health services to communities at Farah province.

**NUTRITION**

A total of 11,656 children under five years age screened for growth monitoring in Farah province. From this number; 5,683 identified with acute moderate malnutrition and 897 severe acute malnourished. Severe malnourished children referred for treatment within health facilities (CMAM sites). And, to prevent malnutrition, particularly stunting the infant and young child feeding (IYCF), food demonstration and micronutrient distribution were worked on and put in place.

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF UNDER 5Y CHILDREN IN FARAH PROVINCE, 2015**

- **No Acute Malnutrition**
  - 104,076
  - 94%

- **Severe Acute Malnutrition**
  - 897
  - 1%

- **Other**
  - 897
  - 1%

- **Moderate Acute Malnutrition**
  - 5,683
  - 5%
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

Improvement in maternal and child health areas during year 2015 was considerable compared to the preceding years.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

The Public Private Partnership (PPP) project is a partnership with the Private for Profit Health Service Providers (PPHSP) model in insecure and remote areas of Farah province. This project is organized and supported by Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Through this partnership 25 Private Health Service Providers (PHSP) are committed to provide health services in hard to reach areas of Bakwa, Gulistan and Purchaman districts of Farah province.

These PHSPs received initial and refresher trainings over 2015 and their capacity building activities were completed. Over time, PHSPs were enabled to provide quality basic reproductive health services, Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) services, preventive and curative services in insecure and unstable areas where public health providers involvement in delivery of primary health services can be challenging or seem unfeasible.
DEVELOPING OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK RESTOCKING, WATER RESOURCES

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

PROGRAMS MOVING MEN AND WOMEN UP THE VALUE CHAIN AND AGribusiness

CHA has been implementing Regional Agriculture Development Program-South (RADP-S) to improve value chain of wheat and high value crops (HVC) in four districts (Lashkargah, Nahr-e-Saraj, Nawa and Nad-e-Ali) of Helmand province. The capacity of 6,760 wheat and HVC growers has been built through demonstration and class room training workshops (practical and theoretical) of suitable HVC and wheat agro techniques and management (as pictured below). Undoubtedly, those agricultural activities will bring a great change in their lives.

Training on wheat water management (Demo) in Nad-e-Ali-6 farm, on April 21, 2015

Training on vineyard IPM and weed control in the neighbor land to the farmers in Nawa-4 demo farm, on April 21, 2015
OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN TO BUILD THEIR OWN AGribusiness

Not only men have been involved in the development sector in the rural areas, particularly in the agriculture field, but also women have played a drastic role since long in Afghanistan. Thus, CHA focused on moving women farm producers up to agriculture value chain. They are connecting hundreds (with the potential for thousands) of women farmers to lucrative small and medium enterprises through enhancing their capacities on value chain and agribusiness in Helmand province. A total of 750 women received trainings in various agricultural and nutritional subjects.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAM
The program focuses on two main components which sustain livelihood, good governance, political attitudes and social cohesion. CHA contributed to the improvement of good governance through community based organizations engaging community development councils through National Solidarity Program (NSP).

During the year 2015, (704) infrastructure projects completed in Balkh, Faryab, Ghor and Herat Provinces. In the process, 10 % of contribution was made by the communities aiming to enhance their involvement in the infrastructural work and induce a sense of ownership. The infrastructure projects are including schools and clinics buildings, community centers, road rehabilitation, culverts, aqueduct, power line supply, micro hydro power, retaining wall, canal construction and water supply network. Approximately, 198,316 families in different communities provided with the opportunity to gain access to basic human needs upon completion of these projects. In addition, the program provided job opportunities for skilled and unskilled individuals at the community level.

Through implementation of this program, Community Development Councils (CDCs) are enabled to serve as a consultative decision-making body that includes men, women and traditionally marginalized members of the community. Through participation in NSP and other community focused projects, community members acquired and the required planning, management and implementation skills so that to take part in the development of their home communities further. Also, a strong linkages established and planned to be maintained between CDCs and government and non-government organizations in the future. The CDC members including male and female introduced to the organizations and assigned as local institutions for development.

WOMEN’S EMPOWERMENT
Afghan women face severe difficulties resulting from a wide range of social and economic factors. During 2015, CHA worked with women in Faryab (Pashtoon Kot and Billcheragh districts) where the main focus of the program was mobilization and sustainable livelihood to reduce economic vulnerability for rights holder. CHA involved in follow-up and management of women cooperatives established with participation of 375 women in 2013.

The cooperative members gained further capacity in goat raising and diary processing and...
trained on how to manage goat raising farm and diary processing unit. The trainings opened path for women to produce dairy products and sell it out to local Bazzar. Besides, women earned skills and training on hatchery and poultry raising during the year 2015. Such trainings helped them earn money for themselves, families and communities.

Minimum linkages maintained among women in Pashton kot and Billcheragh districts and the local traders, they have been visited local markets and exchanged their experience. The new technologies delivered to cooperatives where it increased women products and their income. In addition, the intervention enhanced women democratic rights, being organized and control over resources, improved their income opportunities and enhancing to basic infrastructures during the period.

In addition, eight Basic Veterinary Workers (BVW) trained theoretically and practically on poultry and husbandry and received the equipment of basic veterinary services like vaccination, treatment of some basic illness and administration of medicine during the year 2015. The BVW are all women with their husbands that they received the trainings and committed to work against money at the district level, they will identify some basic illness and provide the required medicines for animals and birds.

**SECTOR’S TARGET BENEFICIARIES DURING THE YEAR 2015:**
Totally (856 CDCs including 13,696 individuals in which 9,587 male and 4,200 female as direct beneficiaries and 202,494 families based on NSP data as indirect beneficiaries.

**TARGETING ULTRA POOR PROGRAM (TUP)**
The TUP Program provides beneficiaries with a package of inputs over a two years period, including the transfer of productive assets, training, subsistence support, and basic health care. The aim of the program is to graduate ultra-poor households out of safety net programs to income earning activities as well as linking them with microfinance programs. As a result, income within the household groups is expected to increase in addition to overall wellbeing such as health. The impact of this investment has been estimated with a range of scenarios. The project is funding by the World Bank and administered by the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan MISFA.

Through TUP, CHA hopes to bring economic and social changes in ultra-poor households, and assist ultra-poor households in getting access to mainstream development programs, thus creating aspirations within the severely disadvantaged group of population. The end objective
of the TUP project is to successfully graduate the beneficiary/households and to link them with financial institutions. The project started in August, 2015 and will end by late July, 2017 with a total duration of 24 months.

The intended beneficiaries of TUP are Afghan women in the rural areas, who are dwelling below the poverty line and are ultra-poor, having no sufficient food and shelter. They are typically subsisting day to day and have no access to any government or non-government services, and are not eligible for microcredit as they fall short of the requirements of borrowers. As a result, they are excluded from any kind of development activities and opportunities for income generation and consequently they spiral further down into poverty.
CHA’s Disaster Risk Reduction sector helped thousands of Afghans who have been exposed to disasters across the country.

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS**

Particularly in 2015, DRR team has reached out people in Khwaja Sabz Posh and Paryan districts of Faryab as well as in Panjshir province. CHA has established a strong coordination mechanism between the communities, community development councils, local government authorities, department of rural rehabilitation, and ANDMA across and between the provinces.

DRR team could help Afghans in developing disaster management plan and implementation of small mitigation micro projects in the community and district levels. As part such micro projects, establishment of Early Warning System in the disaster prone areas were established and adopted. And, CHA approached educators and students to further enhance the knowledge and awareness about the usage of such system so that mitigate the possible risks of the disasters foreseen in the area. Totally 20 teachers were involved in the process and 400 students were trained to further disseminate the knowledge to their families and communities.

In order for the communities and people to access the required financial resources, CHA managed to establish partnership with international organizations who provide support of such nature. Among others, Oxfam and DKH had particular supports which were bridged by CHA to fulfill the community needs.

**HUMANITARIAN AND RETURNEES PROJECTS**

Under the same sector, CHA managed to extend humanitarian assistances for the Afghan returnee refugees across the country. In collaboration with other international organizations and UN agencies, CHA played a key role in managing and documentation of the returnees most of whom entering the country from Torkham, Nangarhar province, and Islam Qala, Herat province. Among others, contribution of UNHCR and IOM were outstanding with regards to financial and technical aspects.

CHA implemented four Afghan returnees’ projects in 2015 in Herat, Balkh, Kabul, Farah and Nangarhar provinces. Through these projects, following achievements were made: A total number of 2,806 returnees (1,531 male and 1,275 female) received repatriation support under the UNHCR Transit Center Management and Assistance to the Returnees in Islamqala Herat province. A total of 4,363 cases including 18,359 individuals (10,004 male and 8,355 female) were assisted under the IOM’s humanitarian post arrival services project in Torkham border.
A total number of 26,979 returnees (11,612 male and 15,367 female) returnees received repatriation support in Kabul Encashment center.

A total of 2,041 PSN (persons with specific needs) cases identified and supported through cash and in-kind assistance in Kunduz, Takhar, Baghlan, Samangan, Balkh, Juzjan, Saripul and Faryab provinces. The returnees monitored by UNHCR in Islamqala where 371 individual status captured and their needs recognized.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) PROJECT
CHA has also implemented WASH project in Faryab province. Through this project, CHA could establish community based WASH committees, provide awareness for the communities, and distribute hygiene kits to the community people. Caritas was the donor of this project which’s financial and technical support was outstanding throughout the year. Following achievement are made by CHA under WASH project.
Firstly, 1,000 individual (500 male and 500 female) received WASH awareness raising training kits in Dawlat Abad, Khwaja Sabz Posh and Shirintagab districts of Faryab province. Secondly, 5,000 individual 2,500 male and 2,500 female received hygiene kits in Dawlat Abad, Khwaja Sabz Posh and Shirintagab districts of Faryab.
In addition, totally 139 sanitary latrines were constructed in Dawlat Abad, Shirintagab and Khuja sabz posh districts of Faryab.
At the same time, 30 water wells were constructed and equipped with hand pump in mentioned districts.
SOLAR POWER PROJECT
As part of its environmental projection initiatives, CHA was involved in facilitating and equipping communities with solar panels in order for them to access and thus use clean energy. For this, a survey is conducted and a total of 630 households have been identified. This activity is done in partnership with NCA. It is intended that CHA will achieve the goal of this project during 2016 and deliver the associated services to the community successfully.

FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECTS
CHA is one of national/local partners of WFP since years in Afghanistan. The two organization have been working together and helping thousands of people across Afghanistan. Particularly for 2015, CHA has worked with WFP in Faryab to provide local people (in Pashtoon Kot) with food packages which included wheat, vegetable oil and salt. Such assistance provided to the people againist the work in their home communities with regards to construction of bridges, roads, canals, and other activities. Under this project, a total of 447 individuals received 201.15 MT wheat, 19.85 MT vegetable oil, 26.8 MT pulse and 1.3 MT salt.
A. GENERALIZATION OF GENDER ISSUES

Gender has a tight relation with the balanced development of a society which can as well be true for the Afghan society. In Afghanistan, people are now experiencing partial peace and stability throughout the country and head towards social and economic development. From the establishment of new democratic government so far people have had great collaboration with the government in different areas. However, there have been, and still are, some challenges to be tackled. Gender based discrimination/violence is still prevalent in most areas including education, decision making, economic activities, social and cultural engagement, etc. The causes are rooted to the cultural practices of the Afghan society compounded with several years of multi-front battles.

With such a trend, CHA has put gender as cross-cutting matter in all its operations in order to facilitate an environment of balanced improvement for the Afghan society. In 2015, CHA has built on its previous efforts to further include females in different levels in the organizations as well as program activities. In addition, several opportunities have been provided for females throughout the year which include: empowerment activities, literacy education, income-generation activities, vocational training, inclusion of females in the CDCs and other community-based shuras, computer and English courses, Training of Teachers (ToT), WASH committees, and many others. The organization aims to contribute in the global effort for providing the opportunities for women the same as men.

The organization proceeds based on its gender policy which ensures the gender mainstream within all sectors and HRM policies moving toward equality of women and men staff number at all projects. Strategically, the organization included females in Health, Agriculture, Education, Community...
Development and DRR unites relevant projects with further attention to empowering and building the skills of females. More than 49% females from total number of beneficiaries received health care services under BPHS project in Farah province, as well as for enhancing women’s role in the communities 1,200 ultra-poor women were trained and productive assets like cow, goats and so on were also provided in Balkh province. 70 women were trained under Arghandi Tailoring project on tailoring and provided with a complete package of trailing toolkit in. 4,200 women were supported under national solidarity program as direct beneficiaries in addition of 375 women who benefited from women empowerment project.

B. ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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

CHA management believes if the aim is to serve the people effectively and with quality, the organization’s personnel shall be having the best qualification. Having this in mind, CHA has put particular efforts during 2015 to train its personnel and collaborate with its coalition members to seize and use the overseas capacity development opportunities. For instance, CHA Health and Nutrition Program Manager. Dr. Zarjan Zahid, took part in Doctors For You (DFY) opportunity where he delivered two trainings on Rapid Nutrition Assessment and CAMAM for Indian participants and had the treasure of exposure with several health centers and knowledge sharing. In addition, CHA has had outstanding achievements in its capacity development activities planned internally. During the year 2015, CHA has had following achievements.
CAPACITY BUILDING OF PEOPLE
As part of its organizational goals, CHA conducted a comprehensive organizational capacity assessment which resulted in an organizational capacity development plan. Based on that, a series of short-term and effective trainings were delivered for its personnel (both head office and provincial offices) which further capacitated its personnel and made ready for quality service delivery. Thanks to Oxfam for its financial and technical contribution which was with CHA all the way until the program was successfully completed.

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

During 2015, CHA has been able to make use of the system appropriately, mostly for the management of its financial issue. The organization has also brought the system up to date and trained its financial staff to become further versed in using this system for the coming years.

Office 365(2PAF-my.sharepoint.com www.loginonmicrosoft.com
As a country-wide operating organization, CHA needed to further synchronize its field and head office activities and establish a strong and reliable system for the management of its logistics, programmatic endeavors, financial and human resources. This was found to be possible through a new Microsoft product called Office 365 (Share Point, 2PAF). Office 365 is an online system which is purchased by CHA and provided the organization with the possibility to configure a need-based system and use it from every part of the globe.

In 2015, CHA has managed to use this system with more confidence and skills which gave the organization a better possibility and credibility for its management in the organizational level, and knowledge management in particular.

POLICIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION
In 2015, CHA was able to go over its existing policies and manuals and brought them up to date. The organization, and thus functions, in accordance with the policies/manuals that it has in place which include: RHM policy, financial policy, security policy, child protection policy, program policy, monitoring and evaluation policy, logistics and procurement policy, gender policy, and so forth. All these policy have been reviewed and, where required, they have been revised.

TECHNOLOGY
CHA's commitment is to use and implement the latest technology in the organization, along with the system up-gradation according to the new technologies which is available and accessible to the organization and its staff. The Systems Development Department (IT) effectively manages the information technology systems of office through promptly solving hardware and software problems, troubleshooting, providing technical support to the organization’s employees, managing the computer networking system and providing quality systems maintenance, security and introducing the new technology in the organization.
CODE OF CONDUCT (CoC)
Along with the mentioned policies, CHA has its Code of Conduct (CoC) that is used by its human resource department. This code of conduct is a roadmap of the general organizational behavior every personnel shall stick to. CoC entails a set of roles making it clear to all staff what is expected of them, and reduces confusion and possible conflict. A copy of the CoC is normally given to all staff up on their recruitment in the induction package. Failure to abide by the staff CoC may lead to dismissal from the organization.

PROVIDING PEOPLE WITH CONTINUED AND SYSTEMATIC INFORMATION
A brief assessment of the two and a half decades’ works of the organization showed that the important achievements of the organization have not been systemically projected to the public. Being the largest non for profit organization in the country with longest serving period and national coverage approach needs a very active public relation in order to achieve the level of visibility recognition it needs for continuing its mission in the future. The public relation unit was established and mandated with developing and maintain the direly needed capacity in the organization.

Hence the organization has its own web site, all information of the organization, projects, placements, notice, bidding, job announcements and any other information which are required for people are placed and uploaded on the web site, www.cha-net.org. Also the organization has its Facebook by the following name and user Hamkary CHA https://www.facebook.com/coordination.of.humanitarian.assistance All the above needed information are uploaded in this page. People’s views, comments and suggestions are collected through these sites.

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

Noon Online Education is another source establishing a facility to provide round the clock access to online education in the national languages, Dari and Pashto, for Afghan students around the world. CHA-WBRAO are responsible to pilot the project according to the international standards and graduate the final design of the project for further expansion. There are three main activities to be undertaken as per the main contract, but within them one activity (Kankor) required to have two parts (Dari and Pashto), so we have four activities as below:

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

CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
The Inventory Accounting Department effectively manages all material assets of the organization through systematically receiving and issuing purchased goods, accurate documentation, maintaining records in the Accounting Information System and efficiently managing records and
stores at Main and Field Offices. The Inventories Department ensures that all materials, equipment and assets of the organization are supervised and protected. The inventory department is doing quarterly audit of all assets though specific policy and procedure and report the audit to the management.

C. FUNDRAISING WITH VAST BASE

Based on strategic plan, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance's reputation in national and international level is one of the factors that attracts attention of donors. More specifically in the year 2015, CHA implemented different projects with a sum of USD 9,333,079 funded by 16 major national and international donors. The dependency on each donor is described in the form of Pie Chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Name</th>
<th>Dependency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRRD (MINISTRY OF RURAL REHABILITATION &amp; DEVELOPMENT)</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXFAM</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoPH (Ministry of Public Health)</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemonics</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISFA</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AWDP</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARITAS</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DKH (DIAKONIE KATASTROPHENHILFE)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP (World Food Program)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCA</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CHA PUBLIC RELATION (PR) DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

#### DESIGNED, PRINTED & DISTRIBUTED MATERIALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PRINTED</th>
<th>DISTRIBUTED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CHA’s General Brochure Dari + English</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CHA’s General Brochure Second Edition</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Agriculture Section Brochure</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community Development Brochure</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Engineering &amp; DRR Sector Brochure</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Health &amp; Nutrition Sector Brochure</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Education Sector Brochure</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CHA’s General Calendar</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>1,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sectorial Calendar</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Stand Banner in 3 languages</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Folder</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>490</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Letter Head</td>
<td>5 pads</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Envelop in 3 sizes</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>CD Cover</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Managerial level business card</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Staff ID Card</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Annual Report</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Profile &amp; Fact Sheet</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Organizational Profile DVD</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CD/DVD Sticker</td>
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<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Appreciation Letter / Certificate</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Great Idea Brochure English/Dari</td>
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<td>920</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Great Idea DVD Cover</td>
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<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Great Idea DVD</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>AWDP/USID Project Banners</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tailoring Project Banners</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Info-graphics for Great idea video</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Noon Online Study English Brochure</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Noon Online Study Dari Brochure</td>
<td></td>
<td>510</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Noon Online Study DVD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting policies specified in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) as at December 31, 2015, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting policies specified in Note 2 to the financial statements.

March 29, 2016
Kabul

ZEESHAH ALI & CO.
Chartered Accountants
## COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (CHA)  
### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
**As at December 31, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11,882</td>
<td>19,445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>439,240</td>
<td>2,866,154</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>160,017</td>
<td>206,073</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7,205</td>
<td>10,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>23,073</td>
<td>28,606</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>5,558,332</td>
<td>4,122,288</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL ASSETS

6,199,749

### LIABILITIES

**Long Term Liabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>69,992</td>
<td>72,525</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>681,807</td>
<td>965,202</td>
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</table>

**Short Term Liabilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>438,752</td>
<td>784,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,129,279</td>
<td>1,227,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1,568,031

### TOTAL LIABILITIES

2,319,831

### NET ASSETS

3,879,919

### REPRESENTED BY

Accumulated surplus

3,879,919

### Auditor’s report annexed.

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

---

Kabul  
Chairman General Assembly

Director Financial Control & Audit
## Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from donors</td>
<td>8,988,482</td>
<td>9,842,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project income</td>
<td>344,597</td>
<td>423,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,333,079</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,266,075</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries, wages and benefits</td>
<td>5,624,995</td>
<td>5,696,392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and maintenance</td>
<td>154,638</td>
<td>218,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle running expenses</td>
<td>730,947</td>
<td>1,181,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expendable tools</td>
<td>55,186</td>
<td>57,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non expendable tools</td>
<td>281,626</td>
<td>240,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and supplies</td>
<td>1,517,490</td>
<td>1,285,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>941,789</td>
<td>1,705,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange loss</td>
<td>350,048</td>
<td>82,656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,656,738</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,468,153</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(Deficit)/Surplus for the Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015 USD</th>
<th>2014 USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit)</td>
<td><strong>(323,658)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(202,078)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Kabul Main Office

- info@cha-net.org
- +93 (0) 700 29 17 22 - +93 (0) 766 55 80 01
- www.cha-net.org
- Khoshal Khan Meena, Jeem Sector, 5th District, Qanbar Square Road, Kabul Afghanistan.

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- Maimana city, Herat road, Abdul Rouf Sori House

Herat Field Office

- herat@cha-net.org
- +93 (0) 766 55 80 24
- Khoja Abdulla-e-Ansari street, Karukhi sub- street, Herat Afghanistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Office</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ghor Field Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ghore@cha-net.org">ghore@cha-net.org</a></td>
<td>+93 (0) 766 55 81 18</td>
<td>Cheghcheran city, Dara-e-Ghazi street, Opposite of Sultan Khan petroleum, Dr. Abdul Ghafor House.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah Field Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:farah@cha-net.org">farah@cha-net.org</a></td>
<td>+93 (0) 766 55 81 21</td>
<td>Farah city, Third district, Agriculture Bank road, Ninth Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torkham Field Office</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nangarhar@cha-net.org">nangarhar@cha-net.org</a></td>
<td>+93 (0) 766 55 81 62</td>
<td>Torkham, Tol plaza, Opposite of Scale vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Media</th>
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<td>+ 93 (0) 729 062 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>hamkary.cha groups/dostan.friends</td>
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</tbody>
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