



ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Way of Hope to Life Organization (WHLO)

Email: info@whl.org.af

Tel: +93 202212348

Website: www.whl.org.af

Address: H# 34, St# 05, Qala-e-Fathullah, Kabul Afghanistan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWARD BY DIRECTOR	5
1. WHLO OVERVIEW	6
1.1. History & Background	6
1.2. WHLO's Vision	6
1.3. WHLO's Mission	6
1.4. WHLO's Guiding Principles	6
1.5. WHLO's Values	7
1.6. Target Groups	7
1.7. WHLO's Focus Areas	7
A- Education	7
B- Health & Nutrition	7
C- Human Rights	8
1.8. Governance & Management	8
2. WHLO PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW	9
2.1. Projects Summary	9
2.2. Vocational Training and Literacy Programs:	9
2.3. Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief:	9
2.4. Civic Education and Advocacy:	9
2.5. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building:	10
2.6. WHLO Geographical Coverage	10
3. WHLO PROJECTS IN 2021	11
3.1 . Ez- Kar Project	11
3.1.1. Project Background	11
3.1.2. Project Activities	12
a) CDCs election, registration, and bank account process	12
b) GAs election, registration and bank account process	13
c) Partners and Community meetings	14
d) Project Results	14
3.2. Leap Project	16
3.2.1. Project Background	16
3.2.1 Project Activities	17

a)	Education materials support for the school	17
b)	Women's iteracy and life skill training.	17
c)	Capacity building trainings for school Teachers and Principal	18
d)	Children Literacy class	19
3.3	Zamir Foundation Project	20
3.3.1	Project Background	20
3.3.2	Emergency Food support	20
4.	CHALLANGES	22
5.	RECOMMENDATIONS	23
6.	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	24
6.1.	Statement of Financial Position	24
6.2.	Statement of Receipt and Expenditure	25
7.	INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	26
8.	WHLO's DONORS	27

List of Figure

Figure 1 children at school with teacher	7
Figure 2 Education materials support	8
Figure 3 Women attending Literacy and life skill training	9
Figure 4 Children at Literacy class	10
Figure 5 women supported with emergency food.....	12
Figure 6 Women Headed Supported with food security	12
Figure 7 community during problem identification and discussion.....	14
Figure 8 EZ-KAR Plan vs achievement	15
Figure 9 CDC identification time with leaders	16
Figure 10 Partners Meeting with WHLO.....	16
Figure 11 Talk Students with Teachers	17
Figure 12 Talk students at Debit class.	18
Figure 13 Talk students during graduation	19

List of Tables

Table 1 Leap project Profile.....	7
Table 2 Leap Project Plan vs achievement.....	10
Table 3 Zamir foundation project profile.....	11
Table 4 Zamir Foundation Plan vs Achievements	13
Table 5 Ez-Kar Project profile	13
Table 6 Ez-Kar Plan vs accomplishment	15
Table 7 Talk economy project profile.....	17
Table 8 Talk economy plan vs accomplishment	19

ACRONYMS

CDCs=Community Development Councils.....	3
GAs= Gozar Assemblies.....	3
HHs= Households	3
LEAP=Literacy Education for Afghan People	3
WHLO = Way of Hope to life Organization.....	3
WB= World Bank.....	3
ZF=Zamir Foundation.....	3

FOREWARD BY DIRECTOR

Dear All,

The year 2021 was a challenging yet rewarding and productive year for WHLO and all its stakeholders - specifically for the communities that we work for. Our Board, Management and Staff along with the volunteers and field staff worked tirelessly amidst the many challenges in the year 2021 to realize WHLO's Vision.



In 2021, we started off with our continued support for peace-building and building awareness among the community especially the young women and men in the Balkh Province and the city and regions of Mazar-e-Sharif. Our regular projects in the sectors of Vocational Training, Humanitarian Assistance, Civic Education, and Governance also continued. At the time of the release of this report we have signed a contract for the EZ-KAR project with IDLG/World Bank to be implemented in Khost Province.

In midst of our project activities, the global pandemic COVID-19 struck a severe blow and almost brought our projects to a standstill. But, thanks to our understanding donors and our dedicated staff and community members, we were able to re-orient ourselves to the immediate priorities of creating awareness among the communities and help them overcome the losses due to the imposed lockdown and cessation of all economic activities.

Amidst this unprecedented situation, our donors and partners stood with us as we started re-building and re-purposing the projects in the field. We acknowledge their support at this critical juncture and are confident that they'll continue to stand with us in our fight against the many challenges facing the women and youth of Afghanistan. I'm happy to present this Annual Report 2021 that reaffirms our commitment to the vulnerable people of Afghanistan.

Sincerely,

Eng. Mohammad Daud Yosufzai
General Director
Way of Hope to Life Organization

1. WHLO OVERVIEW

1.1. History & Background

Way of Hope to Life Organization (WHLO) is a non-profit, non- sectarian and non-political humanitarian organization which was founded in 2002 to help local communities recover from three decades of war.

Way of Hope to Life Organization (WHLO) implements its projects in 25 provinces across Afghanistan and is funded by several International Donor Organizations, United Nations, and Government of Afghanistan. For more than Eighteen Years of WHLO has conducted successful public awareness campaigns and mobilized youth and local communities for human rights, women rights, gender, conflict resolution, and anti-corruption.

1.2. WHLO's Vision

To shape the future of the underprivileged communities by promoting Peace, Health, Education, Livelihood, Protection and Human dignity.

1.3. WHLO's Mission

WHL envisions a prosperous Afghanistan where no one is hungry or deprived from equal access to resources, health, education and justice.

1.4. WHLO's Guiding Principles

WHLO's is committed to the core humanitarian standards and principles. Our work is based on the following Guiding Principles and Values;

- Impartial and timely response to basic needs of communities
- Accountability to affected population and partners
- Transparency in all dealings with Government and Donor Agencies
- Independent and autonomous is our functioning and operations
- Non-discrimination of an individuals or groups

1.5. WHLO's Values

- Accountability and Transparency
- Social Justice and Equity
- Democratic Governance
- People Focused & Community Centered
- Multi-Sector Partnerships and Collaborations
- Inclusiveness and Diversity
- Innovation and Professionalism

1.6. Target Groups

WHLO's Strategic focus will continue to be the following vulnerable people for whom projects will be designed and delivered. They are conflict affected communities in targeted provinces, vulnerable women, children, aged and the disabled, youth, IDPs, refugees and returnees.

1.7. WHLO's Focus Areas

A- Education

- Technical and vocational Trainings for women and vulnerable groups.
- Women, girls and child empowerment to have access for quality education.
- Literacy, Numeracy and Basic education services for returnees, IDPs, and marginalized groups.
- Strengthening the education system in schools (primary, secondary, and high).
- Education Awareness and Counseling.
- Capacity Building Services.

B- Health & Nutrition

- Public Health Services.
- Health Awareness & Advocacy.
- Emergency Health Services.
- COVID-19 Test and Treat.
- Mental Health and Psychosocial Counseling.
- Technical Supports for Health Centers and Facilities.
- Education, Information and Training Services in health related issues.
- Contribution in developing public health policies.

C- Human Rights

- Women Rights
- Child Protection
- Peace building, Conflict Resolution and Management.
- Good Governance.
- Safeguarding Activities.
- Advocacy Actions.
- Capacity Building and Awareness on Human Rights Issues.
- General Protection and Mainstreaming Activities.
- Gender Mainstreaming.
- Social dialogue and democracy

1.8. Governance & Management

The Board of Directors is the overall governing body to provide policy directions and supports WHLO to achieve its goals as per the organizational vision and mission. Supervised by the Board of Directors, the Management Board consists of senior executives headed by the General Director. The Management Board is responsible for overall management and operations of the projects across the country. They are responsible for developing the organizational strategy plans, budgets and implementing and managing the performance. At the main office in Kabul, the management Board of WHLO is led by the General Director, Deputy Director, Program Advisor, Program Manager, Administrative and Finance Manager and observers from the Provincial offices of WHLO.

MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Management Board is the governing body of WHLO. It has a supervisory role with general responsibility for budget, fund-raising, proposal-writing, implementation-planning and to review the overall reporting procedure of activities of each department and submit a clear and final version of the reports to the Director.

The Management Board is comprised of General Director of WHLO, Deputy Director of WHLO, Consultant/Advisor, Program Manager of WHLO, Administration Manager of WHLO, Finance Manager of WHLO, and observers from the provincial offices of WHLO. The management board usually discusses the following matters:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Budget | 6) Planning and strategic approaches |
| 2) Operation | 7) Finance management, tax payments and audits |
| 3) Proposal drafting and fund-raising | 8) Coordination, communication and reporting |
| 4) Assets management | 9) Government relations |
| 5) Project monitoring, evaluations and lessons learned | |

2. WHLO PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

2.1. Projects Summary

WHLO has implemented over 62 projects since last five years in the areas of; Vocational Education, Adult Literacy, Humanitarian Assistance, Emergency Relief, Civic Education, Advocacy, Conflict Resolution, and Peace Building. The target focus are the most vulnerable women, children, youth, IDPs, returnees, and refugees. These multi-sectorial projects have benefitted about 5 million vulnerable people across several provinces in Afghanistan. WHLO's projects are funded and technically supported by the World Bank, WFP, USAID, UNIFEM, GIZ, IOM, UN-Habitat, US Embassy, Solvok Aid, The Asia Foundation, and Many other donor organizations.

2.2. Vocational Training and Literacy Programs:

WHLO had successfully trained over 15,000 women, youth and IDPs in vocational skills and functional literacy. Over 50 different projects were implemented under this category covering 13 provinces. Training on handbag making, shoes & sandals making, Embroidery and tailoring skills, building construction skills, carpentry, electronic equipment repair, steel work and in many other trades and skills. This skills training was also supported by providing basic and functional literacy training and business development support. We also provided assistance in job placement for successful candidates. These projects were funded by UNIFEM, USAID, GIZ and The Asia Foundation and other funding partners.

2.3. Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief:

Afghanistan is prone to a number of natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, drought, landslides and avalanches. In response to such emergency MEHHR rushed Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to over 30,000 affected people. WHLO partnered with WFP, USAID, IOM and other donors to implement projects on food for work, food for assets, general food distribution, toys distribution and other humanitarian relief projects for the most vulnerable and children.

2.4. Civic Education and Advocacy:

With the objective of enhancing the participation of marginalized and deprived people into the democratic process and realizing the importance of educating the women and youth on civics

and governance, WHLO organized several training and educational programs on topics like the structure of the government, the roles and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. It's also an important tool to mitigate youth against unlawful and corrupt influences and to help them build peace and bring stability in the community at large. Over 75,000 people from different provinces across Afghanistan participated in these civic education campaigns and trainings. The USAID /DAI organization funded these projects.

2.5. Conflict Resolution and Peace Building:

Although Afghanistan has a good legal and policy framework for formal judicial system, most of the marginalized people still largely depend on informal traditional justice system due to different structural and behavioral problem. In these circumstances, WHLO is working with community people, traditional leaders and government to ensure rule of law in both formal and informal system.

Moreover, WHLO conducted several awareness and training programs for the formal and informal justice sector and tribal leaders on conflict resolution mechanisms, alternative methods of conflict resolution, case recording and case referral procedures. Also facilitated 150 Jirgas (traditional informal dispute resolution method) leading to peaceful resolution of conflicts. Through these campaigns and trainings over 50,000 people benefitted. Over 300 Govt. officials, community and tribal leaders were trained and about 500 cases of dispute were resolved or referred for further action. USAID/DAI and CCI were the major donors for these programs.

2.6. WHLO Geographical Coverage



3. WHLO PROJECTS IN 2021

3.1 . Ez- Kar Project

Table 5 Ez-Kar Project profile

Project sector	Livelihood enhancement Project
Project Name	EZ-KAR
Project duration	Jan1,2021 To Dec 31,2024
Reporting period	Quarter one (Jan-July 31,2021)
Total Budget Allocated	318,404 USD
Total budget utilized	98,784 USD
Funding Organization	World Bank/IDLG
Implementing Organization	WHLO
Targeted peoples	IDPS,Returnees, Host Communities, Women, and vulnerable people
Operation Site	Khost Province, 6 disticts

3.1.1. Project Background

The EZ-KAR Project is URBAN employment creation and enhancement project funded by the World Bank that aims to increase economic opportunities in cities that face a high influx of displaced people to generate short-term employment opportunities and investing in the market enabling infrastructure in Khost province. World Bank, the funding organization, budgeted about 500,000 USD for three Years in order to implement the Project using the local structures (urban Community Development Councils (CDCs) and Gozar Assemblies (GAs) and Gozar development planning) to infuse grant for the business groups.

These three structures (community-based organizations) are a base and important ones for this project success knowing that this project requires high community engagement. According to the independent local leadership of Afghanistan's arrangement, a group of 150 to 200 households were called "urban communities" whereas the four to five such communities were called "urban gazers." Thus, following the same policies and procedures of the local leadership, EZ-Kar Project targeted the local structures (CDCs) and (Gas) to execute the project activities.

According to the project proposal, during the 3 years project life, a total of US\$ 93 million was expected to be disbursed in grants to 1160 CDCs, 232 GAs and 75 BGAs. A total of around 75 business gozars (BGAs) will be formed among the registered & unregistered entrepreneurs and business entities in the selected cities, a grant of up to US\$ 200,000 will

be allowed per GAs for between 1 to 3 sub-projects that directly or indirectly supports economic infrastructure. After a review and approval process, the grant will be transferred directly to the GA's bank account for the implementation of the approved subproject(s).

However, after the project started up and was active for 6 consecutive months, the funding organization, World Bank has ceased the budget support as soon as the Taliban took over power in the country. Due to this reason, the organization has been imposed to pause the execution of the project activities around the end of Aug 2021. Activities executed during the reporting period are mentioned below.

3.1.2. Project Activities

a) CDCs election, registration, and bank account process

Before the execution started up, high community mobilization and awareness creation tasks were done by the WHLO Program team in consultation with the community leaders. After time goes on, 12 CDCs selection, registration, bank account opening, tripartite agreement signing, and funding requesting for the expected business start-up is completed successfully. During the community mobilization process, local leadership and community were highly engaged in their problem identification as city-dwelling people.



FIGURE 8 COMMUNITY DURING PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND DISCUSSION

b) GAs election, registration and bank account process

Before the execution started up and providing the project grant budget for the business group, high community mobilization and meetings to understand the roles and responsibilities of the party were done jointly by WHLO, district leaders, and community leaders. As time goes on, 10 GAs selection, registration, bank account opening, tripartite agreement signing, and funding requesting for the expected business start-up are completed successfully.



Figure 9 EZ-KAR Plan vs achievement

TABLE 6 EZ-KAR PLAN VS ACCOMPLISHMENT

s/n	Description	Unit	Plan	Accomplish	%
1	GAs Election completed and registered	NO	10	10	100
2	Gas Bank Account formed	No	10	10	100
3	GDPs completed	No	10	10	100
4	Project proposal submitted	NO	10	10	100
5	CDC Election completed and registered	No	12	12	100
6	CDCs Bank accounts opened	NO	12	12	100
7	CDCs tripartite agreement signed	NO	12	12	100
8	BGADP Election completed and Registered	No	3	3	100
9	CDCs Bank accounts opened	NO	3	3	100
10	CDCs tripartite agreement signed	NO	3	3	100
11	Meetings with partners	No	20	18	98

c) Partners and Community meetings

Frequent and intensive meetings led by of WHLO Project manager and Program team happened with Municipality, Governors, Heads of Economics and Heads of immigrants department to internalize the project strategy, approach, expected outcomes, and roles and responsibilities of the partners too. Apart from this, the purpose of the meetings is to get proper support from those partners since they are supposed to lead the project activity as responsible body. Having enough meetings (20 sessions) with 6 district partners at the first month of the project start up smoothed the way to the success of the project. In the long run- this project implementation would bring great yields as the community and the partners are highly engaged.



FIGURE 10 CDC IDENTIFICATION TIME WITH LEADERS



FIGURE 11 PARTNERS MEETING WITH WHLO

d) Project Results

Even though the project Proposed to conduct 1160 CDCs, 232 Gas, and 75 BGAs in three solid Years using a total of US\$ 318,404 grants, during the past 6 (1 Feb-15 Ag, 21) execution times, about 12 CDCs, 10 Gas, and 3 BGAs were done through 98,874 USD; As a result, about 300 HHs became benefited and this moved community interest and glance hope for their families and generation as well. After CDC & BGA received and had the limited grant budget, the urban community and BGAs used to create business and earn income to ensure their well-being.

3.2. Leap Project

TABLE 1 LEAP PROJECT PROFILE

No.	Project sector	Education
1	Project Name	Literacy education for Afghan people
2	Project duration	1 April -31 Dec ,2021
3	Reporting period	1 April -31 Dec ,2021
4	The total budget allocated for Project life	5000 Euro
6	Total budget utilized during reporting time	5000 Euro
7	Matching Fund by WHLO	2000 EURO
8	Funding Organization	SAIDC/ Solvok Aid
9	Implementing Organization	WHLO
10	Targeted peoples	School children, teachers, and adult women
11	Operation Site	Kabul Province, Char-Qala ,district 10

3.2.1. Project Background

The LEAP project funded by Slovak Aid is a nine (9) a month project (1 April to 31 Dec 2021) with the objective of the literacy and life skill enhancement of Afghan community especially women, girls and children. The primarily targets of this project are children and women from families of economically disadvantaged and limited education opportunities. The fundamental goal of the LEAP Project is to improve the literacy levels of women and children from marginalized communities and also to promote self-reliance and economic independence. To this end, the LEAP Project emphasizes literacy (basic and functional literacy) and life skills training.



FIGURE 1 CHILDREN AT SCHOOL WITH TEACHER

The project has been targeted and implemented in one of Kabul districts, Char Qala, which is populated by the Hazara tribe where Men are engaged in daily labor work while many women are housewives with no income generation activities. Detailed activities implemented by the project are stated below.

3.2.1 Project Activities

a) Education materials support for the school.

This project has targeted one private school to enhance the literacy capacity of the school children.

The school is located at the center of the district working with rented buildings and served as Kindergarten and first-level primary education (grades 1 to grade 6) for children located around the neighborhood community. Based on the school infrastructure assessment, WHLO supported the school supplies like stationery, reading materials for the children, workbooks, and materials developed for literacy students. Based on the request from the school, furniture in the classrooms and the computer lab was also replaced with new furniture.



FIGURE 2 EDUCATION MATERIALS SUPPORT

b) Women's literacy and life skill training.

The school that was supported with education materials by WHLO had an adult literacy center that is serving as trainings center for the school community. With the support of the Leap project, 26 women drawn from the local community got literacy training and became empowered to support themselves well. At the same time, Life skill training was provided for these 26 women drawn from the community. The objective of life-skill training is to empower the women emotionally and respect themselves and show up among the community as a productive and income generation group of the community. The women who attended the training were in the age group of 20 - 35 years who are very motivated labor force to learn and become self-reliant. Regarding the trainee's composition, eleven (11) are internally displaced women and the rest 15 are host women.

During their graduation, they warmly expressed their gratification due to having that training support in order to help their family. In the end, these trainees expressed their willingness to attend vocational skill trainings like tailoring, craftwork, and others to ensure their livelihood.



Figure 3 Women attending Literacy and life skill training

c) Capacity building trainings for school Teachers and Principal

Increasing school teachers' capacity at school is considered as a crucial task that each school should do to improve schools' children literacy and numeracy skills. Because of this reason, WHLO targeted and provided literacy training for 24 school teachers and 2 school management people. Having that real-time support, W/R. Rahmati, the school Principal, was very much happy with the support received from WHLO. She also expressed her school's plan (expanding class from the current level to a higher one) to serve more students at a time and she demands more school furniture, books, and reading materials for children for the future academic years.



Figure 4 women taking literacy and life skill training

d) Children Literacy class

After the teachers' training and orientation happen, progressive child literacy is started with 15 children at the same school with active follow up of Principals and teachers to monitor appraise and capture each child's performance. According to the teachers' report, the literacy training provided for them has positively impacted them; by turn, it has improved child literacy skills (great success). Literacy education materials provided by the WHLO for school also has contributed to bringing this positive impact on child literacy skills.



Figure 5 Children at Literacy class

TABLE 2 LEAP PROJECT PLAN VS ACHIVMENT

#	Activity Description	Unit	Plan	Accomplishment	Performance (%)
1	EdMaterialsMaterials support	USD	123	94	76
2	Women Life Skill TRAINING	No	26	26	100
3	Women Literacy training	No	26	26	100
4	Teachers training	NO	24	24	100
5	Principals training	No	2	2	100
6	Literacy Training for children	No	15	15	100

3.3 Zamir Foundation Project

TABLE 3 ZAMIR FOUNDATION PROJECT PROFILE

#	Project sector	Emergency food security
1	Project Name	Food and livelihood security
2	Project duration	10 June -21 NOV,2021
3	Reporting period	10 June -21 NOV,2021
4	The total budget allocated for Project life	375,987 USD
5	The budget allocated for the Reporting period	375,987 USD
6	Total budget utilized during the reporting time	375,987 USD
7	WHLO Matching Fund	1000 USD
8	Funding Organization	ZAMIRE Foundation
9	Implementing Organization	WHLO
10	Targeted peoples	Pregnant, lactating, and vulnerable people
11	Operation Site	districts

3.3.1 Project Background

Zamir Foundation (ZF) is the most familiar funding source for this emergency Project and supported the local people through WHLO, allocating 375,987 USD to address the most vulnerable lactating, pregnant, and most vulnerable mothers in Helmond Province in 6 districts namely Baghran, Dishu, Garmser, Kajaki, Marjah and Musa Qala. The very reason that this province was targeted for this emergency project was due to the nature of this province. The Helmand province is familiar with the presence of most vulnerable peoples; and to reverse this issue, WHLO in consultation with the funding organization, ZAmir, has planned to provide sufficient food packages to enable them survive and secure during the lean and winter season.

3.3.2 Emergency Food support

As an emergency project, the project was 9a -month project (from 10 June -21 NOV 2021), focused on those displaced and vulnerable communities in Helmand province of Afghanistan. The target beneficiaries of this project are food-insecure households, including Pregnant and Lactating women and children 6-59 months, in targeted districts to prevent further deterioration of their food security and nutritional statuses.

The project procured and supported 13,919Mt of emergency food (Oil and wheat powder) for about 23,682 Peoples including the lactating, pregnant and vulnerable mothers who are located in these 6 districts cited above. The support packages are emergency food supports reach with nutrition-sensitive, unconditional emergency food assistance to severely

vulnerable, Avoid or minimize the needs for targeted households to resort to negative coping strategies during the months of most severe food insecurity. While the input distribution happened, High priority was given for women headed vulnerable HHs, especially for those chronically ill.

After input provision is done for targeted people, many of the vulnerable communities especially lactating, Pregnant, and old women were able to survive, and care for their families according to the field project coordinator report. Apart from that, young boys and girls are restrained from robbery actions that is observed in the street usually due to lack of food to eat and survive. Children living with their mothers and fathers were able to get adequate food to continue their lives. (Placeholder1)



FIGURE 6 WOMEN SUPPORTED WITH EMERGENCY FOOD

4. CHALLENGES

Lack of Private voluntary donations: Private voluntary donations, including donations and grants from private trusts and foundations, are a critical source of funding for smaller NGOs and CSOs in Afghanistan. Since, the economy situation of the country is not in a stable situation, the donation from private volunteers are decreased even approached to zero. This made a reverse impact on the organizations operation to help the needy people across Afghanistan.

Financing and Sustainability of NGOs: As per the donor's requirements, the national NGOs are bound to charge maximum up to 8% overhead/administrative cost. This amount will be used for administrative affairs of the NGOs during the implementation period. Unfortunately, after completing the project the NGOs face lack of cash to pay for their daily operations including core staff, office rent and other routine expenses. The donors should increase the percentage of overhead/administrative cost and or allocate a specific percentage as core fund for the organizations.

Operational and administrative challenges: Operational and administrative concerns differ between INGOs and NNGOs. The bureaucratic hurdles involved in securing tax certificates and dealing with customs and the import of relief commodities are a common challenge. NGOs are subject to the petty corruption that exists throughout Afghanistan. As already noted, there is widespread worry that the new NGO regulations will increase the number of already cumbersome bureaucratic hurdles without improving the accountability or the performance of the NGO community. Recent efforts have sought to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Economy's NGO Unit; however, it remains unable to help NGOs avoid the duplication of approval procedures at provincial and national levels, and does not provide oversight of the memoranda of understanding that NGOs hold with line ministries. Other areas of concern relate to the 'localization agenda' of support for the development of NNGOs. Gaps in resource and financial management skills were commonly seen by the NGO representatives interviewed for this study as the major capacity inhibitor to NNGO development

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Donation by international trust and foundation: Afghanistan economy is experiencing its worst time. At this juncture of time, the international foundations and donors are at best position to support the needy people in Afghanistan.

Income Generation Activities by NGO: the local NGOs in Afghanistan needs to think and start income generating activities, this may include establishing schools, learning centers, hospitals and other public service investments. This will help the local NGOs to be sustainable and will not let them face with the lack of cash while there is no project.

Operational and administrative challenges: To tackle the operational and administrative concerns and issues of the INGOs and NNGOs. The bureaucratic hurdles involved in securing tax certificates and dealing with customs and the import of relief commodities should be removed. NGOs are subject to the petty corruption that exists throughout Afghanistan. As already noted, there is widespread worry that the new NGO regulations will increase the number of already cumbersome bureaucratic hurdles without improving the accountability or the performance of the NGO community. Therefore, new policies and regulation should be adhered by the governmental agencies to better facilitate the smooth operation of INGOs and NNGOs and/or the current policies should be amended. Recent efforts have sought to increase the capacity of the Ministry of Economy's NGO Unit; however, it remains unable to help NGOs avoid the duplication of approval procedures at provincial and national levels, and does not provide oversight of the memoranda of understanding that NGOs hold with line ministries. Other areas of concern relate to the 'localization agenda' of support for the development of NNGOs. The INGOs and NNGOs needs to work closely with the government institutions to empower the capacity of government staffs and provide them technical assistance in different required aspects.

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.1. Statement of Financial Position

ASSETS	YEAR 2020
NON CURRENT/FIXED ASSET	
Operating Fixed Asset	\$ 117,235
TOTAL OPERATING FIXED ASSET	\$ 117,235
CURRENT ASSETS	
Advances and Deposits	\$ 15,740
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 33,236
TOTAL CURRENT ASSET	\$ 48,976
TOTAL ASSET	\$ 166,211
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES	
RESERVES	
Fund Reserve	\$ 133,561
TOTAL FUND RESERVE	\$ 133,561
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accrued & Other Liabilities	\$ 32,650
Short Term Liabilities	\$ 0
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$ 32,650
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUDN RESERVES	\$ 166,211

6.2. Statement of Receipt and Expenditure

FUND/GRANT	YEAR 2020
EZ-KAR	318,404
LEAP/ Slovak Aid	6,000
Zamir Foundation	375,987
TOTAL FUND	\$ 700,391
EXPENDITURES	
EZ-KAR	98,874
LEAP/ Slovak Aid+ WHLO Contribution	8,376
Zamir Foundation	375,987
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 483,237
TOTAL BALANCE	217,154

7. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



To: Director-Mhair Educational, Health and Human Rights Organization (MEHHRO)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Mhair Educational, Health and Human Rights Organization (MEHHRO)** which comprises the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, statement of receipt and expenditure and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position as at December 31, 2021, financial performance, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting policies mentioned in the note 3 to the financial statement.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the organization in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting policies described in note 3 to the financial statement, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Management is responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

8. WHLO'S DONORS



From
the People of Japan



British Embassy
Kabul

