



**SHUHADA ORGANIZATION**

Working For a Better Tomorrow

**2019**

**ANNUAL**

**REPORT**



### Book's Identification

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List of Acronyms	
ANC	Anti Natal Care
ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
AHF	Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund
BHC	Basic Health Center
BD	Blood Distribution
BCI	Barefoot College International
CAFS	Comitato Arghosha Faraway School
CDC	Community Development Council
Del	Delivery
DoWA	Directorate of Women Affair
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECG	Electrocardiogram
EVAW	Elimination of Violence Against Women
FP	Family Planning
F	Female
GU	Gawharshad University
G-T	Grand-total
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMP	Growth Monitoring Promotion
HCS	Help Committee Schaffhausen
HE	Health Education
HSC	Health Sub Center
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
IT	Information Technology
IPD	Inward Patient Department
Indi	Individual
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
JDH	Jaghoori District Hospital
Lab	Laboratory
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
M.sur	Major Surgery
Mi.sur	Minor Surgery
M	Male
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NCG	Nordic Consultancy Group
OPD	Outward Patient Department
OCHA	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PNC	Post Natal Care
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SO	Shuhada Organization
S-T	Sub-total
U.S	Ultra Sound
U.S.	United State
UN Women	United Nation for Women
UNFPA	United Nation Found for Population Activity
Vac	Vaccination
VD	Vaginal Delivery



It is a great pleasure for me to present the Annual Report of Shuhada Organization (SO) in 2019 fiscal year.

As it is apparent, Afghans grapple with major concerns of increasing insecurity, widespread conflicts, donor fatigue, and decrease of international community's presence, fragile and heavily reliant state on outside technical and financial support to sustain basic functions.



The psychological and social unrest and weakening of rule of law, as a result of exacerbating conflict have led to increase in human rights violations, particularly against women and children, corruption and serious socio-economic challenges in the country. Despite the difficulties, SO has successfully implemented its planned projects in various regions of the country during the reporting period. As in previous years, the organization remained committed to making a valuable contribution in the following main areas of humanitarian/development interventions:

- Promoting human rights including women's rights, child rights and gender mainstreaming: the organization has implemented a series of human rights, women's rights and child rights projects. These projects aimed at educating women about their rights while also trying to directly assist them in actively participation in the existing task force, which works to bring modification to the current Non-governmental Organization (NGO) law and has also developed a manual for Elimination of Violence Against Women (EVAW) law based on Islamic principles and teachings.
- Promoting democracy and strengthening governance both at the grassroots level and civil society groups such as "democracy and human rights' values" training for Gawharshad University's students.
- Promoting sustainable economic development: continuation of its sustainable livelihood projects and economic empowerment such as Woman Economic Empowerment in Mija & Askan villages of Daikundi province which targeted some of Afghanistan's most vulnerable communities.
- Capacity building of several humanitarian, civil society organizations and provincial councils.
- Health and education services: including running three orphanages in collaboration with Samar Orphanages.

Being a member of the Afghan civil society, every opportunity was availed to promote SO's values of human rights and equality amongst the wider organizational networks with the aim of better serving the needs of the community and strengthening the rule of law and access to justice. Moreover, throughout 2018 SO partnered effectively with several key national and international bodies such as Help Committee Schaffhausen (HCS), Comitato Arghosha Faraway School (CAFS), The Autonomous Province of Bolzano/South Tyrol, US Embassy, UN Women, Feminist Majority, China Embassy, Taiwan Foundation, Barefoot College International (BCI), Nordic Consultancy Group (NCG), Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) & Department for International Development (DIFED) and Dialogue.

For keeping this momentum of trust and collaboration, I thank you all for your continued interest in keeping your trust and partnership with SO.

As was said, the humanitarian challenges facing the Afghan people are enormous, demanding dedicated and long-term assistance from all of us, in particular from our donor friends and community. It is for this imperative, to face and alleviate the challenges of the year, that SO continues to deliver the most needed humanitarian assistance in partnership with you all. SO remains committed to upholding its values and respecting and promoting the partnership principles. SO continues its commitment to meeting the vision, goals and objectives set forth in its strategic plan for 2016-2018, and will periodically update its esteemed donors on the achievements, challenges and gaps.

I hope you will find this report both informative and interesting and that it will give you a greater understanding of the work undertaken by our organization. More importantly, I hope that you will gain an appreciation of the difficulties and dilemmas we face in our everyday humanitarian assistance to help in need and to satisfy our responsibility and practice our accountability, both for our donors and our beneficiaries, who are the very cause of our existence.

Thank you,

M. Jawad Wafa

General Executive Director

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# About SO

*Dr. Sima Samar & Mr.  
Abdul Rauf Naveed  
the founders*



## About SO Who we are?

Organization Name: Shuhada Organization (SO)  
Established in: 1989

Founders: Dr. Sima Samar and Mr. Abdul Rauf Naveed  
SO is a non-governmental, non-profit, non-political and independent civil society organization dedicated to the welfare and progress of Afghan citizens with a primary focus on the empowerment of women and children.

### Vision:

The SO's vision is to strive to see an aware, prosperous and healthy society in Afghanistan through providing high quality services in line with the principles of democracy, rule of law, social justice, peace and non-discrimination.

### Mission:

Provision of good quality services in Economic Empowerment, Human Rights (Women's Rights, Child Rights, and Gender), Capacity Building, Democracy and Governance, Child Protection/Orphanages, Education and Higher Education, and Health Sectors. To this end, SO has a common slogan: "Working for a Better Tomorrow"

## Values:

1. Transparency
2. Accountability
3. Gender Sensitivity
4. Professionalism
5. Excellence

## Organizational Structure:

SO has a democratic structure where a Board of Directors and Management Board are responsible for making overall decisions about the organization's governance.

## SO's Functional Departments:

1. Program Department
2. Admin & Finance Department
3. M&E Department
4. IT Department

## Staff

Female: 52  
Male: 112  
Total: 164

## Intern

Female: 10  
Male: 0  
Total: 10

## Volunteer

Female: 10  
Male: 2  
Total: 12

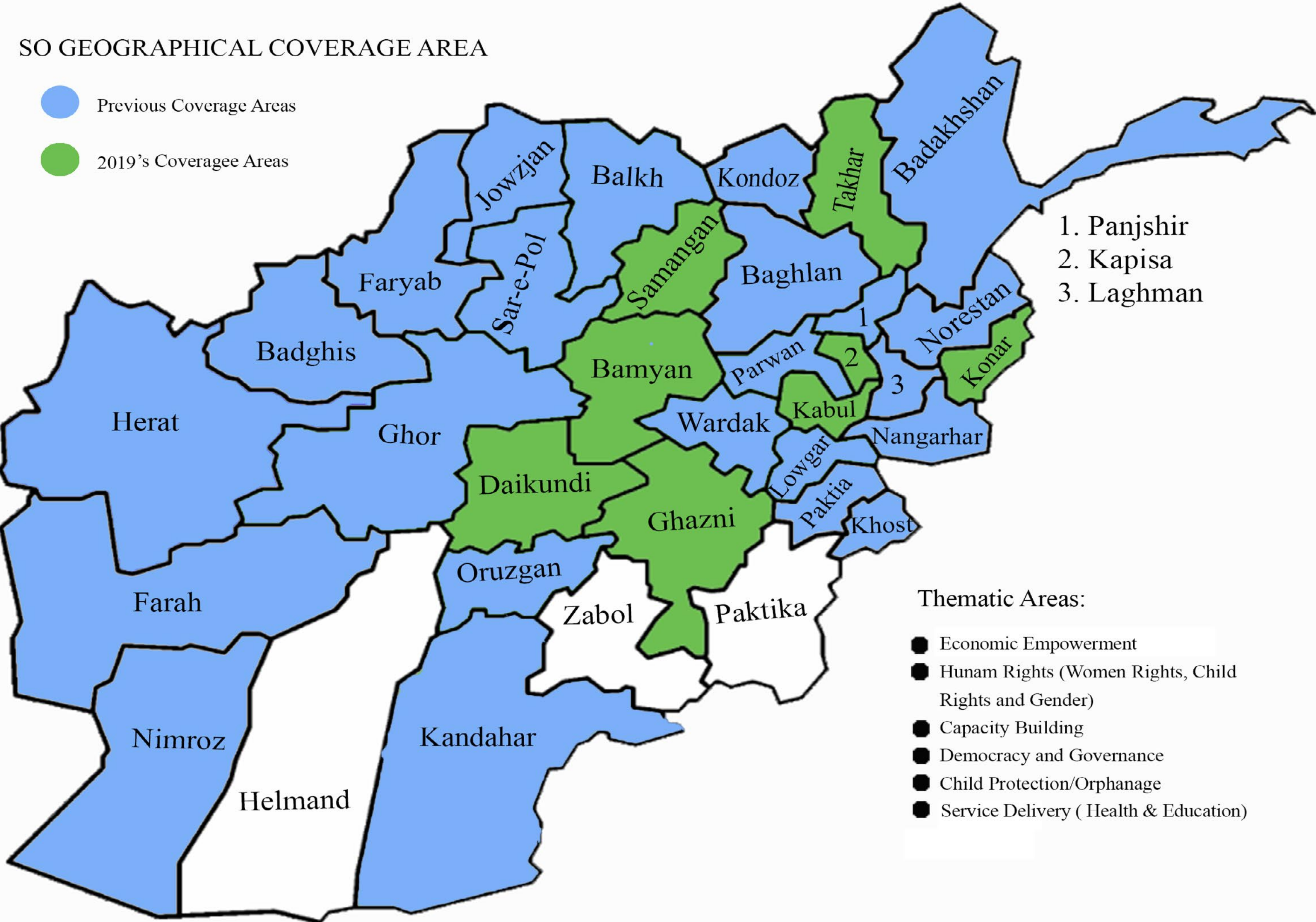
SO General Assembly 2019 in Daikundi Province





SO GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE AREA

- Previous Coverage Areas
- 2019's Coverage Areas



Thematic Areas:

- Economic Empowerment
- Hunam Rights (Women Rights, Child Rights and Gender)
- Capacity Building
- Democracy and Governance
- Child Protection/Orphanage
- Service Delivery ( Health & Education)



## Economic Empowerment

SO has provided livestock to **796** families since its establishment

Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world that "54.5% of the population lives below the national poverty line". Poverty in Afghanistan is widespread throughout rural and urban areas. Since the Soviet invasion in 1979, it has been the scene of a series of conflicts that have continued for more than four decades. However, women and children were the prime victims of the war. During the civil war and Taliban's regime, many women lost their husbands, sons or male members of the family and thousands of children were left orphaned. The population of war widows and orphans has increased over years and they have been working to support their families in this critical situation of Afghanistan's economy. Most of the time, these women do not have a loaf of bread to feed their children and they are suffering from hunger.

However, since 1989, SO has always been trying to identify and target most vulnerable members of the society, including female headed households, orphans, people with special needs and those living in acute poverty. SO regularly communicates with the community members about its programs and seeks their collaboration to identify the right beneficiaries. Since rural communities in remote areas are amongst the poorest and most vulnerable social clusters, SO has mainly focused on the communities in most remote areas of Afghanistan. To diversify the income generation activities of the low-income families, SO has provided livestock to 796 families since its establishment until 2018. The organization has provided support to 74 families, 596 individuals (female: 380 and 216 male) through ewes distribution in 2019. Overall 870 families benefited by livelihood projects until the end of 2019. Details of projects are as below:

### 2.1.Woman Economic Empowerment in (Mija & Askan)

#### Project Goal:

Disabled and female headed families are economically empowered in Daikundi.

#### Project Objective:

1. To distribute 4 ewes + 4 lambs to 40 women and disabled headed families to empower them economically support their children attending school in Mija and Askan villages of Miramor and Shahrstan districts of Daikundi.
2. To re-collect 4 pregnant ewes from distributed families and re-distributing to other vulnerable families in the village to ensure sustainability of the project in Mija and Askan villages of Miramor and Shahrstan districts of Daikundi.

The project is implementing in Daikundi province. Daikundi is one of the poorest and most under-served areas in Afghanistan. The people of this remote region suffer from poverty, malnutrition, starvation, illiteracy and high level of maternal morbidity and mortality.

The project was designed based on need of the targeted communities that were identified through conducting of community dialogues with grassroots, meeting with experts and human/women rights activities. The project beneficiaries in 2017 were 40 families (20 Families in Mija and 20 Families in Askan village of Miramor and Shahrstan). The project beneficiaries in 2017 and 2018 were 50 families. In 2019, beneficiaries of the project increased from 40 to 62 families. This increase is due to project sustainability and its production in the project target area.

SO has distributed 200 ewes + 200 lambs to 50 families in 2017 and 2018. Each family received 4ewes + 4 lambs. The project is supported financially by Dialogue. In 2019, SO with close coordination of villages' Animal Credit Committees has collected 48 ewes + 48 lambs from all families whom previously had received ewes and lambs in 2017 and 2018 and redistributed to 12 most vulnerable and needy families in the same villages.

**Beneficiaries:** 12 families and 81 individuals (female: 52 - male: 29)

**Project Duration:** 36 months (August 1, 2017 – July 31, 2020) - ongoing

**Location:** Mija in Miramor and Askan in Shahrstan districts of Daikundi province

**Donor:** Dialogue





## 2.2.Woman Economic Empowerment in (Waras)

### Goal:

Women and vulnerable families are economically empowered through provision of livestock in Daikundi.

### Objectives:

- 1.To empower women by teaching them lifelong economical sustainable skills to distribute 100 ewes + 100 lambs to 25 vulnerable families; each family (4 ewes + lambs) in Waras village of Shahristan district of Daikundi province.
- 2.To motivate women to challenge the stereotype that men are the “breadwinners” in Afghan society for 25 families in Waras village of Shahristan district of Daikundi province.
- 3.To strengthen and raise the awareness of 25 families on raring livestock in Waras village of Shahristan district of Daikundi province.

SO has distributed a number of 100 ewes + 100 lambs for 25 poor and vulnerable families in Waras village of Shahristan district. Each family has received 4 ewes + 4 lambs. At the beginning of the project, project beneficiaries have received half day animal rearing session as well.

The project was designed based on need of the target communities, that were identified through assessment conducted in the project target area.

In 2019, SO with close coordination of villages' Animal Credit Committees has collected 24 ewes from all families whom previously distributed ewes in 2018 and collected ewes redistributed to 6 most vulnerable and needy families in the same villages.

**Beneficiaries:** 6 families and 49 individual (female: 29 - male: 20)

**Duration:** One year (April 1, 2018- April 1, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Waras village of Sharistan district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS



## 1.1.Woman Economic Empowerment in (Tagaberg)

### Goal:

Women and vulnerable families are economically empowered through provision of livestock in Bamyan.

### Objectives:

1. To empower women by teaching them lifelong economical sustainable skills and distributing 100 ewes + 100 lambs to 25 vulnerable families; each family (4 ewes + lambs) in Tagaberg village of Panjab district of Bamyan province.
- 2.To motivate women to challenge the stereotype that men are the “breadwinners” in Afghan society for 25 families in Tagaberg village of Panjab district of Bamyan province.
- 3.To strengthen and raise the awareness of 25 families on raring livestock in Tagaberg village of Panjab district of Bamyan province.

Bamyan is an agrarian province. 90% of its economy is based on agriculture and livestock. Potato is the most prevalent product of the province. It also produces wheat and corn while apricot, pear, and apple are the popular fruit of Bamyan province, which is processed and packed by women and exported to other provinces. The number of its farmers is estimated more than 60,000 people, while around one million livestock exist in the province including sheep, goats, bulls and cows. Rural Population in Bamyan suffers from poverty, malnutrition, starvation, illiteracy and high level of maternal morbidity and mortality.

To address the above problems, SO has distributed a number of 100 ewes + 100 lambs to 25 low-income and vulnerable families specifically women headed households. 4 ewes and 4 lambs have been distributed among each family in Tagaberg village of Panjab district of Bamyan province.

The project was designed based on the need of the target community, that were identified through assessments conducted by our previous projects in the area and close coordination with Community Development Council (CDCs), influential and community leaders.

At beginning of the project, half day awareness rising session has been conducted for the beneficiaries on animal rearing.

In 2019, SO with close coordination of villages' Animal Credit Committees has collected 24 ewes from all families whom previously distributed ewes in 2018 and collected ewes redistributed to 6 most vulnerable and needy families in the same villages.

**Beneficiaries:** 6 families and 49 individual (female: 29 and male: 20)

**Duration:** One year (April 01, 2018 – April 30, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Tagaberg village of Panjab district of Bamyan province

**Donor:** HCS



### 1.2.Woman Economic Empowerment in (Warsal)

SO has distributed 100 sheep and 100 lambs to 25 vulnerable and fragile families in Warsal village, Miramor district to address the poverty. Each family received 4 sheep and 4 lambs and this project is financially supported by HCS.

Aim of the project is to empower women and vulnerable families economically through provision of livestock in order to afford their school children and family member's basic needs.

The project was designed based on need of the targeted community with close coordination and cooperation of the community members.

The beneficiaries were identified through conducting community dialogues, meetings with experts, and human/women rights activities.

**Beneficiaries:** 25 families and 236 individual (female: 153 - male: 83)

**Project Duration:** 12 months (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) ongoing

**Location:** Warsal village, Miramore district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS



### 1.3.Woman Economic Empowerment in (Korga)

SO has been conducting this project in Korga village since 1 April 2019 onward to address poverty. Project duration is 12 months. It has distributed 100 sheep and 100 lambs to 25 families. Each family received 4 sheep and 4 lambs. Financially, this project is supported by HCS.

Aim of the project is to empower women and vulnerable families economically through provision of livestock in order to afford their school children and family member's basic needs.

The project was designed based on need of the targeted community with close coordination and cooperation of the community members.

The beneficiaries were identified through conducting community dialogues, meetings with experts, and human/women rights activities.

**Beneficiaries:** 25 families and 181 individual (female: 117 – male: 64)

**Project Duration:** 12 months (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) ongoing

**Location:** Korga, Ashtarlay district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS







## Human Rights

SO has implemented projects under human/women's rights themes in 31 provinces of Afghanistan, through which **1,592,477** individuals have benefited from them in the last 31 years.

The cultural inflexibility, indecent traditions, and harmful practices are an acrimonious result of lack of awareness on human/women rights in Afghanistan and are usually grounded in traditions and sometimes attributed to religion. Abuse of women's rights lead to pain, suffering, humiliation and the marginalization of millions of Afghan women and girls; violating the most basic human rights of half the population. Practices that include forced child marriage, exchange of girls to settle disputes, exchange marriages, and honor killing constitute harmful traditional practices. Such practices originate in the entrenched discriminatory views and beliefs about the role and position of women and girls in the society. In Afghanistan, harmful traditional practices have been further reinforced by widespread poverty and insecurity that Afghans have experienced for more than three decades. Money women are unaware of their basic rights and most men are violating women's rights continuously. The seizure of their basic rights by men is considered the legitimate right of men by both men and many women themselves. Even physical violence against women is considered the legitimate right of men. In order to reduction of violence against women, SO has implemented numerous projects under human/women' rights themes in 31 provinces of Afghanistan, through which 1,592,477 individuals have benefited from them in the last 31 years. SO conducted one project in 2019, where 1,315 individuals (Female: 723 - Male: 592) were the direct beneficiaries of the project. Please see 2019's project detail below.

### 2.1.Support the provincial EVAW Commission

#### Project goal:

National and provincial mechanism are strengthened through promoting and monitoring access to justice process for Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims and to adopt preventive measures for the elimination of violence against women and girls.

#### Project objectives:

1.To provide technical and financial support to the provincial Elimination Violence Against Women (EVAW) Commissions of Bamyan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Kunar, Samangan and Takhar to help them accomplish their responsibilities, to track cases of violence against women and to oversee the implementation of the EVAW Law.

2.To enhance the capacity of 630 individuals on gender issues (concept, equality and mainstreaming), women's rights and access to justice as well as the rule and responsibilities of youth in ending violence against women through conducting 18 training programs in Bamyan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Kunar, Samangan and Takhar provinces.

Article 15 of the Law on Elimination of Violence against Women urges for the establishment of the High Commission and provincial commission on the Elimination of Violence against Women. It composes of 12 representatives from different organizations and was established under Presidential Decree Number 1039. The EVAW commission members are responsible to study and evaluate the violence causes and decide publicity and public awareness programs for the purpose of preventing violence, collecting data on violent crimes, requesting information regarding the cases of violence for the police, prosecutor's office, the courts, etc.

SO has implemented the "Support to Provincial EVAW Commission" project in Bamyan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Kunar, Samangan and Takhar provinces with financial support from UN-Women.

Support to EVAW commission monthly meeting was the main component of the project. SO has facilitated 13 monthly meetings (two in Bamyan, three in Daikundi, two in Kapisa, two in Kunar, two in Samangan, and two in Takhar) provinces. 26 cases have been tracked down, mediated and solved by EVAW Commission. Large numbers of cases have been resolved through informal dispute resolution mechanisms by legal advisors in DoWA.

Moreover, the legal advisers provided legal consultations for 268 cases. They have provided technical assistance for Directorate of Women Affairs (DoWA) and EVAW commission. The second component of the project was gender and human rights training. 619 university students (296 females-323 males) attended 18 trainings held in Bamyan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Kunar, Samangan and Takhar provinces.

**Beneficiaries:** 1,315 individual (female: 723 - male: 592)

**Duration:** 3 months (January 1, 2019- March 30, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Bamyan, Daikundi, Kapisa, Kunar, Samangan, Takhar provinces

**Donor:** UN-Women





## Capacity Building

Overall  
**30,403**  
individuals  
benefited from  
SO 's capacity  
building  
projects over 31  
years.

International calls emphasizing the importance of capacity building for sustainable development has been numerous and a great deal of attention has been drawn to the specific capacity building needs in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Capacity building has been embedded in the objectives and programs of many international organizations.

To support effectiveness and efficiency in the work area, SO has conducted several workshops/trainings for a number of 30,061 trainees in 31 provinces on human resources management, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), financial management, report writing, proposal writing, human rights, democracy, gender equity, public speaking skills, leadership, , nursing, traditional birth attendance, professional teacher trainings, vocational training, music classes for youth and women-headed households and poor families in the past 31 years. SO has also conducted capacity building projects in 2019. 267 individuals (Female: 104 - Male: 44163) were the direct beneficiaries of the project. Overall 30,403 individuals benefited from SO's capacity building projects over 31 years. Below you can see the details about SO's projects in 2019:



### 3.1. Training on Democracy and Human Rights Values

#### Project Goal:

Democracy and human rights values are promoted among Afghan civilians to bolster peace process.

#### Project objective:

1. To promote and constitutionalize democracy and human rights values among the Afghan community, SO conducts three rounds of trainings (each round three days) on democracy and human rights concepts for a number of 75 individuals (39 girls and 36 boys) within a month in Gawharshad University.

Democracy and human rights values are promoted in a vast range within the recent decade in Afghanistan, but still it is the high need to be promoted further. Based on Afghanistan's AIHRC reports, we have founded out that there is still a great need to foster democracy and human rights in Afghanistan. Thus, with the financial support from Thaiwan Foundation, SO has conducted three rounds democracy and human rights trainings for Gawharshad University students. As a result, a number of 73 students (38 girls and 35 boys) have been trained comprehensively on democracy and human rights concepts.

Overall, the average training result was 37.217% increase in knowledge of participants on democracy and human rights topics. The above figure represents analysis of differences between pre-tests and post-tests results that were applied before and after the three rounds of the trainings.

**Beneficiaries:** 73 students (38 girls and 35 boys)

**Duration:** 3 months (August 1, 2019 – October 31, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Kabul province

**Donor:** Taiwan Foundation



### 3.2. Bamyan Samar Orphanage's Music Class

#### Project Goal:

Music class for Bamyan Samar Orphanage's children is extended to improve their music and singing skills.

#### Project Objective:

1. To conduct regular music class for a number of 30 Bamyan Samar Orphanage's children in order to further develop their capacities on understanding music and playing instruments by an expert trainer within 8 months.

SO, with financial support from HCS, has extended the music class in Bamyan Samar Orphanage to further develop their musical skills by an expert trainer within 8 months. The children attend music classes before and after school time.

Music bolsters human soul, spirit, and mental powers in their lives. Thus, SO decided to add music class beside other extracurricular activities of the children inside the orphanage to grow their spirit and develop their moral values, and free them from depression as they experienced since birth till joining the orphanage.

All those 30 children who participated in the music class during the first and second round of the project, have shown significant improvement in musical skills, educational program, self-esteem, (social, speaking and communication) skills.

Extension of these eight months will help them gain more professional skills and empower them to improve knowledge about music.

**Beneficiaries:** 30 (female: 14 - male: 16)

**Duration:** 8 months (October 1, 2018 – May 31, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Bamyan center of Bamyan province

**Donor:** HCS





### 3.3. Twinning Program

The Twinning Program pairs NNGOs with advisors (INGO) to provide mentoring and guidance to their Afghan counterpart on institutional management, humanitarian practices and strategy. The main focus of the program is to improve the capacity of NNGOs to get humanitarian fund from AHF / OCHA.

ACBAR with financial support from DIFD started Twinning Program in 2015 to address the low capacity of national NGOs (NNGOs) in providing humanitarian aid and lack of representation in Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund (AHF). The program helps the NGOs to apply for due diligence of OCHA and capacity assessment, to be accepted into the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund.

**Project Beneficiary:** 164 organizational staffs (female: 52 - male: 112)

**Project Duration:** 13 months (1 November 2019 – 30 November 2020) ongoing

**Location:** Kabul

**Donor:** ACBAR and DIFD



## Child Protection

A number of **374** children were supported with appropriate accommodation, food, education and health services since its establishment,

More than three decades of war resulted in a high number of people dying or missing. Many children lost their parents or were separated from them. Other families lost their breadwinners and as a result became dependent on other extended family members. Since the economic condition of an average family in the region is very weak, these additional children are often treated as household servants. Orphans are used extensively as free child labor and remain in exploited economic situations throughout their lives. The destitute families of these unfortunate children are often unable, or in rare cases do not attempt to provide any educational opportunities for them.

Orphan girls are in a particularly vulnerable position, and are often forced to marry at an early age with whomever their families choose for them (the choice often involves monetary transactions).

Shuhada Organization (SO) has established three orphanages under the title of Samar Orphanages, two in Jaghori district of Ghazni province and one in center of Bamyan province, where a number of 374 children were supported with appropriate accommodation, food, education and health services since its establishment, from which a number of 14 children (girls: 2 – boys: 12) have been newly covered by the orphanages in 2019. 225 (Female: 99 - Male: 126) orphans are currently being supported by SO at Samar Orphanages. See projects detail below:



#### a. Samar Orphanages in Jaghori and Bamyan:

SO has been supporting 225 (Female: 99 - Male: 126) orphans and widows in its three orphanages located in Bamyan and Ghazni provinces since 2002. These three orphanages are run by 7 teachers (female: 2 - male: 5), 3 male administrators and 15 male supporting staff.

Children in these orphanages attend public school throughout the year. In addition, permanent teachers are recruited to support the children with their school work and encourage them to study not only the school books, but the other books as well such as anthropology, theatre, literature, painting, cooking, knitting, sports, and regular English and computer courses. Children also conduct programs for poetry reading and debate sessions through the local radio station. However, SO helps to ensure that all orphans graduate from 12th grade and participate in university entrance examination. See below what SO achieved in these 18 years of the child protection activities:

1. In 2019, 9 children (girls 6 and boys 3) graduated from high schools and a total of 77 children (Girls: 28 - Boys: 49) graduated from high schools since 2009.
2. In 2019, a number of 3 persons (girls: 1 - boys: 2) admitted in to universities and a total of 50 individuals (Girls: 12 - boys: 38) got admission in universities since 2009. 25 persons (girls: 7 – boys: 18) are studying higher education inside and outside of Afghanistan.
3. In 2019, 5 persons (girl: 2 – boys: 3) graduated from universities and a total of 26 persons (girls: 9 – boys: 17) graduated from universities since 2014.
4. Two orphanages' girls married in 2019 and a number of 15 girls got married since establishment of the Orphanages.

**Beneficiaries:** For the year 2019, 275 {children and mothers 250 (female: 106 - male: 144), official staff 25 (female: 2; male: 23)}

**Duration:** 18 years (started in 2002) - ongoing

**Location:** Jaghoori district of Ghazni & center of Bamyan provinces

**Donor:** HCS



#### b. Renovation of Bamyan Samar orphanage building

Bamyan Samar Orphanage was built in 2004. It contains 16 rooms, one hall, and 2 bathrooms. There are 4 washrooms outside the building inside the yard, but the building did not have a standard kitchen, toilets, bathrooms, and windows.

SO with financial support of Chinese Embassy in Kabul built one standard (kitchen, five toilets, and seven bathrooms) for Bamyan Samar Orphanage and also installed PVC windows instead of wooden windows for the building.

The building currently accommodates 75 children and 14 male and female staff as supervisors, teachers, mothers and guards.

**Beneficiaries:** 89 individuals (47 male and 42 female)

**Project Duration:** 3 months (July 3 – October 31, 2019) finished

**Location:** Kart-e-Sulh, Bamyan center, Bamyan province

**Donor:** Chinese Embassy Kabul





## Education

A number  
of **217,504**  
individuals  
were  
benefited by  
SO education  
projects  
since its  
establishment

Lingering conflict has left Afghanistan with destroyed educational systems and infrastructure. The education system suffered tremendously as a result of the Taliban insurgency, and several conditions still make access to education difficult for many Afghans. The Afghans have been living in a protracted state of conflict and instability for more than three decades. In addition to uncertain security, the extreme mountain terrain and harsh climate make it difficult to access education especially for girls. Under the Taliban regime, violence and intimidation were routinely exercised to prevent girls and women from attending school and gaining the education that is their right. In this setting, the education system floundered, and fewer than 1 million children attended school. However, over the past 19 years there have been more effort to increase access to education and currently there are approximately 8 million children in school today.

To help Afghanistan cross the current hurdles and not return to the previous situation, education is the only grantor of peace and stability. Therefore, SO has significantly contributed to promote education, and support youth, particularly girls, with establishment, construction and renovation of more than 130 school buildings around the country. SO has operated 97 of the schools since its foundation; These include school for girls, literacy courses for women, teacher trainings, and recently establishment of Gawharshad University that has a positive discrimination against girls' higher education. A number of 217,504 individuals were benefited by SO education projects since its establishment. 2605 (female: 2014 – male: 591) higher education students and other educational projects in Afghanistan provinces were benefited in 2019. Overall 220,109 individuals have benefited from SO's education projects in the last 31 years. See detailed projects of 2019 in below:

### 3.1. English Access Micro Scholarship Program

#### Project Goal:

A platform is provided for young girls and young boys to learn English language and basic computer skills in Bamyan province, to improve their employability and increase the likelihood of their employment sustainability

#### Project Objective:

1. To build capacity of 125 individuals (63 girls and 62 boys) on English language and basic computer skills in order to get employment by establishing English language and computer courses and providing course facilities and hiring English and computer expert teachers in Bamyan center. The "English Access Micro Scholarship Program" is a global scholarship program supported by the U.S. Department of State to provide a foundation of English language skills to talented 13-20 year-olds youth from economically disadvantaged backgrounds through after-school classes and intensive sessions. Access Students also gain an appreciation for U.S. culture and democratic values through enhancement activities. Access seeks to equip selected students with strong English language skills to lead towards better jobs, educational opportunities, and the ability to participate in and compete for future exchange programs and study in the United States. Since its inception in 2004, over 110,000 students in more than 80 countries have participated in the English Access Micro scholarship Program (Access). In 2006 it started in Afghanistan.

SO conducted Access program for a number of 150 school students (girls: 75 – boys: 75) in Daikundi province for 24 months from 9 January 2017 to 31 December 2018 and has launched the second round of Access program "English Access Micro Scholarship Program" in Bamyan center of Bamyan province through the financial support of U.S. Department of State to provide English and computer learning skills for 125 mixed-ability learners. It builds their English language skills (speaking, writing, reading and listening) to join education opportunities to study in foreign countries towards better jobs. The English and computer classes have started with 125 students (62 boys and 63 girls) and three teachers (two English teachers and one computer instructor). The course has successfully finished its 12 months out of 24 months.

**Beneficiaries:** 125 students (girls: 63- boys: 62)

**Duration:** 24 months (January 1, 2019 - December 31, 2020) - ongoing

**Location:** Center of Bamyan, Bamyan province

**Donor:** U.S. Department of State





### 3.2. SO Scholarship Program

Due to the limited capacity in the state Universities of Afghanistan and lack of economic support from family, many high school graduated Afghan students, especially girls, leave mid-way their higher education or they never start it in the first place.

Comitato Arghosha Faraway School (CAFS) beside its previous humanitarian aids such as school building construction and provision of scholarships for girls in the year 2019; it has also provided scholarships for six new girls to continue their higher education in the university.

CAFS and SO consider the scholarship project as a complement to the many years of work to help build educational infrastructure.

Moreover, we also see it as a small, but crucial investment which will yield the biggest and best of returns – the development of human resources in one of the country's poorest regions.

To fulfill this objective, it has provided scholarships for 20 high school graduate girls since 2014 onward to continue their education at Gawharshad University in the field of Engineering, Business Administration, Computer Science and Law/Political Science.

In addition, the students are provided with computers and English courses to have better access to internet in order to be connected to technological world and being updated with current era.

As a result, a total number of 20 girls have been benefiting from scholarships' advantages so far.

Two of the students, majoring in Law and Computer Science, successfully graduated from GU in 2019.

**Beneficiaries:** 20 girls

**Duration:** Six years (April 1, 2014) - ongoing

**Location:** Kabul

**Donor:** CAFS



### 3.3. Shahid Nazari Secondary School's Building Construction

Project Goal:

157 individuals (81 girls with two female and two male teachers, two supporting staffs, one head master and 69 boys) in Ternawa village of Pato, Jaghoori district of Ghazni province are provided with a standard and permanent school building to get education.

Project Objective:

1. To construct a school building containing: 6 classrooms plus 3 admin rooms with a corridor for a number of 157 individuals (81 girls with two female and two male teachers, two supporting staffs, one head master and 69 boys) in Ternawa village of Pato, Jaghoori district of Ghazni province from December 20, 2018 to January 19, 2020.
2. To construct a separate 5 set of latrines building for a number of 157 individuals (81 girls with two female and two male teachers, two supporting staffs, one head master and 69 boys) in Ternawa village of Pato, Jaghoori district of Ghazni province from December 20, 2018 to January 19, 2020.

Shahid Nazari Secondary School is located in Ternawa village of Pato, Jaghoori district of Ghazni province. The area is mountainous and far-flung. People of the area are farmers including small stockbreeding. Total population of the school coverage area is 1243 individual and 115 families. It has cold winters with heavy snow and its summer is temperate.

Shahid Nazari Secondary School was established in 2008. It has a number of 150 students (81 girls and 69 boys) four teachers (two female and two male) one head master and two supporting female staffs. It is a co-education school; the students were studying in this school in two shifts morning and afternoon due to lack of class rooms.

Shahid Nazari Secondary School's students could hardly reach to other schools in Pato because it is 10km far from Pato high schools. It is impossible for students to reach in the surrounding schools on feet especially students of primary grade, so so there was a great need for this school, otherwise a number of 150 girls and boys students could be deprived of school facilities which are available for the other students throughout Afghanistan.

Due to the above problem, SO has facilitated to build Shahid Nazari Secondary School building by a construction company through financial support of "The Autonomous Province of Bolzano/South Tyrol /Italy" in 2019.

**Beneficiaries:** 163 individuals (85 girls with 4 female teachers and one supporting staff and 71 boys with two male teachers)

**Duration:** 11 months (December 20, 2018 to January 19, 2020) - finished

**Location:** Ternawa village of Pato, Jaghoori district of Ghazni province

**Donor:** The Autonomous Province of Bolzano/South Tyrol /Italy



### 3.4. Construction of Largar Girl's High School

Aim of the project was to construct a building of 8 classrooms and 4 admin rooms for Largar Girl's High School.

The village is located 50 km far from Nili center of Daikundi province. Most people of the village are farmers.

The school established in 2005 and registered with Afghanistan Ministry of Education. It is a girls' school where 462 female students are studying in two shifts (morning and afternoon), but 96 boys are also studying in this school at primary and secondary grades. It had 15 staff with no building. The classes were held under tents, trees and in the mosque. The community has donated a piece of land for school building.

Considering the above problem SO has facilitated the building of Largar Girl's High School by a construction company with financial support of Comitato Arghosha Faraway School (CAFS) in 2019.

**Beneficiaries:** 573 individual {(462 girls - 96 boys) and (5 female – male: 10)}

**Project Duration:** Seven months (1 March – 30 November 2019) finished

**Location:** Largar village, Shahrstan district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** (CAFS)



### 3.5. Extension Building of Qalandari High School

Am of the project was to build an extension building of 4 classrooms and 1 admin room for Qalandari High School which established in 2006. It has upgraded to high school in 2013. The current building of Qalandari High School built in 2007 by Shuhada Organization as well. The building has 9 classrooms with 3 admin room. Thus some classes were held under tents in school yard. Low capacity of the previous school was the problem that couldn't cover all students. SO has facilitated the construction of extended building of Qalandari High School by a construction company with financial support of Feminist Majority in 2019 which the new extended building made of stone and the roof is iron I-beam and 3cm thick wooden plank. The roof is also covered with wooden truss and iron sheet.

**Beneficiaries:** 679 school students and staffs {(girls 319 - boys 338) and (female: 10 – male: 12)}

**Project Duration:** Five months (June 1, - October 31, 2019) finished

**Location:** Qalandari village, Jaghori district, Ghazni province

**Donor:** Feminist Majority





### 3.6. English Course for Mesh Girl's High School

SO has established an English course for Mesh Girl's High School in Mesh village, Nili city of Daikundi province for 24 months. Participants are from 10th to 11th grades.

Aim of the project is to build the capacity of at least 50 girls on English language skills (speaking, listening, reading and writing) in order to increase their employment opportunities in the job market in the future.

Today in Afghanistan's employment market, there's higher demand for the employees who has better English language skills. Thus, SO with financial support of HCS established this English course for 50 girls in Mesh Girls High School.

**Beneficiaries:** 50 girls

**Duration:** 24 months (May 1, 2019 – April 30, 2021) ongoing

**Location:** Mesh village, Nili city, Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS



### 3.7. Provision of furniture for Palas Girl's High School

Aim of the project was to provide better classrooms and office facilities for teachers and students in order to provide better educational environment in which they feel relaxed and concentrate on their day to day school activities easily and comfortably.

Calm and comfortable environment is significantly important for both teachers and students in school. It can help teachers to have better concentration on their teaching and students to have better and active participation in class activities. So, SO with the financial support of HCS provided some office furniture for teachers and 60 classroom desks for students of Palas Girl's High School. The school is located in a remote and far-lung area of Miramor district of Daikundi province.

**Beneficiaries:** 545 girl student

**Project Duration:** 3 months (April 1 – June 30, 2019) finished

**Location:** Palas village Miramor district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS







## Health

This organization has provided health facilities for a number of **5,176,563** individual since its establishment

Before the war, health situation in Afghanistan was among the worst in the world, primarily because the health infrastructure was grossly inadequate and mostly limited to urban centers. Protracted conflict since 1978 worsened the inequitable distribution of health manpower and services. The estimated infant mortality rate was 163 per 1000 live births (1993); the under-five mortality rate 257 for every 1000 live births (1994); the maternal mortality rate 1700 per 100,000 live births (1993); and life expectancy at birth was 43.7

The war and deteriorating economic, social, and physical conditions in both rural and most urban areas have impaired housing and environmental sanitation facilities. By the end of 1996, it was estimated that 1.5 million men women and children were physically disabled by war injuries, including amputation, blindness and paralysis, as well as debilitating infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and leprosy. Birth complications causing disabilities such as cerebral palsy and mental retardation also increased.

To help the most susceptible and vulnerable Afghans' health in the country survive, SO constructed for the first time its hospital in the most far flung area of Jaghoori district of Ghazni province in 1993 and expanded its hospitals and health centers in needy parts of Afghanistan. This organization has provided health facilities for a number of 5,176,563 individual since its establishment. 223,263 individuals (female: 127,095 – male: 96,168) have been provided with health services in 2019. See detailed projects of 2019 in below:

### 4.1. Jaghoori District Hospital

Jaghoori District Hospital (JDH) is located in center of Jaghoori district of Ghazni province. The district is bordered with Nawur, Qara Bagh, Moqoor, Gelan, Malistan districts of Ghazni province and Arghandab district of Zabul province from the south-west. It is situated in the highlands in the southern fringes of the Hazarajat region. It occupies 1,855 km<sup>2</sup> in the upper Arghandab valley. It is 127.7 km far from center of Ghazni province, 2 hours and 20 minutes by car. JDH is 274.1 km far from Kabul which takes 5 hours and 13 minutes reach by car.

Population of Jaghoori district is estimated to be around 600,000. JDH has been providing health services to a number of 600,000 people in Jaghoori district. In addition, it has been providing health services to surrounding districts' clients such as Nawur, Qara Bagh, Moqoor, Gelan, Malistan, Ajristan and center of Ghazni province. It covers all the patients who are visiting from Urozgan and Zabul provinces as well. Climate of Jaghoori is generally arid continental, with cold and snowy winters, and hot summers with temperatures rising between 25 °C to 38 °C.

SO has operated the JDH since 1993. Currently, this health center is financially supported by HCS. It has inpatient and outpatient departments: an operating theatre, delivery room, X-ray room, emergency room, diagnostic laboratory, dressing room, ultrasound machine, vaccination, family planning neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), blood bank, electrocardiogram (ECG), and nurse training facilities. Additionally, it has a health education and outreach department and regularly conducts health related information sessions with patients in 2019.

#### Medical Staff Capacity Building through Outsourcing

Professor Qudratullah Mojaddidi is one of Shuhada Organization's supporters since more than two decades in child protection (Orphanage) and health sector. Since 2016, Dr. Mojaddidi has contributed to build capacity of SO key medical staff (Medical Doctors and Midwives) at Jaghoori District Hospital (JDH) on various topics. He continued his online Tele-medication and consultation programs in 2019 on around 40 updated Ob/Gyn topics including Pregnancy induced hypertension, Fetal assessment, Cardio-topography (CTG), Pelvic Organ Prolapse (POP) Poly Cystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS), Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding (DUB), etc.

In spite of improving our skills and knowledge in modern Ob/Gyn operations (TVH, TVT, Le Fort Operation, Trans Abdominal Hysterectomy) by his Tele-medication and consultation programs, he visited the hospital and conducted 22 days training for the hospital staff on Anterior Repair for Cystocele, Posterior Repair for Rectocele, Burch Operation, Post-Partum Bilateral Tub Ligation, and (PP/BTL) from 16th August – 7th September in 2019.

In addition, he had two important workshops about Mechanism of Labor and Pregnancy Induced Hypertension for 23 midwives from 7 health centers in Jaghoori district. We have also the opportunity to have his direct consultations and advices about serious health cases anytime any day by his online Tele-medication and consultation programs, which is really supportive and lifesaving.

As a result, a number of 33 medical staff (4 male and 1 female doctors and 28 midwives) have been directly benefited from his program this year; on the other hand maternal mortality rate declined to zero in 2018 and 2019 at Shuhada Hospital Jaghoori due to his inclusive support.

**Beneficiaries:** 135,108 individuals (female: 74,807 - male: 60,301)

**Duration:** Twenty six years (started at 1993) – ongoing

**Location:** Jaghoori district of Ghazani province

**Donor :** HCS





#### 4.2. Kamati Basic Health Clinic:

Kamati Basic Health Clinic is located in Kamati village of Bamyan center. It is 35 km far from Bamyan center, 90 minutes by car and one day on foot. The nearest health center to this village is 20 km, 60 minutes by car and 4 hours on foot to reach. The village is in a mountainous area with harsh climate in the winter season. During heavy snow fall in winter, road of the village to Bamyan center is blocked. Since there is no regular transportation system and no good road to Bamyan center, having a functional health center to address the basic health cares is a dire need of the Kamati community members.

Kamati basic Health Clinic covers large number of people in the area. It provides health services to three community development councils, 12 villages which are located among harsh mountains and 900 vulnerable families. According to United Nation Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA) statistics in 2016, average household size is 7.3. . So population of the clinic coverage area is 6,570 individuals.

Kamati Basic Hhealth Clinic was established by SO with financial support of HCS in 2010. They have been continuing their support since 2010 so far.

The clinic operates on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services to patients) and includes a checkup room, delivery room, dressing room and one free medical store.

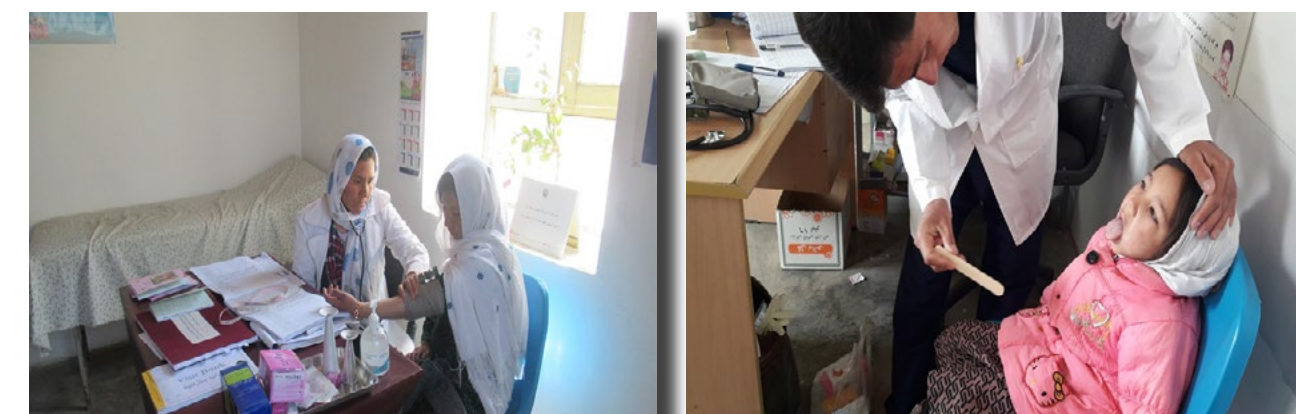
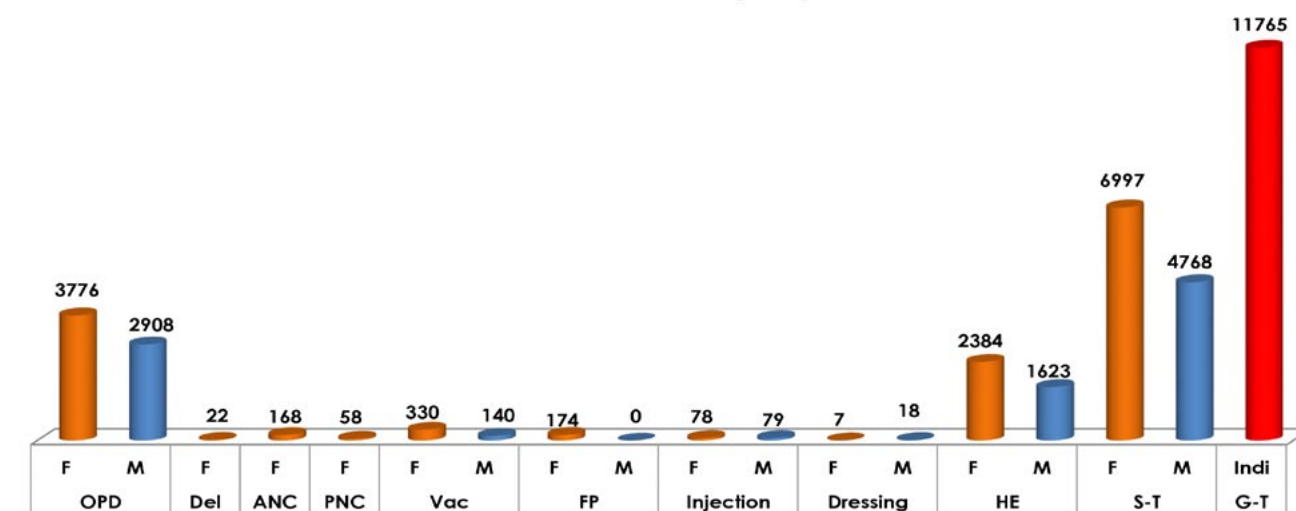
**Beneficiaries:** 11,765 individuals (female: 6,997 - male: 4,768)

**Duration:** 10 years (started at 2010) - ongoing

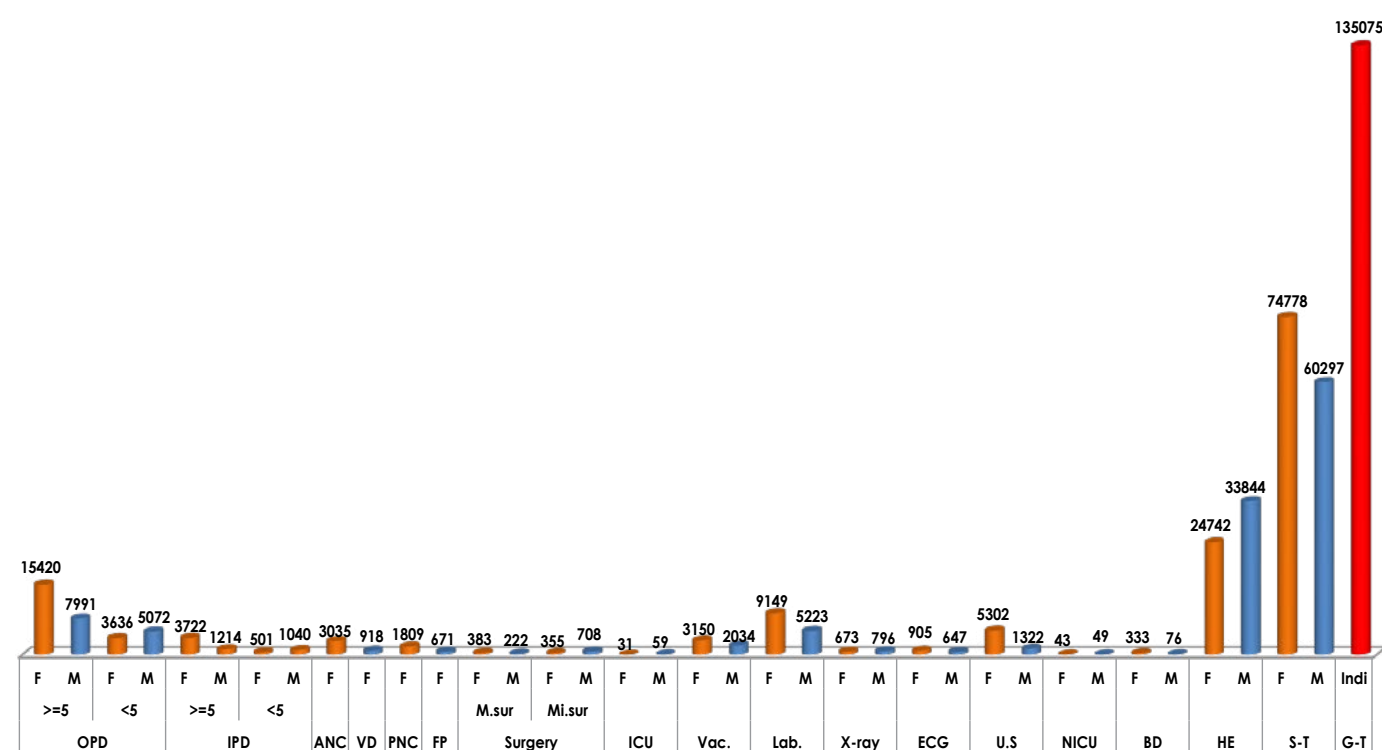
**Location:** Kamatti, Bamyan center

**Donor:** HCS

#### Camati Basic Health Clinic Activity Report for the Year 2019



#### Jaghoori District Hospital's Report for the Year 2019





4.3. Golistan Health Sub-Center:

Golistan Health Sub-Center is located in Golistan village of Bamyan center. It is about 30 km far from the center of the Bamyan province, 60 minutes by car and one day on foot. The nearest health center is about 8km, 15 minutes by car and 2 hours on foot. The village is in a mountainous area with harsh climate in winter season and its road to Banyan center is blocked in the winter due to heavy snow fall. Since there is no regular transportation system and no good road to Bamyan center, having a functional health center to address the basic health cares is a dire need for Golistan community members.

Golistan Health Sub-Center covers a part of Bamyan population in the area. It provides health services to one Community Development Council as a whole and provides health services to three other surrounding CDC participants as well. It has 2 villages which host 70 families. According to vaccination statistics this village has a number of 700 populations.

Golistan Health Sub-Center was established by SO with financial support of HCS in 2012. They have been continuing their support since 2012 so far.

The clinic is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services to patients) and has a checkup room, delivery room, dressing room and one free medical store with one year's worth of supplies.

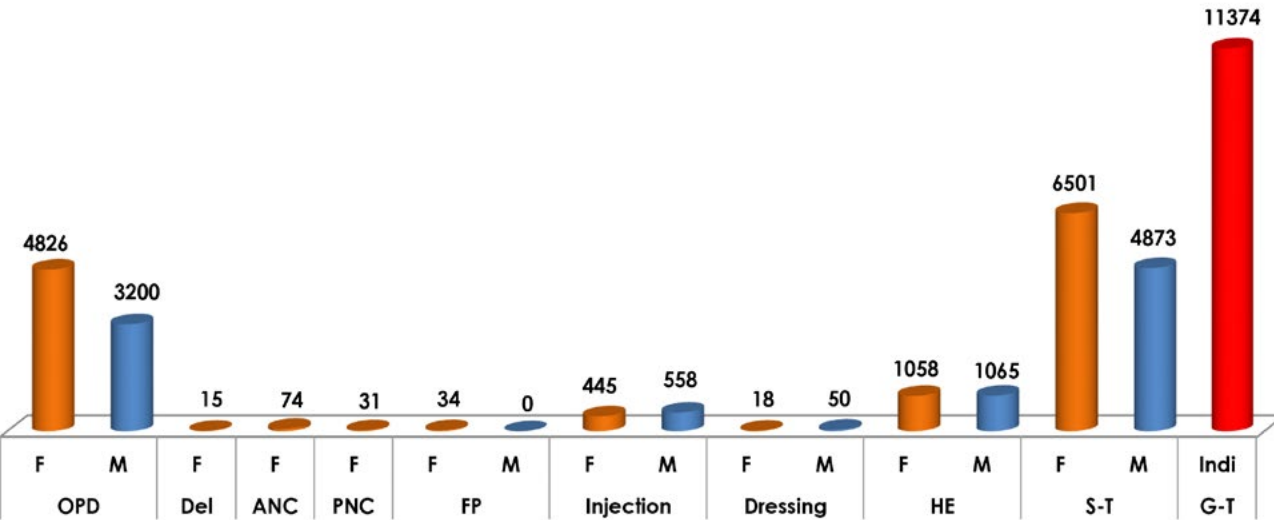
**Beneficiaries:** 11,374 individuals (female: 6,501 – male: 4,873)

**Duration:** Eight years (started at 2012) - ongoing

**Location:** Golistan village of Bamyan center

**Donor:** HCS

Golistan Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019



4.4. Mesh Health Sub-Center

Mesh Health Sub center is located in Nili center of Daikundi province. It is 20 km far from center of Nili, one hour by car and 3 hours on foot. It is 20 km far from its surrounding health centers, one hour by car and 3 hours on foot. The road to center of Daikundi province and other surrounding health centers are very bad and the road is locked completely by heavy snow fall in winter to traveling to center of the province and surrounding health centers.

Mesh Health Sub-Center covers a part of population in Nili district. It provides health services to a number of 3 Community Development Councils which containing 28 villages. It has a number of 350 families. According to UNFPA the average household in Afghanistan is 7.3. So, 350 families will be multiplied by 7.3 and the total of which becomes 7665 individuals.

SO has established this clinic in the area with financial support of HCS in August 2015. They have been continuing their support so far.

The clinic is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services) and has a check-up room, delivery room, dressing room.

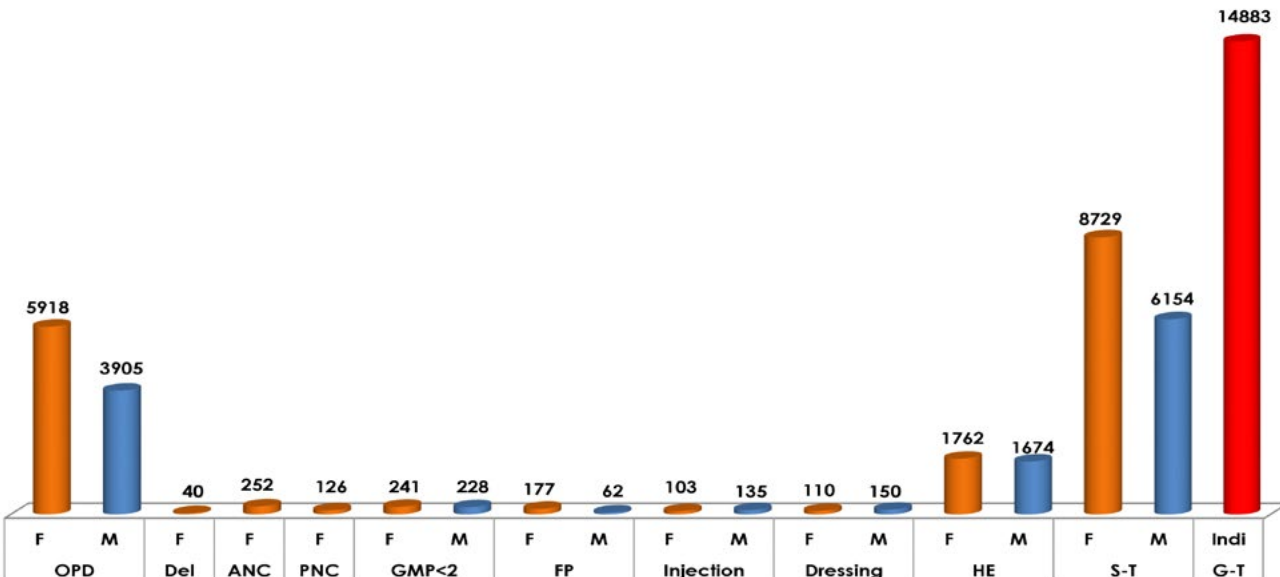
**Beneficiaries:** 14,883 individuals (female: 8,729 – male: 6,154)

**Duration:** Four years and five months (started in August 2015) - ongoing

**Location:** Mesh, Nili center of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS

Mesh Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019





#### 4.5. Poshtroq Health Sub-Center

Poshtroq village is in Khidir district of Daikundi province which located north-west of Daikundi province. It has 14 sub-villages with 4865 people, four Community Development Councils (CDCs). The nearest health center to this village is 35km (Khidir district hospital), 2 hours by car and 6 hours on foot. It is far from Nili center of Daikundi province about 58km in summer and about 95km in winter. Poshtroq is far from nili about four hours and thirty minutes by car in spring and 13 hours on foot.

SO with financial support of HCS has established Poshtroq Health Sub-Center on 1st May 2019. They have been continuing to provide health services to the community members since 1st May 2019 onward.

The clinic is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services to patients) and has a checkup room, delivery room, dressing room and one free medical store with one year's worth of supplies.

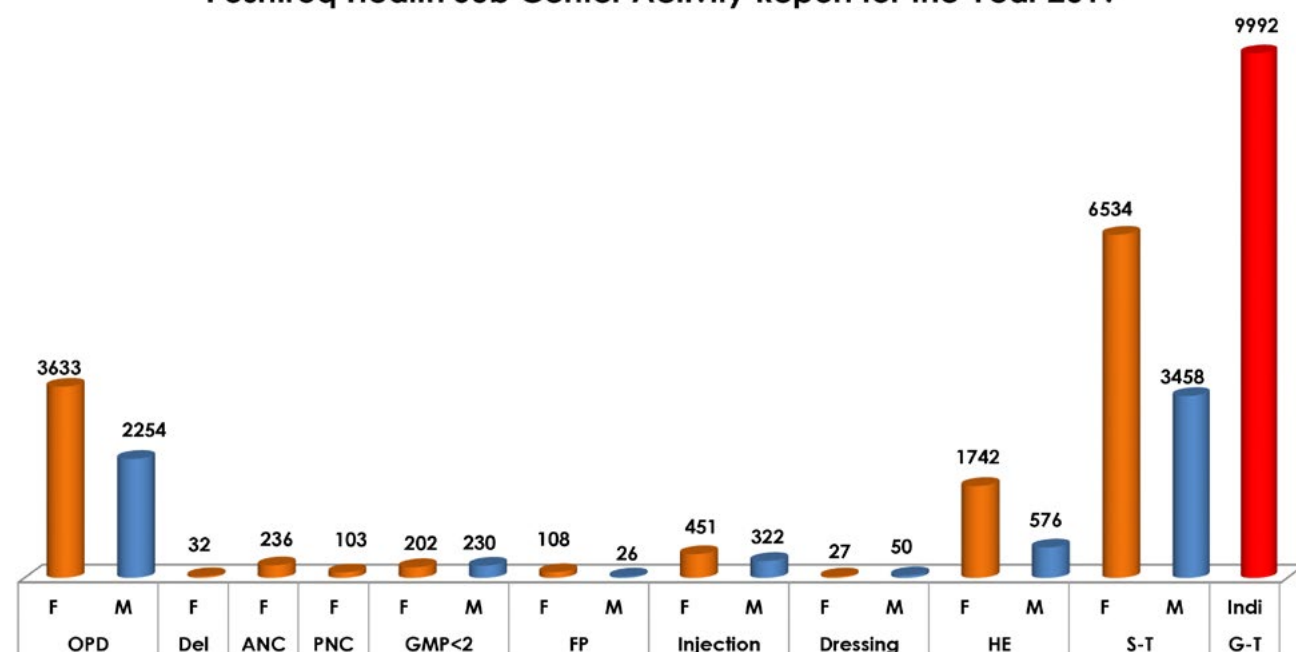
**Beneficiaries:** 9,992 individuals (female: 6,534 – male: 3,458)

**Duration:** Eight months (started at 1st May 2019) - ongoing

**Location:** Poshtroq village of Khidir district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS

**Poshtroq Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019**



#### 4.6 Char Aspan Health Sub-Center

Char Aspan Health Sub-Center is located in Char Aspan village of Shahrstan district of Daikundi province. It is 25 km far from its surrounding health centers, 2 hours by car and 4 hours on foot. The health center is 55 km far from center of the district, 3 hours by car and 10 hours on foot. This health center is 35 km far from center of the province, 1.5 hours by car and 4 hours on foot. It is a remote area with no access to healthcare facilities but sometime mobile clinics go to the village visit the patients.

Char Aspan Health Sub-Center covers a part of Sharistan population in the area. It provides health services to a number of 15 Community Development Councils which containing of 27 villages. The villages cover a number of 1000 families. According to UNFPA, average household of the Afghan is 7.3. So, the total population of this health center will be a number of 7,300 individuals.

SO has run this health center since January 2018 with financial support of HCS. They have been continuing their supports to provide health services to the community members since January 2018 onward.

This health center is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services) and it has a check-up room, delivery room, and dressing room as well.

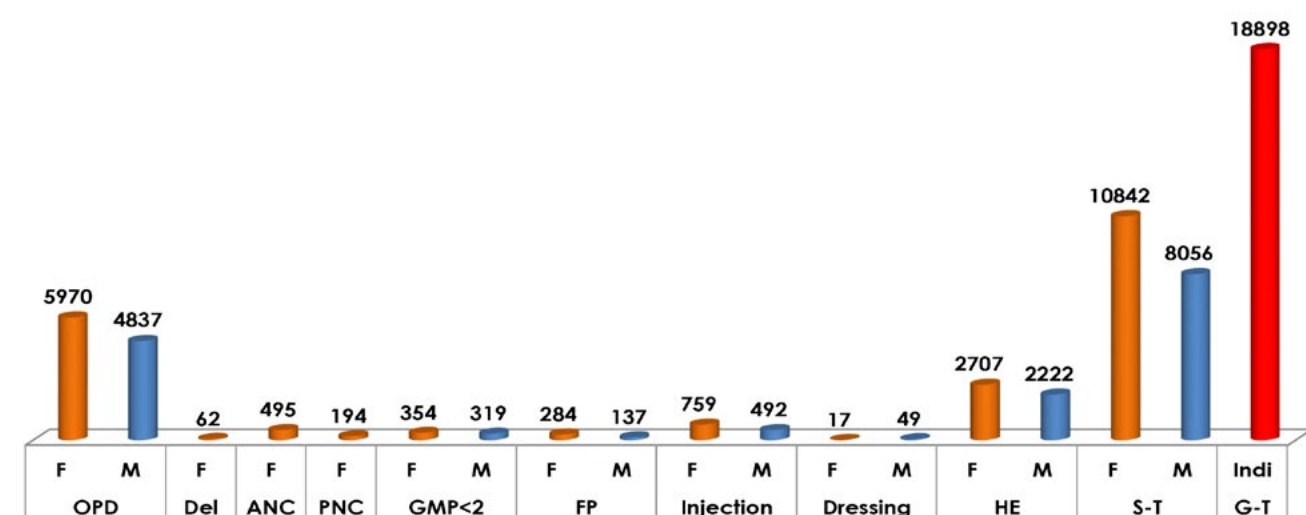
**Beneficiaries:** 18,898 individual (female: 10,842 – male: 8,056)

**Duration:** 24 months (started in January 2018) - ongoing

**Location:** Char Aspan village, Shahrstan district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS

**Char Aspan Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019**





#### 4.7. Chochan Health Sub-Center

Chochan Health Sub-Center is located in Chochan village of Sharistan district of Daikundi province. It is 26 km far from its surrounding health centers, 1 hour by car and 4 hours on foot. This health center is 36 km far from center of the district, 3 hours by car and 10 hours on foot. The health center is 95 km far from center of the province, six hours by car and 25 hours on foot. 50 km of the road from this health center to center of Daikundi is very bad and the remaining parts of the road are good. The people do not have easy access to surrounding health centers particularly in the winter due to lack of proper road and heavy snow fall.

Chochan Health Sub-Center covers a large number of populations in this area. It provides health services to a number of 12 Community Development Councils which is containing 14 large villages. The villages cover a number of 450 families. According to UNFPA, average of household number in Afghanistan is 7.3. To break it to single unit of individual, numbers of families are multiplied by 7.3 the total of which makes 3275 individuals.

SO has established this health center on September 1, 2017 by financial support of HCS. They have been continuing their support to the community members so far.

The clinic is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care, family planning, vaccination and services to patients) and has a checkup room, delivery room, dressing room and one free medical store with one year's worth of supplies.

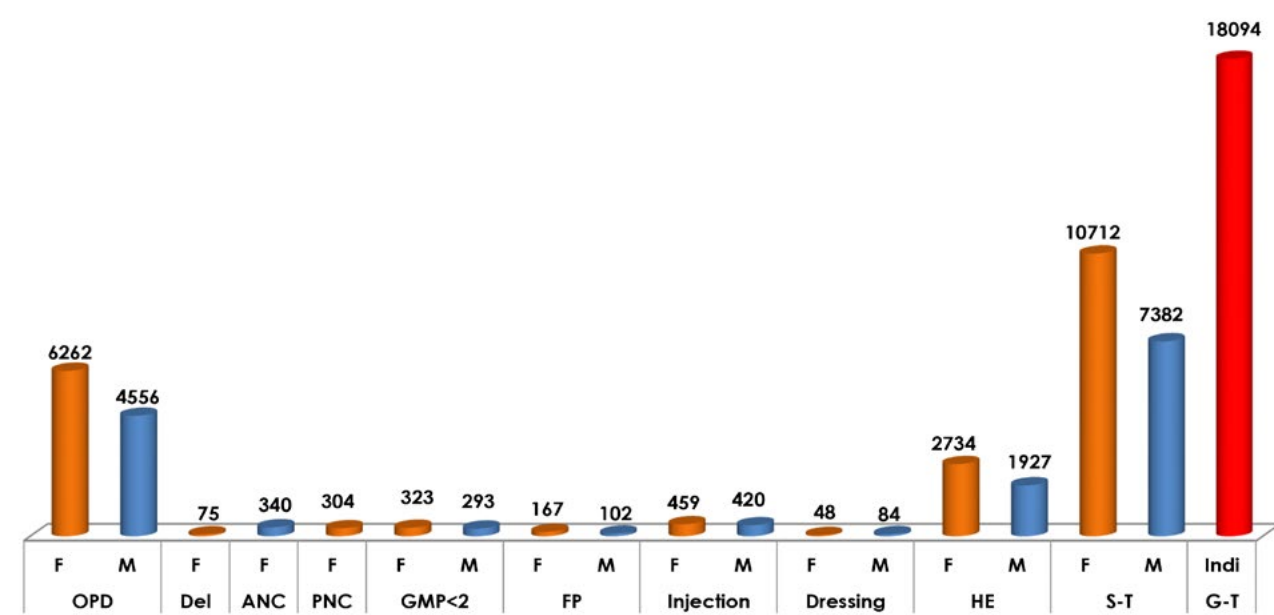
**Beneficiaries:** 18,094 individuals (female: 10,712 – male: 7,382)

**Duration:** 28 months (September 1, 2017) - ongoing

**Location:** Chochan, Sharistan district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS

Chochan Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019



#### 4.8. Karwan Saray Health Sub-Center

Karwan Saray Health Sub-Center is located in Karwan Saray village of Kitty district of Daikundi province. It is 20 km far from center of the district, 90 minutes by car and four hours on foot. The health center is 80 km far from center of the Daikundi province, seven hours by car and 24 hours on foot. The distance between this center and the nearest health center is 15 km, one hour by car and 3 hours on foot. It is a remote village with no easy access to any close health center. The road from this center to other surrounding health centers is very bad. In winter, possibility of road blockage due to heavy snow fall is very high.

Karwan Saray Health Sub-Center covers a large number of populations in a remote area of Daikundi province. It provides services to a number of six Community Development Councils with containing a number of 11 villages. The villages have a number of 515 families. Based on UNFPA statistic, Afghanistan's average of family house hold is 7.3. So, the total numbers of families are multiplied by 7.3 which make 3759 individuals.

SO with financial support of HCS has established Karwan Saray Health Sub-Center on 1st May 2016. They have been continuing to provide health services to the community members since 1st May 2016 onward.

The clinic is operating on its outpatients (delivery health services, such as routine examinations, dressing, injection, reproductive health care and family planning services to patients) and has a checkup room, delivery room, dressing room and one free medical store with one year's worth of supplies.

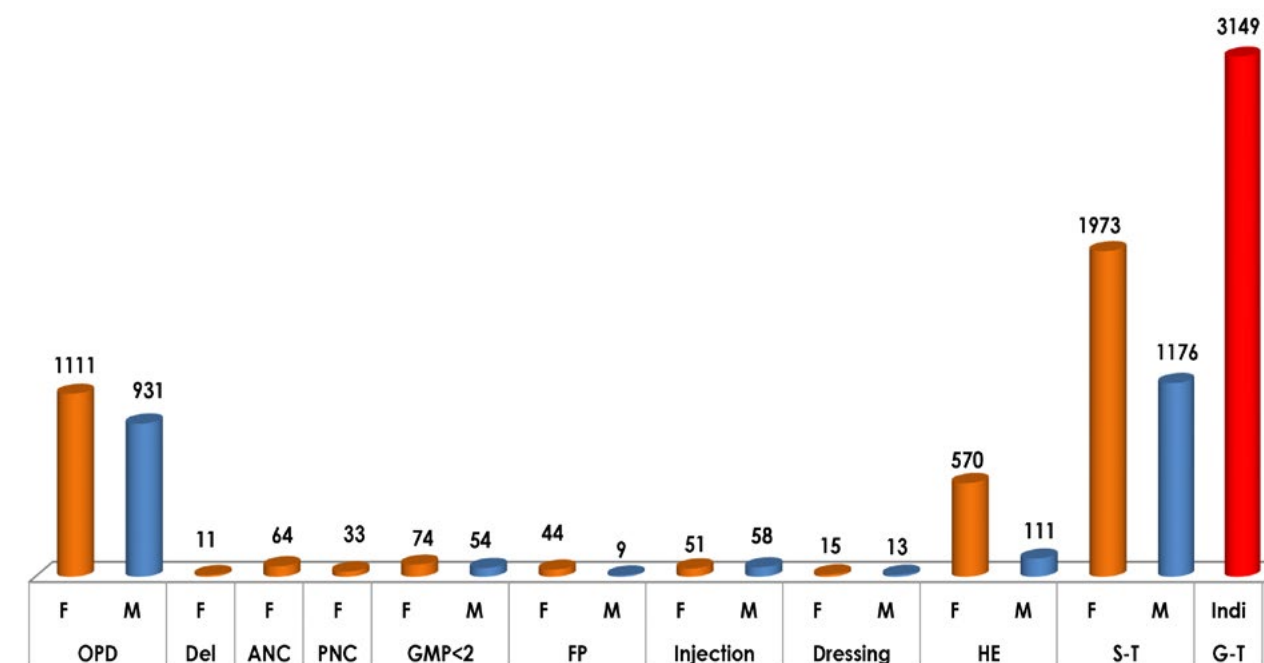
**Beneficiaries:** 3,149 individuals (female: 1,973 – male: 1,176)

**Duration:** Thirty five months (started at 1st May 2016) - finished

**Location:** Karwan Saray village of Kitty district of Daikundi province

**Donor:** HCS

Karwan Saray Health Sub Center Activity Report for the Year 2019







## Data Collection

SO is conducting data collection when national and international NGOs requesting to collect data for their projects in Afghanistan and also it also conducts need assessment in Afghanistan upon partners or donors request. SO has conducted one data collection and one need assessment in 2019. Project beneficiaries were 172 individuals (female: 103 - male: 69)

### 1. Data collection

Shuhada Organization (SO) has entered into partnership with Nordic Consultancy Group (NCG) by signing contract from 27th of January to 5th March 2019 on provision of financial resources and the required soft materials for implementing data collection and implementing of up to 40 interviews with Danish Refugee Council's local partners in Afghanistan.

SO has conducted the required interviews with DRC local partners in Kabul, Ghazni, Balkh and Takhar provinces of Afghanistan and successfully submitted the interviews timely to NCG.

As a result, a number of 41 local partners and project beneficiaries (31 male and 10 female) have been interviewed pertaining to DRC's projects' ownership and relevance, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness in Afghanistan.

**Beneficiaries:** 41 individual (female: 10 – male: 31)

**Duration:** 38 days (May 1 to August 31, 2018) - finished

**Location:** Kabul, Ghazni, Balkh and Badakhshan

**Donor:** NCG

### 2. Need Assessment

In continuation of solar training for 10 Afghan women by Barefoot College International (BCI) in 2018, Barefoot College International has entered in to an agreement with Shuhada Organization (SO) on 1st April 2019. "The objective of signing agreement is to improve the lives and economic viability of the rural poor living in remote inaccessible villages off the energy grids in Afghanistan by supplying the communities with clean, low cost household lighting from solar energy through creates opportunities for income generation through establishment of secondary livelihood generation activities" and other required activities mentioned in the agreement.

Based on the agreement, BCI has proposed baseline survey for beekeeping in the provinces (Ghazni, Bamyan and Daikundi) where 10 Afghan Mamas were trained on solar system assembling in BCI in 2018. SO has provided BCI with the required budget and it got the approval for conducting a survey in those above mentioned provinces.

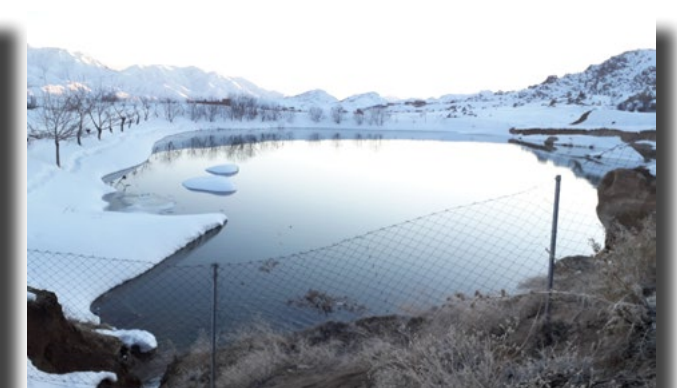
As a result, a number of 131 individuals (female: 93 – male: 38) have benefited from beekeeping survey in three provinces (Ghazni, Bamyan and Daikundi) of Afghanistan. Collected data has submitted to BCI online at the time of survey.

**Beneficiaries:** 131 individual (female: 93 – male: 38)

**Duration:** 64 days (May 2 to July 6, 2019) - finished

**Location:** Ghazni, Bamyan, Daikundi

**Donor:** BCI





## 6. Biography:

### *Hussain Ali Naveed's Biography*

I was born in 1996. My family was a middle level family in Bamyan province. Our family members were farmer, keeping livestock and partially were engaged with business as well.

During Taliban's attack in Bamyan province, we flee to Sar-e-pole province which was relatively peaceful; after Taliban's demise in Afghanistan during Hamid Karzai's governance, we have returned to Bamyan in 2002.



After war, my father could afford our family by rearing livestock and working on the farm.

Unfortunately, in 2004 we have lost our father in a very bad incident and he left us alone for good.

After my father's death, our family disintegrated. My grandfather and uncles left us alone and went to their own ways. We and our mother left in the middle of nowhere. My mother did not have any job to afford our living cost. With her non-stop struggle, she could introduce us to Bamyan Samar Orphanage by the help of Bamyan province court judge.

When our guardianship have undertaken by Bamyan Samar Orphanage, it was a new start of life for us. After passing so many hardship and difficulties in our lives, we could start to experience a peaceful live in Bamyan Samar orphanage. We have been enrolled in school and supporting classes have been conducted for us in the orphanage to help us better understand the school subjects. We have learned reading and writing in these classes.

Samar Orphanage is the place where our every activity was based on pre-prepared plan which was focused on education, learning, and discussion on various social topics. In the orphanage, we have been taught to have goal for our lives and our goals were getting education, through which we can help ourselves and our country.

The orphanage is the place, where we have been provided better facilities and opportunities than most of the children who were living in our surrounding. For example: supporting classes as political science, anthropology by Mr. Abdul Ahad Farzam Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission's Bamyan office ex director and other classes like English and school subjects courses. In these classes we were discussing about philosophy, history, politics and human. These classes were very useful for improvement of our social skills like discussion and public speaking. We have learned to discuss with university lecturers and teachers. We were very small, but enriched with social information and skills to discuss on different topics with teachers and lecturers.

In 2010, we have been moved from Bamyan Samar orphanage to Jaghori Samar orphanage. This movement caused us to face new environment, new people and new culture. At the beginning, it was a little bit challenging to fix ourselves with the new environment, but finally it caused us to be changed our perception towards worldwide phenomenon and enhanced characteristics of study in me.

In 2016, I have successfully graduated from high school and admitted in my favorite field (physics faculty) in Kabul University. I have successfully completed my higher education in Kabul University. During these four years in Kabul University, I had been financially supported by SO. Worth mentioning that, without financial and spiritual support of SO, it was difficult to reach our goal which was completion of my higher education.

I would like to describe Samar Orphanages as a place where all the children have been grown up as brother and sister; we had been sharing our happiness and sorrows. Sincerity, love, regulation, and enthusiasm in each of us for getting education were the orphanage's characteristics to inject in mind for amendment of our daily interactions in the orphanage.

Abdul Rauf Naveed as our father and Dr Sima Samar as our mother are unforgettable legends in our lives because whatever we had lost in our lives, they have provided us in the Samar orphanages. Abdul Rauf Naveed was the best father and Dr Sima Sarmar was the best mother for us. They replaced lake of our fathers and mothers and they cured our hurting hearts that we had experienced before coming in the orphanages. Samar orphanages are a big family. Notwithstanding the advantages, it had its deficiency as well, but in this big family of 275 people it is natural and usual.

Shuhada Organization and Help Committee Schaffhausen are the orphanages' supporters.

They have supported us since beginning of the orphanages so forth and they have provided us everything in the orphanages as food, accommodation, education and health services based on our needs considering policy, rules and regulation of the organizations and Afghanistan.

Aim of the organizations and our father and mother are to help children whose families are disintegrated, helpless, and vulnerable to provide us living and education facilities not only to stand on our feet, become independent and help ourselves to live smoothly our lives in our society, further to help helpless people of our society as well.

I have successfully graduated from higher education in 2019 and have got the strength to manage my life here in after and help my helpless people. I have a plan to get master degree in the future as well.

I feel pride that I am member of this big family (Samar Orphanage).

At end, I would like to pray for my father and mother to live long, being healthy and successful further and hope more success for all SO and HCS staff to help helpless people everywhere and continue their way to reach those who are really in need.

I thank you all those who helped me step by step this long way to reach this stage.



SHUHADA ORGANIZATION  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	NOTE	2019 USD	2018 USD
<b>INCOME:</b>			
Grants Received	10.	1,479,004	1,159,637
Other Donations	11.	76,639	119,242
		1,555,643	1,278,879
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>			
Project Cost	12.	1,545,779	1,135,574
Administrative Cost		59,206	94,455
Financial & Other Charges		2,307	2,934
		1,607,292	1,232,963
<b>NET SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(51,649)</b>	<b>45,917</b>

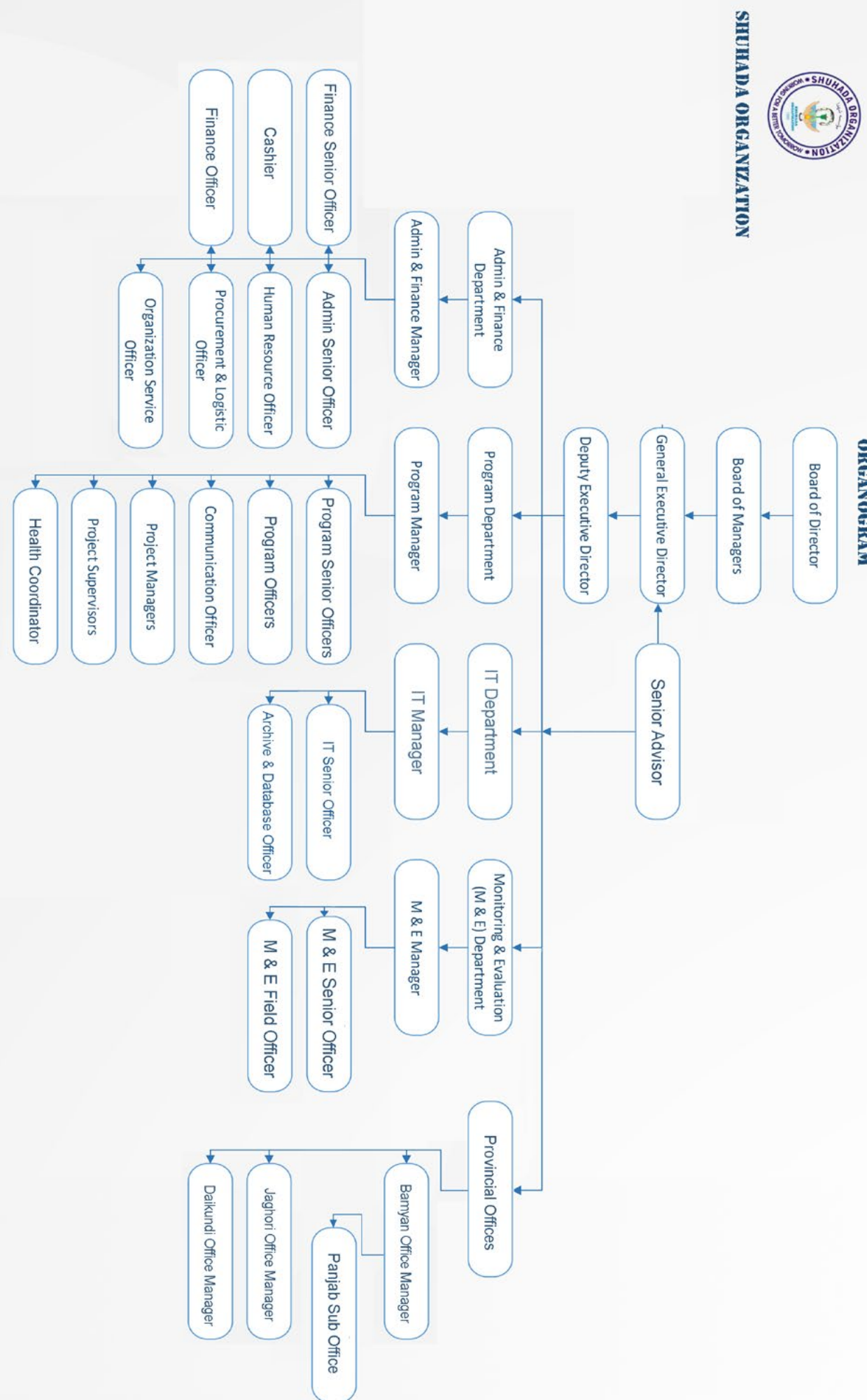
The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



  
FINANCE MANAGER

PG ZIAC






Completed and Ongoing list of projects in 2019				
No	Project Description	Sector	Donor	Province
<b>A</b>	<b>Sustainable Development</b>			
1	Woman Economic Empowerment in Mija & Askan, Sharistan	Livelihood	Dialogue	Daikundi
2	Woman Economic Empowerment in Ghorghori, Panjab	Livelihood	HCS	Bamyan
3	Woman Economic Empowerment in Waras, Sahrstan	Livelihood	HCS	Daikundi
4	Woman Economic Empowerment in Warsel, Meramor	Livelihood	HCS	Daikundi
5	Woman Economic Empowerment in Korga, Ashtarlay	Livelihood	HCS	Daikundi
<b>B</b>	<b>Human Rights (Women Rights, Children Right and Gender)</b>			
1	"Support EAW Provincial Commissions" in Bamyan, Daikundi, Kunar, Takhar, Samangan and Kapisa	Rule of Law	UN-Women	Six provinces
<b>C</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>			
1	Taiwan Foundation (Democracy and Human Rights Values) Training	Capacity Building	Taiwan Foundation	Kabul
2	Twining Program ACAR	Capacity Building	ACBAR & DIFD	Kabul
3	Bamyan Samar Orphanage's Musical Training Bamyan Center	Capacity Building	HCS	Bamyan
<b>E</b>	<b>Child Protection</b>			
1	Samar Boys and Girls Orphanage in Bamyan Center	Orphanage	HCS	Bamyan
2	Samar Boys Orphanage in Jaghori	Orphanage	HCS	Ghazni
3	Samar Girls Orphanage in Jaghori	Orphanage	HCS	Ghazni
4	Bamyan Samar Orphanage's Building Renovation in Bamyan Center	Others	Chinese Embassy	Bamyan
<b>F</b>	<b>Education</b>			
1	Scholarship program	Higher Education	CAFS	Kabul

2	English Access Micro Scholarship Program in Bamyan Center	Education	US Embassy	Bamyan
3	English Course in Mesh Girls School in Mesh, Nili	Education	HCS	Daikundi
4	Shahid Nazari Secondary School's Building Construction in Ternawa, Pato, Jaghori	Education	Italy	Ghazni
5	Largar Girls High School's Building Construction in Largar, Sharistan	Education	CAFS	Daikundi
6	Qalandari High School's Building Construction in Qalandari, Jaghori	Education	Feminist Majority	Ghazni
7	Provision of Desk and Furniture for Palas Girls high school in Palas Village, Miramor	Education	HCS	Daikundi
<b>G</b>	<b>Health and Health Facilities</b>			
1	Shuhada Jaghori District Hospital in Jaghori	Health	HCS	Ghazni
2	Kamatti Basic Health Center in Banyan Center	Health	HCS	Bamyan
3	Golistan Health Sub Center in Bamyan Center	Health	HCS	Bamyan
4	Mesh Health Sub Center in Mesh Village of Nili	Health	HCS	Daikundi
5	Poshtroq Health Sub Center in Khidir	Health	HCS	Daikundi
6	Chochan Health Sub Center in Sharistan	Health	HCS	Daikundi
7	Char Aspan Health Sub Center in Sharistan	Health	HCS	Daikundi
8	Karwan Sarai Health Sub Center in Kitty	Health	HCS	Daikundi
<b>H</b>	<b>Others</b>			
1	Data Collection in Kabul, Ghazni, Balkh, Badakhshan and Nangarhar	Others	NCG	Five provinces
2	Need Assessment in Bamyan and Daikundi	Others	BCI	Two provinces



SO's Donor in 2019		
1	Help Committee Schaffhausen (HCS)	Switzerland
2	US- Embassy Afghanistan	U.S.A
3	Comitato Arghosha Faraway School (CAFS)	Italy
4	UN Women	United Nation
5	The Autonomous Province of Bolzano/South Tyrol	Italy
6	Feminist Majority	U.S.A
7	China Embassy	Kabul
8	Taiwan Foundation	Taiwan
9	Dialogue	Switzerland
10	Barefoot College International (BCI)	India
11	Nordic Consultancy Group (NCG)	Norway
12	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR) & Department for International Development (DIFED)	Kabul
Individual Support		
1	Dr. Qudrattullah Mojaddadi	U.S.A
2	Najibullah Mojaddadi	U.S.A
3	Sofia Mojaddadi and girls	U.S.A
4	Roman Giger	Switzerland
5	Mohammad Ali Yaqobi	Afghanistan





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