



**RURAL REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION FOR AFGHANISTAN
(RRAA)**

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Agriculture Practical and Technical Training in Kot district



Animal Feed Best practice and operation Management training in Khas-Kunar

Date: January 2023

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Abbreviations:

ACBAR	-	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
RRAA	-	Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
TVET	-	Technical Vocational Education Training
IP	-	Implementing Partner
CC	-	Citizen Charter
CPM	-	Community Participatory Monitoring
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
CPs	-	Cooperating Partners
GA	-	General Assembly
NRO	-	North Regional Office
CRO	-	Central Regional Office
WRO	-	West Regional Office
ERO	-	East Regional Office
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced People
SC	-	Steering Committee
MEAL	-	Monitoring, Evaluation Accountability and Learning
NCA	-	Norwegian Church Aid
SCA	-	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
WASH	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
UNAMA	-	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
NSP	-	National Solidarity Program
CCNPP	-	Citizen Charter National Priority Program
INSO	-	International NGOs Safety Organization
PAT	-	Program Assistance Team
MoE	-	Ministry of Economy
MoRR	-	Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation
MRRD	-	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation Development
DDA	-	District Development Assembly
CLTS	-	Community Lead Total Sanitation
HHs	-	House Holds
WFP	-	World Food Program
KAP	-	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
MPC	-	Multi Purpose Cash
CTP	-	Cash Transfer Program
PDM	-	Post Distribution Monitoring
TSFP	-	Targeted Supplementary Feeding
CAP	-	Conflict Affected Population
DRC	-	Danish Refugee Council
AC	-	Asset Creation
DRR	-	Department of Rural Rehabilitation
JAT	-	Joint Assessment Team
ODF	-	Open Defecation Free
C/CDC	-	Cluster/Community Development Council
HFU	-	Humanitarian Finance Unit
BSC	-	Beneficiaries selection criteria

Acting Director's Note:

Afghanistan remains among the most dangerous countries for live, aid workers and NGOs, based on IPC, WFP and OCHA reports 28.3 million people will need humanitarian and protection assistance in 2023 and also 24.8 million people facing high level of acute food insecurity.

Following 41 years of war and dire situation of increasing hunger, economic decline, price rises in food and other essential needs, increased joblessness, and rising poverty over the past several years affected the life Afghan badly. Also, in 2022 the people of Afghanistan faced intensified conflict, withdrawal of international forces, take over Afghanistan by Taliban resulted in withdrawal of experienced human resource, reduction of Job opportunity and further decline of the national economy of the country.

Due to political changes and takeover of Afghanistan by IEA the development project/program reduced and suspended. Currently donor agencies focus more on the humanitarian response (emergency) projects because of huge internal displacement and increased hunger. Considering the current situation of Afghanistan, RRAA also gave priority to provide humanitarian services to vulnerable people of Afghanistan.

After takeover Afghanistan by Taliban, the insecurity problem is reduced in the country level, RRAA became able to start operation in all provinces of the country.

I would like to express my gratitude to our donors and organization staff members for their worthwhile participation and contribution to the achievements of the organization.

RRAA is committed to national and international values, Humanitarian Principles (HP) and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) as well as its time-honored organizational values of efficiency, transparency and accountability. RRAA considers human right, gender equality and environment concerns as key principle for its intervention in Livelihood, Humanitarian Response, WASH, Local Governance, and advocacy.

In the year 2022 RRAA was able to reach out and assisted 114,326 HHs in 11228 villages/CDCs in 92 districts of 14 provinces under the sector of Livelihood, WASH Local Governance and Humanitarian response.

The annual budget of RRAA for the year 2022 was USD 18,035,313 contributed by different donors agencies. Our respected donors contributed towards implementation of 30 projects/programs in the sectors of livelihood, WASH, Local governance and Humanitarian Response (emergency). We believe without such support and contribution we would not been able to reach the targeted communities and beneficiaries.

On the behalf of RRAA I would like to thank and appreciate regular participation, provision of valuable inputs and advices by the steering committee, hard work of management team and project staff of RRAA towards implementation of policies and procedures adopted by the SC and approved by the GA of the organization, and finally would like to thank the committed staff of the organization for their contribution and support for effective implementation of projects and programs in the hard reach and in-secure areas and delivered high quality services to the needy and vulnerable people of Afghanistan.

Sincerely Yours,

Eng. Shah Wali Alokozay
RRAA's Acting director

1. About the RRAA

Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA) is a non-profit, non-governmental and non-political organization, established in 1990. Since its establishment, the organization has been involved in delivering humanitarian and development assistance in Afghanistan through its four regional offices located in West, East, Central and North regions with the head office based in Kabul of Afghanistan.

Under the direct supervision and support from Norwegian Embassy in Pakistan, the Norwegian Project Office (NPO) was established in 1986 in order to serve and to facilitate humanitarian assistance for Afghan refugees settled in different camps in Peshawar, North and South Waziristan of Pakistan. In close coordination with other humanitarian actors NPO delivered services and implemented projects with the nature of life saving and survival of refugees in camp management, provision of shelter material, distribution of food and non-food items in the mentioned refugees camps.

In 1990 NPO was officially recognized as non-profit, non-political and non-governmental organization and registered with Pakistan authorities as an independent NGO. At this stage the position of Norwegian Embassy also changed from supervisory to an advisory role including provision of capacity building at individual and organizational levels. Beside continuation of financial support from Norwegian embassy NPO was able to raise fund from other international organizations like UNHCR, NRC/NCA and CWS.

Also, in the same year NPO started partial its work in Kunar province of Afghanistan in the area of Technical Training Centre (TTC), Poultry farming, Income generation and construction of shelter materials, school and clinics.

In 1993 the organization decided to shift its activities inside Afghanistan by establishing four regional offices in the north, south, east and west of the country, while the head office of the organization was in Pakistan. In order to take active part in rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country the organization was involved in implementation of projects and program in health, agriculture, income generation, construction or rehabilitation of roads, construction and rehabilitation of irrigation structures and provision of safe and clean drinking water.

In 1995 the head office of the organization was also shifted in Kabul of Afghanistan and registered with the ministry of planning with the name of Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan (RRAA). All activities were closed in the camps of Pakistan, instead all efforts and interventions were focusing on humanitarian and developmental efforts in Afghanistan. In 1997 RRAA has developed its first long term strategic direction by reducing the efforts on emergency and rehabilitation activities considered long term integrated community development programs with more emphasis on community empowerment and participation.

Currently the head office of the organization is in Kabul of Afghanistan and delivers humanitarian and development services through its four regional offices in the North, Central, East and West in the sectors of Livelihood, WASH, Humanitarian Response and Good Governance. The average annual budget of RRAA during last 5 years was around 5-6 million USD per year, contributed by the government of Afghanistan, international donors and communities. RRAA budget for the year 2022 was USD **18,035,313** covered the implementation of projects/programs activities in the 4 mentioned sectors.

Vision:

Prosperous communities in which everyone, understanding and enjoying their rights, benefit from sustainable livelihoods and high-quality basic services, while participating in the decision-making process.

Mission:

RRAA is dedicated to delivering community development projects in order to empower the rural poor to improve their living standards and claim their rights.

Key sectors:

Based on the organization strategic plan, RRAA has been involved in implementation projects and program in the following sectors:

1. Livelihood
2. WASH
3. Good Governance
4. Humanitarian response (Emergency)

RRAA has strong focus on community development with the principles including (a) Encourage participation and feeling of ownership, (b) Supports sustainable and long-term projects, (b) Support and integrated approach, and (d) Is committed to build community capacity.

Mandates:

RRAA scope of work is defined by its mandates which provide platform for implementation of projects/program across the country. The essential components of the mandates include:

- Facilitate sustainable community development initiative using participatory mechanisms.
- Poverty alleviation through efforts aimed at promoting sustainable livelihood.
- Promote self-reliance through community mobilization, empowerment, participation, and local resource utilization.
- Promote efforts aimed at ensuring peace, harmony and environmental protection in the target communities.
- Improve health and sanitation conditions by developing a sustainable and replicable promotional and preventive health care system with particular focus on women and children.
- Introduce and promote improved and sustainable agriculture & livestock practices with focus on resource-poor farmers with a view to increase their productivity and conserving natural resource and bio-diversity.

RRAA capacity:

RRAA operates through three different layers of decision-making bodies

- General assembly
- Steering committee

- Management team

RRAA implemented 30 various programs/projects through 925 qualified and experience staff including (757 male and 168 female) in the year 2022.

For effective implementation and delivering quality services RRAA applies different policies and procedures including Security manual, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning manual (MEAL), Finance and HR manual, Complaints and response mechanism policy, environmental, Social, Health, and safety (ESHS), employees code of conduct, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Policy.

The head office of the organization based in Kabul and delivers development and humanitarian services in 92 districts in 14 provinces including (Lugar, Ghazni, Uruzgan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Herat, Badghis, Farah, Ghor, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan and Sar-e-pol) of Afghanistan through its four regional offices in West, East, Central and North zones.

RRAA has implemented several large scale projects like National solidarity program (NSP), citizen charter (CC), Regional livelihood program (RLP), Afghan joint response (I-II-III and IV),TPM, Strengthening Food Security /Natural Resource Management and skill up.

RRAA donors:

RRAA has implemented 30 various program/projects in the year 2022 supported by BMZ/WHH, Cordaid, NCA, Caritas German, UNFAO, UNWFP, UNICEF, UNOCHA(AHF), UNFPA, We World, MRRD and IDLG.

RRAA beneficiaries in 2022

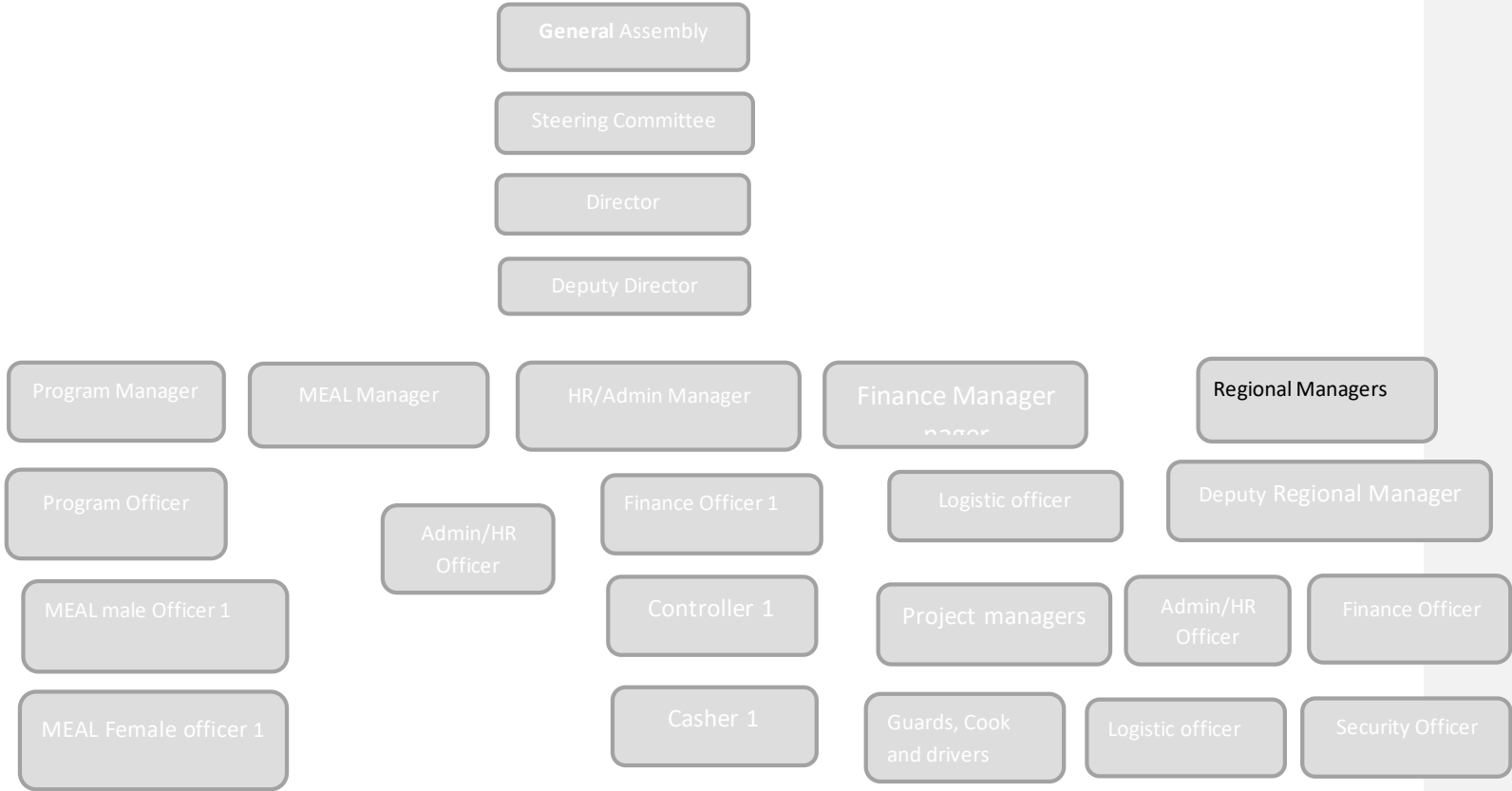
In the year 2022 RRAA covered a total Number of 114, 326 HHs in 14 provinces. The table below shows the detail of beneficiaries reach out during the mentioned year.

No	sectors	Beneficiaries			Total HHs	Budget
		Male	Female	children		
A	Livelihood	42,152	40,464	90,013	16,297	1,021,909
B	WASH	10,961	12,829	18,093	6,735	996,564
C	Local governance	0	0	0	0	0
D	Humanitarian response	69,683	98,603	77,947	91,294	9,504,040
Total		122,796	151,896	186,053	114,326	11,522,512

RRAA Targeted Area in 2022

The following geographical areas covered by RRAA in the year 2022.

No	Regional offices	Targeted Area			Remark
		Villages	Districts	Provinces	
1	East regional office (ERO)	682	21	3	
2	West regional office (WRO)	9600	48	4	
3	Central regional office (CRO)	642	12	3	
4	North regional office (NRO)	0+304+0	11	4	
Total	4 regional offices	11,228	92	14	



2. Summary

Achievements under key sectors of RRAA in the year 2022 are briefed as below:

A. Livelihood:

Sector	Strategic Objective
Livelihood	1.1 Strategic Objective Women and youth in the community have secured job opportunities or self-employment.
	1.2 Strategic Objective Poor farmers and their households have diversified and increased their income.
Livelihood projects: The livelihood sector objective is that women and youth in the community have secured job opportunities or self-employment and poor farmers and their households have diversified and increased their income. Under the sector of livelihood RRAA has implemented # of 5 different projects financially supported by UNOCHA, UNDPs, Cordaid and WHH. The total budget these projects was USD 2,675,945. The projects were implemented in different CDCs, in different districts of center Herat, Guzara, Mazar-i-sharifi, Sar-e-pol, Gusfandi, Achin, Nazyan, Dar-E-Noor, Kama, Kuz kunar, Gushta, Batkot and Kot districts of Nangarhar, Balkh, Sar-e-pol and Herat provinces. These projects are linked with SDG 1,2, 3 and 5. By implementation of these projects 16,297 HHs and individually (42,152 Male, 40,464 Female and 90,013 children) were assisted in the mentioned targeted areas. as result of these protects activities, the beneficiaries live was saved and protected for four months, and the cost of items reduced by 10% in the targeted CDCs and districts.	
Project problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the main problems of the project was selection of beneficiaries. The number of vulnerable people was too high, but due to limited budget we could only select above mentioned HHs. Therefore, project staff arranged/conducted several meetings with community members, leaders and authorities to introduce the most vulnerable families how meet the beneficiary's selection criteria. The WAND system (distribution by traditional system) was the project's biggest issue. the project staff conducted meetings with community members and leaders, and the issue was addressed and resolved after receiving a commitment letter from the beneficiaries and a guaranteed letter from the Malak of each village. 	
Recommendation: Based on the community feedback, the assistance was limited and lots of vulnerable HHs left out and did not benefit from the project. Therefore, they recommended that those who left out should be covered in the future project.	
Lesson learned:	

- The lesson acquired during the implementation of the aforementioned activity is that a market evaluation should be undertaken to identify those skills that are in great demand in the aforementioned community prior to starting physical work in the community, as well as skilled beneficiaries who are in a terrible economic situation.
- The lesson learned during the implementation of the above-mentioned activity is that agricultural projects have very little time and most of them are seasonal, so on this basis, the budget should be provided on time to support the project so that improved seeds and agricultural equipment can reach the farmers.

Project Photos:

Agriculture Technical Training in Kot district



Inauguration Kareez Cleaning in Batikot District



Animal Feed Best practice and operation Management training in Khas-Kunar



Poultry Comprehensive Package Distribution in Nurgal District

Success STORY:

Rajab Khal CFW beneficiary in Sansiz village of Faizabad District.

Sansiz village is located in Faizabad district of Jawzjan province, people here are busy with agriculture, horticulture and gardening for their livelihood and their income is from this kind of activity during the year. Recently people of Sansiz affected by wars, conflict, poverty and natural disaster such as flood and drought.

Rajab Khal daughter Abdul Ghafar who is 55-year-old affected conflict, poverty and faced with many challenges. She is resident of Sansiz village, Faizabad district Jawzjan province. Rajab Khal lives with her husband, 6 children, 2 daughters-in-law, and 8 grandchildren. Rajab Khal's husband is an old man, and is unable to work. Rajab Khal is responsible for the family expenses.

Rajab Khal used to support herself and her family by working in people's homes. She was busy washing clothes, baking bread, and cleaning. Her standard of living was not good, with the small amount of income she earned, she could not support her household expenses and help her children with their education, she says. she earned AFN 100 to 150 daily and could not support her family's expenses?

When RRAA started survey, they selected me for assistance, and pointed me as foremen. I was very happy for job opportunity provided for me.

Rajab Khal says that I worked very enthusiastically for 15 days after which RRAA paid me AFN 350 per/day. The total amount I received was AFN 5200 which is a good income for a poor family. from this money, I spent AFN 3000 for family expenses, including flour, oil, rice, and tea.

I met the basic needs of my family, and with the rest of the money I purchased weaving thread, so that I can have regular an income in the future to become able to financially support my family.

Now I am busy and earn good income after selling hand-cleaners. Also, I spend part of my income and purchasing chickens, and earn additional money by selling eggs that helps me cover to my family expenses. now, my and my family's life have completely changed.

WASH:

Sector	Strategic objectives
WASH	<p>2.1 Strategic Objective: Our target communities have gained access to sustainable sources of clean, safe water.</p> <p>2.2 Strategic Objective: Our target communities will have access to improved and safe sanitation services and will have adopted proper and safe hygiene practices.</p>
<p>WASH projects</p> <p>The WASH sector objective is to our target communities have gained access to sustainable sources of clean, safe water, our target communities will have access to improved and safe sanitation services and will have adopted proper and safe hygiene practices.</p> <p>Under the sector of WASH, RRAA has implemented 3 different projects which were financially supported by UNOCHA/AHF and Cordaid. The total budget of these projects were USD 805,264. The projects were implemented in different CDCs and different districts of Terinkot, Dehrawod, Chora, shendand, Pushto Zarghon and Kot districts of Nangarhar, Herat and Uruzgan provinces. The project has link with SDG 6. By the implementation of these projects 6,735 HHs and individually (10,961 Male, 12,829 Female and 18,093 children) gained access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>The result of these protects is that save drinking water is available in the targeted CDCs, which reduced water borne diseases in the mentioned districts.</p> <p>Problems</p> <p>During the implementation these projects, the project team faced with many challenges which are detailed as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staffing: Based on organization HR policy we recruited project staff, however, due to being hard reach area, staff members left the Jobs. Therefore, we have repeated the hiring process several times in order to re-hire qualified staff for these projects. 2. Interference of local authority: for transparency, RRAA conducted need assessment and in Chora district of Uruzgan province and identified Etefaq Masjed and Kalach Haji Ali Mohammad villages as most needy areas for WASH services. However, the department of RRD of Urozgan changed these villages to other two villages (Manyghar and Ghra kalay) where was not included in our assessment. 3. Severe drought in Urozgan has caused the drawdown of water levels, no sustainable water levels in the depth of 100 meters initially planned were not achieved. Therefore, based on the advice from RRD and the actual data acquired from other WASH actors in Urozgan we started to drill around 	

150 meters to achieve the sustained water levels. While increasing the depth of wells to 150 meters the cost of certain items also increased such as increased drilling of wells, casing for wells, submersibles HP, power inverter, and the number of solar panels) directly affect the total cost of the project. Further, the cost of the two wells in the hillside proposed by RRD also increased the cost of drilling because now we have to rent rotary machinery to achieve sustained water levels

4. Amendment for the budget revision and change in activities: the above-mentioned challenges shared with the WASH cluster and verified by them, the changes proposed to OCHA, and fortunately a two month no cost extension with proposed changes in activities approved and amended by OCHA, this process took around 3 months. during this period hard components of the project were pending and late approval by OCHA delayed activities in the field.
5. Based on the procurement process and open competition the selected construction company performance was weak and was not able to fulfil its task on time.
6. The main problem of the project was selection of suitable place for digging of well. The project staff arranged several meetings with community members and leaders to resolve the problem and select a place where everyone have equal access.
7. During the digging of well the level of water table decreased day by day, and also the in the targeted depth level water was not available. Therefore, one of the wells was rejected.
8. The level of contribution and assistance from the community people was low. They did not cooperate with project staff within the course of the project.

Recommendation

Based on the feedback received from the communities, they recommended digging of similar wells in other villages in order to meet their save drinking water needs.

Lesson learned

Lessons learned during these projects are briefed as follow.

- Enough snow and rain in last year deceived us during the planning to ignore drought as a potential risk to be analyzed, unfortunately, drought is the main cause preventing the rehabilitation of wells and increasing of dept of drilling well in Urozgan, and we considered it a big lesson learned from the project.
- Meanwhile we learned that six month is a short period for the implementation of such a big project and must consider longer duration in the future.
- Also, we learned that invest and rehabilitation of dogged wells in drought condition is not effective and sustainable option to provide water in a province such as Urozgan.
- The Lesson learned during the project is that the community people should provide legal documents showing that the land provided for well is property of the community.



Project Photos



Water network survey process and orientation session with community elder



Local Governance

Sector	Strategic objectives
Local Governance	<p>2.1 Strategic Objective: Local communities are active participants in governance at community, district and provincial levels.</p> <p>2.2 Strategic Objective: Youth are actively participating in their communities' leadership and decision-making processes.</p>
<p>Local governance projects The local governance sector objective is to local communities are active participants in governance at community, district and provincial levels and youth are actively participating in their communities' leadership and decision-making processes.</p> <p>Under the sector of Local Governance RRAA has implemented 3 different projects financially supported by IDLG, UNOPs and NCA. The total budget of these projects was USD 1,651,909. The projects were implemented in different CDCs and different districts of Sheberghan, Ghanzni, Sangcharak, Suzmaqala, Faizabad, Mengic, Znadajan and Guzara of Jawzjan, Ghazni, Sar-e-pol and Herat provinces. The project has link with SDG 1, 2, 3 and 5. By the implementation of these projects 17,764 HHs and individuals (30,345 Male, 29,049 Female and 64,956 children) assisted. As result of these projects the beneficiaries live was saved and protected for four months, and the cost of items reduced by 15% in the targeted CDCs.</p> <p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the main problems of the project was selection of beneficiaries. The number of vulnerable people was too high, but due to limited budget we could only select above mentioned HHs. Therefore, project staff arranged/conducted several meetings with community members, leaders and authorities to introduce the most vulnerable families how meet the beneficiary's selection criteria. The WAND system (distribution by traditional system) was the project's biggest issue. the project staff conducted meetings with community members and leaders, and the issue was addressed and resolved after receiving a commitment letter from the beneficiaries and a guaranteed letter from the Malak of each village. <p>Recommendation: Based on the community feedback, the assistance was limited and lots of vulnerable HHs left out and did not benefit from the project. Therefore, they recommended that those who left out should be covered in the future project.</p> <p>Lesson learned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson acquired during the implementation of the aforementioned activity is that a market evaluation should be undertaken to identify those skills that are in great demand in the aforementioned community prior to starting physical work in the community, as well as skilled beneficiaries who are in a terrible economic situation. The lesson learned during the implementation of the above-mentioned activity is that agricultural projects have very little time and most of them are seasonal, so on this basis, the 	

budget should be provided on time to support the project so that improved seeds and agricultural equipment can reach the farmers

Project photos



Awareness Raising Activity on ACRLP project, Sayed Ismaeil Balkhi project site.



Hazrat Bilal project site, Mazar-e-Sharif City, Awareness Raising on ACRLP goals and objectives



Alaghan Qader Bai CDC, Gusfandi district, Saripul province, Awareness about CRL project goals and objectives



Hazrat Bilal project site, Mazar-e-Sharif City, Awareness Raising on ACRLP goals and objectives,



Training Session about conflict

CRL project goals and objectives.



Acha Qala, Center of Saripul province, Awareness About CRL project goals and objectives.



Conducted football match under the title of social cohesion and woman rights in Khajaha village, Zendajan district, Herat province on,11/24/2022, ICRA/RRAA

4, Humanitarian response (Emergency)

Sector	Strategic objectives
Humanitarian response (Emergency)	4.1 Strategic Objective: The objective for our humanitarian action is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters.
<p>Humanitarian response (Emergency) projects</p> <p>The Humanitarian Response/ Emergency sector objective is to the objective for our humanitarian action is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters.</p> <p>Under the sector of Humanitarian Response/ Emergency, RRAA has implemented 21 different projects financially supported by UNICEF, UNFPA, AHF/UNOCHA, UNFPO, WFP, WE WORLD, NCA, Cordaid and WHH. The total budget of these projects was USD 3,153,349. The projects were implemented in different CDCs and different districts of Sar-e-pol, Suzma qala, sayad, Gusfandi Rodat, Chaparhar, Khas Kunar, Sarkano, Narang, Badil, Noor Gal, Asmar, Watapoor, Ghaziabad, Chapadara, Asada bad, Chawkay, Baraki Barak, M. Agha, Achin Naziyan, Bati kot, Kot, Uruzgan khas, Taren kot, Dehrawood, shed asas, Chenarto, Chowra, Gezab, Meramor, Kejran, Gety, Ashterly, khader, Pato, Abkamary, Qala now, Muqor, Qades, Koshk rabatsangy, Barkunar marawara, Dawalat yar, Herat city, Ghoryan, Zendajan, Dar-e-Noor, Sherzad, dolina, Lal wa sargangal, Chekhchran, Charsada, Adraskan, Engil, Aoba, Zawal and Shiniya of Ghor, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Herat, Daikundi, Badghis, Uruzgan, Lugar, Sar-e-pol, Farah, and Herat provinces.</p> <p>These projects are linked with SDG 1,2, 3 and 5. By the implementation of these projects 73,530 HHs and individuals (39,338 Male, 69,554 Female and 12,991 children) were assisted. As the result of these protects the beneficiaries live saved and protected for four months and the cost of items reduced by 12% in the targeted CDCs. Also, as the impact of the project 380 beneficiaries' lives was protected and saved from cool winter and natural disasters by repairing and constructing 380 shelters for 380 families, ensuring their dignity and safety. As well, during the course of the project job opportunities for 380 skilled labors and 760 unskilled labors provided. Also, 440 most vulnerable beneficiaries received NFI cash assistance (\$ 105).</p> <p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main problems of the project was selection of beneficiaries. The number of vulnerable people was too high, but due to limited budget we could only select above mentioned HHs. Therefore, project staff arranged/conducted several meetings with community members, leaders and authorities to introduce the most vulnerable families how meet the beneficiary's selection criteria. • The WAND system (distribution by traditional system) was the project's biggest issue. the project staff conducted meetings with community members and leaders, and the issue was addressed and resolved after receiving a commitment letter from the beneficiaries and a guaranteed letter from the Malak of each village. <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>Based on the community feedback, the assistance was limited and lots of vulnerable HHs left out and did not benefit from the project. Therefore, they recommended that those who left out should be covered in the future project.</p>	

Lesson learned:

Darning the implementation, we learned that:

- The lesson acquired during the implementation of the aforementioned activity is that a market evaluation should be undertaken to identify those skills that are in great demand in the aforementioned community prior to starting physical work in the community, as well as skilled beneficiaries who are in a terrible economic situation.
- When project negotiation reached to HFU review then we should start the recruitment project team that helps to start the project on planned date.
- When the project technical proposal and budget are approved, then we should start project registration with line department that helps to avoid delays the project coordination at provincial, district and village levels.
- Due to a huge need in the country, we learned that more beneficiary should be targeted/planned for support. Because with the current projects we provided support to the limited vulnerable people in the target districts.

SUCCESS STORY:

A mother saw happiness to her child and brother eyes

Afghanistan is one the poorest country in the world and its people have been suffering from widespread poverty for several decades with different crisis impacted.

Monisa is one of the affected women from different factors. She is living in Besh Bagh village of Saripul province, she is the head of a family of 5 members. One of her sons is disabled beside a disabled brother living with her. Her disabled son is 25 years old and her brother is 40 years old and this issue is much painful for her.



Besh bagh Village, Sar-e Pul province

"I heard that having male members in family would ease life for women, sister! Look at my bad luck, I have two disabled family members, and I am responsible for their expenses and taking care. I have lost my way and wonder what to do, I sometimes do laundry and cleaning in the neighbors to earn some income, but sometimes I find nothing. Monisa received AFN 14,300 which is the equivalent of (USD 160) through the 1st standard allocation, Food security emergency assistance (UCT) project code AFG-21/3481/SA1/FSAC/NGO/20612 of AHF which was implemented by Rural Rehabilitation association for Afghanistan.

"In the last month our only food consumption was dry bread with tea and water and did not cook anything and couldn't afford to cook. today, I bought rice, some sugar, some flour and some onion with potato, and gratefully it is a perfect time that we needed the most, it is near the Eid ceremony and I bought new cloths for children. they are very happy having new cloths and some candies in Eid.

It was very pleasant that Monisa had access to tailoring, her machine was damaged and fortunately she fixed it using the cash received from this intervention, now she hopes that she could come over from the misery and poverty.

Finally, she appreciated and thanked RRAA and AHF for the cash support and wished these supports continue and assist more people in the future.

Projects photoes



Cash Distribution in Sherin Tagab district



Distribution MPC in Achin district



Community mobilization in Shirzad District



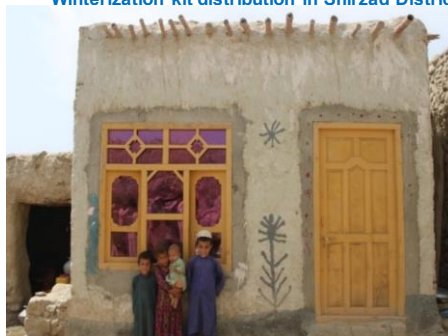
Winterization kit distribution in Dara E Noor District



Winterization kit distribution in Shirzad District



Construction of shelter in Herat city of Herat



Construct of shelter in Achin district



Distribution of cash assistance at Abkamari, Badghis
June 2022



ARRAA and AWAAZ Help desk



NFI kit Distribution in kot district



Female Hygiene Training in Kot district

5. Third-party monitor (TPM)

The project covers all districts of Herat, Badghis, Farah, and Ghor provinces of the western region (Also referred to as Cluster Two). The project contract started in April 2021 with the end date being Mar 2023 (3 years contract). There is no direct beneficiary for this project since our role is the third-party monitoring for all project-related activities of all project types being implemented by WFP cooperating partners in Cluster Two. The project was funded by WFP.

As the third-party monitor (TPM) for WFP in 2022, the selection and distribution of entitlements to the below number of beneficiaries took place:

Beneficiary distribution data for 2022

Province	Ben.	Cash Received (AFN)	Com. Voucher (USD)	Food Received (MT)
Herat	1,899,096	1,520,073,600	16,797,107.88	88891.885
Badghis	567,696	135,705,600	0.00	66821.956
Ghor	477,324	90,470,400	9,745,659.00	57302.080
Farah	301,656	77,348,400	0.00	21617.405
Total	3,245,772	1,823,598,000	26,542,766.88	234,633.326

HHs selected data for 2022

Province	Households		
	Total	Selected	Rejected
Herat	8,688	7,332	1,356
Badghis	5,892	3,816	2,076
Ghor	7,020	5,292	1,728
Farah	4,032	3,144	888
Total	25,632	19,584	6,048



Patient Check-up- CHC Clinic, Ghor (TSFP) Project)



Distribution Process- District Center, Farah (SSUP

TPM project result

As the result of this project 3,245,772 beneficiaries were assisted with Cash, Voucher and food items through WFP cooperated partners. Impact of the project is that the above beneficiaries were protect and save their life for 4 months, save transportation cost, Cost of food items decreased by 15-20%.

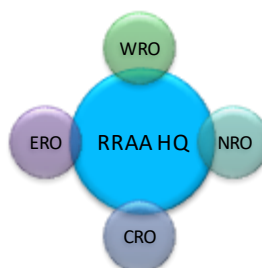
Sustainable Development Goals

RRAA delivered project & program and services to the communities contributed towards different SDGs of the country. Our projects/program contributed to:

- SDG-1 No poverty
- SDG-2 Zero Hunger
- SDG-3 Good health and well-being
- SDG-5 Gender equality
- SDG-6 Clean water and sanitation.
- SDG-8 Decent work and economic growth
- SDG-13 Climate action

Geographical Coverage:

The head office of the organization is based in Kabul and delivers development and humanitarian services in 11,228 CDCs, 92 Districts of 14 Provinces including (Lugar, Ghazni, Uruzgan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Herat, Badghis, Farah, Ghor, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan and Sar-e-pol) of Afghanistan through its four Regional Offices in West, East, Central and North Zones



Beneficiaries' selection criteria

During the implementation of project RRAA follows the below beneficiary's selection criteria

- Female headed household
- Child headed household
- Disable headed household
- Elderly headed household
- Be returnee and IDPs (Documented and undocumented)
- Family with chronically-ill members
- Very large family (8 members or more)
- Included in the list of DoRR, IOM, UNCHR and OCHA
- Not assisted by other organization for winterization and others
- Follow donor agency BSC, when required.

Complain Response Mechanism (CRM)

- For transparency and accountability RRAA uses its CRM policy in order to receive complains and feedback from community and provide on time response to them.
- RRAA project team share the specified hotline numbers to the targeted community to make them able share their complains easily.
- RRAA has signed MoU with AWAAZ and their hotline number is 410. The beneficiaries are able to raise and share their problem through this number.

Support government of Afghanistan

One of the responsibilities of the Government of Afghanistan is to solve community problems, but the government is not in the position to solve them. RRAA by financial assistance from donor solved communities' problems by implementation of activities like construction of irrigation canal, installation of solar panel, construction of protection wall, culverts, MHP, provision safe drinking water, distribution of improved seeds, distribution of MPC, distribution of milky goats, establishment small poultry farms, fishpond, greenhouses, implementation of emergencies projects and IG projects for male, female and communities. However, the government is not in the position to deliver those services to the communities without assistance of RRAA.

RRAA financially supported the Government of Afghanistan through paying staff salary, contractors and rental taxes. In the year 2022, RRAA paid AFN 23,870,565.15 tax for the government. for more detail, please refer the below table:

No	Months (2022)	Tax amounts			Total tax paid
		Contract	Salary	Rent	
1	JAN	246,707.83	1,290,178.60	38,139.20	1,575,025.63
2	FEB	330,189.49	1,337,864.25	55,727.80	1,723,781.54
3	MAR	182,013.22	1,378,398.67	62,388.20	1,622,800.09
4	APRIL	182,956.82	1,413,579.76	54,018.29	1,650,554.87
5	MAY	95,176.70	1,828,151.00	52,014.63	1,975,342.33
6	JUNE	195,769.82	1,417,760.30	37,546.41	1,651,076.52
7	JULY	224,509.92	1,365,120.21	40,935.14	1,630,565.28
8	AUG	159,939.68	1,302,537.61	38,248.76	1,500,726.05
9	SEP	123,762.96	1,736,587.68	54,459.10	1,914,809.75
10	OCT	333,020.67	1,641,028.52	59,639.07	2,033,688.26
11	NOV	975,451.32	2,028,445.78	59,814.74	3,063,711.83
12	DEC	1,228,943	2,249,201.00	50,339.00	3,528,483.00
TOTAL		4,278,441.43	18,988,853.38	603,270.34	23,870,565.15

A. Results Framework and achievements 2022:

The below table shows the result of the projects implemented by RRAA in Afghanistan in the year 2022:

Logic of Goals	Indicators Achieved	Results
Overall Goal for RRAA: Prosperous communities in which everyone, understanding and enjoying their rights, benefit from sustainable livelihoods and high-quality basic services, while participating in the decision-making process.		
Livelihood		
Objective 1: Women and youth in the community have secured job opportunities or self-employment or receive assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of 3000 farmers received improved variety of wheat seed and fertilizer with capacity building # of 3000 agriculture package contain of 50kg Urea and 50kg wheat seed distributed 571 women received grants to start or expand businesses which in turn provide them with a secure self-employment opportunity 	
Objective 2: Vulnerable women and their households have diversified and increased their income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of 10,000 people benefited indirectly from the grants distributed in the communities # of 300 HHs received cash assistance in Achin district # of 4,106 most vulnerable conflict affected people in Nangarhar were enabled to meet their basic food needs # of 675 HHs received Multiple Purpose Cash Assistance. # of 4106 most vulnerable conflict-affected people have improved access to food, improving their FCS # of 1700 vulnerable households protected through provision of emergency livestock protection package assistance # of 2058 households received nutrition-sensitive kitchen gardening vegetable cultivation kits and technical trainings; # of 2941 households received livestock protection packages and technical trainings; # of 588 households received poultry kits and technical trainings; # of 1500 households received small farming tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the livelihood of 22,017 vulnerable people. Number of 22,017 vulnerable people food secured for 4 to 6 months

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of A community –based drought EWS is established • # of 4578 vulnerable food insecure landless households benefit from at least 20 days of paid work on the cash-for-work (CFW) 	
Local Governance		
Objective 1: Local communities are active participants in governance at community, district and provincial levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of 14 small councils (Shura) have been established in all four targeted districts of Saripul province and All members of councils received awareness on COVID-19 precautionary. • # of 25,632 HHS was monitored, assessed, interviewed and conduct group discussion with beneficiaries. • # of 3,245,772 beneficiaries monitored by TPM Team. • # of 10 small councils (Shura) have been established in Zandajan and Ghoryan districts of Herat province • # of 200 youth received training on women’s right, conflict resolution, and social cohesion in Herat province • # of 2000 people learnt about women’s right and social cohesion in Zandajan and Ghoryan districts of Herat province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of 25,632 HHs live and dignity save and protected. • # of 3,245,772 beneficiaries received WFP assistance. • # of important decision made • # of 200 youth build the capacity • # of 2000 people capacity built on human right and social cohesion human • BSC actively participated in the whole project cycle
Objective 2: Youth are actively participating in their communities’ leadership and decision-making processes		
WASH		
Objective 1: Our target communities have gained access to sustainable sources of clean, safe water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of 14 WASH committees established and capacitated to manage and maintain water sources • # of 658 hygiene sessions conducted on the importance of sa fe and clean drinking water and protection of water sources • # of 497 training sessions offered to communities on implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) • # of 20,973 affected people accessed to WASH services • # of 7 WASH Structures constructed • # of 9,800 people having regular access to soap to meet hygienic needs. • # of 16,800 people having access to sufficient and safe water for domestic use. • # of 16,800 people reached with hygiene promotion/awareness raising activities. 	# of 14 WASH committees controlling their water use and maintain water resources active in the future The capacity of targeted community built on the importance of safe and clean drinking water, CLTS and protection of water sources # of 7 water structures provided save drinking water to people. # of 37,773 people have access to save drinking water. # of 26,600 people reached to hygiene promotion /awareness raising activities
Objective 2: Our target communities will have access to improved and safe sanitation services and will have adopted proper and safe hygiene practices		

Humanitarian / Emergency		
Objective 1: The objective for RRAA's humanitarian action is to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of 235 Shelters build and repaired for 235 HHs affected by flood and natural disasters in Herat province • # of 524 Shelters build and repaired for 524 HHs affected by flood and natural disasters in Herat province • # of 16,906 HHs received multipurpose cash in Badghis province • # of 21,697 HHs received multipurpose cash in Ghor province • # of 180 women received \$90 cash for food in 6 rounds in Herat province • # of 1089 HHs received cash through UCT intervention Total USD 160 were distributed for each beneficiary in two tranches • # of 380 shelter (repair/ upgrade through) cash assistance to 380 HH most vulnerable households • # of 440 HHs received cash for NFIs to most vulnerable conflict affected. • # of 13300 people benefitting from unconditional and unrestricted cash. • # of 960 people benefitting from conditional and unrestricted cash. • # of 40 crisis-affected people who are also involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and/or evaluation of the programme. • # of 113 families received cash for shelter repair and upgrade • # of 113 Families received cash for latrine repair and upgrade • # of 113 families received NFI kits • # of 1500 HHs received cash or in-kind assistance for 3 months. • # of 1500 HHs received sensitization in nutrition and hygiene promotion • # of 1500 HHs received hygiene kits • # of 9110 women received blankets and tarpaulin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the construction of 235 shelter the life of HHs save and protected • By the repairing of 524 shelter the life of HHs save and protected • The life of 16, 906 HHs saved and protected for 4 months • The life of 21,697 HHs saved and protected for 4 months • The life of 180 women saved and protected for 5 months • The life of 380 HHs save and protected • The life of 13300 people saved and protected for 4 months • 113 family's life saved and protected • Increased 1500 family's hygiene promoted • By the distribution of blankets and tarpaulin, saved the people from the winter cold season.

Summary of Training received by Staff in 2022

RRAA introduced 170 projects staff to donor agencies for participation in 17 different below trainings in 2022. Now, they are capacitated and able to transfer those trainings to other remaining staff for year 2023

No	Type of Training	Provided by	# of Staff received the training
HOK			
1	CRLP project first ToT	UNOPS/World Bank	4
2	Gender from Islamic perspective	NCA/AWSDC/Boost restaurant	3
ERO			
3	Disaster Risk Management	NCA	1
4	Result Based Management Workshop	UNFPA	1
5	AAP	UNFPA	1
6	Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Managerial level Staff	UNFPA	1
7	Wheat best practice, Poultry management, live stock and animal feed usage	FAO	7
8	Cash for Work activities	FAO	9
9	Rapid Assessment Mechanism	IOM	2
10	JOPs (Joint Operating Principles)	RRAA	33
NRO			
11	Community Resilience and Livelihood	RRAA	78
12	Social Cohesion	NCA	10
13	DRR Protection Walls/Social Cohesion	NCA	2
14	Civil Engineering	NCA	4
15	Greenhouse Installation	NCA	2
16	Horticulture Trainer	NCA	4
17	TOT Enterprise	NCA	8
	Total:		170

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Financial Reporting:

The final block of the financial management practice for RRAA is the writing and reviewing of financial reports. RRAA generates internal and external reporting to its management and other stakeholders (donor agencies, government of Afghanistan, to others who are interested in our work). This provides accountability to the organization and highlights its commitment to national

and international donors as a committed accountable and transparent organization. The financial reporting has been drastically improved over the past few years be enable the organizational to meet deadlines and oblige to its obligations to the community we strive to serve and achieve the overall goals of the organization.

Project list and income in 2022:

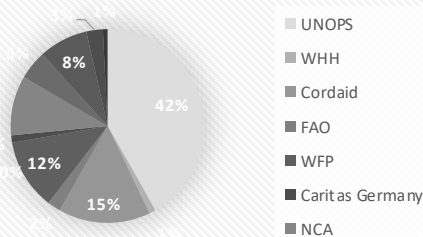
SN	Project ID	Total Cost	Donor
1	200958.1	329,554.94	Cordaid
2	200925.1	169,727.62	Cordaid
3	201046.1	138,607.86	Cordaid
4	OSRO/AFG/112/DEN (LoA-060)	35,663.10	FAO
5	201071.1	279,065.00	Cordaid
6	OSRO/AFG/110/USA and OSRO/AFG/120/CHA (LoA-080)	67,551.24	FAO
7	WFP/AFG/RFP/020/086	2,127,551.68	WFP
8	C4F-VVV	137,700.00	We World
9	HPD2021299	401,940.00	UNICEF
10	HPD20222323	182,300.00	UNICEF
11	20612	245,220.46	AHF
12	201078.1	196,135.74	Cordaid
13	OSRO/AFG/110/USA (LoA-055)	18,190.00	FAO
14	201091	1,290,159.76	Cordaid
15	AFG-1243-21-2	48,800.00	WHH
16	AFG-1260-21-2	148,297.10	WHH
17	21229	240,463.00	AHF
18	21156	498,297.00	AHF
19	982010	1,694,437.00	NCA
20	OSRO/AFG/110/USA (LoA-016)	65,152.30	FAO
21	OSRO/AFG/203/ASB (LoA-078)	64,697.55	FAO
22	P.307-2022-003	223,333.00	Caritas Germany
23	OSRO/AFG/213/WBK (LoA-124)	146,336.20	FAO
24	1006908	7,534,709.00	UNOPS
25	HPD2022442	288,555.93	UNICEF
26	201167	121,481.50	Cordaid
27	992192	99,750.00	NCA
28	201222	243,378.00	Cordaid
29	AFG04HAP	499,991.00	UNFPA
30	22330	498,267.00	AHF
Total		18,035,312.98	

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Donor wise project budget

No	Name of Donor	Budget USD	% Percentage
1	UNOPS	7,534,709	42
2	WHH	197,097	1.1
3	Cordaid	2,768,110	15.3
4	FAO	397,590	2.2
5	WFP	2,127,552	11.8
6	Caritas Germany	223,333	1.2
7	NCA	1,794,187	10
8	UNICEF	872,796	4.8
9	AHF	1,483,971	8.2
10	UNFPA	498,267	2.7
11	We World	137,700	0.7
Total		18,035,313	100

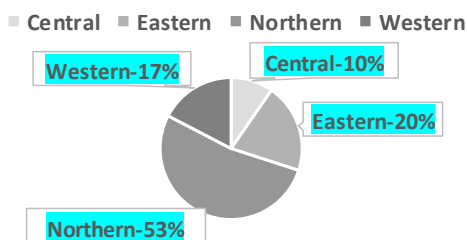
Donor Wise Contributions 2022



Regional wise budget

SN	Regional offices	Total Funds UD\$
1	Central (CRO)	1,737,963
2	Eastern (ERO)	3,670,891
3	Northern (NRO)	9,492,556
4	Western (WRO)	3,133,903
Total		18,035,313

Funds Distribution Regional Wise 2022



RRAA program services by sectors wise

No	Sectors	Budget Percentage %
1	Livelihood	32
2	WASH	10
3	Good governance	20
4	Humanitarian response (Emergency)	38
Total		100%

Recommendation:

1. Looking to the people request and needs, we propose donor agencies to increase assistance and provide continues support to vulnerable people of Afghanistan.
2. RRAA management should not start project implementation without signing the project agreement. Some time when the management of donor agency is changed, they don't accept project expenditure without contract and other legal document.
3. RRAA management team should not start project implementation without signing the project MoU with line ministry.
4. RRAA management team should not spend their own budget in the implementation of project activities without official letter from donor agency.
5. The OCHA/AHF project implementation should carefully controlling project progress and challenges. If the regional office not able to completed project activities in the selected time, then two months before write letter and official will take permission from OCHA/AHF and related cluster for extension.
6. Strongly follow up humanitarian principles (HP) and Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) within the implementation of project activities.
7. On time submission project activities financial and narrative report to donor agencies
8. On time registration project with MoE and line departments
9. Project team should focus on project publication, proper mobilization, and documentation. Documents help RRAA to show its progress to donor and line department. Without proper documents and report, we cannot show our progress and experience to outsiders.
10. During the distribution first chance should be provided to women, people with disability, and age people. Also, provide a proper space that project beneficiary to set properly without difficulties.
11. Monitor is the backbone of organization; therefore, number of monitoring trip should be increased to the field level. Monitoring help project team and RRAA management to see the progress of the project, challenges and way forward.
12. Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) policy is approved by RRAA general assembly. RRAA management should strictly impalement AAP in the ongoing and further projects. Recently, AAP policy implementation is the Demond of most donors.
13. CRM policy and AWAAZ service should be implemented seriously. Each project beneficiary should get information about RRAA CRM and AWAAZ Afghanistan hotline number. Furthermore, RRAA should established CRM database in the Kabul level that help to get beneficiary feedback and complain of different project, record it properly, distinct serious and non-serious and provide timely response.

16. Conclusion:

When come change in the policies and procedures of government, Afghanistan and takeover by IEA the development activities were closed and suspended by donor agencies in the country level. donor agencies more focused for implementation of emergency projects it is was the need of community people. But it creates problem for implementing partner to reduce the admin cost in the emergency project and also the duration of the emergency project was limited and we anytime will be ready for implementation of project activities and development of project proposal.

Female staff work is banned by IEA it was the problem to reach assistant for most vulnerable women in the country level it was delay our activities in the targeted area.

The duration for emergency project implementation was very limited the project staff was very busy to on time conduct survey, selection beneficiary through KOBO system and will approve by donor agency then will start distribution for selected beneficiaries within the limited time. The project staff worked without any privilege. finally, the project was completed successfully and staff will lose job and waiting for another project contract.

When takeover Afghanistan by Taliban, the insecurity problem is reduced in the country level, but the future is not clear, however, the organization of RRAA is enable to start operation in the all provinces, Afghanistan.

Based on IPC and OCHA reports 28.3 million people will need humanitarian and protection assistance in 2023. And also 24.8 million people facing high level of acute food insecurity, continued 42 years of conflict in Afghanistan, suspended development project by MRRD, IDLG and World Bank, continues 5 years drought in the country, no job opportunities and people are jobless, shortage of save drinking water in some provinces, low agriculture product and income, therefore, RRAA management team and staff will be ready to provide response for humanitarian needy peoples.

Based on above mentioned information RRAA has development 5year strategic plan from 2023 to 2027.

Development and applying policies and procedures at different levels of the organization was a sign of institutional capacity development processes with reasonable achievements in RRAA for the year 2022. After review and revision of long-term strategy of the organization 2023–2027 the organization started a process of developing new policies and updating the previous once which in order to meet the needs and requirements of the strategy. Various meetings and follow up visits were made to all regional offices in order to make sure that the strategies and policies of the organization is understood and applied by staff members at different levels.

Due to the security condition in most of the RRAA's targeted communities, huge and high efforts was paid towards lifesaving and emergency needs of the IDPs and returned families from Iran and Pakistan. This has resulted into more focus on emergency project but still we have achieved good progress towards implementation of RRAA's overall objectives stated in the long-term strategy of the organization.

More efforts were made on monitoring processes and mechanism in order to establish bases for both quantity and quality monitoring approaches. Result based management and establishment of indicators including development of actions to achieve these indicators facilitated the development of result based annual report for the year 2022.

The issue of overhead costs and the level of admin costs granted by different donors was not exceeding five percent of the total program costs except for Un project which had reasonable administration and support cost. The impact of this shortcoming resulted into not applying the required and necessary personnel as stated in the structure of the organization. this has also resulted into pushing the organization to cut most of the benefits like Eid bonus to employees and reduction in the travel costs of the staff members.

Finally, strategic results made by RRAA during 2022 has facilitated an environment in which the organization can observe changes at livelihood, governance, access of families to clean, safe and sustainable drinking water, for the year 2019 it is expected that RRAA will continue with the same projects and programs and budget to achieve more towards wellbeing and development of the targeted communities within its strategic period.

END



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