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بشري خيره موسسه
ORGANIZATION OF HUMAN WELFARE

Annual Report

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**Improving
Wellbeing
And *Poverty*
Reduction Of
Marginalized
People.**

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Country Director's MESSAGE

I am very pleased to share with you that we have made significant progress in our work in 2022. Our effective coordination and collaboration at the regional level have enabled us to provide services to the most vulnerable children and marginalized communities across Afghanistan.

As everyone knows better and is familiar with OHW which stands for people who are unprotected and need assistance and support, we bring local power to the account for local governance and our strategic priorities focus on Human Rights, Food Security, Women's Rights (Girls Education, Women Economic Empowerment), Child Protection (child rights and child protection), Advocacy, Education (education in emergency and formal education) Agriculture and horticulture (Forestry, Water Management, and Drip Irrigation), research, assessments, and Governance to empower most excluded communities.

We understand accountability and transparency to the donor funds and give value to the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation at the gross root level. So, we are approaching different kinds of methodologies to ensure accountability and transparency from downward to upward and vice versa including rights holders apart from that OHW established CRM (Complain Response Mechanism), Procurement Management System and HR Management System within the organization to ensure the effective use of resources. 2022 was a challenging year for OHW in which our female colleagues were banned from working.

Despite the number of challenges OHW overcame to get control of the situation through a strongly committed team and active community engagement, as OHW was committed to the donor and partner for the effective implementation fortunately we have successfully completed and achieved the committed objectives and goals.

Sincerely yours
Country Director OHW

About OHW

Organization of Human Welfare(OHW) is a non for profit, non-government organization established in 2007, registered with the Ministry of Economy in Kabul, Afghanistan (Registration No: 1014) and is a member of number of coordination bodies, such as South West Afghanistan and Baluchistan Agency for Coordination, (SWABAC) in the South, Afghan Women's Network (AWN), Afghanistan Protection Coordination Body (APC) Food Security and Agricultural Cluster (FSAC), Afghan Civil Society Peace Network (ACSONP), Child Protection Action Network (CPAN), Afghanistan Microfinance Association (AMA), The Managing Director of OHW officially represents SWABAC in coordination meetings at the national level, and also board member of UNDP Civil society Advisory Committee and working group member of NGO certification.

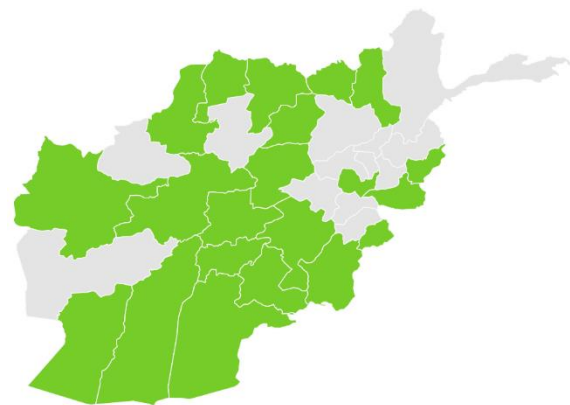
OHW's Core Values



Geographic Coverage

OHW is a nationally operating value-based emergency relief and development organization, working in and on fragility. We have been active in the central region, eastern region, northern region, southern region, and western region. Abiding by the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence, OHW is committed to stand by the people of Afghanistan and deliver its lifesaving support and implements the services in the regions and provinces.

- **Central Region**
Kabul, Parwan, Bamyán, and Daikundi
- **Eastern Region**
Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, and Nooristan.
- **Southern Region**
Nimruz, Helmand, Kandahar, Zabol, Urozgan and Day Kundi
- **Western Region**
Herat, Badghis, and Ghor



What We Do

Humanitarian Response

Disasters hit the poorest communities the hardest. OHW's humanitarian aid program provides needs-based humanitarian aid to people affected by natural or man-made disasters. Our aims are twofold: to save lives and to strengthen communities in coping with future crises. People affected by disaster have incredible capacities for survival and recovery. We believe that their participation in humanitarian programs is therefore essential.

Our humanitarian assistance complies with the principles of humanitarian aid – humanity, neutrality, independence, and impartiality – and respects International Humanitarian Law.

The humanitarian response assistance services are:

1. Emergency Response Programs

When disasters occur, OHW provides emergency responses to ensure that basic human needs are met. We do this in collaboration with local partners and communities and other key humanitarian aid actors. Our aim is to save lives and to make sure people are properly protected, even in life-disruptive situations.

2. Health & WASH Programs

Our approach to WASH in emergencies focuses on preparedness in conflict and natural disaster risks. We provide emergency WASH services in over 14 provinces, including those affected by armed conflict, IDP crises, natural disasters, and diseases like cholera, and COVID-19.



The most pressing people are being benefited by the OHW humanitarian assistance.



The trainer facilitates the WASH training to the community people.

3. Food Security, Disaster Risk Reduction, & Cash for Work



The OHW staff distribute cash for the vulnerable family, in photo a child seems happy for taking her photo.

OHW furthers food security and sustainable livelihoods by improving food systems and supporting smallholder farmers. In fragile contexts we invest in inclusive economic growth, by supporting small and medium enterprises to grow and create employment opportunities.

4. Education



The children are happy and taking up their books and notebooks.

Approximately, over two million children and youth are out of school. To counter drop-out rates, OHW strengthens education systems in the most fragile provinces of Afghanistan, with a results-based financing (RBF) approach. This allows more children to go to school and to complete their education. At the same time, it improves the quality of education.

Development Aid



Through Development aid, OHW supports those in the world's most fragile contexts into decent work and livelihoods. Our programs provide communities with the means to lift themselves out of poverty through economic empowerment, job creation and the fostering of inclusive economic growth.

In Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS), the need for inclusive economic growth is even greater still – to demonstrate the benefits of peace, to integrate communities and build social cohesion and trust, and to reintegrate displaced persons, those suffering from trauma, and returnees.

The development Aid assistances are:

1. Youth Development Programs

We have several programs that are aimed at helping the young members of our community grow. Some of the programs that we offer are Youth Development Program (YDP) and Youth Work Experience Scheme (YWES).

2. Women Rights Empowerment

Through education, entrepreneurship, vocational training, and scholarships we equip women with the knowledge and skills to earn an income and break into higher-paid employment sectors.



OHW trainer facilitates the training to the women and girls in the eastern part of Nangarhar province Afghanistan.

3. Gender Equality Empowerment

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls is a core principle of international development as well as an overarching objective of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. When guaranteed through equal opportunity, choice and access to resources, women’s full participation in society and the economy multiplies their capacity, not just as individuals but also as partners in their families, communities, and economies.

4. Livelihood & Capacity Development



The Orientation is ongoing and one of the staff of OHW presents winterization assistance types and impacts.

OHW’s aim is to strengthen and improve the capacity of individuals and communities to improve their livelihoods. It empowers individuals and communities through interventions that increase their capabilities about livelihoods.

5. Rural and Microfinance Development

OHW improves the livelihoods of families living in rural areas through microfinance. We offer financing for economic activities, such as building and repairing houses and shelters, purchasing livestock for farming, or starting a small business. It is designed to provide financial services for the poor, who are unable to obtain these services from traditional financial institutions.



The Cash Distribution is going on with the supervision of community elders and governmental and partners’ representatives.

Advocacy & Governance



Community Outreach Sessions is going on and the OHW trainer facilitates the session with information to the participants.

One of our strategic pillars is advocacy and governance. We believe that advocacy should be a core part of any nonprofit work. Our goal is to help the sector be even more effective and impactful as champions of human rights. Advocacy and Governance is needed to promote our mission and influence the different stakeholders of the media and communication sector.

1. Conducting Research and Advocacy



OHW staff implements the assessment and questioning the community person to research about the needs of the communities.

This guide to conducting research and advocacy in Afghanistan and the provinces is designed to help implementers set priorities, measure learning, and evaluate impact in a way that is understandable, credible, and defensible. A perfect companion to any evaluation plan, this pragmatic guide provides a framework that helps ensure local and national evaluations are carried out with integrity.

2. Legal and Rights Awareness Programs



OHW trainer facilitates the Legal Awareness Outreach session to the community people.

Our legal and rights awareness programs aim to educate our members, volunteers, and communities about their rights, as well as continue to improve our approach to governance through assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation. We believe that these programs will empower people with knowledge and skills to advocate not only for themselves but also for others in need.

3. Media and Advocacy Relations

Media and Advocacy Relations in Afghanistan has been a struggle. The country is facing one of the worst security crises in decades, while its economy is among the weakest. These challenges present unique opportunities and risks for international engagement, with a particular focus on strategic communications.

Peace Building & Conflict Resolution



The conflict resolution session is going on with the active participation of community elders.

The Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Program is a unique initiative which provides financial and technical assistance to the Afghan government and its people to promote the peace

process. The program works in areas where violent conflict, civil war or unrest has occurred within the past 10 years. It helps develop structures that support sustainable peace, as well as promoting human rights, rule of law and good governance.

1. Preventing Conflict and Resolution



All the OHW projects in preventing conflict and resolution are about promoting peace, justice, and development. They aim to reverse the effects of conflict. Conflict is at the root of issues such as poverty, human rights abuses, corruption, and terrorism. Projects that prevent conflict need skills in three areas: conflict analysis and assessment, project design and development, and capacity building.

2. Democracy Support

The goal of Democracy Support is to increase the effectiveness of the Afghanistan's democracy-building efforts around the world by helping people understand and support democracy, as well as how to promote tolerance and combat extremism. OHW aims to make a difference for Afghanistan through our work. We believe that international cooperation and mutual understanding enhance peace and global security.



3. Preventing Violent Extremism

OHW has implemented a series of projects in Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through local authorities, religious leaders, and experts to launch a campaign that is effective in raising the awareness of young people on the dangers of violent extremism. The project also includes interventions to reduce tensions and conflicts that lead youth to join terrorist organizations.

4. Peace Building Programs

In accordance with the Government of Afghanistan, OHW offers peace building programs in Afghanistan. The main goals of these programs are to improve living conditions and security, and to establish stability in rural areas. Training sessions will be conducted for target groups, who will contribute to a sustainable improvement in the general well-being of the community. We take into consideration the specific needs of each individual group and define appropriate measures to support them in their social life.

Research & Capacity Building



One of our strategic focus is Research and Capacity Building, which aims to strengthen the capacity of those we serve with our program activities. This support will enhance their ability to develop and implement their own initiatives, as well as help them manage funds effectively and conduct impact evaluations

1. Market Value Chain Analysis

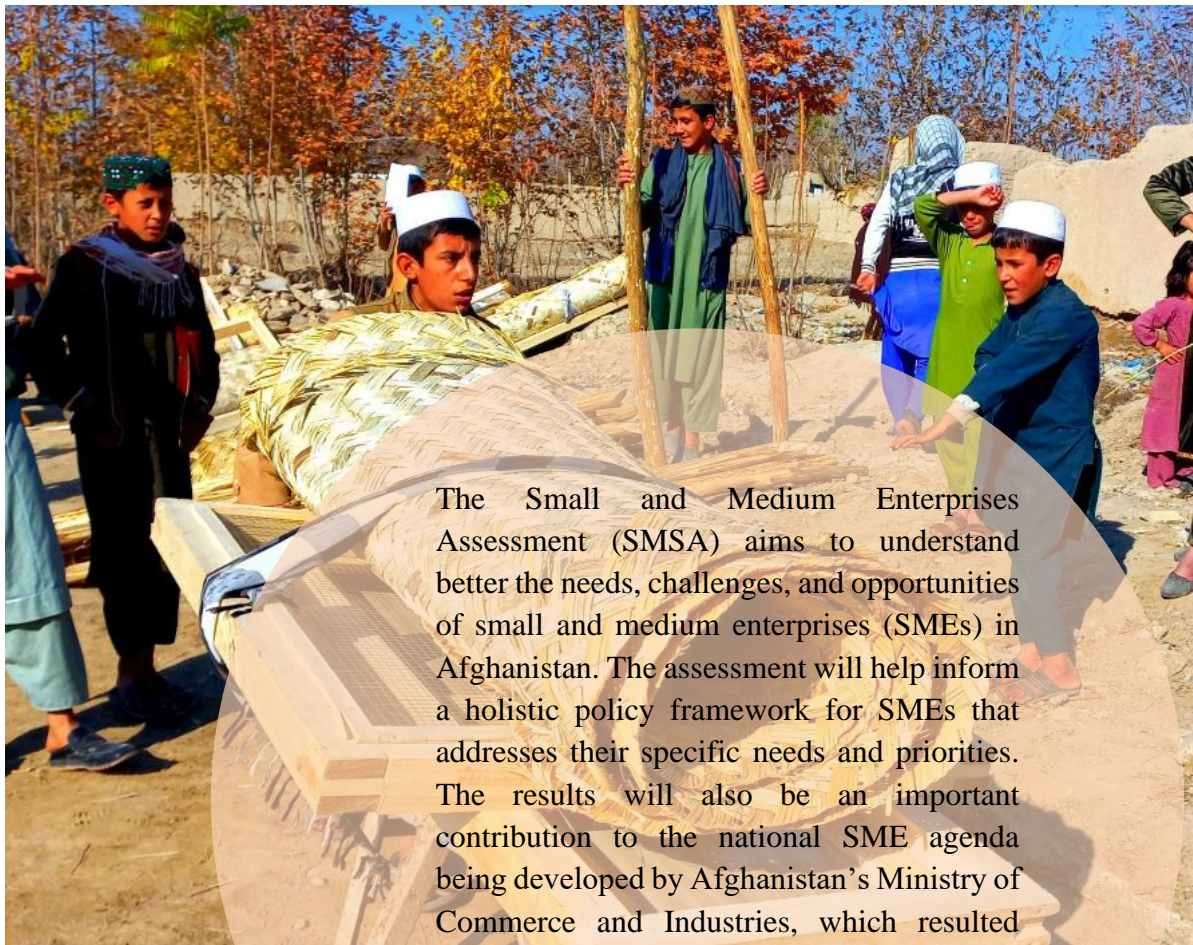


A value chain analysis is a technique that identifies all the major activities involved in producing, selling, and delivering a product or service and the value that each activity adds to it. This is an important tool for understanding whether a firm is operating at an optimal level of efficiency.

2. Emergency Market Mapping Analysis

Emergency market mapping analyses are the most essential aspects of any emergency response. It helps to gather detailed information on the health, nutrition, and food security situation of vulnerable populations and to design more effective interventions that can be implemented quickly. These surveys can also identify local needs, opportunities, and existing assistance mechanisms so that organizations can take advantage of developing synergies between themselves.

3. Small and Medium Enterprises Assessment



The Small and Medium Enterprises Assessment (SMSA) aims to understand better the needs, challenges, and opportunities of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Afghanistan. The assessment will help inform a holistic policy framework for SMEs that addresses their specific needs and priorities. The results will also be an important contribution to the national SME agenda being developed by Afghanistan's Ministry of Commerce and Industries, which resulted from recommendations made during the second meeting of the Task Force on SMEs held on 19 December 2016.

Complaint Response Mechanism or CRM

We are committed to ensuring that our stakeholders and beneficiaries can safely raise a concern or make a complaint in respect of our work. We want to ensure that the appropriate action is taken, and we are committed to providing a safe and secure platform for this.

Complaint Response Mechanism Steps

Our CRM steps in this guide are organized by project cycle phases of design, startup, implementation, and closeout. The steps in each phase are described below.

1. Requesting and acknowledging complaints.

As part of CRM implementation, OHW staff will carry out their assigned roles and responsibilities to request and acknowledge feedback and complaints received via each FCRM channel. For some channels--such as a hotline--feedback and complaints will be automatically acknowledged, while for other channels, OHW staff will need to acknowledge them in a separate step. In these cases, staff will contact individuals to let them know their feedback or complaint has been received and documented, and to clarify how long the response will take.

OHW staff will also have access to an online dashboard that shows the status of all feedback or complaints received through each FCRM channel. This dashboard will allow staff members to track their progress in resolving issues raised by members of the public.

2. Respond to feedback and complaints.

We take feedback and complaints seriously. We believe in being transparent and open, so we want to make sure that you know how we are responding to your concerns.

When we receive a complaint or programmatic feedback, we first consider whether there is something we can do about it. If not, then we will reach out to the person who submitted the feedback directly and explain why no action can be taken at this time. If there is something we can do about it, then we will try to make changes based on your feedback. If this means changing our policies or procedures, then we will update them according to our standard processes for making such changes available online and through other channels as well as through face-to-face communication with community members who may be affected by those changes.

We understand that sometimes issues cannot be resolved due to constraints (e.g., limited resources). In these cases, we will provide clear explanations when no satisfactory action can be taken.

3. Document and manage data.

CRMs are designed to ensure confidentiality, a timely response and attention to urgent matters. To achieve these goals, the data management, documentation, and information-sharing processes need to be regularly assessed to identify and resolve challenges with responsible data management, gaps in internal information sharing between teams, and delays in response caused by inefficiencies in FCRM data storage and reporting.

4. Use data in decision-making.

CRM data is a relevant and valuable addition to the range of information used for program-level and strategy-level decisions and adaptive management. Regular analysis of CRM data and presentation of the trends in complaints and feedback is important to supporting CRM data use in adaptive management and the responsiveness of program teams. CRM data should be made available to program managers and decisionmakers in accessible formats, such as data summaries, visuals, and dashboards.

Good Governance

Good governance means taking care of all the problems and needs of the people of the country in a timely and accurate manner and making any decision in the favor of nation rather than personal, OHW believes that good governance is the frame of directions, making strategic decisions, evaluating performance, and ensuring accountability and transparency in respect to human rights and rule of law to each group of people in society. Moreover, OHW believes that through good governance programming for marginalized and deprived communities in the society could be supported by provision and access to emergency response, agriculture development, livestock development, livelihood, value chain development, advocacy, food availability, income generation and skills development, natural resource management, water supply, sanitation and hygiene awareness and other basic needs for a prosperous and independent space in the community. During the implementation, OHW considered the following two main sub pillars of good governance:

1. Sub-Pillar Participation (Social inclusion)

Involving people in designing, planning, and implementing the program means that people feel the ownership and feel that they are responsible toward the successful implementation at one hand and at another hand social inclusion guaranties sustainability, in fact if we ensure the participation of all the concerned figures at any development initiative, we indirectly ensure the safeguarding of projects and programs. Considering the fact, OHW we will closely work and engage stakeholders and particularly communities' most vulnerable population based on Ability - Mental and/or physical, Age, Ethnicity, Gender, Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Socio- Economic Status/Class and by keeping the equality and equity in all program's interventions such as during the identification of areas, designing and planning the programs based on communities' involvement, OHW will have close consultation and collaboration with them. For further participation's assurance, the responsibilities will be delegated among the stakeholders involved and with mutual agreements, periodic review meetings and gatherings will be arranged based on accepted-norms, standards, and regulations. Moreover, OHW will use participatory approach in its all-programs' interventions at the community level and finally will strive to strengthen the public acceptance for better implementation of the programs in Afghanistan.

2. Sub-pillar Accountability

Accountability is one of the shortcomings that our people suffer from, it challenges our people and our country's governance system that the responsibility and accountability are mostly ignored, which puts our country in the category of most corrupt countries. At this contest, OHW will focus on the disclosure and openness in terms of the program execution and will understand and train the relevant communities regarding their role and active involvement in the program's activities delivery and will promote the timely dissemination of programs or projects relevant information to targeted stakeholders and this will assist the targeted communities to help the program getting transparent and improved. Moreover, OHW will train the relevant communities in relation to how to convey their complaints, in this regard OHW will introduce the CRM to the population in the training and will present the token card being used for recording of complaints, this token will be comprised of contact numbers of the program engaged bodies, OHW will keep regular monitoring and receiving the feedback of the marginalized groups through being disseminated specific token cards and will convince the marginalized groups to openly share their opinions for more betterment and improvement of the programs. During the program execution, OHW will plan to pay attention in the meetings conducted by the governmental bodies and partners and will present the outputs received. Additionally, OHW will do the PDM after the completion of any intervention and so does implementing the social audit, internal audit, external audit, submission the financial reports to the Ministry of Economy, in case of being any risk or finding, OHW will disseminate the risk mitigation plan, having financial reporting analysis system, interview with the community elders and direct beneficiaries regarding their active participation, receiving the case studies and success stories and also will be implementing the Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) and will apply the donor accepted accountability mechanism in the programs too.

PROJECTS'

Implementation

1. Improving Food Security and Building the Resilience of Local Communities Through Rehabilitation of Productive Communities Structures



Figure 1: Pipe networking system. Shahrستان district, Daikundi, Afghanistan

Geography covered: Daikundi, Afghanistan

The humanitarian condition in Afghanistan has deteriorated dramatically, with the collapse of government and recent natural disasters across the country, for instance, floods, drought, moreover poverty has been increased and the people are suffering as a consequence of insufficient income are not able to afford Food and other essential needs to Improve their food security and build the resilience of local communities through rehabilitation therefore, the project implemented in Shahrستان district, Daikundi province.

The major component of this project is Cash for Work interventions mainly aiming at providing employment to unskilled and semi-skilled workers on labor intensive project activities such as rehabilitation of irrigation systems, watersheds, soil conservation, and road rehabilitation and maintenance. Under this project CFW interventions have dual objectives:

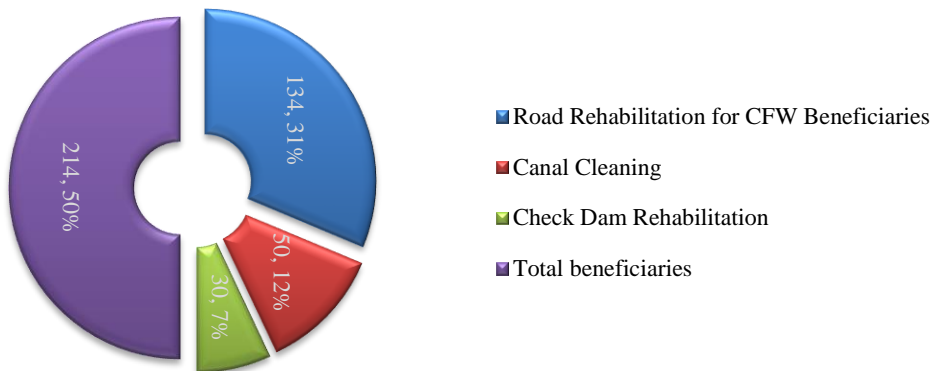
- Provide income support to poor, vulnerable people through short term, intensive and unskilled so they can meet their essential needs.
- Build or rehabilitate community assets and infrastructure that are vital for sustaining the

livelihoods of a community and restoring agricultural activities.

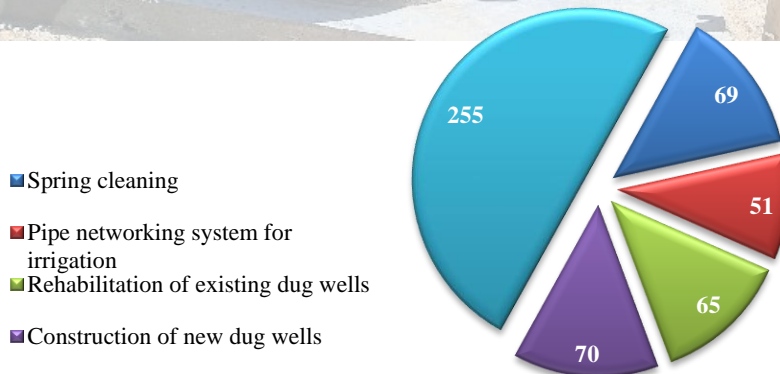
Conducting Door to door survey/Assessment and the most vulnerable and deserving 469 HHs for cash for work (CFW) intervention and 35 MPCA have been selected through the KoBo System. The following activities were implemented based on the coordination of relevant stakeholders.

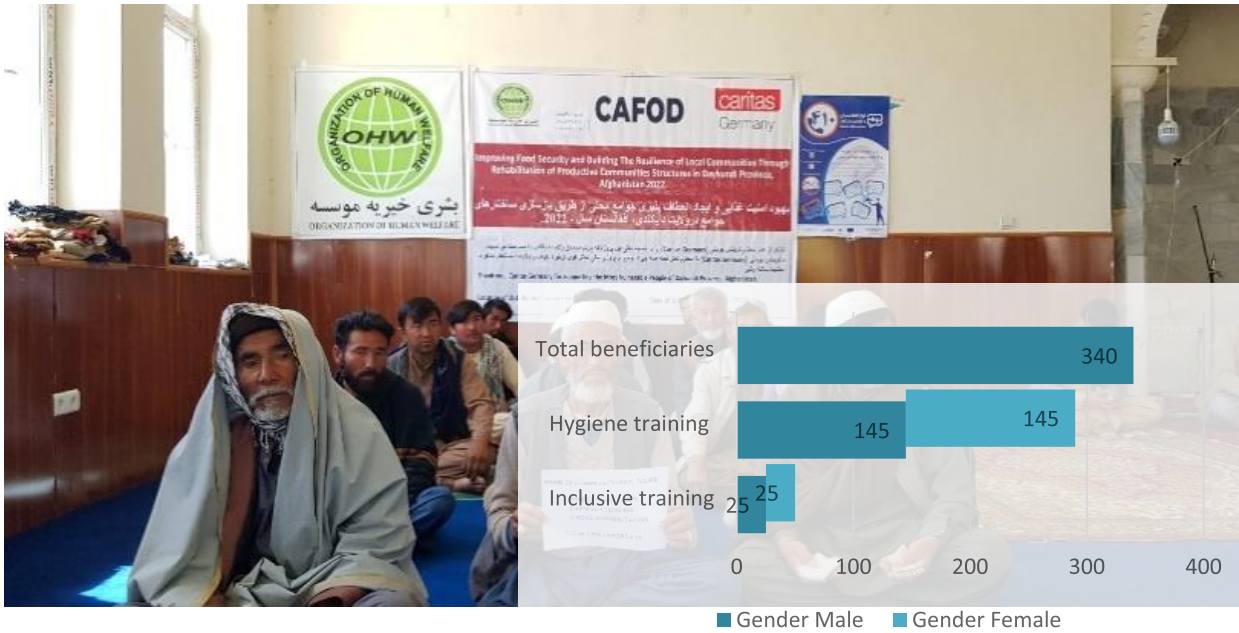
Disaster Risk Reduction DRR.

In DRR, the following activities were implemented, and total beneficiaries are male.



WASH





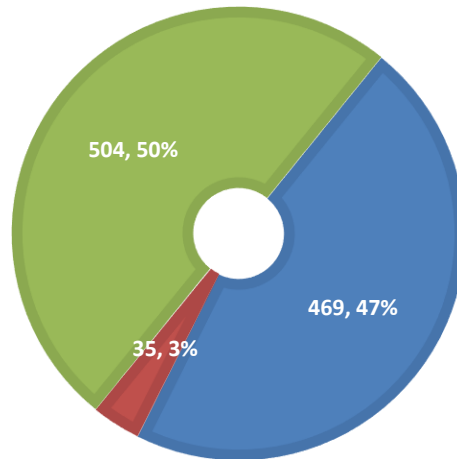
OHW conducted hygiene awareness trainings for 29 communities with total of 290 (145 female and 145 male) participants whose Water Management Committee (WMC) members of CAFOD II Phase project in Shahrستان district, Regarding Hygiene awareness training, and the total of 290(145 male and 145 Female) participants were received a Hygiene kit after the conducted hygiene awareness training and also received cash for their transportation cost .Moreover, OHW conducted Inclusive training for 5 communities with 25 female and 25 male participants whose Water Management Committee (WMC) members of CAFOD II Phase 3rd allocation project in Shahrستان district, regarding inclusive training the total of 50(25 Male and 25 Female) participants were received stationery and cash for their Food cost.



Figure 2: MPCA Distribution, Shahrستان district, Daikundi Afghanistan

Total of 35 (Female) MPCA beneficiaries (Women headed family and the women with disabilities) and each MPCA received their assistance though the FSP.

Project total beneficiaries



■ Male (CFW) ■ Female (MPCA) ■ Project Total Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Satisfaction mechanism



OHW team asked beneficiaries about their lives condition before Improving Food Security and Building the Resilience of Local Communities Through Rehabilitation of Productive Communities Structures support and after CFW and MPCA Assistance of cash distribution process in kind of Blankets, the beneficiaries received this assistance and all of the beneficiaries were fully satisfied the CRM and as well as knew the information about how to record their complaints via AWAAZ Afghanistan (410) and when they have complaints directly called to 410 and record their complaints, all the beneficiaries had used the assistance provided to them for the purposes of the project The main purpose of adapting the activities of the project is to improve food security and create flexibility for individuals and families affected by food security who participated in the selected villages project and earned money by working in the project activities.

Success story



Sayeed Arif, a 35-year-old farmer from Silborda village in Shahrستان district, Daikundi province, Afghanistan, struggled to support his family of 11 due to the devastating effects of climate change. Frequent droughts and floods had severely damaged the village's agricultural water sources, leaving Sayeed and his community unable to irrigate their lands, and threatening their livelihood. Identified as one of the most vulnerable during a survey by OHW/Caritas Germany, Sayeed and 15 other households participated in a cash-for-work project, receiving 400 AFN per day over 26 days to rehabilitate the damaged water reservoir and spring. This assistance restored their vital irrigation source and provided essential income, preventing the sale of their livestock and ensuring food security for their families. Sayeed and his fellow villagers are immensely grateful for the timely support, significantly improving their living conditions.

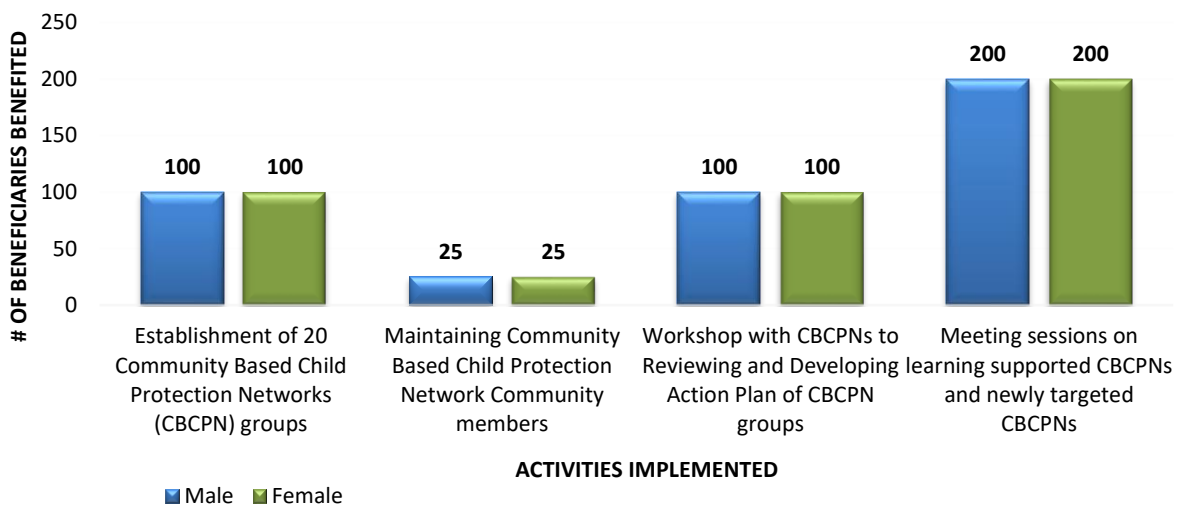
2. Holistic and Community Based Child Protection System Strengthening in Afghanistan

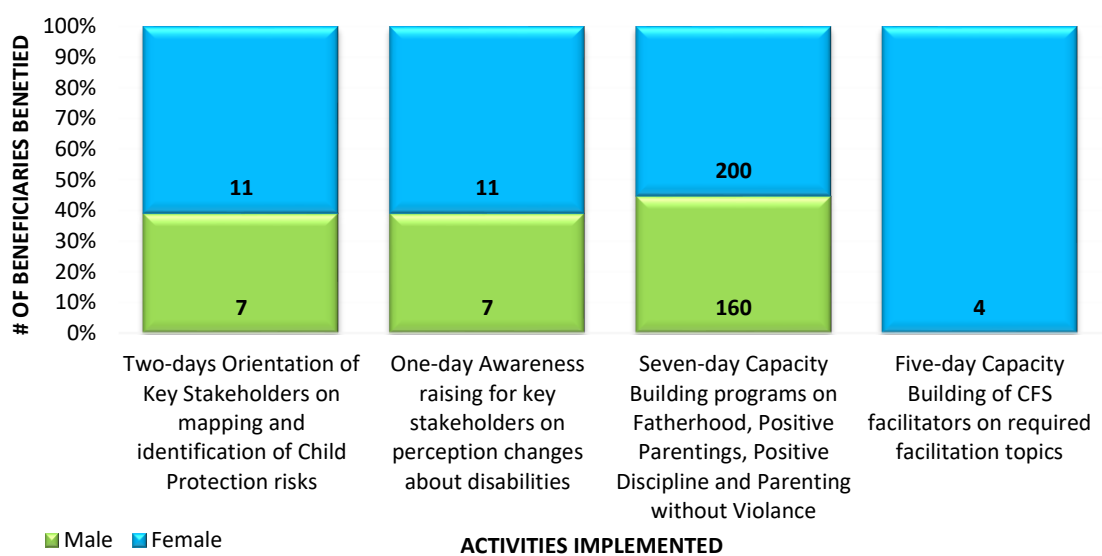
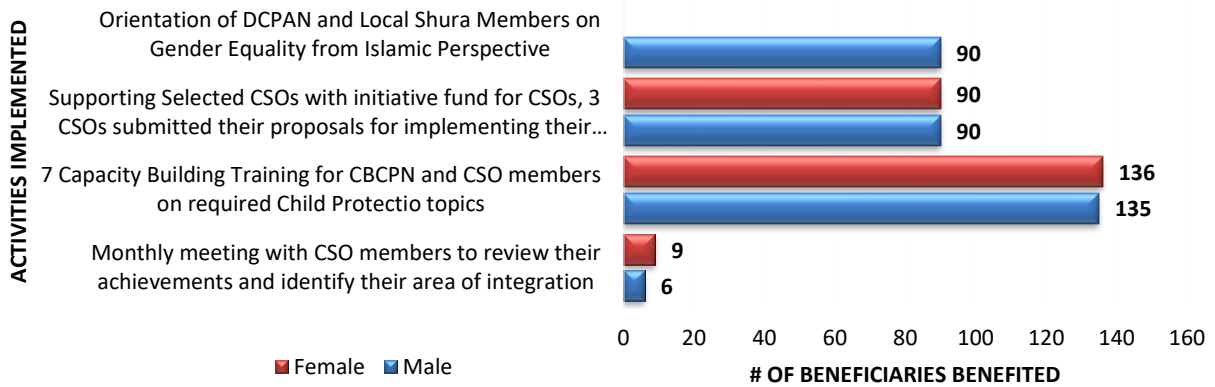
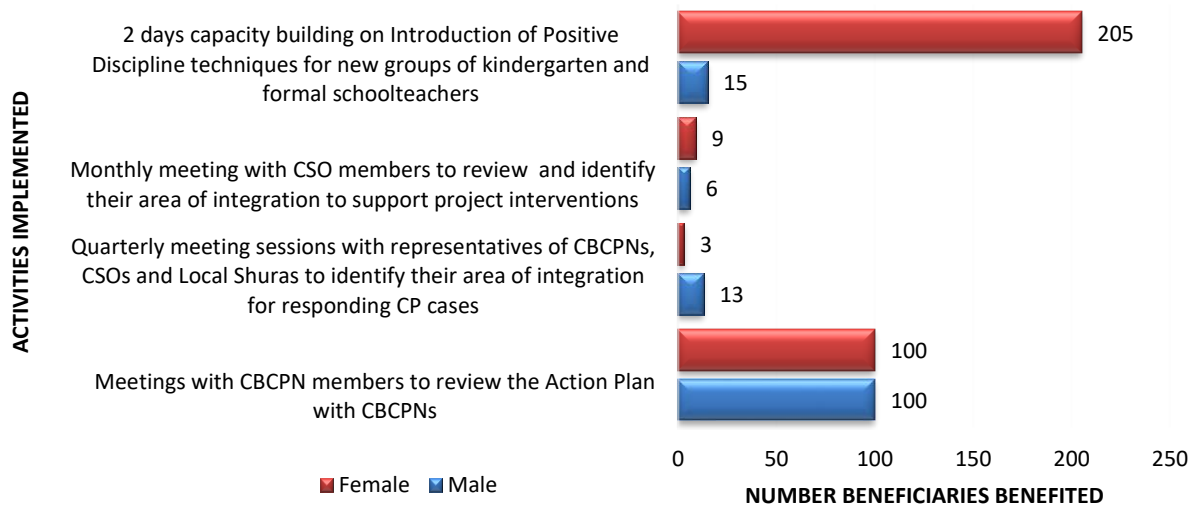
The project has been on-going since 2016. The third phase of program started in the year (2022) which was a challenging year for either children or those organizations which were active in Afghanistan for the protection and empowerment of children. A year, where children suffered heavy and hazardous work, isolation from schools and migration to foreign countries just due to the economic situation and deactivation of social system occurred after the change in political leadership of country. This change caused the migration of thousands of families with children, poverty, returning children to hazardous working environments and deprivation of millions of children, especially girls from school and further studies.

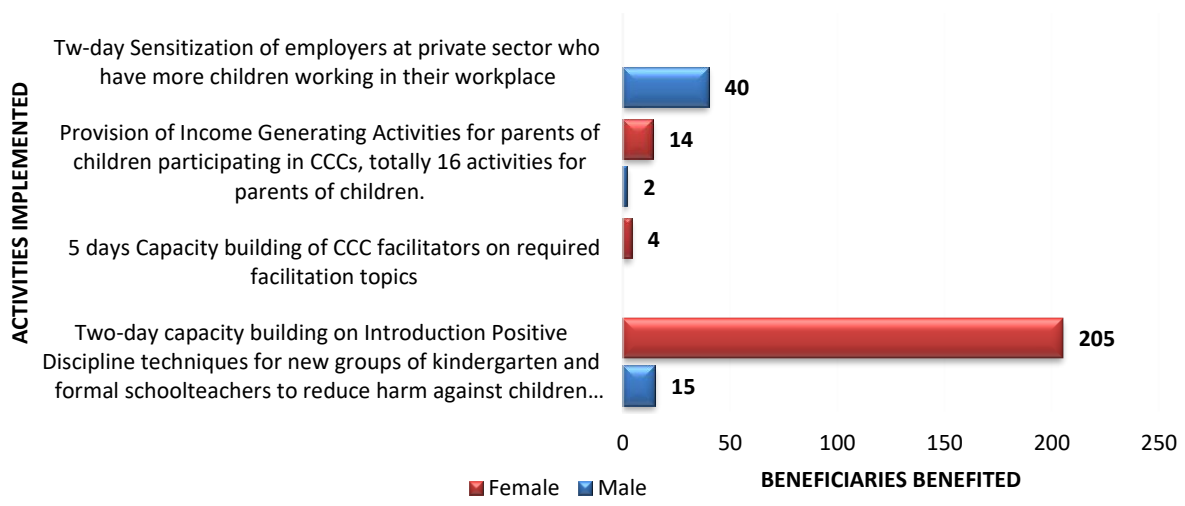
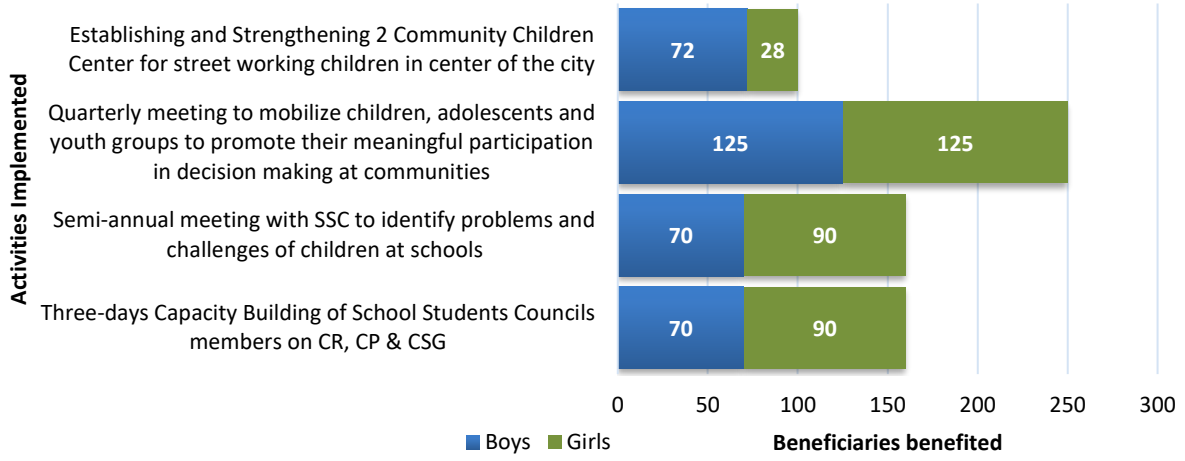
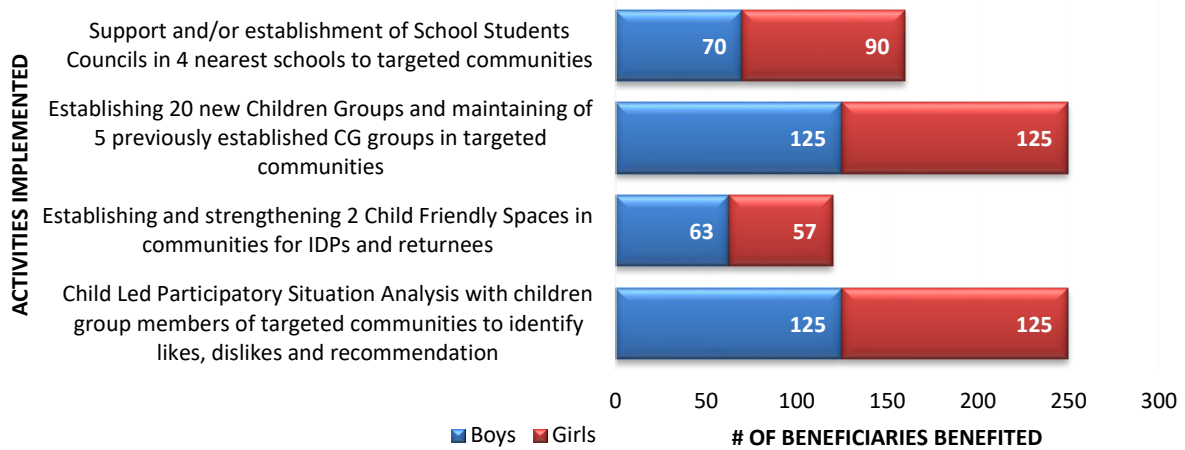


These are directly or indirectly affecting the life of children, according to the statics from the Directorate of Labor and Social Affairs in the second half of 2021, around 17,000 children in Faryab were engaged in harmful child labor to earn an income for their families. Also, as per the reports received by CBCPNs, CGs, SSCs and other child protection mechanism the increasing number of forced and early child marriages also there is increasing number of child labor in Faryab province as there was lack of opportunities for families to accomplish their daily requirements.

The main activities of this project are as follows:







The objectives of program are:

1. Strengthened community-based child protection mechanisms and increased awareness among stakeholders on child protection topics.
2. Enhanced case management and referral services for vulnerable children, including survivors of sexual violence.
3. Improved protective environment for children through better coordination among child protection actors.
4. Increased access to safe spaces (e.g., Child Friendly Spaces, Girls Friendly Spaces) and strengthened mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children with specific needs.
5. Promoted child protection, well-being, and development through family and community support, enhancing caregiver-child relationships.
6. Supported child-led initiatives and provided sustainable support for income-generating activities to improve child protection.

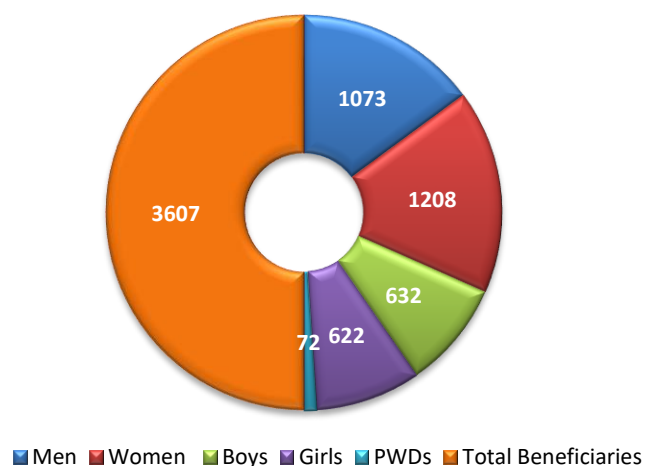
Beneficiaries Selection Mechanism

The selection of most vulnerable beneficiaries was made on the beneficiary selection criteria of each single activity which is already designed by SCI-Child Protection Technical Advisor and shared with field team. During the implementation of designed project activities, OHW, SCI-A, DoLSA and community structures were involved for identifying most vulnerable and at-risk children and their families. Joint Assessment were conducted with composition of team from OHW, SCI and DoLSA to identify and select most vulnerable children and their families. Also, SCI-A conducted knowledge attitude and practice (KAP) surveys in Faryab, Jawzjan, Balkh and Sar-e-Pul provinces as sample sizing baseline for designing HCBCPSS project to achieve impact of country strategic plan.

Child Protection

The political changes in Afghanistan led to severe economic decline, pushing thousands of families into poverty and forcing children into hazardous labor environments. In Faryab, around 17,000 children were involved in harmful labor by the end of 2021, and the number of forced and early marriages increased due to financial desperation. The lack of access to education, especially for girls, further exacerbated the vulnerability of children. Many returned to dangerous working conditions as families struggled to meet basic needs due to joblessness, rising prices, and hunger. Additionally, reports from community child protection networks indicated a surge in child labor and early marriages, highlighting the dire situation for children in the region.

Target Beneficiaries



Success Story

The success story of Dur Muhammad highlights the positive impact of the SIDA-funded Holistic and Community-Based Child Protection System Strengthening project in Afghanistan. Muhammad Zaher, a street-working child, and his family were facing severe financial struggles after a mortar shell injury left his father, Dur Muhammad, disabled. As part of the project, they were provided with a grocery shop as an income-generating activity, which became a sustainable source of livelihood.

This initiative allowed the family to earn over 500 Afghanis per day, increasing their income by 80%. As a result, Zaher and his siblings no longer had to work, and their mother could stop doing household jobs for others. The income from the shop not only supported their basic needs but also improved their emotional well-being, giving the family hope for a brighter future. Dur Muhammad, despite initial challenges in managing the shop, overcame these obstacles with guidance from the OHW CP team, who helped him create a business plan.

The project provided comprehensive support by addressing economic vulnerabilities and child protection, transforming the lives of Muhammad Zaher and his family. Dur Muhammad suggested expanding the project to reach more villages and provide additional support to reduce child labor and address economic challenges.



Dur Muhammad the head of family having children benefited by the project, feeling happy and comfortable in life now.

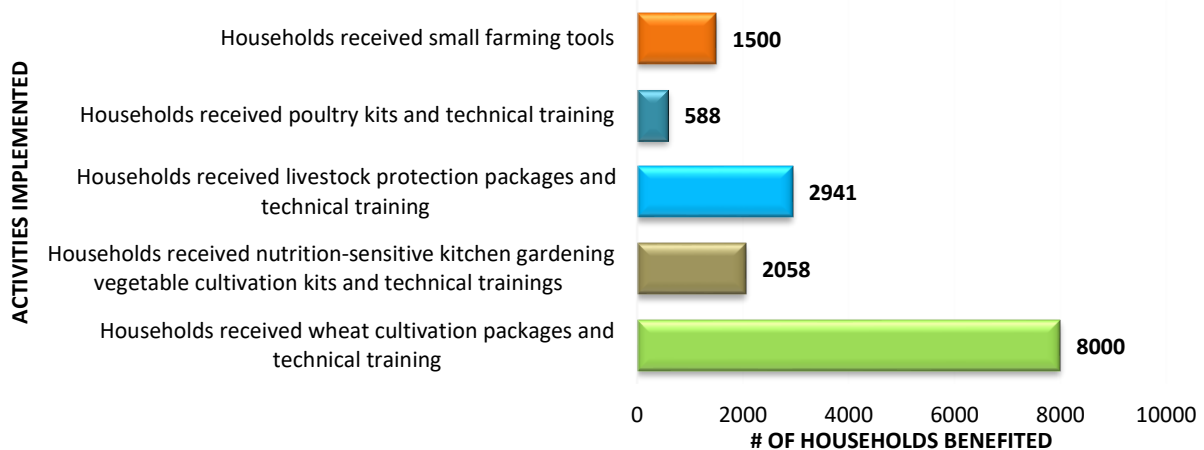
3. Sustaining Essential Services Delivery Project (Support for Afghan People)

The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated dramatically, especially after the collapse of the government and recent natural disasters, such as floods and droughts. Additionally, poverty has increased, leaving people unable to afford food and other essential needs. As a result, food security has worsened, and local communities are struggling to build resilience. To address these challenges, the project has been implemented in 10 districts of Helmand Province, aiming to improve food security and rehabilitate affected communities. The key objective of this project is to provide emergency livelihood assistance for safeguarding food and nutrition security and ensure emergency agriculture livelihoods protection.

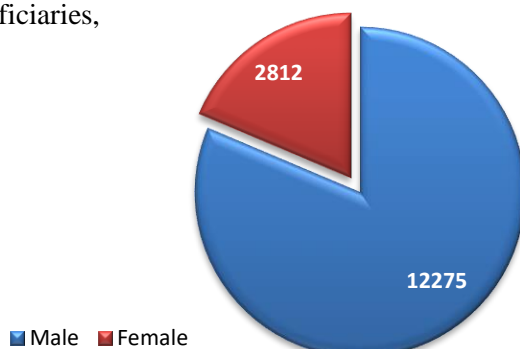


Distribution of Backyard Poultry Package tools in Lashkargah

Along with established a community-based drought EWS, this project covered the following activities:



Out of the total 15087 beneficiaries,



Implementation Mechanism



Distribution of Wheat Seed package in Reg-e-Khanishin district

The project was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN-FAO) for Overseas Development and implemented by the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW). A coordinated approach was adopted to ensure the effective delivery of project activities. The OHW team worked closely with various stakeholders, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Department of Economy (DoEc), local district authorities, and community leaders such as Shura Elders. This collaboration

ensured that the project was aligned with local needs and that activities were implemented efficiently, promoting sustainable development and community engagement throughout the process.

Agriculture & livelihood

The agricultural activities of the project were focused on providing emergency livelihood assistance to safeguard food and nutrition security while protecting agricultural livelihoods.

Targeted Beneficiaries

A total of 15087 individuals, with a focus on supporting both men and women in the target communities. Of the total beneficiaries, 12275 are men, representing a significant portion of the project's reach, while 2812 are women. This distribution reflects the project's commitment to enhancing the livelihoods of a diverse group of participants, with tailored interventions aimed at improving agricultural productivity, fostering sustainable livelihoods, and promoting economic resilience among the beneficiaries.



Assessment for Wheat Seeds package in Reg-e-Khanishin district.

Success Story



Among the many beneficiaries is Bibi Gula, a 48-year-old widow from Safian village, who found herself struggling to feed her eight-member family following her husband's passing. Before receiving the poultry package, she relied on begging and charitable donations to survive. However, after being selected for the program, her life began to change. With the 30 pullets, feed, and necessary equipment she received, Bibi Gula quickly learned to manage her small poultry business. Today, she earns between 170 to 250 Afghanis daily from selling eggs, which allows her to provide for her family's basic needs, such as bread, vegetables, and other essentials.

This newfound income not only alleviated her immediate hardships but also gave her hope for the future. Bibi Gula now dreams of expanding her poultry business into a larger farm, envisioning even greater profits and self-reliance. She expressed her deep gratitude for the support and hopes for the continuation of such programs to help other widows and homeless families. Her story is a testament to the transformative impact of targeted livelihood support, which has not only provided her family with immediate relief but has also laid the foundation for long-term economic independence and resilience.

4. Primary Health Care Services – PHS

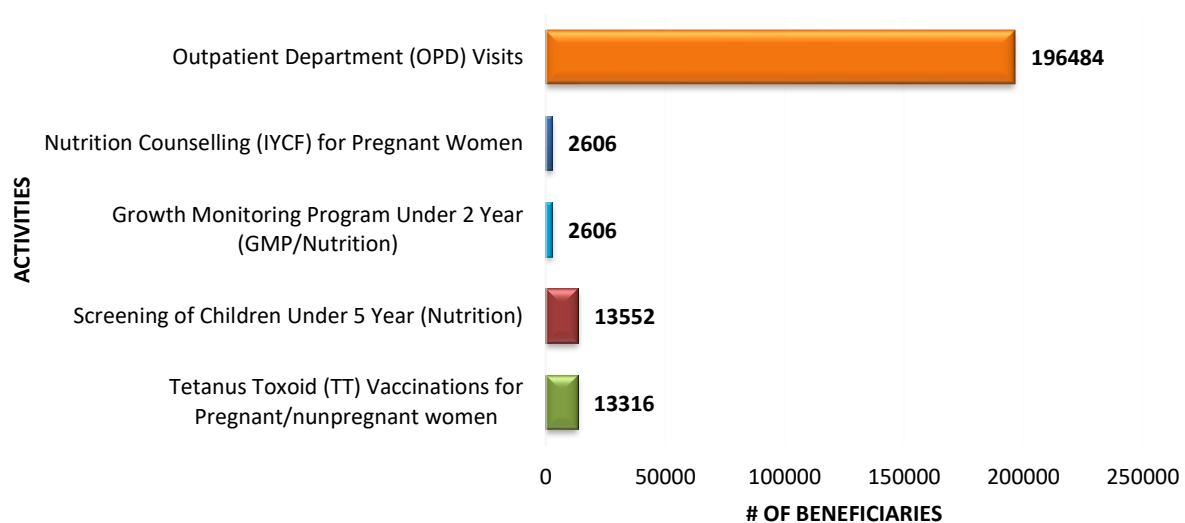
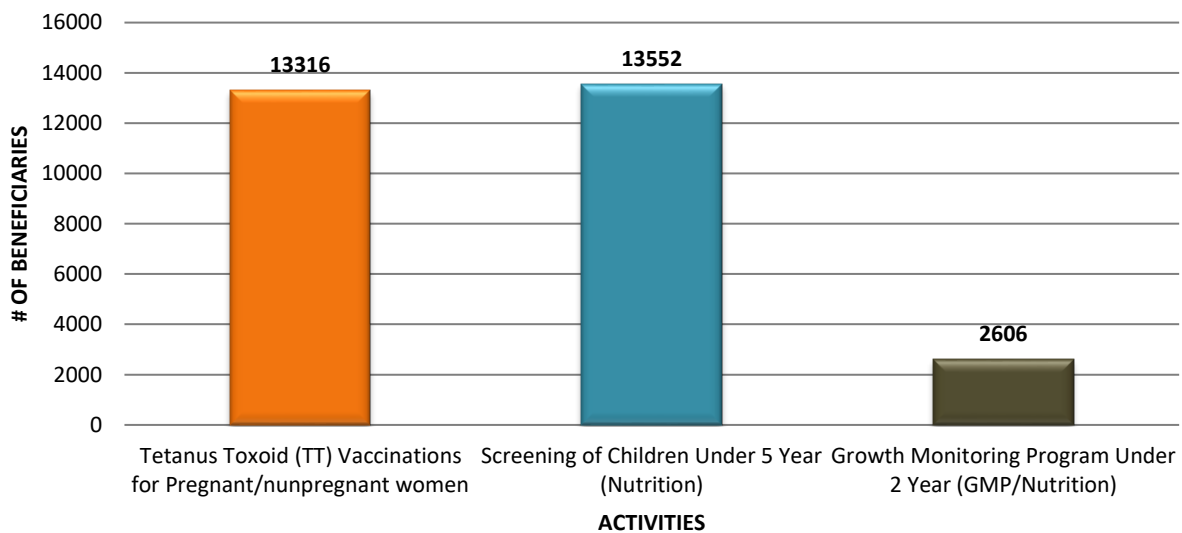
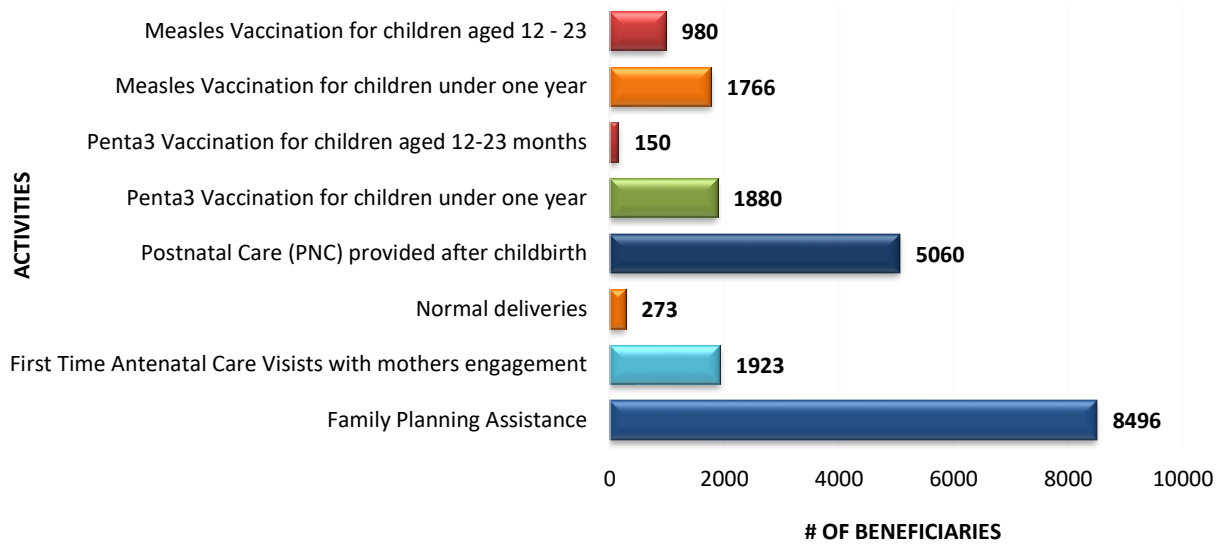


Conducted Health Education session about Mother and Child Health Care (MCH) for the patients through midwife

Decades of conflict and economic instability in Afghanistan have severely impacted household incomes, leaving over 95% of the population below the poverty line. This economic crisis has created substantial barriers to healthcare access, with 30% of the population lacking regular access to health services. The situation is exacerbated by the country's susceptibility to natural disasters, which has led to internal displacement, trauma, disease outbreaks, and widespread food insecurity, further straining health services and increasing mortality rates. Despite some progress in the health system, Afghanistan still faces high rates of maternal, newborn, and child deaths due to preventable causes. The challenges are compounded by a shortage of clinics, trained medical staff in rural areas, and inadequate secondary and tertiary health services. Additionally, the country is burdened by high levels of child malnutrition and non-communicable diseases, with limited data on the availability and coverage of health services.

The project aims to reduce mortality and morbidity by improving access to mental health and psychosocial support services for the chronically vulnerable, including host communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and refugees. The goal is to enhance health conditions, mental health, and community resilience for both new and long-term IDPs in Kabul's informal settlements, as well as provide emergency aid to families affected by recent earthquakes. Key stakeholders in this effort include the Ministry of Public Health (MoH), Kabul Public Health Department, and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DoRR). The project is funded by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and implemented in partnership with The JOHANNITER International.

Through PHS project mainly implemented the following activities.



Implementation Mechanism

OHW, in partnership with THE JOHANNITER International, undertook a comprehensive needs assessment in the camps housing internally displaced people (IDPs) and returnees. This assessment aimed to identify and evaluate the specific needs of these populations. The findings highlighted a critical shortage of health services among the camp residents, underscoring an urgent need for medical and psychosocial support.

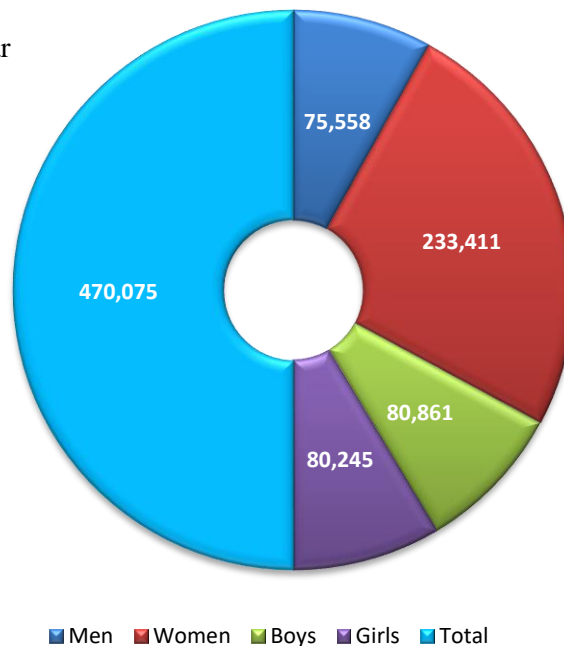


Vaccination services for the children at the health facility

In response to these findings, the OHW and THE JOHANNITER

International coordinated with several key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Public Health, the Kabul Public Health Department, and the Health Cluster led by the World Health Organization (WHO). This collaboration was crucial in determining the most pressing health needs and setting priorities for intervention.

Total beneficiaries reached during the year



Success Story

Forty-year old Marjan daughter of Mira gul from Kochian village of Qarabagh District who suffered from Persistence or more than 3 weeks Cough with Mucus(Phelgum), Weight loss, night Sweats, low appetite and general weakness patient visited barikab BHC+ on 26/March/2023.

After taking the history and approximately sign and symptoms of Tuberculosis Dr decided to refer her Laboratory for exact and accurate Diagnosis.

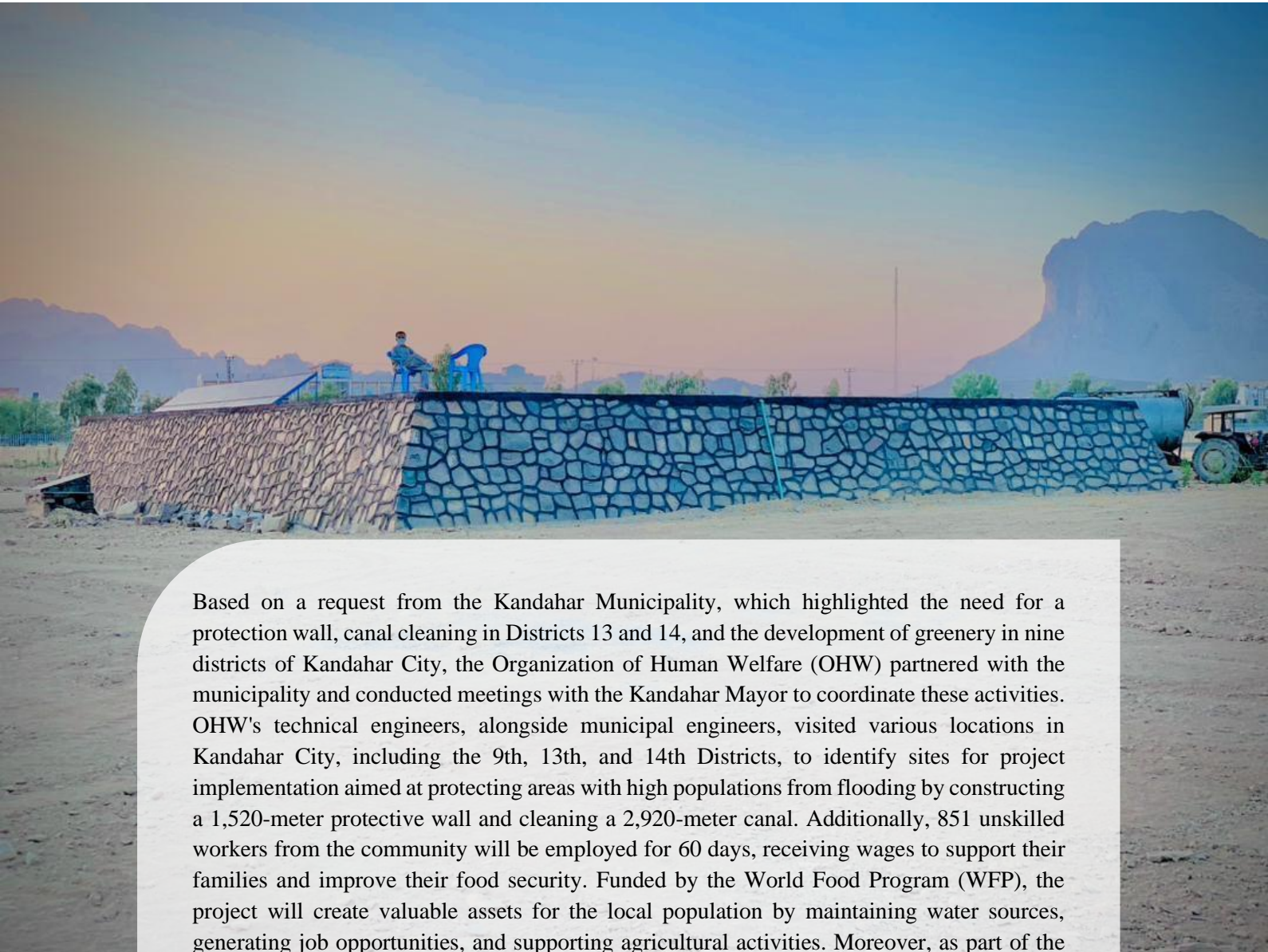
A specimen result checked and it has been positive of Pulmonary MTB then a Gen expert also shown positive MTB of Marjan. After the detection of TB Positive, a tuberculosis treatment program was started to catch up with tuberculosis on 01/April/2023. Beside the treatment started her at Barikab BHC+, the Dr. Also shared general information about Tuberculosis, how to prevent the TB and also to Corinthian herself to prevent the spreading of MTB to family members and community. Marjan accepted the Dr advice's well and promote the Management of TB. She follows the guidance of Dr and progressed her Treatment program well. Day by day she fell well, gained weight periodically and disappeared other TB sign and symptoms with time. her weight was 40kg while started the TB Treatment Course now her weight is 45kg with good



The photo of Ms. Marjan

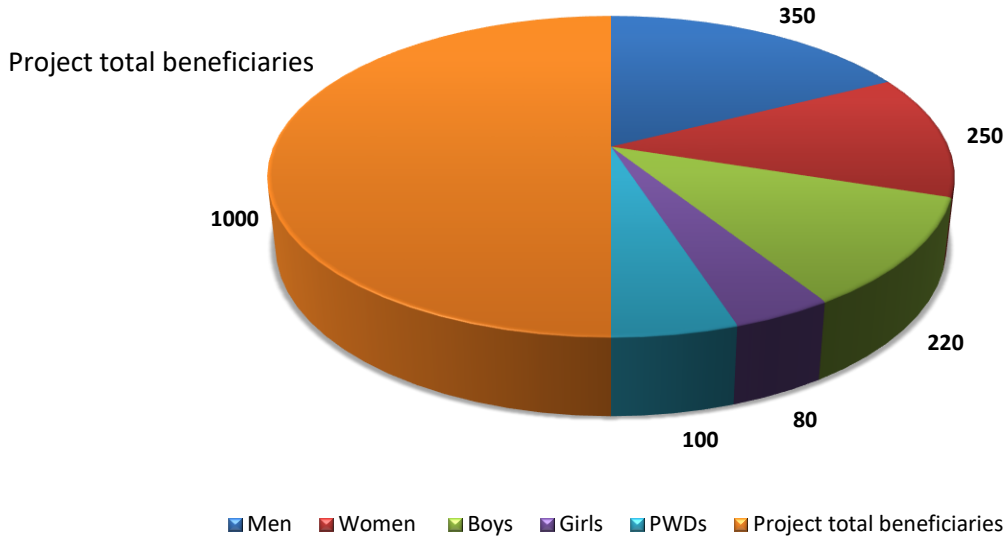
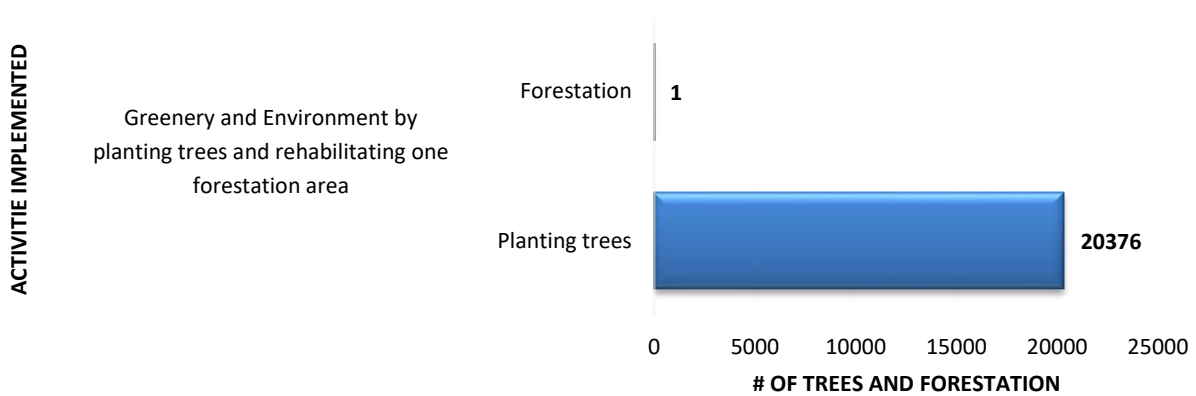
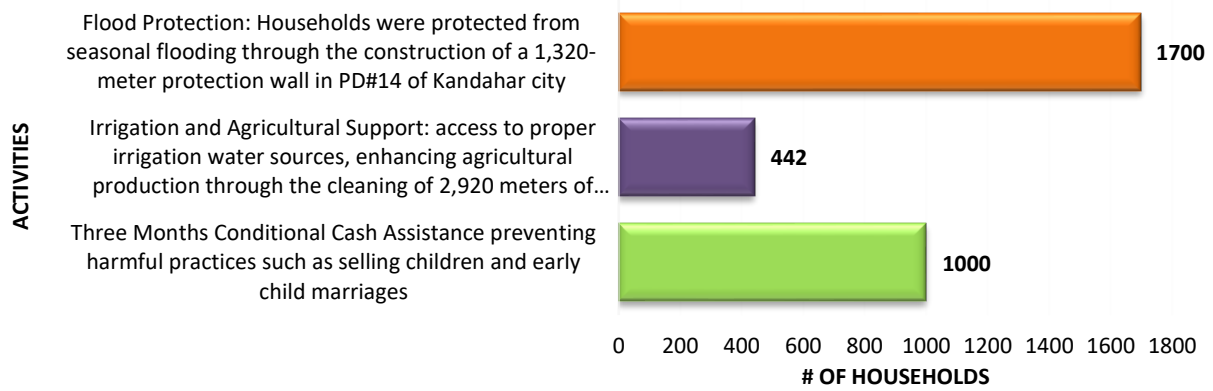
appetite and also improved the Coughing and got well generally. From time to time, her TB treatment program followed up by Barikab BHC + personnel. After successful full course (6-month TB Manage and Control program) now marjan feels well and completely improved with Negative MTB and discharge from program on 15/sep./2023. she doesn't have any sign and symptoms of TB now. Marjan and her Family members expressed their heartfelt thanks to the staff of Barikab BHC+ and appreciated their tireless efforts. Now marjan is happy and return to her normal life.

5. Asset Creation Project



Based on a request from the Kandahar Municipality, which highlighted the need for a protection wall, canal cleaning in Districts 13 and 14, and the development of greenery in nine districts of Kandahar City, the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) partnered with the municipality and conducted meetings with the Kandahar Mayor to coordinate these activities. OHW's technical engineers, alongside municipal engineers, visited various locations in Kandahar City, including the 9th, 13th, and 14th Districts, to identify sites for project implementation aimed at protecting areas with high populations from flooding by constructing a 1,520-meter protective wall and cleaning a 2,920-meter canal. Additionally, 851 unskilled workers from the community will be employed for 60 days, receiving wages to support their families and improve their food security. Funded by the World Food Program (WFP), the project will create valuable assets for the local population by maintaining water sources, generating job opportunities, and supporting agricultural activities. Moreover, as part of the Municipality's Greenery Plan, OHW will rehabilitate a local park by planting 20,376 trees and plants and ensuring an adequate water supply through the installation of a borehole and a 27,000-liter water tank, employing 100 laborers for 60 days. The specific objectives of the project include creating employment opportunities and improving food security for 1,000 direct beneficiaries (905 men and 95 women), supporting communities in Kandahar City to restore and rebuild their lives and livelihoods by enhancing access to assets, and alleviating short-term hunger through cash-based transfers totaling 23,100,000 AFN. By providing irrigation, protecting assets, and promoting greenery, the project will ensure 1,000 families have sufficient water, asset protection, and food security, while 905 unskilled laborers and 95 vulnerable women gain access to basic necessities through conditional cash assistance.

This project has the following activities:



Project Outcome

As a result of the project, 1,000 families received life-saving assistance through conditional cash support for three months, helping to sustain their livelihoods and reduce harmful practices such as selling children, early child marriages, and other forms of violence. Additionally, 442 small landowner families

gained access to proper irrigation water sources, increasing agricultural production through the cleaning of 2,920 meters of canals in Districts 9, 13, and 14 of Kandahar City. The project also supported the Kandahar Municipality's greenery plan by planting 20,376 trees and plants, rehabilitating a forested area, and providing irrigation water, thereby fostering a clean and green environment for the citizens. Furthermore, 1,700 households were protected from seasonal flooding through the construction of a 1,320-meter protection wall in District 14, enhancing community resilience and safety.

Success Story

Mohammad Omar's son of Haji Mohammad Husain who lives in district 13, Kandahar, Afghanistan has declared past and current status of his life. Due to poor economic situations in the country, it was hard to get a job and prepare some food for the family. I searched/seek job everywhere, but did not find. Fortunately, one day, I saw WFP's representatives near my house looking for workers. It was the best opportunity for me; hence they wrote my name and mobile number with their selves and gave me a ration card number 11211. And soon 2 days after, they called me on my phone and invited me to a safe place for Bio-metric and other procedure. After data of beneficiary was uploaded by the officers to the SCOPE system of WFP, soon the next day they invited me to the site work, and started to work. Successfully three months of work with good salary was held in this period. I with deepest my heart thanks WFP for being providing an opportunity to us. I hope we could have more assistance in the future.

6. Cash Based Transfer - AF01-1284/2022/Kan/SS-(Urban-IPC4) Project

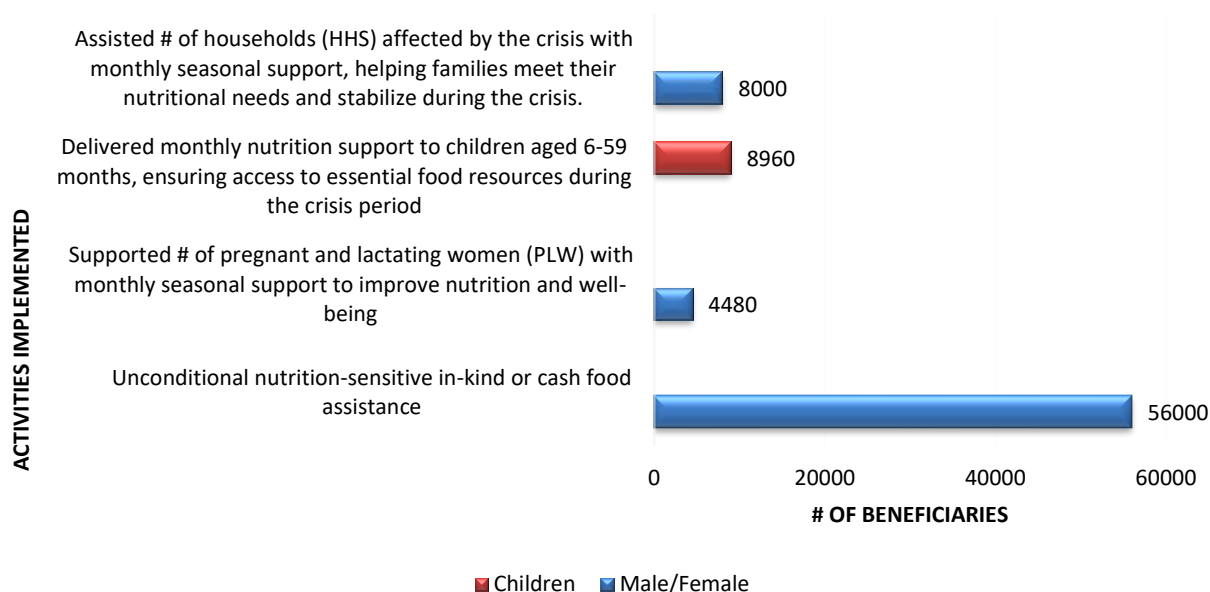


According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis issued in October 2021, nearly 19 million people in Afghanistan experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the post-harvest season of September and October 2021. This represented an almost 30% increase compared to the same season the previous year, when 14.5 million people were affected. The analysis identified several key drivers behind this surge in food insecurity, including the effects of prolonged drought on crops and livestock, the collapse of public services, a severe economic crisis,

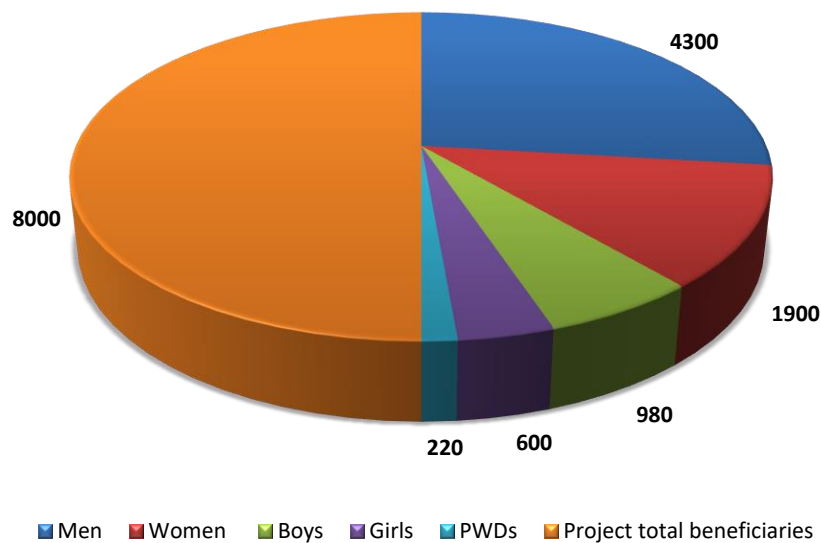
and rising food prices. These factors have contributed to a dire food security situation in 19 provinces across Afghanistan, creating an acute need for immediate food assistance and interventions.

The project was carried out in close collaboration with key stakeholders such as the Ministry of Economics, the Department of Economics, and the Kandahar Municipality, with the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) serving as a partner. The project was funded by the World Food Program (WFP), aiming to address the urgent food needs of affected populations by alleviating immediate hunger and supporting vulnerable communities facing these multiple challenges. The involvement of both governmental and non-governmental partners was crucial in ensuring the coordinated delivery of assistance to those most in need.

The project activities are as follows:



Total beneficiaries received assistance throughout the project



Project Outcome



The project provided unconditional nutrition-sensitive in-kind or cash food assistance to 56,000 beneficiaries in crisis-affected areas. This initiative aimed to address immediate food insecurity and improve the overall nutritional status of vulnerable populations. Among the beneficiaries, 4,480 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) received targeted monthly support, significantly contributing to their health and the health of their infants. This assistance helped to ensure that mothers had access to essential nutrients during

critical periods of pregnancy and breastfeeding, promoting better outcomes for both mother and child. Additionally, the project focused on the well-being of 8,960 children aged 6-59 months by providing essential nutrition resources. This support was crucial in reducing malnutrition rates among vulnerable children, ensuring they receive the necessary nourishment for healthy growth and development. Furthermore, 8,000 households affected by the crisis benefited from monthly seasonal assistance, which helped stabilize their livelihoods and meet their nutritional needs during a challenging time.

Food Security

By improving food security levels among women, men, girls, and boys, and ensuring that the Food Consumption Score (FCS) for nutrition either improved or remained stable. Throughout the project, 8,000 highly vulnerable individuals received cash assistance for six months, accompanied by nutrition sensitization sessions. The project reached a total of 8,000 direct beneficiaries and 56,000 indirect beneficiaries, including 2,640 pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months. Through targeted messaging and support, the project effectively addressed urgent food and nutrition needs while promoting better nutritional practices among the affected populations.

Success Story

Ahmad is a person who lives in Kandahar city. He was facing financial problems and social pressure in terms of not having a job. It was not hard for him to live in the community with not having any job, Being a family member and a father he was also obliged to earn some money on a daily or monthly basis so he can fulfill the financial needs of the family. it was too hard for him to continue his life with jobless scenario. OHW join team has assessed and selected Ahmad throughout C-FAC community elders in conditional beneficiaries where he was supposed to join the Community Volunteer initiative (CVI) in his relevant community. CVI teams work voluntarily and do the light activity that are proposed by WFP. Ahmad is supposed to work for six days in one month, four hours each day. NFI or relevant work tools are provided by OHW. Ahmad is paid 3700AFN monthly. He is being saved from deep depression and can purchase food for his family.

7. AF01-1600/2022/Kan/SS-(IPC3) – Food/OHW

According to the IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis issued in October 2021, nearly 19 million people in

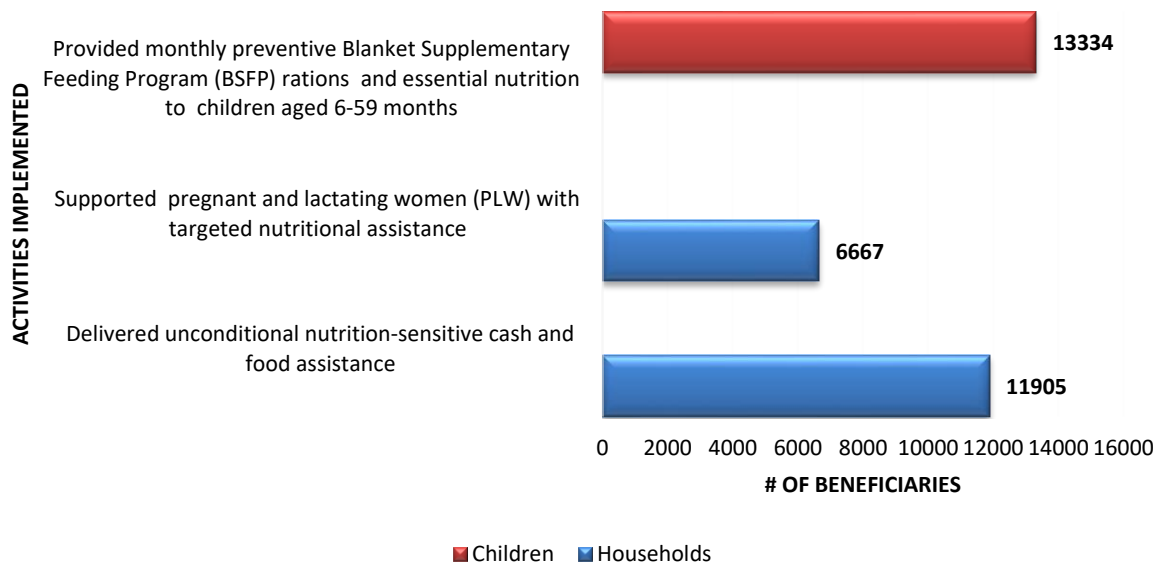


Food distribution to households in Takhta Pul, March 2022, under the FOOD Project.

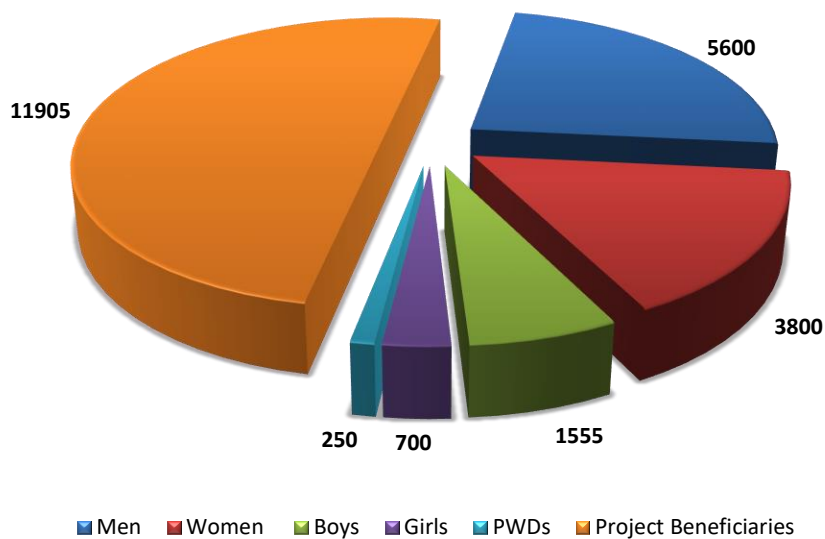
Afghanistan experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) during the post-harvest season of September and October 2021, reflecting an almost 30% increase compared to the same period the previous year. The primary drivers of this acute food insecurity across 19 provinces include drought and its impact on crops and livestock, the collapse of public services, a severe economic crisis, and rising food prices. To address these challenges, the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) partnered with the Ministry of Economics, Department of Economics, Municipality, and WFP to implement targeted food assistance. OHW conducted comprehensive technical

assessments in the targeted districts of Kandahar province to ensure the validation and effectiveness of the proposed actions. The organization also ensured effective coordination with relevant local authorities and non-profit organizations, including the FSAC Cluster, to avoid duplication and ensure smooth project implementation.

The project activities are:



Project total beneficiaries received assistance throughout the implementation period:



Implementation Mechanism

The Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) has a strong presence in the southern region of Afghanistan, specifically in the Kandahar area, covering 11,905 recipients (83,335 beneficiaries) in URZ province. With extensive experience in food programs across different regions of Afghanistan and partnerships with various national and international donors, OHW is well-positioned to implement this project effectively and efficiently, in alignment with WFP strategy.

Acknowledging the challenges posed by Afghanistan's evolving political situation, OHW continuously monitored security conditions and worked closely with local authorities and communities to maintain a favorable environment. By providing unconditional cash assistance, OHW helped beneficiaries avoid

negative coping strategies, and ensured effective communication with local community elders to negotiate the humanitarian purpose of the project, particularly in discussions with the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan (IEA), to protect the aid from any potential taxation concerns.

Success Story

In Boldak district, Kandahar city, Nargis faced daily challenges due to the ongoing economic crisis, struggling to afford even basic necessities like food. Nargis was one of the women who are heads of their households (HHs), shouldering the full burden of earning a living without any male family members to provide support. With limited opportunities and resources, Nargis have faced seemingly insurmountable hardships, often having nothing to sustain her three kids , a boy and two girls. To address these urgent needs of Nargis and other wonem in needs , the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW), with funding from the World Food Programme (WFP), reached out to these vulnerable communities where Nargis also have a house. Through a joint assessment, OHW identified Nargis as one of the mos vulnaralbe HHs in Boldak district. Since her selection, she have been receiving monthly food assistance, which has been nothing but a short of life-changing. Nargis which previously had little to nothing, have expressed her gratitude for this support, describing it as a beacon of hope during dark times. She remains optimistic and express a desire for the continuation of this assistance, recognizing its vital role in sustaining her small family amid a lack of work opportunities across the country.



Food distribution to households in Spin Boldak, under the FOOD Project. Due to the cultural sensitivity the beneficiary isn't ready for individual photo.

8. Emergency Shelter Non-Food Items) Assistance For Conflict Affected People

The full impact of the recent takeover of power by the Taliban on humanitarian needs is not yet clear. However, because of the high level of conflict during the past months/years, civilian casualties, and displacement reported until date have been considerably higher than previously, humanitarian needs

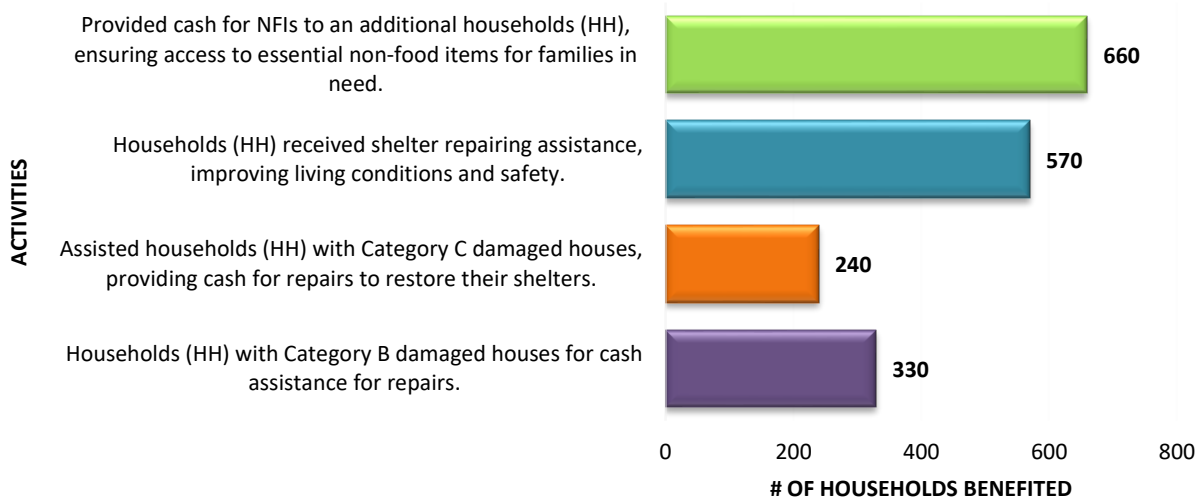


Shelter in the construction phase in Imam Sahib

including ESNFI needs are likely to have increased significantly. Assessments in Kunduz in July and June, conducted prior to the Taliban take-over, confirm the gaps and needs mentioned in the ESNFI 3rd reserve allocation and are in line with the HRP 2021 and ESNFI cluster allocation priorities. Needs are multi-sectoral and exacerbated by the escalating conflict and COVID-19, driving up prices and increasing food insecurity. In the selected provinces, the conflict has caused wide-scale loss of lives and livelihoods, including abandoned fields, destroyed houses and infrastructure. Because of the conflict people were also unable to harvest. In Kunduz 95.5% of HH have a LCS ‘emergency’, lack NFIs as none of the HH reportedly had sufficient NFIs. Most of the people interviewed were living in make-shift shelters, increasing protection and

health risks. There is a high need for shelter upgrades and NFIs as 93% and 76% of the people respectively still require shelter and NFI assistance.

The overall objective of the project is to provide extremely vulnerable conflict affected people in Kunduz with dignified shelter solutions through conditional cash transfers for shelter repair and cash for NFIs, ensuring their well-being, privacy and dignity whilst mitigating protection and health risks of these people. The main project activities are as follows:



Implementation Mechanism

As per the survey plan starting from November 2021, OHW had close and continuous coordination meetings with DoRR, ANDMA, Khan-Abad and Ali-Abad District Offices, and UN-OCHA regarding project interventions and beneficiary selection. Before initiating the survey and assessment, OHW, relevant government stakeholders, and Cordaid established a Beneficiary Selection Committee (BSC). The BSC was composed of representatives from DoRR/ANDMA, community elders, OHW, and Cordaid. The selection of shelter and NFI beneficiaries was conducted using Kobo software, and the BSC team surveyed and selected 570 households for shelter repair and 660 households for NFIs.

Prior to and during the project, a detailed implementation plan was developed to ensure smooth execution. OHW participated in all relevant coordination meetings with DoRR, provincial-level meetings, ANDMA, UN-OCHA, and other concerned stakeholders, maintaining close coordination with DoRR/ANDMA and OCHA for better execution. Moreover, before implementing any activity, OHW worked closely and held coordination meetings with all engaged stakeholders to ensure accountability and quality in the implementation of the entire project.

Shelter Repairing

OHW has provided cash for shelter repair and upgrade, as well as cash for NFIs, in priority areas of Kunduz (Kunduz City, Khan Abad, and Ali Abad). A total of 570 households have received shelter repair assistance: 330 households with category B damaged houses and 240 households with category C damaged houses. Additionally, 660 households will receive cash for NFIs. The targeted beneficiaries for this assistance include internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, refugees, non-displaced individuals affected by conflict or natural disasters, and other acutely vulnerable people.

Installments

As people are unable to afford basic repairs or upgrades to their shelters, OHW has provided shelter assistance to improve immediate living conditions, ensuring safe and dignified shelter, and enabling people to return to their places of origin. OHW followed the recommendations of the ES&NFI cluster and distributed cash to enable people to repair their houses (category B damaged houses: \$500, category C damaged houses: \$300) or cash for NFIs (\$105).

Beneficiaries received the ES&NFI cluster standard packages of \$300 for category C and \$500 for category B damaged houses. The cash has been provided in two installments: the first at the procurement stage, to allow the most vulnerable to purchase the materials needed and start the work in a timely manner or after beginning the construction work; the second tranche has been provided approximately 15-30 days later, once 50% or 100% of the work (based on the capacity of the beneficiary) is completed.

Success Story

Shakila, a 31-year-old woman from Imam Sahib District in Kunduz Province, has faced numerous hardships throughout her life. "My husband is an unskilled worker, and we lived in a village in Imam Sahib. We lost our home and had no opportunity to find a stable place to live, leading us to move to a rental house in town. My economic situation was dire, and I struggled to pay the rent," Shakila recounts. With limited resources and a lack of shelter, she was hesitant to apply for assistance from the Directorate of Repatriation and Refugees (DoRR) or any other relevant organizations.

However, everything changed when the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) conducted a survey in her area. After completing the necessary documentation and verification process, OHW identified Shakila's household as one of the most vulnerable. Despite having bought a piece of land with money from her

daughter, Shakila had been unable to build a home due to financial constraints. OHW began constructing and upgrading her house, ensuring that Shakila was informed and involved throughout the process. The construction was monitored regularly, and the installments were provided on schedule. "I am deeply grateful for the humanitarian and charitable support from OHW and Cordaid. Their assistance has transformed our lives. I hope the team can extend their services to help other vulnerable households," Shakila says. Her satisfaction and gratitude reflect the positive impact of OHW's work, making a significant difference in her and her family's lives.



Ms. Shakila stands with her children, Photo after taken interview.

9. ESNFI Shelter Repairing Assistance for Conflict Affected People



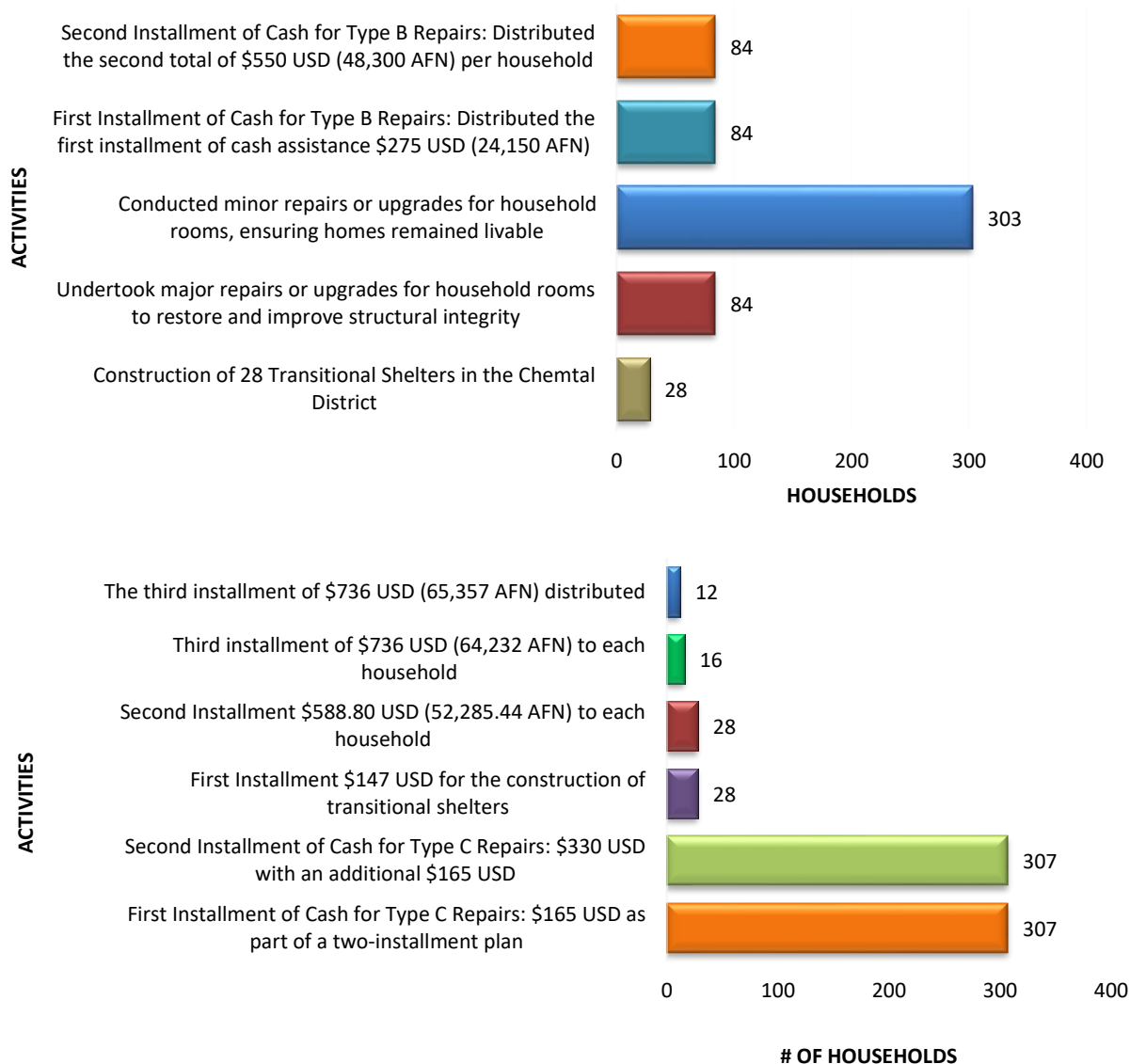
The Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES/NFI) Cluster conducted a Rapid Assessment Mechanism (RAM) in 2021 articulated that 24.4 million people in the country require humanitarian assistance, with 10.9 million facing severe or extreme needs specifically related to shelter and non-food items (NFIs). The RAM aimed to address these pressing needs by providing a rapid and comprehensive evaluation of settlements across Afghanistan to identify and address the urgent needs of affected populations.

In response, OHW conducted its own rapid assessment in May 2022, focusing on 371 households (HHs). The assessment revealed alarming conditions: 107 households were living in transnational shelters that were either completely destroyed or in makeshift structures such as tents and open spaces. Additionally, 182 households had shelters with significant damage (50% to 70% destruction), requiring substantial repairs, while 30 households had shelters with 25% to 50% damage, needing minor construction work. These findings were particularly concerning in Chemtal District, Balkh Province, where intensified conflict and natural disasters in 2021 have led to widespread displacement, severe damage to homes, and destruction of livelihoods, further exacerbating the need for immediate shelter and non-food support.

The project's objectives are:

1. To provide dignified shelter solutions to extremely vulnerable individuals affected by conflict and natural disasters in Balkh Province through conditional cash transfers for shelter repair and cash for NFIs, ensuring their well-being, privacy, and dignity while mitigating protection and health risks.
2. To offer timely, multi-sectoral, life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people of all genders and diversities to reduce mortality and morbidity.
3. To support vulnerable individuals of all genders and diversities in building resilience and living their lives with dignity.

The project main activities are as follow:

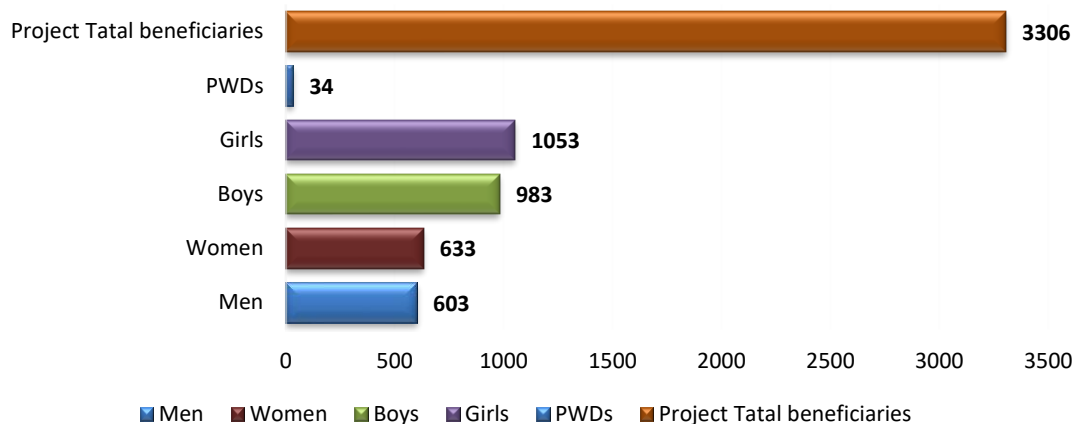


Shelter Repairing

OHW has made significant progress in improving housing conditions in the Chemtal District, constructed 28 transitional shelters to provide temporary accommodation for families whose homes were severely damaged or destroyed. Additionally, OHW undertook major repairs on 84 household rooms, restoring their structural integrity, and performed minor repairs on 303 rooms to maintain livability. Cash assistance was crucial for these efforts; for Category B repairs, OHW distributed two installments of \$275 USD each to 84 households, totaling \$550 USD per household. Similarly, for Category C repairs, each of the 307 households received two installments of \$165 USD, totaling \$330 USD per household. In support of transitional shelters,

OHW provided a series of cash installments: the first installment of \$147 USD per household was distributed on October 30, 2022, followed by \$588.80 USD on November 10, 2022. The third installment of \$736 USD was given to 16 households on December 18, 2022, and to the remaining 12 households on January 9, 2023. This comprehensive approach ensured that families received the necessary support to repair, upgrade, and build their shelters effectively.

Project total beneficiaries



Implementation Mechanism

Following the registration and approval of the project, OHW engaged in close coordination with several key stakeholders to ensure effective implementation and avoid duplication of efforts. These stakeholders included the Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (ES-NFI) Cluster, which oversees the coordination of shelter and NFI responses; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which plays a central role in coordinating humanitarian efforts and ensuring effective resource allocation; the Provincial Directorate of Economy, responsible for economic planning and development; the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), which manages disaster response and recovery efforts; the Department of Rural Rehabilitation (DORR), focusing on rural development and infrastructure; and the Chemtal District Governor, who oversees the local government in the Chemtal District. These stakeholders provided crucial support by offering lists of conflict-affected individuals in Balkh Province, specifically in Chemtal District, including those displaced or otherwise affected by domestic conflict, natural disasters, and returnees from other areas. The data was shared with the ES-NFI Cluster and OCHA in the northern region to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of humanitarian efforts, particularly with agencies working in the same area, such as the Afghan Development Organization (ADO), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Women Organization of Waziristan (WOW).



To ensure the successful implementation of shelter support, OHW organized a training workshop for both beneficiaries and governmental counterparts. The training aimed to provide beneficiaries with the knowledge needed to effectively build or reconstruct their homes. Additionally, OHW signed MOU agreements with the 419 selected beneficiaries, outlining the responsibilities of OHW, the beneficiaries, and district authorities. Field engineers were assigned to regularly supervise the beneficiaries' work, ensuring compliance with project standards. All field supervision reports documenting the progress and quality of the work are available with OHW, providing a transparent record of the implementation process.

Success Story

In the Chemtal District of Balkh Province, OHW conducted a rapid assessment of over 900 households, identifying 419 as eligible for shelter assistance. Among those in need was Mr. Samad Khan, a 30-year-old married man with four children who had been living in dire conditions. Displaced from Chabolak District due to conflict, Mr. Khan faced homelessness, living in open spaces and temporary shelters with his family. The assessment revealed that many households, including Mr. Khan's, were severely affected by years of conflict, economic instability, and natural disasters.



Mr. Samad Khan received second installment of cash for Transitional shelter

Through the ES-NFI shelter program funded by AHF and implemented by OHW, Mr. Khan's situation dramatically improved. Before the program, he had lost his job and was forced to live in unsuitable conditions, struggling to provide for his family. The shelter construction project, which included cash support for building materials, enabled Mr. Khan to construct a new, safe shelter on his own land. This intervention not only provided him with a stable home but also safeguarded his family from harsh weather and seasonal illnesses.

Mr. Khan expressed deep gratitude for the assistance, stating that the shelter project had given him hope and improved his family's quality of life. The success of this initiative was marked by the completion of shelters for 419 households, all of whom were profoundly appreciative of the support received. The OHW team's dedication to selecting eligible beneficiaries and ensuring effective implementation has made a significant impact, providing a foundation of safety and stability for many vulnerable families in Chemtal District.

10. Cash for food assistance to IPC Phase 3 and 4 vulnerable, prolonged, and new IDPs living in IPC Phase 3 and 4 urban areas.



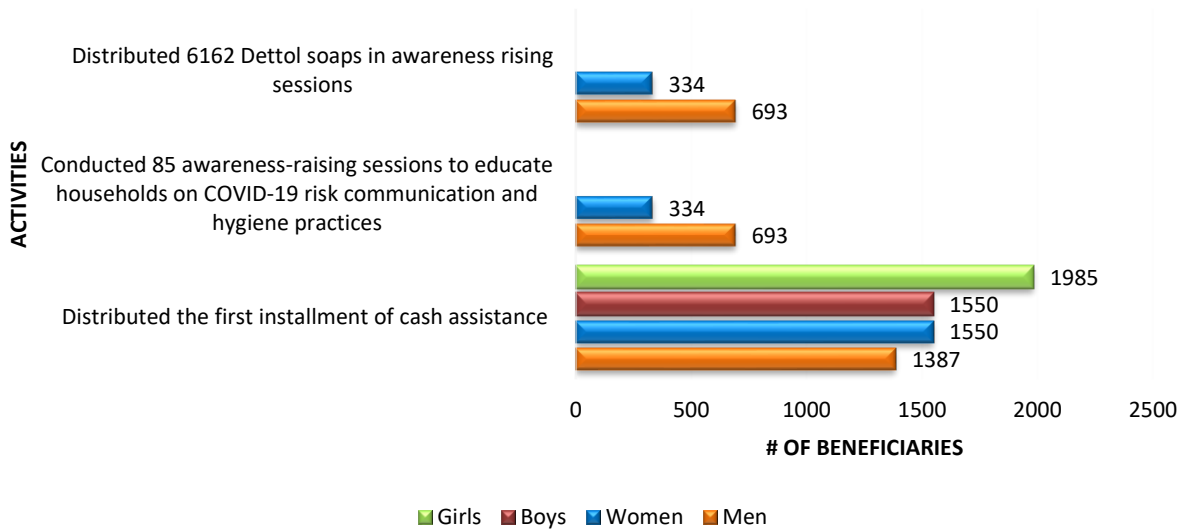
M&E Officer conducting Pre-distribution monitoring from surveyed beneficiaries

Recent data reveals a critical situation in Balkh Province, where many individuals have been forced to leave their homes due to intense conflict. These displaced people have lost their possessions and are struggling to access essential food and other basic services necessary for survival. They face a severe emergency, requiring immediate assistance to address their overlapping challenges and dire conditions.

The province has been assessed and classified as having a high risk of drought, scoring 2.5 out of a possible 5 on the risk scale. This places Balkh among the 25 most affected provinces in Afghanistan. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) indicates that 60% of the province's population is expected to be in IPC Phase 3 or higher, which represents a crisis level of food insecurity, from June to November 2021. In addition, the province has experienced emergency levels of food insecurity, classified as IPC Phase 4, particularly in its rural areas. This was highlighted in the post-harvest analyses conducted in August 2020 and March 2021. Small-holder farmers have faced severe depletion of their food reserves after the extended winter, forcing them to rely on detrimental coping strategies to survive.

The main project objective was; to increase access to food of multiple shock affected people who are in IPC 3 or IPC 4 through cash for food insecure people in Balkh province.

Project activities are as follow:



Implementation Mechanism



The female HH beneficiaries waiting to receive the cash assistance to consider the COVID -19

Upon registration and approval of the project, close coordination was established with various key stakeholders to ensure effective implementation and avoid duplication of efforts. The primary stakeholders involved were the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Provincial Directorate of Economy, the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), and the Directorates of Refugees and Repatriation (DORR). These organizations played crucial roles in providing essential information that was

fundamental to the project's success.

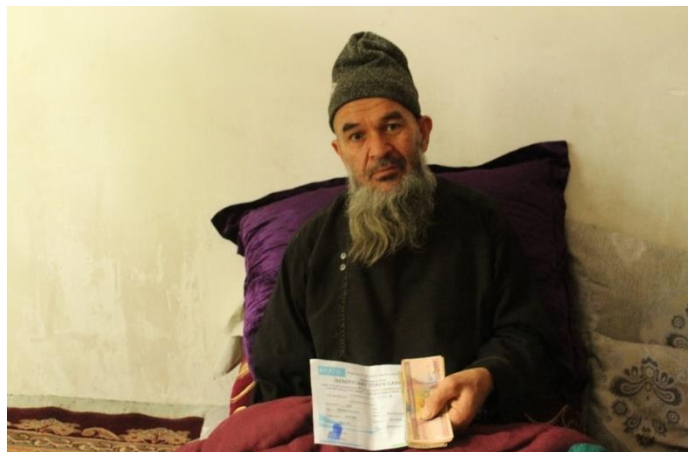
These stakeholders supplied a comprehensive list of internally displaced people (IDPs) from Balkh Province and neighboring provinces such as Saripol and Faryab. The displacement was caused by a combination of factors, including domestic conflict, drought, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, they provided information on returnees and the locations of the affected communities. This data was shared with FSAC and OCHA in the northern region to ensure coordination and prevent overlaps with similar projects by other humanitarian agencies, such as People in Need (PIN).

A beneficiary selection committee was formed and worked closely with the project team to conduct a detailed survey. This survey was carried out using a specialized app called Kobo, which enabled the team to visit households directly. A total of 3,120 households were surveyed, and from this data, 1,027 of the most vulnerable and poorest households were identified as eligible beneficiaries. The survey was conducted with meticulous coordination with OCHA, FSAC cluster partners, DORR, the Directorate of Economy (DOE), and ANDMA to ensure that all relevant stakeholders were involved.

To ensure the project's successful implementation, an induction and orientation session was held for the project team. During this session, the project's objectives and implementation processes were thoroughly explained, ensuring that the team was well-informed about the project's criteria and requirements. The project team also engaged with local Hawala dealers (money transfer agents), providing them with a brief orientation on essential issues such as the "Do No Harm" principles and Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). This orientation ensured that the project was conducted ethically, prioritizing the safety and dignity of all beneficiaries.

Food Security

The beneficiary survey, as outlined in the project plan, was completed on November 22, 2021. During this process, the survey team visited 3,120 households (HHs) to gather relevant data. Out of this total, 1,027 households were selected as eligible beneficiaries based on the established criteria. The survey was conducted in close coordination with various stakeholders, including the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in the northern region, Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners, the



Cash assistance to disabled HH door to door

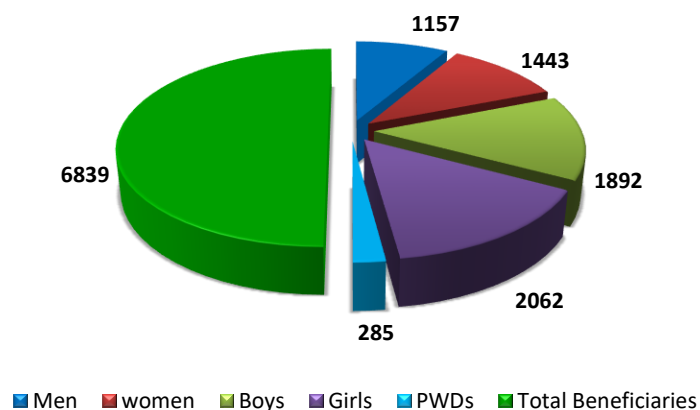
Department of Rural Rehabilitation (DORR), the Directorate of Economy (DOE), and the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). These stakeholders provided essential information and facilitated the introduction of 11 areas where internally displaced people (IDPs) were located. OHW distributed the first installment of cash assistance to 1,027 households, benefiting a total of 6,833 individuals, including 1,387 men, 1,550 women, 1,550 boys, and 1,985 girls. Each beneficiary received \$180 USD, which was converted to 17,280 Afghanis (AFN). The cash assistance was distributed in two installments over the project period, ensuring that households had the necessary funds to meet their basic needs. A total of 85 awareness-raising sessions were conducted to educate 1,027 households on COVID-19 risk communication and hygiene practices. These sessions targeted 334 females and 693 males, with 10 to 15 beneficiaries participating in each session. Each session lasted between 45 minutes and one

hour. Distribution and training officers provided information on COVID-19 symptoms, prevention methods, and personal and environmental hygiene. At the end of each session, participants received 6 Dettol soaps, totaling 6,162 soaps distributed. The immediate impact of these sessions was an increased awareness about COVID-19 prevention, improved understanding of symptoms, and enhanced personal and environmental hygiene among beneficiaries.

Post Distribution Monitoring was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of the cash-for-food assistance program implemented by OHW. The monitoring involved a structured door-to-door survey conducted in various camps in Mazar-e-Sharif city, including Karta Nawshad 3, Karta Nawshad 4, Guzer Wazir Gul Khan, Hazrat Bilal 1, Hazrat Bilal 2, Istiqlal Project, Karta Adalat, Nasim Mahdi Project, S Project, Shahid Abdullah, and Zabihullah Shahid Project. Beneficiaries who received two installments of cash assistance in January and May 2022 were surveyed. The survey questions were developed to address the program’s objectives and were administered via the Open Data Kit (Kobo) application on tablets.

The survey aimed to assess the utility of the assistance, identify any protection issues, and evaluate the level of accountability. A total of 103 participants, representing 740 individuals from 10% of the total beneficiary households, were interviewed using a random selection method to ensure a representative sample.

Project total beneficiaries



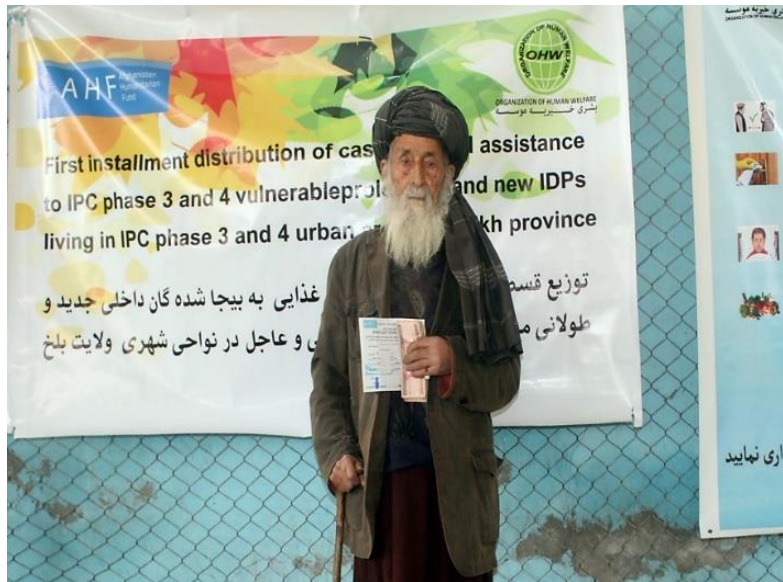
Project Outcomes

The project underwent a comprehensive technical evaluation conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team from OHW, alongside an independent third-party evaluator appointed by the donor. The evaluation confirmed that the project adhered to its intended plan and successfully achieved its predefined milestones. As a result of the project, 1,027 households across nine communities in Mazar city received cash assistance.

This financial support played a critical role in enabling these households to secure essential food supplies, reduce malnutrition, and address urgent life-threatening situations. The project also successfully mitigated negative coping mechanisms, which significantly improved the overall well-being and resilience of the beneficiaries. These outcomes highlight the project's effectiveness in providing critical support and enhancing the long-term stability of the targeted communities.

Success Story

We were looking for protection and stability, says Abdul Rahman, a 96-year-old man, recalling why he fled the war in Shahab village, Balkh District, with his weak wife. Before the conflict, Abdul Rahman lived comfortably with the support of his 25-year-old son, who earned a living through daily wage labor on local agricultural lands. But when violence reached their village, it shattered their small home and claimed the life of his son, turning their lives upside down. With no roof to shield them from the sun's heat and no walls to block the cold winds, they found themselves



Mr. Abdul Rahman Received his Cash

homeless-sleeping under the open sky. Abdul Rahman decided to flee with his ailing wife, and they eventually arrived at the Karta Adalat Settlement for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Mazar-e-Sharif. Thankfully, they reunited with their widow daughter, who offered them a place to stay, but the challenges didn't end there. During their difficult journey, Abdul Rahman's wife was injured, and despite the efforts of relatives to help, she passed away after six months in the hospital.

The situation in Balkh Province, where Abdul Rahman and his family had fled from, was dire. Widespread conflict had forced many to leave their homes, robbing them of their assets and access to food and basic services. The region faced a high level of drought risk, and 60% of the population was projected to experience severe food insecurity between June and November 2021.

"Allah is great, I have patience, and this is life. Sometimes it has downs, and sometimes it has ups," says Abdul Rahman. Now, his 50-year-old widow daughter, Jamila, cares for him as they continue to navigate their difficult circumstances.

"I was surveyed and selected as eligible for the program. They called me to collect my money, and I received it in two rounds. With the first-round money, I could pay a small amount of my debt from my wife's illness, and with the second-round, I helped my daughter buy food. I am deeply thankful for the support given to us in these difficult times."

11. Local Right Program 5 (LRP 5)



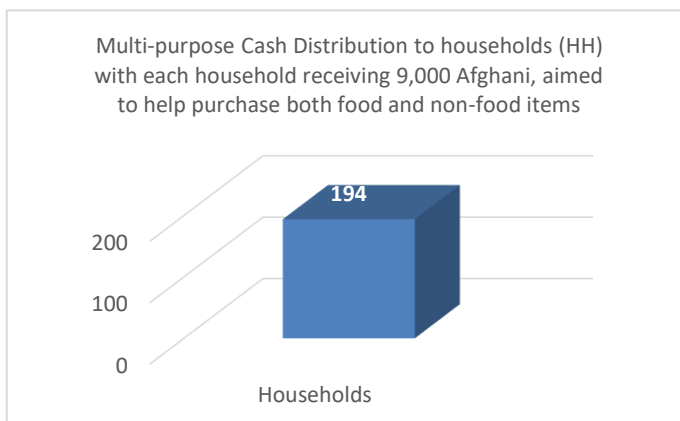
Sabira at Reflect circle in her community during woman rights presentation to her fellow members (Shortipa (LRP5) district of Balkh Province)

OHW is firmly committed to standing in solidarity with those living in poverty and experiencing social exclusion. This principle underpins all of our efforts and serves as the foundation of our work in addressing three critical areas: poverty, injustice, and gender inequality. Our approach to poverty focuses on creating sustainable solutions that uplift individuals and communities, rather than providing temporary relief. By tackling the root causes of poverty, we aim to empower people to achieve long-term

financial stability and independence. In the fight against injustice, we challenge and seek to rectify social and economic inequities that perpetuate inequality. This includes advocating for fair policies, promoting equal opportunities, and addressing systemic barriers that marginalize disadvantaged groups. Our efforts to combat gender inequality are particularly significant, as we recognize that women and girls often bear the brunt of discrimination and exclusion. Our programs are designed to empower women and girls, ensuring they have equal access to resources and opportunities.

OHW focused on the holistic development of children by providing opportunities for personal growth, skills development, and community engagement. By creating safe environments free from harm, abuse, and exploitation, we safeguard children's well-being. We also promote the active participation of children, especially girls, in social and community initiatives, giving them a voice in decision-making processes and ensuring their needs are considered in efforts to drive social change.

The main Project Activities are as follow:



- Infrastructure Development:
 - Constructed four culverts across four different Community Development Councils (CDCs): Borya Baf, Chaqir, Bashirly, and Arigh Bator, located in Shortepa.
 - Built a 180-meter boundary wall around Bahbood Secondary School in Sari Pata.

- Constructed a 30-meter boundary wall around Tash Guzar High School in two CDCs of Shortepa to secure school premises.
- Provision of School Benches: Supplied 160 school benches to five different schools in Shortepa, benefiting over 450 students by providing proper seating during school hours.
- Water and Sanitation Improvements:
 - Installed a 1,000-liter water tanker with a solar-powered water pump at schools in the CDCs of Ambarkool and Sari Pata to provide a reliable source of clean water.
 - Constructed a new latrine in Ambarkool CDC to promote better hygiene and sanitation for community members and students.
 - Play and Recreation Facilities: Constructed Safe Play Areas (SPAs) in Bahbood Secondary School and Makhdomquli Faraghi Primary School in Shortepa district to support children's mental and physical well-being.
- Child Enrollment Campaign: Conducted an annual child enrollment campaign, distributing 600 school bags with essential stationery supplies to 600 newly enrolled students across 11 coverage areas.
- Provision of Furniture and Administrative Equipment: Provided essential furniture and administrative equipment to improve the educational environment and enhance the quality of the education system in schools.

Implementation Mechanism

This project was implemented in alignment with four key strategic objectives, with a new initiative called "Multipurpose Cash Distribution" introduced to address critical food insecurity in the target area.

The implementation began with a comprehensive beneficiary selection process, which involved conducting a detailed survey using the KOBO application. Our team visited each household in person, successfully identifying and selecting 194 of the most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged households across 11 District Coordination Divisions (DCDs). All selection procedures and criteria adhered strictly to the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) standards.



Cash distribution photo of Shortepa district (LRP5) Balkh Province

The planning phase was carefully tailored to address the specific needs of the community, which had been identified through earlier assessments. The population faced significant challenges in 2022, particularly regarding food security, emergency situations, and education. As a result, the program was designed to directly meet these pressing needs, ensuring the intervention would effectively support the community.

Before the rollout of any activities, thorough coordination was established with key sectors such as Education, the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation (DAIL), and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). Their feedback and approval were sought to guarantee the program's alignment with broader sectoral objectives and standards. The program's execution adhered strictly to the

pre-established objectives, ensuring all interventions were delivered effectively and in line with the planned strategies.

Improving the Well-being of the Community in Various Sectors

The project implemented a series of impactful activities aimed at improving the well-being of the community in various sectors.

Multi-purpose Cash Distribution:



Ayesha with her husband, mother-in-law and her daughter in her house

The first initiative focused on addressing the immediate needs of the community by distributing multi-purpose cash grants. A total of 194 households received 9,000 Afghanis (AFN) each to purchase essential food and non-food items, thereby improving their overall well-being and addressing urgent necessities.

Infrastructure Development:

In order to enhance accessibility, we constructed four culverts in the Community Development Councils (CDCs) of Borya Baf, Chaqir, Bashirly, and Arigh Bator, located in Shortepa. These culverts were built to help community members, including children, safely cross water canals. Additionally, we constructed boundary walls around two schools, a 180-meter wall around Bahbood Secondary School and a 30-meter wall around Tash Guzar High School, ensuring the safety of the students and the security of school premises.

Provision of School Benches:

To improve the learning environment, we provided 160 benches to five schools in Shortepa, benefiting over 450 students. These benches provided proper seating, significantly enhancing the educational experience by making classrooms more comfortable and conducive to learning.

Water and Sanitation Improvements:



Recognizing the water supply challenges faced by schoolchildren in Shortepa, particularly in the CDCs of Ambarkool and Sari Pata, we installed a 1,000-liter water tanker with a solar-powered pump to ensure a reliable source of clean water. Additionally, we constructed a new latrine in Ambarkool CDC, promoting better hygiene and sanitation for students and community members alike. 358 Students were benefited which 192 were girls and 166 were boys.

Play and Recreation Facilities:



To support the mental and physical development of children, we built Safe Play Areas (SPAs) in two schools: Bahbood Secondary School and Makhdomquli Faraghi Primary School in Shortepa district. These recreational spaces aim to enhance student engagement, encourage regular school attendance, and foster a positive learning environment. The total beneficiaries for this activity were 252 students, of which 140 were girls and 112 were boys.

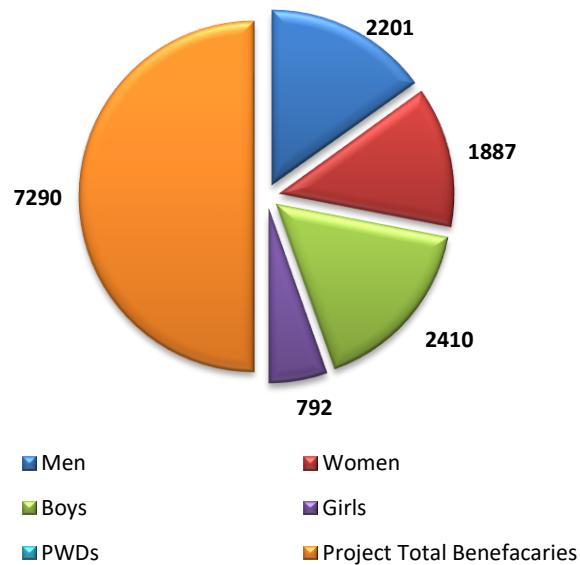
Child Enrollment Campaign:

As part of our annual child enrollment campaign, we distributed 600 school bags and essential stationery supplies including pens, pencils, erasers, rulers, and notebooks to newly enrolled students across 11 areas. This campaign was designed to promote school attendance and make education more accessible and appealing to both students and their families, thereby supporting educational participation and success. As part of our annual child enrollment campaign, we distributed 600 school bags and essential stationery supplies including pens, pencils, erasers, rulers, and notebooks to newly enrolled students across 11 areas. This campaign was designed to promote school attendance and make education more accessible and appealing to both students and their families, thereby supporting educational participation and success. Of these 600 beneficiaries, 243 were girls and 357 were boys.



Project Outcomes

LRP 05's intervention in Shortepa district the education rate was estimated under 20 % but after the LRP 05 was established in the area this percentage was elevated from 20 to 80 % and today around 613 student are attending schools in year 2022 and are getting benefitted from their school requirements within the LRP 05, the youth clubs and RCs played a major role in encouraging both children and parents to enroll and educate their children and they were given sufficient awareness about the importance of education which has a very positive impact over their old beliefs and mindsets and they are willingly interested to educate their next generation.



For ensuring child protection and safety LRP 05 could establish boundary walls for schools where they faced challenges like threats from the dogs and other animals which used to pass through the school yards, as well as the families were given awareness about child rights, ten core rights in schools and 5 types of child abuses to be prevented which helped them concentrate strictly on their children's safety and avoid all types of abuses within the families and beyond. LRP 05 established total (11) FSNs Food security networks in 11 communities which include total (168) male farmer members, and they were provided with farming facilities like trainings and certified seeds including trainings in terms of modern cultivating methods. The farmers received capacity building training in agriculture techniques including cultivation, irrigation, good yield and controlling seasonal pests, weeds and insects as well as running kitchen gardens. As a result, the agriculture products increased by 60 per cent comparing to past, which was 30 per cent. The rate of vegetable consumers increased by 40 per cent comparing to past which was 10 per cent, in addition, women and men have found a source of income through the sale of vegetables and wheat. They can feed their families better than before and can cover their life expenses.

Success Story

In Shortepa district, life for children, especially girls, is different from those living in urban areas. The only learning center available was a mosque, taught by a Mullah (religious leader), and opportunities for formal education, especially for girls, were scarce. Ayesha, a young girl from Bashirly village, dreamed of becoming a doctor and serving her community. However, the situation at home was dire. Her father, the sole breadwinner, worked as a laborer, and the family struggled to make ends meet. Poverty, lack of schools, and economic hardship seemed to crush Ayesha's dream. Like many other girls in her village, she was unable to attend school and grew more disheartened each day.

In 2008, OHW/ActionAid launched its intervention in Shortepa district to address these very challenges. The program established 10 child centers across 10 villages, including Bashirly, where Ayesha lived. These centers provided not only educational support but also recreational materials to create a more engaging and enjoyable environment for children. The project also organized 36 awareness sessions on the importance of education and distributed school supplies such as bags and stationery to vulnerable children. Additionally, potable water tanks were installed, benefiting 260 children (99 girls and 161 boys), and vocational courses were offered to help students prepare for the Kankoor examination.

Thanks to these initiatives, the school dropout rate in Bashirly decreased from 60% to 30%. Girls who once had little hope of continuing their education were now regularly attending school, and parents began to actively encourage their children to pursue education. Ayesha, who had once given up hope, found a new path through the child center. She enrolled in school, completed the 12th grade, and pursued higher education. After four years of medical university, Ayesha is now a nurse in Bashirly, where she serves her community with pride.

Reflecting on her journey, Ayesha says, "Salaam, I'm Ayesha, a 26-year-old woman from Bashirly village. Growing up, the situation for girls in our village was dire. Education seemed like a distant dream, especially for girls like me. But ActionAid didn't leave us behind. Through their child centers, school supplies, and encouragement, I was able to complete my education and fulfill my dream. Today, I am working as a nurse and giving back to my community. This program changed my life."



Ayesha is busy to check up the pregnant woman in her clinic

12. Local Right Program 9 (LRP 9)

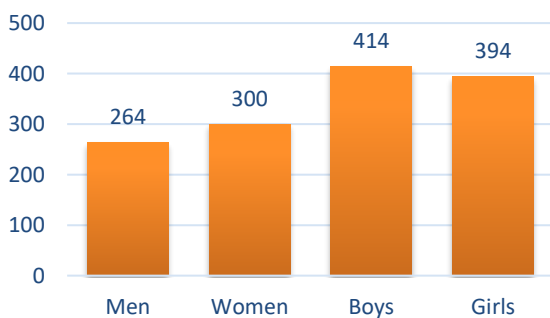
The residents of LRP9 (Local Rights Program 9) faced numerous challenges leading up to the implementation of the OHW program, which continued until the end of 2022. The most pressing issues included limited access to essential social services, food insecurity, a lack of educational opportunities, inadequate sanitation facilities, poor job prospects, and systemic social injustices. Agriculture was the primary livelihood for approximately 80% of the population in LRP9, yet the majority of farmers relied on outdated methods and uncertified seeds, which significantly limited productivity. The lack of access to modern agricultural techniques, combined with limited training and awareness, resulted in consistently low yields of crops like vegetables, wheat, and cotton. This reliance on inefficient practices kept the community trapped in a cycle of low income, especially when compounded by harsh winter conditions, during which alternative income sources were scarce. Families found themselves unable to secure enough food or meet basic living needs.



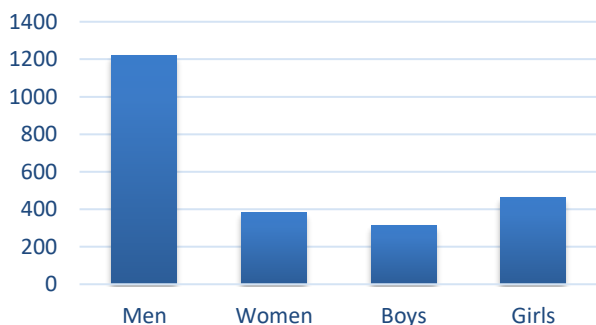
Yangra Village Child Center in Kaldar District

In addition to agricultural challenges, children in LRP9 faced substantial barriers to accessing education. While some children were enrolled in school, their attendance was infrequent, and the overall number of school-aged children receiving education was significantly lower than it should have been. Civic participation and social engagement for youth were equally limited, further entrenching the cycle of poverty. Given these multi-dimensional problems, the OHW program was implemented with a clear set of strategic priorities. The project sought to empower women and girls, promote sustainable food security and climate-resilient agriculture, build community resilience to conflicts and disasters, and increase civic participation and state accountability. Through these initiatives, the project aimed to break the cycle of poverty and provide long-term solutions to the critical issues faced by the residents of LRP9.

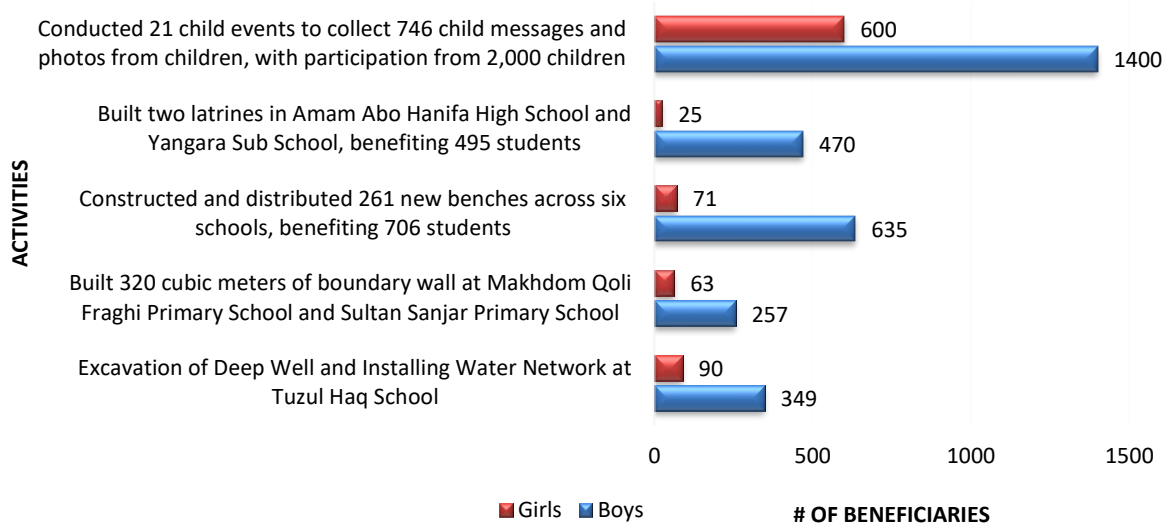
The project main activities are as follow:



■ Distributed 1,836,000 Afghani Multi-purpose cash assistance to households in 21 villages in Kaldar District



■ Constructed five culverts in the villages of Islam, Dali, Qawaq, Qaraja, and Boz Arigh



In addition to above mentioned activities, OHW implemented the following activities too:

- **School Supplies for Enrolled Students:** Supplied essential school supplies to 450 newly enrolled students, including a 1400 school bag, notebook, pen, rubber, and ruler, to improve access to education.
- **Construction of Boundary Wall for Women's Dairy Group:** Constructed a 77 m² boundary wall for a women's dairy group established by ActionAid, benefiting 21 women by enhancing safety and security in their work environment, leading to improved productivity and financial stability.

Implementation Mechanism

All activities were meticulously designed to align with four strategic objectives. A notable new initiative introduced was the Multipurpose Cash Distribution activity, specifically aimed at addressing the critical issue of food insecurity in the area. To implement this initiative effectively, our team undertook a comprehensive beneficiary selection process. Utilizing the KOBO application, we conducted a detailed, house-by-house survey to identify households most in need. This process enabled us to select 194 households (HHs) that were identified as the most vulnerable and economically disadvantaged. The selection process spanned 21 Community Development Councils (CDCs) and adhered to the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) standards to ensure fairness and accuracy.



Distributed school bags and stationeries for 450 new enrolled students in 14 schools of LRP9 or Kaldar district

The planning of the program was meticulously based on the identified needs of the community and was aligned with the strategic objectives. In 2022, the community faced significant challenges related to food

security, emergencies, and access to education. Accordingly, the program was designed to address these needs comprehensively and meet various community requirements.

Prior to the implementation of these activities, we engaged in thorough coordination with relevant sectors, including education, the Department of Agriculture and Irrigation (DAIL), and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). This collaboration was essential for obtaining input and approval, ensuring that our approach was well-integrated with existing efforts and responsive to local conditions.

Project Outcomes

The project underwent a comprehensive technical evaluation conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation team of OHW. The evaluation confirmed that the project adhered to its annual plan and successfully achieved its milestones.

The project was effectively implemented across 21 Community Development Councils (CDCs) in Kaldar District. It provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 194 households, helping them manage both food and non-food necessities. Additionally, the construction of five culverts in five different CDCs was completed, significantly improving safety by enabling 3,360 individuals to cross waterways safely. Recognizing the importance of providing clean drinking water, the project facilitated the installation of potable water tankers in two CDCs. To enhance safety and protection for children, two schools received a total of 320 square meters of construction to guard against natural disasters and other threats. The project also contributed to improving school infrastructure by providing benches to five schools, which helps students avoid sitting on the floor.

Furthermore, 450 newly enrolled students received school bags and necessary stationery to support their education. Addressing hygiene concerns, the project constructed a latrine

to improve sanitation for both children and the broader community. OHW's commitment to upholding children's rights and ensuring their well-being is reflected in these comprehensive efforts to support and protect the children and their communities.



Build latrine for student of Imam Abo Hanifa High school student



Kamala; a young teenager inside her classroom

Success Story



Kamala is in front of board and reading the lesson

One of the most significant changes observed is the increased awareness among parents about the importance of education. Resistance to girls' education has diminished, and the number of girls attending school has risen by approximately 45% over the past few years. The total number of girls in all 14 schools increased from 195 to 400.

Kamila shared her experience, saying, “When I was eight years old, I was very eager to go to school, but our village didn’t allow girls to attend. My parents also said no, believing that school was only for boys. When ActionAid/OHW established a child center in our village, I talked to my parents about enrolling me.

My father visited the center, spoke with the teachers, and saw other girls attending. He agreed to let me go. At the center, I learned to read and write, studied school subjects, and made new friends. My parents even attended the Child Day organized by ActionAid and learned about child rights. They realized the importance of education and allowed me to attend school. Now, I’m happy to go to school, and my sister does too. The school is close to our house, and although I started school late, I am catching up. My teacher is very kind and motivates me to study hard. I appreciate OHW/ActionAid for creating this wonderful environment and providing us with school supplies. My parents are happy and support my dream of becoming a doctor.

13. Dutch Relief Alliance/Afghanistan Joint Response – DRA AFJR



Agriculture field crops training successfully conducted to 800 farmers at both targeted districts Lalpura and Mohmand Dara.

The project was implemented in the Lapura and Momandara districts of Nangarhar province due to several pressing needs in these areas. Firstly, the economic vulnerability of many households was a significant factor. High levels of poverty and unemployment were prevalent, with a lack of income-generating opportunities exacerbating their economic difficulties. The project aimed to address this by incorporating Cash for Work (CFW) and multi-purpose cash components, which would provide immediate financial relief and create short-term employment opportunities, helping families stabilize their economic situation.

Secondly, the community faced severe challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation. Poor Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) conditions were contributing to the spread of waterborne diseases, negatively impacting the overall health and well-being of the population. The project included WASH interventions to improve access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities, thus reducing health risks and enhancing the community's resilience.

Thirdly, agricultural instability was a critical issue. The agricultural sector was underdeveloped, with farmers struggling due to poor access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and other essential inputs. This limited productivity and food security, causing a reliance on external food sources. To address this, the project included an Agriculture Inputs component to provide farmers with the necessary tools and resources to improve crop yields, boost food production, and promote sustainable farming practices, ultimately strengthening the local economy and food security.

The project specifically targeted several key problems. High unemployment rates were a major concern, which the project addressed through cash-for-work opportunities. These opportunities allowed community members to earn an income while contributing to infrastructure improvements and other community projects. Inadequate WASH facilities were another critical issue. The project aimed to tackle poor access to clean water and sanitation facilities by improving WASH services, which would reduce

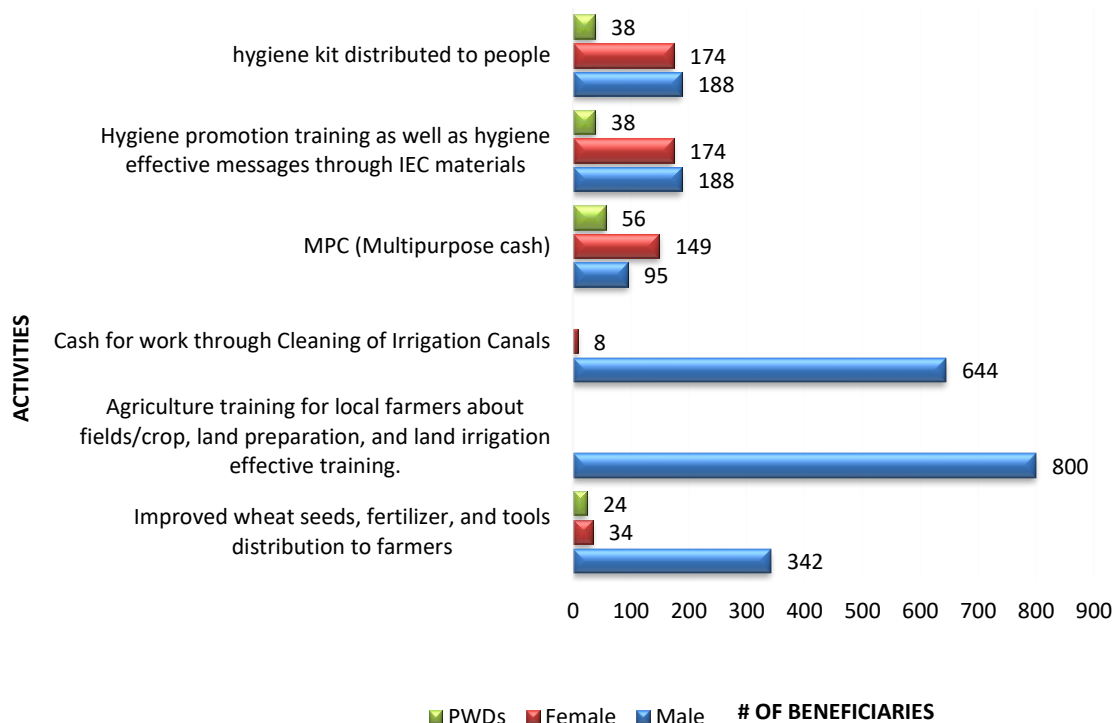
the prevalence of waterborne diseases and enhance public health outcomes. Low agricultural productivity was also a significant problem in the region. Farmers faced challenges due to a lack of access to quality inputs and knowledge of best practices. By focusing on providing agricultural inputs, the project sought to help farmers increase their yields, leading to better food security and economic stability.

The primary objectives of the project were to ensure that the life-saving protection and assistance needs of conflict-affected individuals, those impacted by natural disasters, internally displaced persons, returning Afghans, and their host communities were met. Additionally, the project aimed to sustain the food security and livelihood of the local community in the targeted area. Another key objective was to improve access to clean water in remote rural areas to prevent various types of chronic diseases.

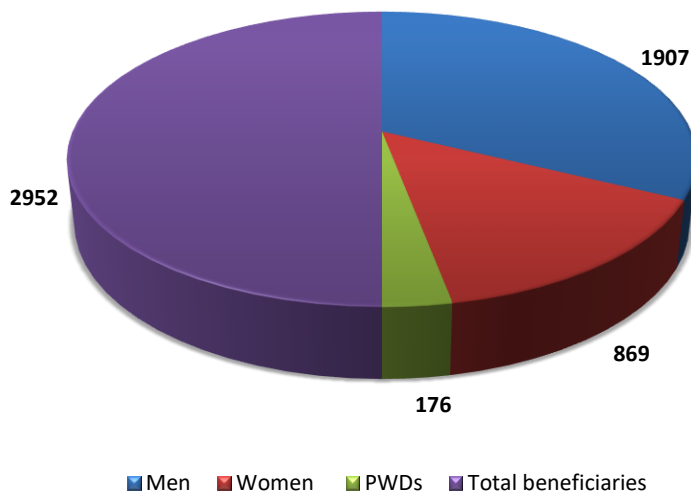
The project activities are as follow:



Beneficiary receives cash for work



Project total beneficiaries



Implementation Mechanism

The project implementation mechanism was meticulously designed to ensure effective and targeted assistance to those most in need. Beneficiary selection was carried out in close coordination with implementing partners, including Cordaid, RRA, local authorities, and community elders. This collaborative approach was crucial to avoid duplication of efforts and to accurately identify the most vulnerable families eligible for interventions such as Cash-for-Work (CFW), Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC), and agricultural inputs.



Beneficiary receives the hygiene kit and relevant awareness materials

Additionally, the verification process for the construction of pipe scheme networks was conducted in close collaboration with the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation

Directorate (PRRD) to ensure the suitability and appropriateness of the selected locations. This strategic coordination with key stakeholders ensured that the project was both efficient and responsive to the community's needs.

Project Outcomes

The project's efficiency was evident in the timely implementation of key components. The Cash for Work (CFW) initiative was efficiently managed, and the WASH interventions were completed on schedule, with all planned facilities constructed. However, water quality testing in some areas delayed the handover of these facilities. The agricultural input distribution was also executed efficiently, with a high percentage of farmers receiving seeds and tools on time.



Hygiene promotion training successfully is conducted to 200 Male beneficiaries at both targeted districts 100 in Lalpura and 100 in Mohmand Dara district.

In terms of effectiveness, the CFW initiative significantly improved local infrastructure, leading to increased household income for beneficiaries and enhanced community assets. The WASH component successfully reduced waterborne diseases, evidenced by a noticeable decrease in reported cases, and hygiene promotion activities fostered positive behavioral changes in the target population. Additionally, the distribution of agricultural inputs effectively increased crop yields, aligning with the project's goal of enhancing food security in the region.

The project also had a profound impact on community resilience. The CFW projects improved essential infrastructure, such as roads and irrigation systems, benefiting a large portion of the local population. However, there is a need for further engagement to ensure that all community members benefit equally. WASH activities significantly improved community health outcomes by reducing waterborne diseases and promoting hygiene. To ensure sustainability, the formation of local maintenance committees and the provision of training in infrastructure upkeep are essential. Establishing water user committees and training them in water resource management will further contribute to long-term sustainability. Strengthening community ownership of project outcomes is crucial for maintaining the progress made.

The project's relevance was underscored by its ability to meet the immediate needs of the target communities. The CFW component addressed critical economic vulnerabilities, and feedback from community members highlighted its relevance to their livelihoods. The WASH interventions were crucial to improving health and well-being, with potential for expansion into underserved areas. Future projects should integrate WASH activities with broader health initiatives to maximize impact.

Success Story



This is Shamshad son of Madar I am a resident of Shakoti village of Lalpura district. I am 40 years old and I have 22 members in my family including elders and children. My father is very weak and unable to work. Similarly, my brothers who have left their houses and villages due to economic issues, used to work in Torkham, and currently, they are jobless. Our economic situation was so bad, and we did not have any other income source to support my family members.

When the Organization of Human Welfare (OHW) started its activities in our village I received improved wheat seed and chemical fertilizer with some essential agricultural tools. I will take the proper yield from this land, so I can use it as much as I need, Finally, I am very grateful to the Organization of Human Welfare and Cordaid for helping us in this difficult time. And I am looking for such help in the future too.

14. Holistic Community-Based Child Protection System Strengthening in Afghanistan (HCBCPSS)



Shows the capacity building session /training for CBCPN and CSOs members on various CP topics-2022

Afghanistan is a country that has faced significant challenges in recent decades, including conflict, political instability, and economic hardship. These factors have had a profound impact on the lives of children in the country, making child protection a critical issue.

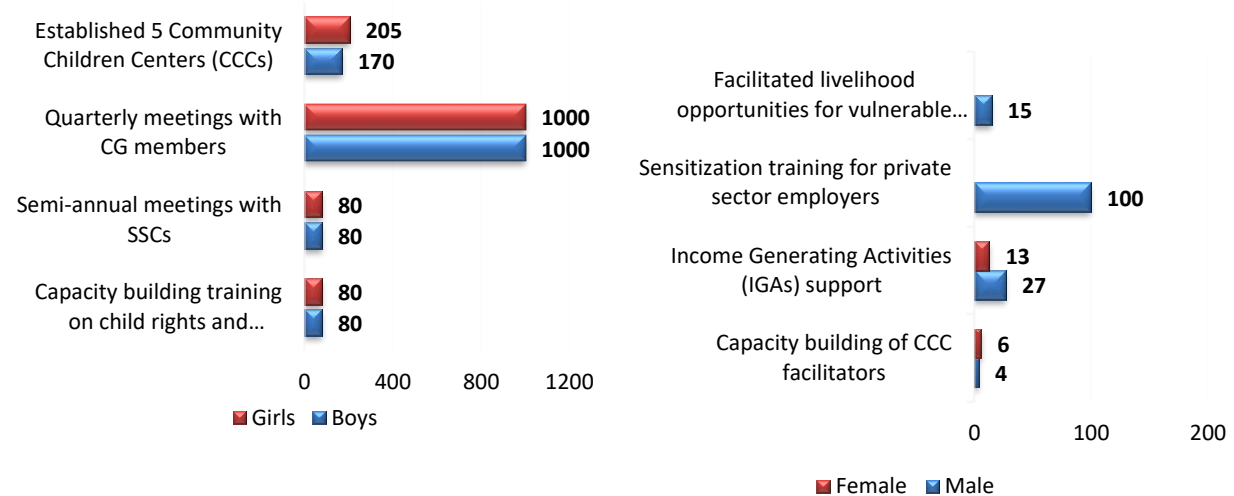
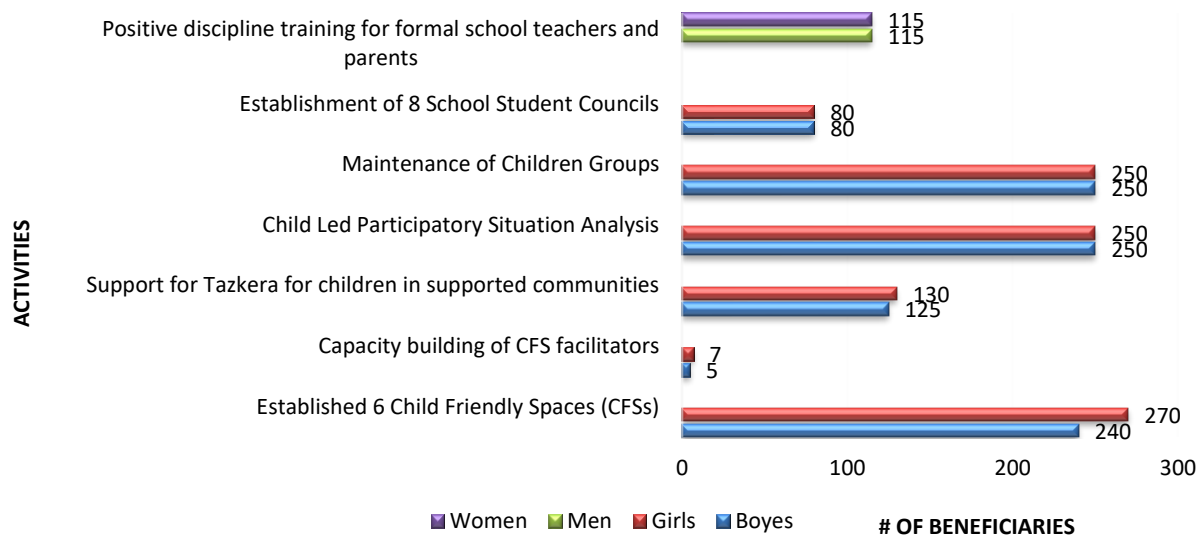
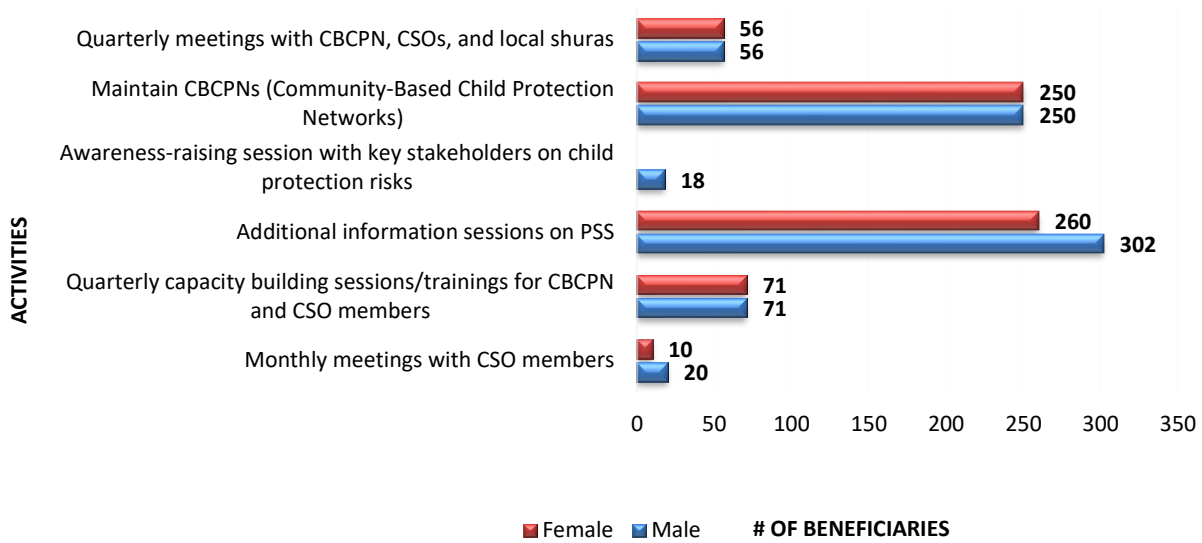
One of the primary reasons child protection projects are needed in Afghanistan is the high prevalence of child rights violations. Many children in Afghanistan face various forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence, including child labor, child marriage, and recruitment into armed groups. These issues are exacerbated by poverty, lack of access to basic services, and the breakdown of traditional support systems.

Additionally, the ongoing conflict in the country has had a devastating impact on children. Thousands of children have been killed or injured, and many have been displaced from their homes, resulting in disruptions to their education and access to essential services. Furthermore, the conflict has led to an increase in the number of orphaned and separated children, who are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

Child protection projects in Afghanistan aim to address these challenges by providing a range of services and interventions. This can include providing safe spaces for children, offering psychosocial support, and working to prevent and respond to child rights violations. This projects also focus on strengthening the capacity of local communities and institutions to protect and promote the rights of children.

Overall, this child protection projects in Afghanistan especially in the east region are crucial in addressing the significant challenges faced by children in the country and Nangarhar province and ensuring their fundamental rights are protected and promoted.

Project activities are as follow:



Implementation Mechanism

The project was implemented through a joint partnership between OHW and SCI, with OHW carrying out the majority of the project activities while SCI provided technical support. During the implementation, several practical mechanisms were used at the ground level to ensure effective beneficiary selection. A joint assessment involving OHW, SCI, and the relevant government departments was conducted to collect primary data for site and beneficiary selection.



Conducting CSOs initiatives fund activities in Surkroad, Kama, Khewa districts and Jalalabad city-2022

The process began with the development of project goals and objectives, followed by finalizing selection criteria with donor approval. A methodology for the survey and beneficiary selection was then developed, and tools such as questionnaires were designed for data collection. Data sampling was conducted in the targeted areas, after which a joint team went to the field to collect the necessary data. Once gathered, the data was entered into a datasheet, analyzed, and a comprehensive report based on both qualitative and quantitative data was prepared.

Throughout the implementation, close coordination with all stakeholders was maintained to ensure transparency and avoid conflicts or duplication. The final list of beneficiaries was shared and approved by local community elders, government departments, and partner organizations, including SCI. Additionally, community-based child protection networks (CBCPNs) were established for the sustainability of the project, and these networks played a key role in selecting the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

Project Outcomes

In 2022, we successfully implemented various activities across multiple outcomes, reaching a significant number of beneficiaries.

OHW focused on strengthening formal and informal community-based child protection mechanisms. This included maintaining Community-Based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) in supported communities, conducting quarterly meetings with key stakeholders, and delivering capacity-building sessions on child protection topics. A total of 1,382 beneficiaries were reached, including men, women, and children, and awareness sessions were conducted for key stakeholders to identify child protection risks and promote disability perception changes.



Conducting CSOs initiatives fund activities in Surkroad, Kama, Khewa districts and Jalalabad city-2022

OHW focused on strengthening case management and referral mechanisms, where we updated the list of mapped vulnerability criteria for children monthly. This supported the initiation of case management

processes and referrals. Under Outcome 3, we improved the protective environment for children by updating service provider mapping and referral pathways in supported provinces, ensuring stronger coordination with child protection actors.

Under Outcome 4, we established and supported six Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs), enrolling 510 children, and facilitated services such as providing Tazkera for children in these spaces. Capacity building for CFS facilitators was also conducted. In Outcome 5, we conducted parenting programs for parents of children involved in child protection programming, reaching 46 participants. Finally, Outcome 6 focused on promoting child rights and protection through establishing school student councils, conducting capacity-building trainings, and providing livelihood opportunities for vulnerable families. A total of 4,275 beneficiaries were reached under this outcome, further strengthening community resilience.

Success Story



Fatima working as street child, collecting wood to support her family

Fatima, daughter of Mohammad Rahim, is an eleven-year-old child from Nangarhar province, currently living in the Kama district, Sangar Sarai village, with her six brothers and three sisters. She works as a street child, collecting iron, wood, and plastic from the streets and washing dishes to support her family. However, the money she earns is not enough to meet her family's needs. Her family is in a very difficult financial situation. According to the report and investigation, her father has borrowed money from relatives and friends, which he is unable to repay. In simple terms, they are financially very weak and in urgent need of support.

Fatima's mother is a housewife, busy with household chores, while her father is a laborer working for daily wages. However, he is dissatisfied with his job because the wages he earns are insufficient to support the family. He frequently thinks of starting a new business, but lacks the necessary capital to do so.

Fatima, in her effort to support her family, continues to collect iron and wood from the streets and wash

dishes in nearby houses. Despite her hard work, she cannot meet her family's basic needs because the wages she earns are too low. One day, a facilitator from the Sangar Sarai center noticed Fatima, interviewed her, and gathered all the information about her. The facilitator introduced her case to the program team, who conducted a thorough investigation. Finally, Fatima was allowed to join the center, where she was admitted and felt very happy, playing with other children at the center.

After an interview with her parents, the social worker and child protection officer registered her case. Shortly afterward, she received stationery and hygiene kits. Fatima was very happy at the Sangar Sarai center, and her teacher noted that she is a talented child. Based on her talent, the program team and her teacher decided to enroll her in school. Fatima was then transferred to Sangar Sarai Girls' High School, where she was admitted to the first grade. Her teachers are proud of her, appreciating her talent and honesty, and they are very positive about her progress.



Fatima Playing with the toys at the school

In addition, the program team registered Fatima's family on the list for the income generation activity. They arranged for her father, Mohammad Rahim, to start a small business, which is a shop. Mohammad Rahim, being well-experienced and skilled in this business, accepted the opportunity. According to the program team's report, Fatima's father is very satisfied with his business, attracting many customers due to his expertise. His business is growing daily, and he has requested additional funds to expand it further. He compares his current life with the past and has seen a significant positive change.

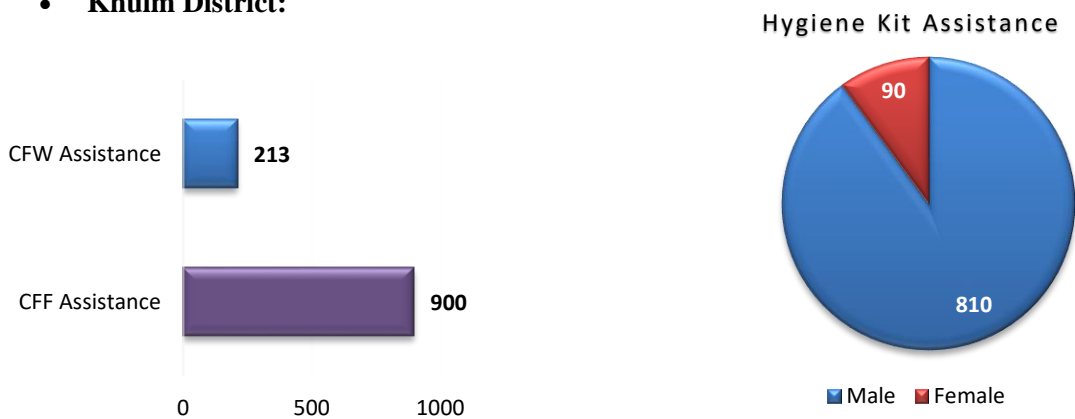
Moreover, Mohammad Rahim shared that his daily income is around 1,700 to 2,000 Afghanis, which he finds quite good. He manages all his family's basic needs, including food, clothing, and house rent, from this small business. Finally, he expressed his gratitude to OHW and SCI for the successful implementation of this project, which has directly impacted the lives of community members. He mentioned that his story is a great example of how his life has completely transformed. Now, he enjoys a comfortable life with his family, while his daughter is studying, and he is busy with his thriving business.

15. Food security and winter relief through multisector cash assistance for IDPs Returnees and host communities

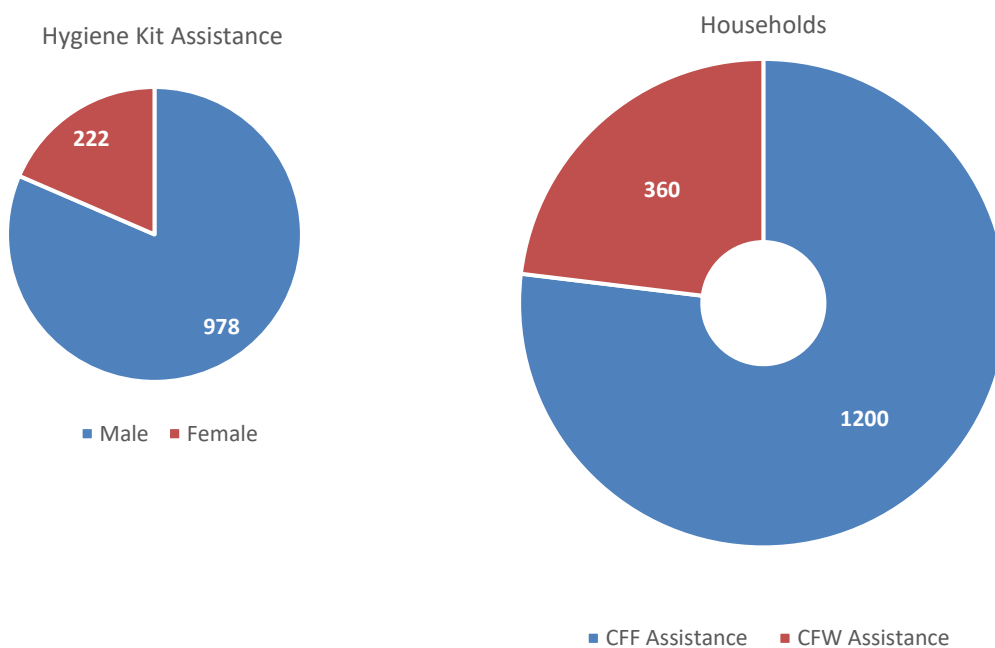
The fall of the democratic government and the Taliban's takeover drastically affected the living conditions in Afghanistan, impacting education, business, infrastructure, and health services. Investors fled the country, halting their businesses, and the import-export rates plummeted to all-time lows. People struggled to find jobs or means to earn a livelihood, while rural populations, already devastated by 20 years of war, saw their situation worsen. The objective of the project was to improve food and nutrition security for women, men, girls, and boys, equipping vulnerable communities in Samangan province to better cope with shocks.

The main project activities are as follow:

- **Khulm District:**

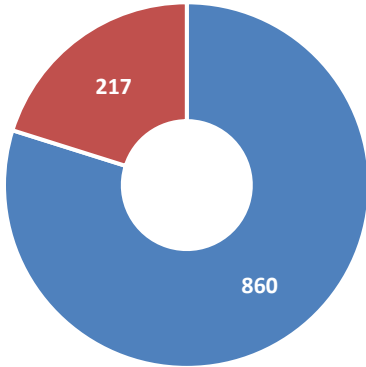


- **Khuram Wa Sarbagh District:**



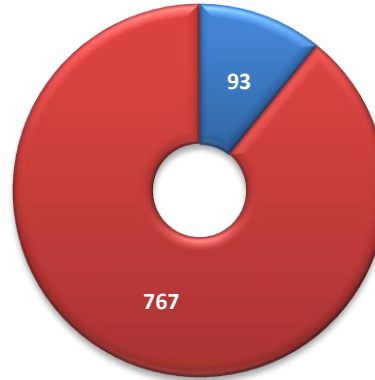
• **Ruy e Duab District:**

Households



■ CFF Assistance ■ CFW Assistance

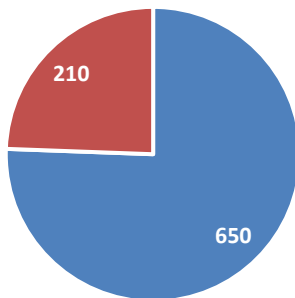
Hygiene Kit Assistance:



■ Male ■ Female

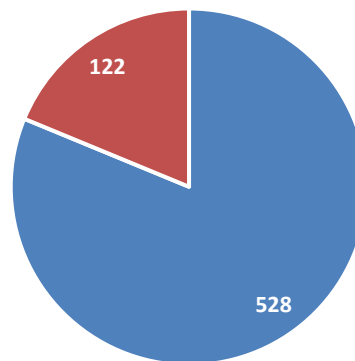
• **Dara-e-Suf Bala District:**

Households



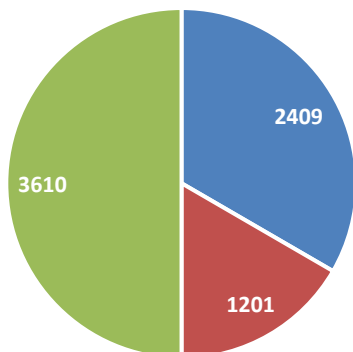
■ CFF Assistance ■ CFW Assistance

Hygiene Kit Assistance



■ Male ■ Female

Project total beneficiaries



■ Male ■ Female ■ Total beneficiaries

Implementation Mechanism

The implementation of the project involved several key steps to ensure effective execution and coordination. Initially, a household assessment was conducted, followed by surveys and interviews with every household to identify and select vulnerable households.

Beneficiary Selection Committees (BSC) were established and oriented, with roles and responsibilities clearly outlined. A comprehensive list of eligible households was received, and a Complaint and Response Mechanism (CRM) was set up to address any issues that arose.

The BSC members confirmed the final list of beneficiaries. Hygiene and nutrition awareness training was conducted, and distributions were carried out, including cash for food, cash for winterization, and hygiene kits.

Project Outcomes

The project underwent thorough evaluations conducted by both the donor and the implementing teams, WHH and OHW. From the project's inception through to its conclusion, every major and minor activity was meticulously monitored and assessed by the MEAL teams from both organizations. These findings will be shared with the program team to improve the effectiveness of future activities. To ensure the proper execution of activities and distributions, representatives from both parties were present throughout the process, and a Complaint Redress Mechanism (CRM) was implemented to protect the rights of beneficiaries.

The project achieved several key outcomes. Vulnerable households across four districts were identified and selected for assistance. Hygiene and nutrition awareness training was delivered to both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Financial support was provided in the form of Cash for Food (CFF) totaling 13,500 AFN and Cash for Winterization (CFW) totaling 6,210 AFN per household. Each household also received a hygiene kit that included items such as antiseptic soap, laundry soap, plastic soap-cases, sanitary pads, towels, shampoo bottles, toothbrushes for adults and children, toothpaste, and a bag.

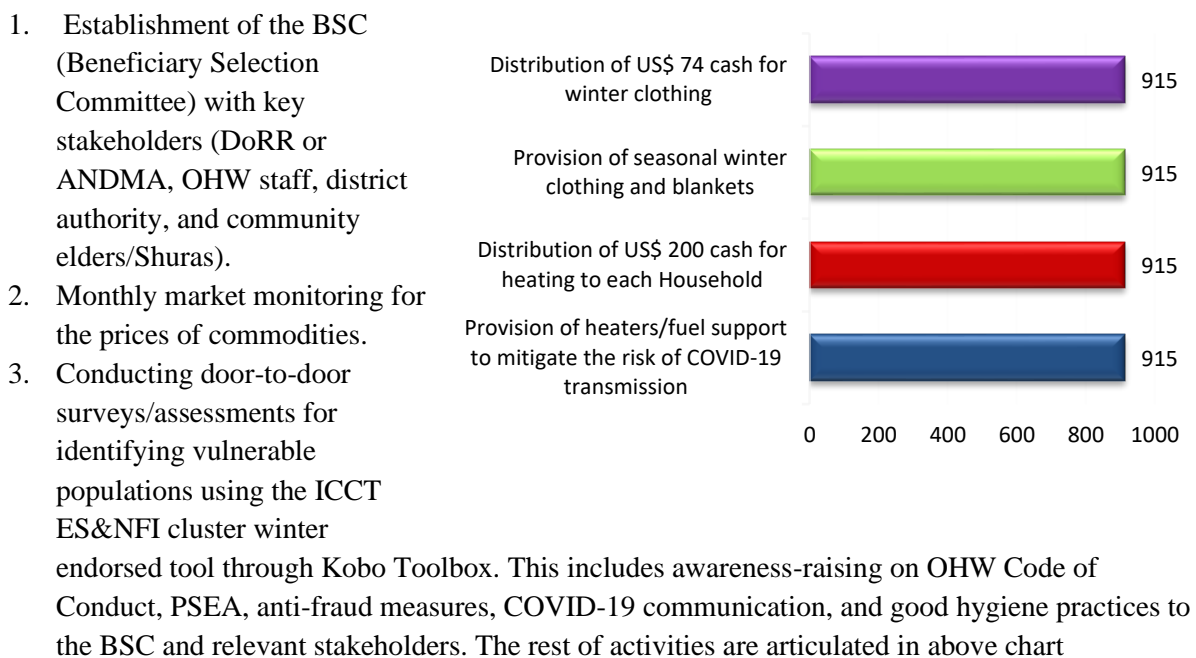
16. Winterization supports vulnerable people including PLWs and their households in Takhar

The humanitarian situation in Afghanistan has deteriorated dramatically, with collapse of government and recent natural disasters across the country, for instance, floods, drought, restriction on women educations and working, hike of unemployment, moreover poverty has been increased and the people are suffering as consequence of insufficient income are not able to afford Food and other essential materials for the upcoming winter, they required to have blankets, cloths and Heating materials in order to protect themselves, therefore the project implemented in Takhar province.



The above photo shows the process of cash & blankets distribution

The overall objective of the project is to reduce the suffering from poverty, and to improve the living conditions and dignity of most vulnerable people during winter by providing winterization assistance in Takhar.



Implementation Mechanism

The implementation mechanism involved a comprehensive process to ensure effective support for vulnerable families. Initially, a needs assessment was conducted using the KOBO Toolbox system to identify the most vulnerable households across the targeted provinces, districts, and villages. This assessment, carried out by our expert team, was followed by sharing the identified needs with relevant governmental line departments. Planning and coordination with de facto authorities were then undertaken to align the project with local governance structures.

Key activities included coordination with Community Development Councils (CDCs) and Shura leaders and conducting a baseline survey through KOBO Toolbox. Information materials, such as leaflets, token cards, and visibility banners, were printed and distributed to enhance communication. Data was cleaned and shared with relevant line managers to ensure accuracy and efficiency. Market assessments and monitoring were performed to gauge local conditions, and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted for 10% of beneficiaries to evaluate the impact of distributions. Active participation in coordination meetings led by UN-OCHA, including ES/NFI Cluster meetings, ACBAR Coordination meetings, and various NGO and partner meetings, was also part of the implementation process to ensure alignment and collaboration with other stakeholders.

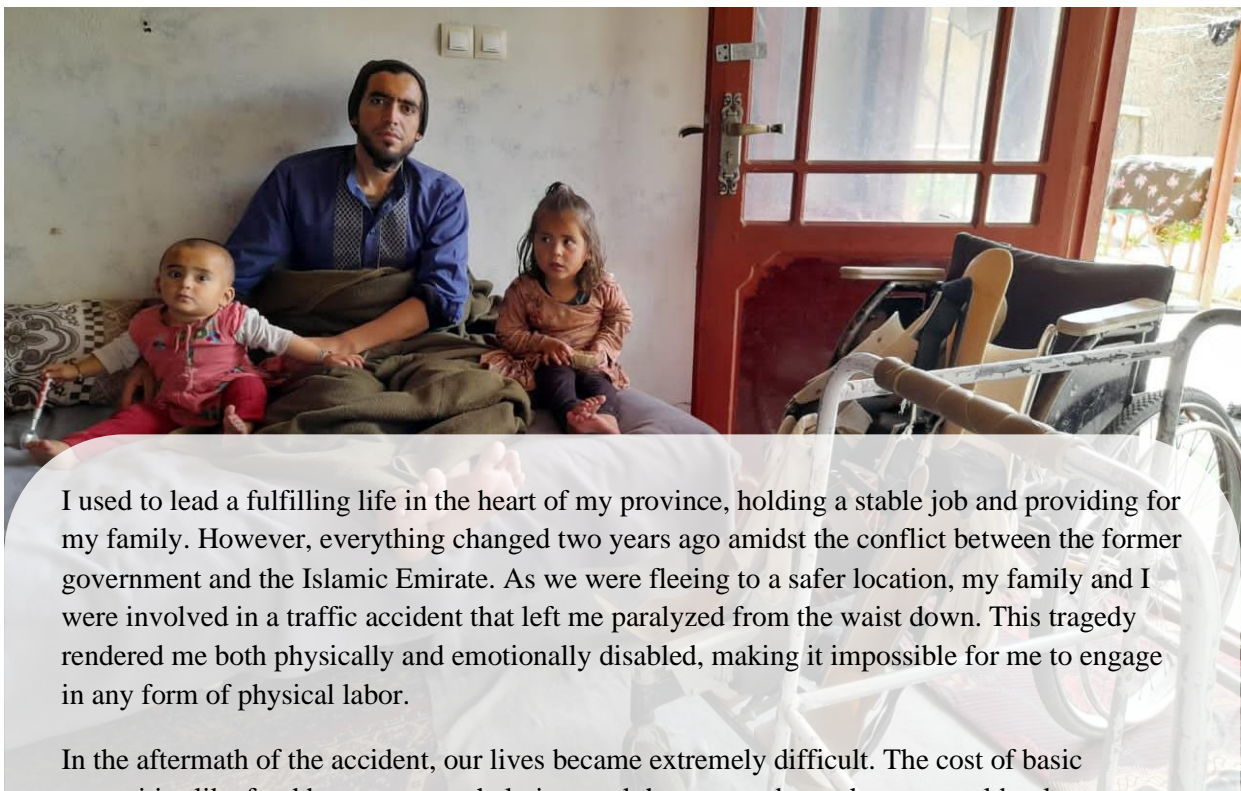
Project Outcomes

The project successfully achieved its goals through a series of coordinated efforts and targeted activities. It began with active participation in national and regional coordination meetings and the establishment of Beneficiary Selection Committees (BSCs) involving key stakeholders such as DoRR, ANDMA, OHW staff, district authorities, and community elders. Market monitoring was conducted regularly to track commodity prices, and a door-to-door survey was performed to identify vulnerable populations using the ICCT ES&NFI cluster winter tool via Kobo Toolbox. Awareness was raised among BSC members and

relevant stakeholders about OHW's Code of Conduct, PSEA, Anti-Fraud measures, COVID-19 precautions, and good hygiene practices.

The project provided essential winterization support by distributing cash for heating and winter clothing. Beneficiaries received US\$200 for heating and US\$74 for winter clothing per household, delivered in a single installment to mitigate COVID-19 risks. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was carried out three weeks after distribution, evaluating satisfaction, cash modality preferences, and overall impact. This was complemented by comprehensive reporting and compliance checks, with narrative and progress reports, including a photo dossier, reviewed for adherence to OHW and AHF guidelines. Additionally, blankets were distributed to households in Takhar province, aligning with ES&NFI cluster standards, ensuring each household received adequate winter protection.

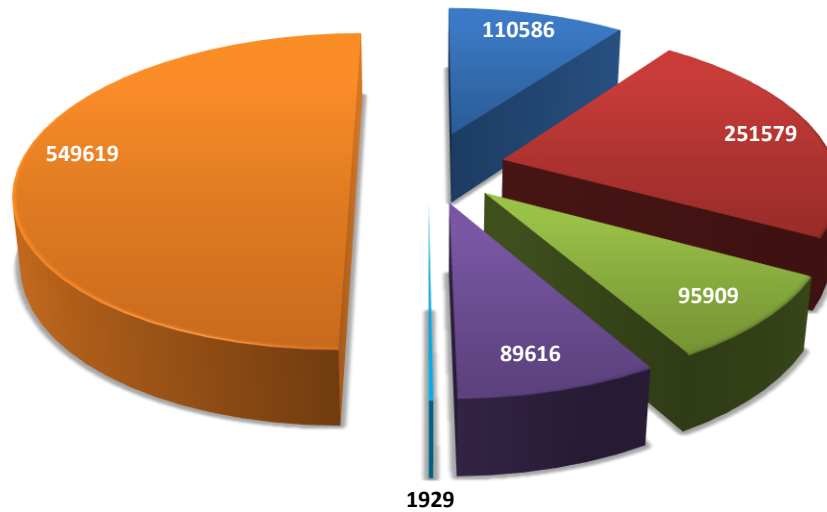
Success Story



I used to lead a fulfilling life in the heart of my province, holding a stable job and providing for my family. However, everything changed two years ago amidst the conflict between the former government and the Islamic Emirate. As we were fleeing to a safer location, my family and I were involved in a traffic accident that left me paralyzed from the waist down. This tragedy rendered me both physically and emotionally disabled, making it impossible for me to engage in any form of physical labor.

In the aftermath of the accident, our lives became extremely difficult. The cost of basic necessities like food became overwhelming, and there were days when we could only manage one meal. Despite my desperate situation, finding help was nearly impossible as everyone else was struggling. I couldn't afford medical care, and no one was willing to assist me financially. However, the ES/NFI assistance from OHW, funded by AHF, was a lifeline. The support provided enabled us to obtain essential items such as flour, rice, oil, winter clothes, and wood. While this aid has been crucial in helping me provide for my family, particularly my children, I remain concerned about our future and the long-term impact of my condition on my family's well-being. I am deeply grateful for the assistance during this challenging time and hope for continued support as we navigate these difficulties.

Total beneficiaries benefited through projects implemented



Communications & Advocacy

Communications

In 2021, Organization of Human Welfare embarked on a refresh of its brand to better align its external positioning with its vision and values. We are also growing communications capacity at the quality level with all our partners. We expanded coordination and communication with all partners that connect us with all partners and consortium members. Overall, OHW is committed to sustain the current responsive communication and committed to the current and forthcoming partnership to decrease the level problems of most affected communities.

Advocacy

We are strengthening our external relationships and advocacy and fostering members' and partners' engagement in and promotion of OHW. In 20122 we learned that the OHW positively influenced:

- How our members deliver humanitarian assistance, so that they work more collectively, engage more with local partners and act before a crisis hits.
- How donors are prepared to channel humanitarian funds through innovative financing solutions such as tiered due diligence and risk financing initiatives.
- How other humanitarian actors are engaging with early action.

Managing Risk

Risk Management

The OHW views risk management as an integral part of planning, management, decision-making and learning. We consider ourselves to be risk aware, but not risk averse. We identify and manage risks that

may prevent us from achieving our objectives by ensuring that there are effective and adequate risk management and internal control systems in place to address key risks to which the organization may be exposed. The senior management team discharge this responsibility through board meetings and reviews of the effectiveness of OHW's risk management planning, designed to support informed decision-making. The systems of internal control are intended to appropriately manage rather than eliminate risks. They give reasonable rather than absolute assurance and provide for a consistent approach to identifying, assessing and dealing with key risks. This provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

Fraud Prevention

The Start Network is committed to its policy of zero tolerance towards fraud and bribery and to being transparent in its management of counter-fraud.

Safeguarding

OHW believes all people, regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation have a right to be free and protected from all types of harm, abuse and exploitation. We are also committed to taking reasonable measures to protect at-risk groups (including children) with whom we interact, and we have laid out these commitments in our policies and procedures.

We recognize that building trust is important, so that every person can be confident that their report is dealt with confidentially and appropriately, and that action will be taken to address any wrongdoing. Listening to our staff following a staff survey and interviews, we introduced reporting in-boxes, a designated focal point to ensure the reporter and share the wrongdoing report with the country director.

We updated our safeguarding and related policies and procedures to highlight our zero-tolerance approach and behavior expectations, which was complemented with mandatory training for all staff. The training raised awareness of safeguarding and the concept of bullying and harassment; how to raise and report concerns and what action they could expect to see as a result. As our risk management approach evolves, we will be supporting staff to think through safeguarding issues in the context.

Our Key Donors and Partners

Organization of Human Welfare would like to appreciate the generous and continuous support of our key partners and stakeholders that enabled us to support the most vulnerable population across Afghanistan.

