



# CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN WELFARE COMMITTEE (CAWC)



## CAWC ANNUAL

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## REPORT 2022



# CAWC MISSIN STATMENT



## ماموریت مؤسسه CAWC

**CAWC** is a national nonprofit NGO dedicated to reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development in rural communities in Central Afghanistan and other isolated regions. CAWC also works in cooperation with other CSOs, government and community organizations, CAWC deliver projects that aim to strengthen employment, income generation, WASH, sustainable natural resource management, Peace Building and Advocacy.

کمیته رفاه مناطق مرکزی افغانستان یک مؤسسه ملی غیر انتفاعی است که جهت کاهش فقر و انکشاف پایدار در دهات مناطق مرکزی و سایر ساحات دور افتاده در افغانستان فعالیت می نماید. کمیته رفاه مناطق مرکزی با همکاری سایر نهادهای مدنی، دولت و ارگانهای اجتماعی پروژه هایی را تطبیق می کند که به هدف ایجاد شغل، ایجاد عواید، بهبود حفظ الصحة، مدیریت پایدار منابع طبیعی، اعمار صلح و دادخواهی در نظر گرفته شده باشد.



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## LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

### Friends and colleagues:

When I wrote to you a year ago, the situation was different and I said that we felt confident heading into 2022. We were Entering the year strong, and we expected to exit it stronger.

A year later, despite an environment that remains very challenging I am happy to report that our organization has continued to outperform our activities and intervention location at large and we delivered strong results in 2022 with once again achieving qualitative and quantitative records.

The explanation for this performance and for our optimism and hopefulness about both the short -term and the longer-term future is threefold. It rests, first, on the ongoing transformation and promotion of our organization and second, on our focused strategy to capture the large opportunity of intervention effectively and efficiently and third, on service delivery model that reliably generates Strong commitment values which is giving us flexibility to apply for future growth in our organization .

It was better to talk about each of these factors in detail in this letter. But it is important for you to understand the ways in which CAWC today is a very different organization than it was just a few years ago.

This repositioning especially in the current condition explains why we have demonstrated such stability and strong results during our organization life .

Two thousand twenty two was a tough years by any measure, especially un improved condition in the country but CAWC's performance was indicative both of our high organization value and our position among the national organization and of the discipline we apply to our strategy and operations.

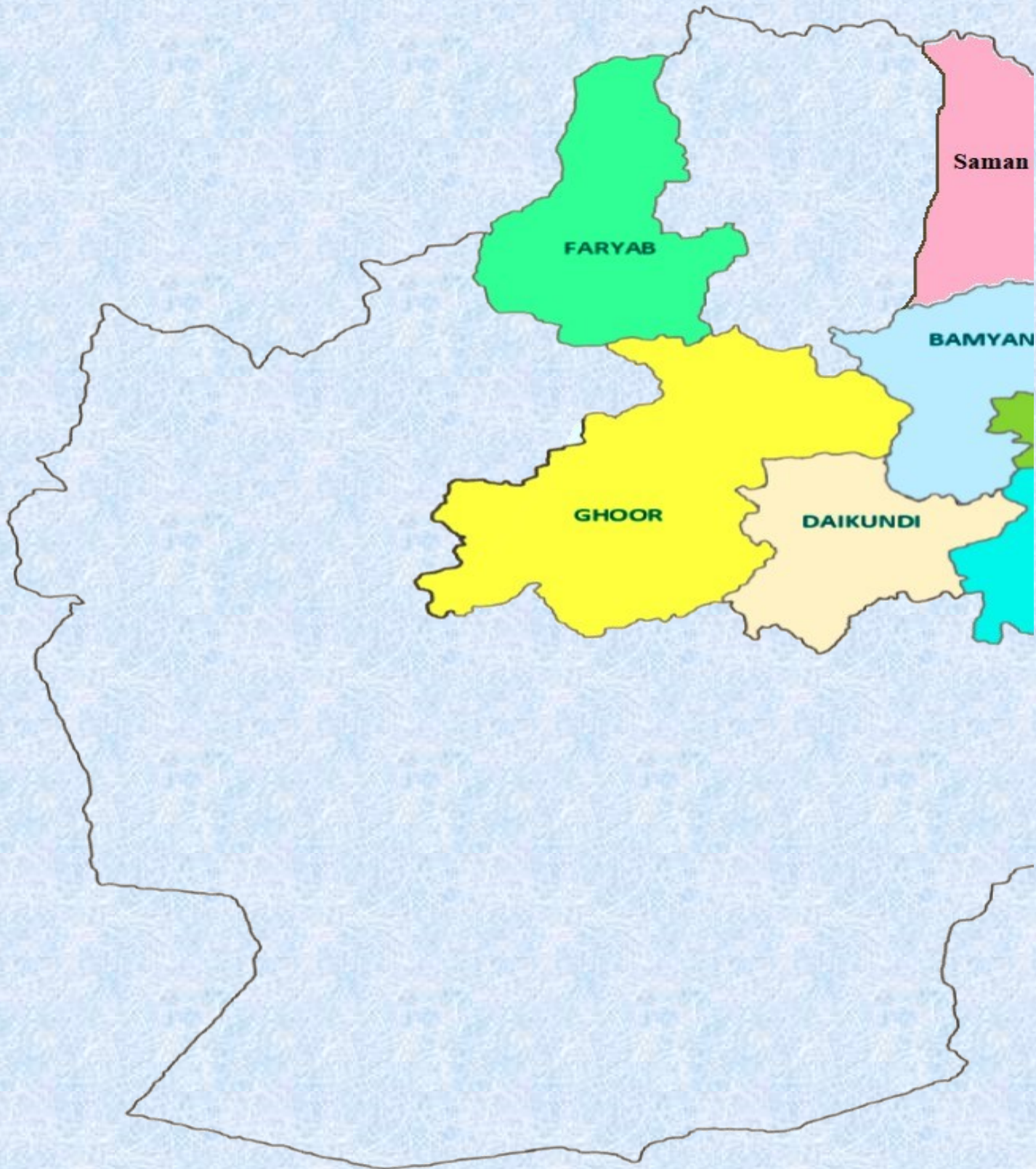
We look forward to the future of this organization, success is inevitable due to the combined strength of the wonderful members who comprise our staff and partners. Our management team and employees conducted impeccable work in 2022 to further evolve and grow our organization. CAWC would like to extend its appreciation to the Executive Team, for executing our organization strategy so proficiently, regardless of what challenges arose in the field. Their commitment has made a tremendous impact on our performance and positioned us for even greater success in 2022 and beyond.

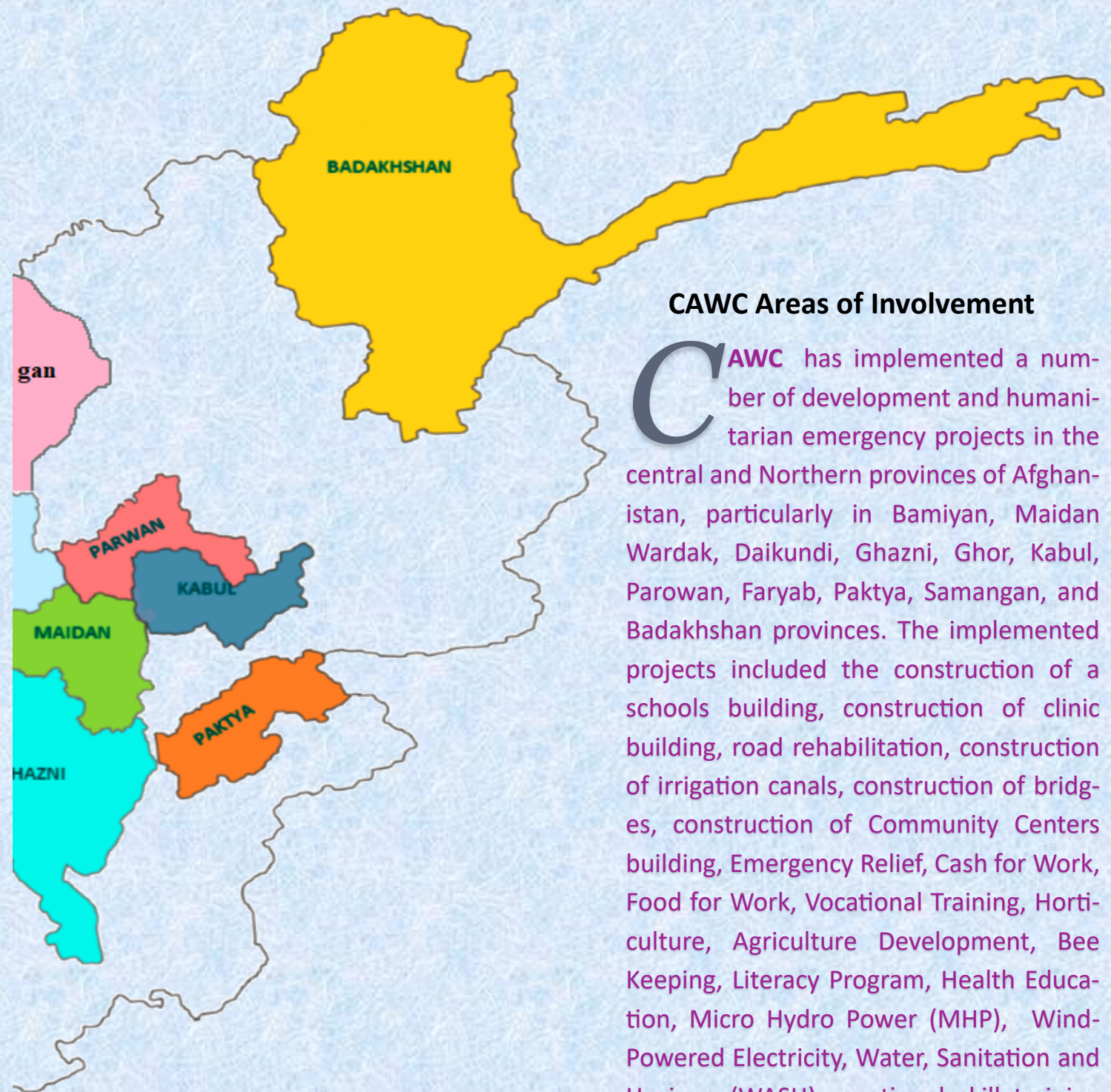
Sincerely yours

**Sayed Mustafa Mosawi**  
CAWC Director



## *CAWC Geographical Areas of Intervention*





## CAWC Areas of Involvement

**C**AWC has implemented a number of development and humanitarian emergency projects in the central and Northern provinces of Afghanistan, particularly in Bamiyan, Maidan Wardak, Daikundi, Ghazni, Ghor, Kabul, Parowan, Faryab, Paktya, Samangan, and Badakhshan provinces. The implemented projects included the construction of a schools building, construction of clinic building, road rehabilitation, construction of irrigation canals, construction of bridges, construction of Community Centers building, Emergency Relief, Cash for Work, Food for Work, Vocational Training, Horticulture, Agriculture Development, Bee Keeping, Literacy Program, Health Education, Micro Hydro Power (MHP), Wind-Powered Electricity, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) vocational skill training and women empowerment projects.

In 2022 CAWC focused its involvement on the Central Highland and northern Region including Kabul, Daikundi, and Samangan provinces through the implementation of Humanitarian and WASH projects with the partnership of Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Afghanistan



## WASH PROJECT

### Component 01:

### Establishment Water Supply System in 16 target villages/pipe scheme project

Project start date: Jan 01, 2022

Project end date: Dec 31, 2022

Funded by: NCA

Implemented by: CAWC

Project location: 06 communities in Sang-Takht district and 04 communities in Kiti district of Daikundi province; 03 communities in Feroz Nakhchir district and 03 communities in Hazrat Sultan district of Samangan province. Total: 16 communities.





Because of the inaccessibility to safe drinking water, the sixteen target communities in Daikundi and Samangan were in critical condition. Almost 94 percent of the families did not have access to safe drinking water, also they had not sufficient water for their other needs like bathing and washing. It was estimated that only 20% of the families were practicing the treatment of drinking water through boiling, and the rest, 80% were using unsafe water from different sources such as a river, streams, unprotected wells, unprotected springs and etc. The inaccessibility to safe drinking water has caused the spread of different water-borne diseases, particularly diarrheal, typhoid, and kidney problems. 60% of the children were suffering from diarrheal because of using unsafe drinking water and inaccessibility to medical services. With the implementation of these pipe scheme projects in the 16 target communities of two provinces in total, 16135 individuals (3957 men, 4089 women, 3549 boys, and 4540 girls) got access to safe drinking water during 12 months of the year near to their houses which are suitable for drinking, cooking, washing, and bathing.



Furthermore, the distance for fetching the water decreased to 100% while before the project the women and children had to travel 50 minutes on average to get the water from the rivers or streams was unsafe for their health and was not time-consuming as well. Currently, the families in those 16 communities have equal access to safe drinking water and each individual can spend 25 litres of water/per day for different purposes. Women and children can save more energy to spend their time on education, social work, and other activities for their improvement and empowerment.



Water  
Tap  
Stand

Water  
Reservoir

Handover  
Ceremony

## Project Sustainability

To make sure the project is sustainable, get managed, and maintained after the project completion CAWC established one committee by the name of the WASH Committee in each target village - a total of 16 villages. Each committee consists of at least 10 members including 30% women to ensure the role of women in decision-making and water management within the village. The WASH Committee members were elected by the communities from among the most interested and influential people for taking this responsibility and the election process was facilitated by the project team. The Committee Members are volunteer persons which are responsible for managing the Pipe Schemes, collecting the fee, and managing the conflict that may arise over the water distribution, based on the agreed rule at the project start point and equal access opportunity for every family in the villages. For capacity building of the Committee Members, CAWC conducted five rounds of training with different topics like “Water Management, Conflict Management, Advocacy, Financial Management, and Communication. During the project implementation, the Committees were linked to the relevant Government departments in the district to get the required support from and advocate for their problems as an everlasting source at the district and provincial levels.



## Component 02: Hygiene promotion sessions

Project start date: April 01, 2022

Project end date: Dec 31, 2022

Funded by: NCA

Implemented by: CAWC

Project location: 06 communities in SangTakht district and 04 communities in Kiti district of Daikundi province; 03 communities in Feroz Nakhchir district and 03 communities in Hazrat Sultan district of Samangan province. Total: 16 communities.

Lack of awareness of hygiene practices is one of the major problems among the residents of the community members, CAWC covered a total number of 12307 individuals (2686 men, 3745 women, 2239 boys, and 3637 girls) in the 16 target villages of Daikundi and Samangan provinces districts through conducting hygiene promotion sessions to promote hygiene practices in the families. The Lack of awareness cause different infectious diseases such as Malaria, Cholera, Diarrhea, etc. among families especially children who are most vulnerable to these diseases. CAWC Hygiene Promotor conducted training sessions for men, women, and school children to increase their awareness about fecal-oral contamination and how to prevent the mentioned diseases by practicing hand washing with soap or other detergent materials before taking food and after touching their hands with animals' waste or after going to the toilet.



Furthermore, they have been trained in how to manage the garbage in the villages and how to use sanitation facilities to keep themselves safe from any type of infectious disease in a simple way. The end-line survey which was conducted after project completion is indicating that most of the community members utilize sanitation facilities and wash their hands with soap after going to the toilet, before taking food, and after touching animals' waste or garbage in the villages. The rate of diarrhea for children decreased to 20% after conducting hygiene sessions for the mothers and children.

Additionally, CAWC planned and conducted Menstrual Hygiene Session for 2300 women and girls in the 16 target villages in Daikundi and Samangan provinces to increase the knowledge of participants and improve their health and well beings. Menstrual Hygiene Management, while highly important for the health and well-being of women and girls, is a taboo in the Afghan community, thus hardly ever talked about, even among women and girls. Due to the culturally sensitive nature of this topic, its proper and safe management is mostly neglected by the families, communities, and mostly WASH committees as well. As a result, thousands of girls and women face menstrual hygiene challenges that sometimes even threaten their lives.



### Component 03: Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS)

Project start date: April 01, 2022

Project end date: Dec 31, 2022

Funded by: NCA

Implemented by: CAWC

Project location: 06 communities in SangTakht district and 04 communities in Kiti district of Daikundi province; 03 communities in Feroz Nakhchir district and 03 communities in Hazrat Sultan district of Samangan province. Total: 16 communities.

Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is a method used by communities to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, by building latrines and ensuring all families wash their hands with soap. In the CLTS process, a community analyses its practices of defecation and how open defecation leads to disease, and this awareness leads to a community decision to change their sanitation situation - to stop open defecation and improve sanitation and hygiene. CLTS focuses on a collective sanitation analysis, the sudden realization that leads to, and at the end making the village ODF. At the heart of CLTS lies the recognition that merely providing toilets does not guarantee their use, nor result in improved sanitation and hygiene. Earlier approaches to sanitation prescribed high initial standards and offered subsidies as an incentive. But this often led to uneven adoption, problems with long-term sustainability, and only partial use. It also created a culture of dependence on subsidies. As a result, open defecation and the cycle of fecal–oral contamination continued to spread the disease.





During the year 2022 CAWC implemented the CLTS approach in the 16 target communities in four districts of Daikundi and Samangan provinces. SangTakh, Keti districts in Daikundi and Feroz Nakhchir, and Hazrat Sultan In Samangan provinces, in three steps 1) Pre-Triggering, 2) Triggering, and 3) Post-Triggering which include different activities for the objective of sensitizing the community member on the human waste in the village and cleaning the communities from Open-Defecation (OD) and utilizing sanitation facilities, particularly latrine for each house/families. The sensitizing activities implemented in different parts are summarized as below:

- \* Community Mapping Exercise to know the location of the household;
- \* Walking around the communities to know where the communities do defecation;
- \* calculation of human shits to make the communities know how much shit they produced during the week, months, and year;
- \* Faecal Oral Contamination routes make the communities understand how human defecation contaminated the environment and it transform to the human being and causes the oral-contamination;
- \* Water Glass Demonstration to make the community understand clean and contaminated water;
- \* Medical Expenditure to make the community understand that different diseases spend their amount of money while it is preventable simply by CLTS activities;
- \* Solution and Action Plan: by the implementation of this exercise the communities understood the result of Open-Defecation for their health and economy and proposed a solution making an action plan for cleaning the villages of human shits and eliminating Open Defecation.

Through this intervention, CAWC covered a total number of 12223 individuals (2506 men, 3922 women, 2253 boys, and 3541 girls) and the knowledge of participants increased, and 16 target communities in two provinces have been cleaned from human feces and prevented from any further Open-Defecation in the villages and instead they habituated to manage the garbage appropriately, use sanitation facilities particularly latrine for modification. As a result of community mobilization by CLTS Facilitators in the 16 target villages total of 332 new latrines were constructed and 513 latrines were rehabilitated by the families.

## Construction of latrine in the health and education institute

Project start date: Jan 01, 2022

Project end date: Dec 31, 2022

Funded by: NCA

Implemented by: CAWC

Project location: SangTakht district of Daikundi province, Qala Sangi Clinic and Ketu district of Daikundi province, Petab Dasht School,

Lack of sanitation facilities in schools and hospitals is one of the problems that people are dealing with in rural areas. To address this problem CAWC included the construction of sanitation facilities in the health and education institutes, in the WASH program. Through this activity, a total of 10 latrines in one clinic in Sang Takht and in one school in Ketu, in Daikundi, were constructed and rehabilitated in 2022. The latrines are used by the clinic staff and patients in Sag-Takht and used by the school management team.





## Spring protection in Daikundi province

To provide safe drinking water to the families who cannot access the pipe schemes due to the dispersal of the population in the remote areas, CAWC protected six springs in the Sang-Takht district of Daikundi province in 2022. Through these springs total of 369 individuals (74 men, 75 women, 54 boys, and 166 girls) now have access to safe drinking water.



## Global hand washing day

Global hand washing day was celebrated by CAWC in Daikundi and Samangan provinces during the project implementation in 2022. Totally 1100 individuals including community representatives, school students, government officials, and CDC members participated in the conducted ceremonies. To commemorate this day, a number of participants washed their hands and asked others to inform their family members in order to maintain good health and hygiene so that they do not forget to wash their hands with soap and water.



### CAWC Training and Staff Capacity Building:

| Type of Training                | Training Date       | No of Participant | Conducted by   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Water Safety plan (WSP)         | Feb ,13 -14, 2022   | 1                 | UNICEF- DACCAR |
| Disaster Risk Management (DRM)  | Nov, 27-Dec 04,2022 | 2                 | NCA - RMC      |
| Gender Mainstreaming            | Nov, 14-16 ,2022    | 2                 | NCA - AWSDC    |
| Disaster Risk Reduction         | Nov 08-16 , 2022    | 1                 | CAWSA          |
| Incident Command System ICS 100 | Nov 23, 2022        | 1                 | AKDN -JIBC     |
| Gender from Islamic perspective | Nov 13-15 ,2022     | 3                 | NCA            |

### CAWC Board of Directors Annual Meeting:

CAWC Board of Directors annual meeting was held on at CAWC's main office in Kabul. CAWC believes its organizational board members are skilful and have experience in governance, the board also considers accountability and transparency as a fundamental culture within the organization and acts on organizational strategic directions appropriately.

The presence of a board of directors as essential for the organization has always been considered by CAWC. In order to operate effectively the organization, count the role and views of board members at key points.



# Solar system pipe



# Scheme Daikundi



## Women Empowerment through Vocational Training and income generation Project

### Follow up activities

Budget year: 2019

Follow up activities : January 01, 2020 up to December 31,2022

Project location: Nili center of Daikundi province

Funded by: UNHCR

The Women Empowerment Project was launched in 2019 by CAWC through UNHCR financial support covering 40 returnees and displaced women, in Daikundi province.

The duration of this project was 10 months from February 1st, 2019, to December 31st, 2019. During this period, women received comprehensive training in tailoring, sewing, and handicrafts from two well-expert male and female trainers. After 10 months of training, the trainees received the graduation certificate, and the project training phase was completed. The project training phase ceremony was officially held in presence of provincial-level authorities on January 3rd, 2020, CAWC intended to hand over the project to the Local Government with the coordination of UNHCR. Since neither the Government sectorial departments in Daikundi province nor UNHCR was able to take over the project and provide further technical, financial, marketing, and accommodation centers for the trained trainees.



So, the governor of Daikundi province recommended that CAWC as a local NGO in partnership with UN-HCR must help the trained women through a follow-up program with the aim of sustainability of the program.

The trained women were not able to develop their businesses individually or within groups due to their poverty and lack of financial support. Besides that, some of the trainee women were not able to work independently because, during the 10-month course, they did not fully learn the necessary tailoring skills. Referenced the above-mentioned issues CAWC Office decided and initiated to set up a follow-up program and arrange beneficiaries within 5 groups. CAWC established a cooperative center for trained women in the center of Nili city and under the cooperative platform the following activities have been conducted:

1. Formation of cooperative structure.
2. Establishment of matching long-term and short-term loan system.
3. Establishment of sales center in Nili city.
4. Establishment of women's membership saving account for small quick loans mechanism.
5. Market management and product supervision.
6. Establishment of group based saving box ,collecting monthly membership fee.
7. Arrangement of using the heavy-duty tailoring machine in the center in groups when needed.
8. Establishment of workshop for each group in the different locations of the city

CAWC staff efficiently started and executed the above plan through its own resources immediately after the training period. The plan was moving smoothly, and the cooperative member have the courage to work hard and increase their income with the aim of developing and staying in their own small business. The groups were provided raw materials, technical tools, and electrification through the solar system. CAWC cooperated with them in the management of this program as well as introducing the groups to the local wholesaler and retailer market for selling their products .



# CAWC AUDET REPORT

## RAFAQAT BABAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Peshawar Islamabad Karachi Kabul



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Central Afghanistan Welfare Committee (CAWC), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, statement of income and expenditures, statement of changes in accumulated funds and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CAWC, as at December 31, 2022 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with the basis of preparation as described in Note 2 to the financial statements.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on 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 CAWC in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Afghanistan, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Emphasis of matter- Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Distribution and Use*

We draw attention to Note 02 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. The financial statements are prepared to assist CAWC in complying with the requirements of the donors as described in note 2. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for CAWC and its donors and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than CAWC or its donors. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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# CAWC AUDIT REPORT

## RAFAQAT BABAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Peshawar Islamabad Karachi Kabul



### *Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the donors as described in note 2 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the CAWC ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the CAWC financial reporting process.

### *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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# CAWC AUDIT REPORT

## RAFAQAT BABAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Peshawar Islamabad Karachi Kabul



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the CAWC, internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the CAWC, ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*Rafaqat Babar & Co*  
 Rafaqat Babar and Company  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Engagement Partner: Shuja-UI-Mulk, FCA  
 KABUL, Afghanistan  
 March 15, 2023



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# CAWC INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

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**CENTRAL AFGHANISTAN WELFARE COMMITTEE (CAWC)  
INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022**

|                                  | Note | 2022          |                  |                  | 2021           |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                  |      | USD           |                  |                  | USD            |
|                                  |      | Un-restricted | Restricted       | Total            | Total          |
| <b>INCOME</b>                    |      |               |                  |                  |                |
| Funds Received/Other Income      | 9    | 22,280        | 1,024,267        | 1,046,547        | 745,736        |
| Exchange (loss) / gain           | 12   | 1,751         | -                | 1,751            | (1,683)        |
|                                  |      | <b>24,031</b> | <b>1,024,267</b> | <b>1,048,298</b> | <b>744,053</b> |
| <b>EXPENDITURE</b>               |      |               |                  |                  |                |
| Salaries and benefits            | 10   | -             | 255,461          | 255,461          | 190,166        |
| Stationary & Office supplies     |      | -             | 6,210            | 6,210            | 8,439          |
| Rental of Premises               |      | -             | 16,035           | 16,035           | 13,396         |
| Communication cost               |      | -             | 6,030            | 6,030            | 4,427          |
| Training & workshops             |      | -             | 6,680            | 6,680            | 4,423          |
| Vehicle & office maintenance     |      | -             | 1,107            | 1,107            | -              |
| Computer equipment               |      | -             | -                | -                | 3,281          |
| Equipments and Related Supplies  |      | -             | 1,977            | 1,977            | 3,945          |
| Other Operating Expenses         |      | -             | 103,590          | 103,590          | 94,844         |
| Rental Vehicle                   |      | -             | 63,200           | 63,200           | 52,400         |
| Fuel Cost                        |      | -             | 2,813            | 2,813            | 1,040          |
| Travel Cost                      |      | -             | 14,544           | 14,544           | -              |
| Program cost                     | 11   | -             | 462,056          | 462,056          | 342,011        |
| Monitoring & evaluation cost     |      | -             | 1,699            | 1,699            | -              |
| Utilities other cost             |      | -             | 1,767            | 1,767            | 4,560          |
| Audit Fee and other Consultancy  |      | -             | 10,500           | 10,500           | 1,611          |
| Bank charges /Hawala             |      | 1,824         | 42,318           | 44,142           | 17,676         |
| Hygiene Kit                      |      | -             | -                | -                | 2,217          |
| Other supplies & material        |      | -             | 26,661           | 26,661           | -              |
| Miscellaneous                    |      | -             | 1,619            | 1,619            | 1,037          |
|                                  |      | <b>1,824</b>  | <b>1,024,267</b> | <b>1,026,091</b> | <b>745,472</b> |
| (Deficit) / surplus for the year |      | <b>22,207</b> | <b>-</b>         | <b>22,207</b>    | <b>(1,419)</b> |
| Transferred to Fund balance      |      | <b>22,207</b> | <b>-</b>         | <b>22,207</b>    | <b>(1,419)</b> |

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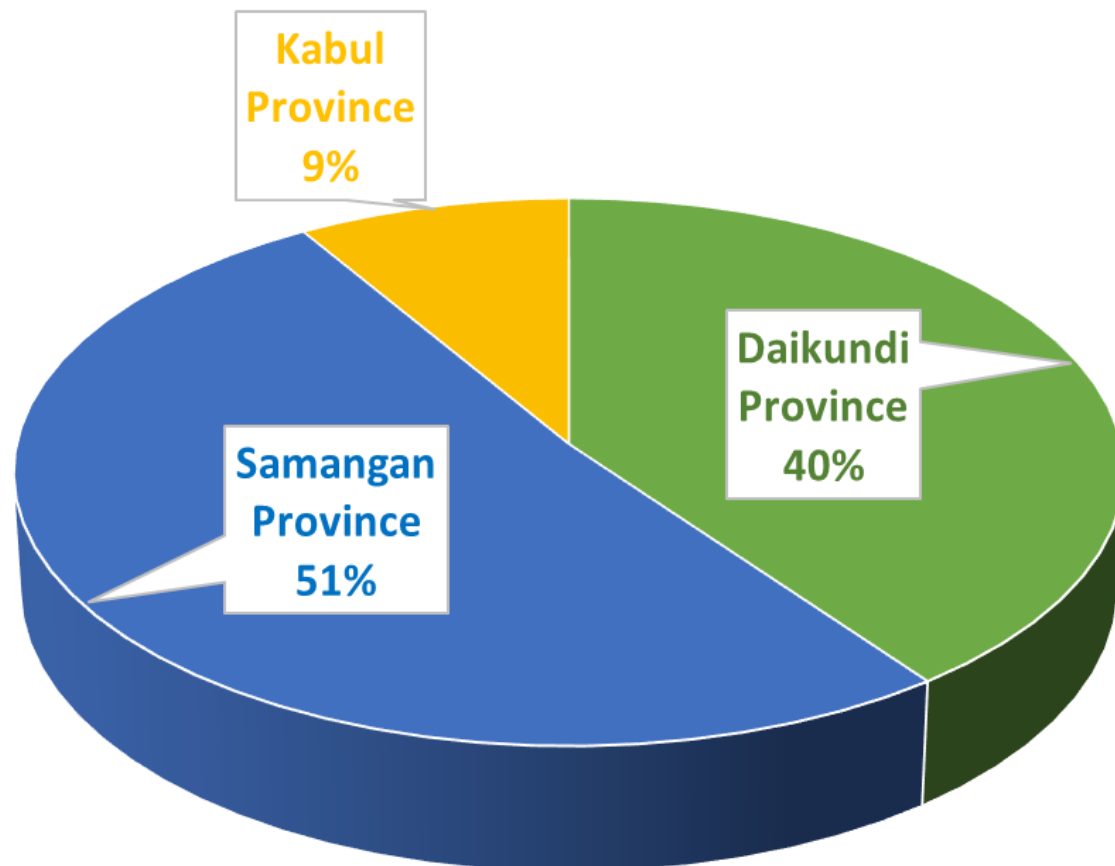
**Project wise breakup of expenditure annexed**

The annexed notes from 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
DIRECTOR

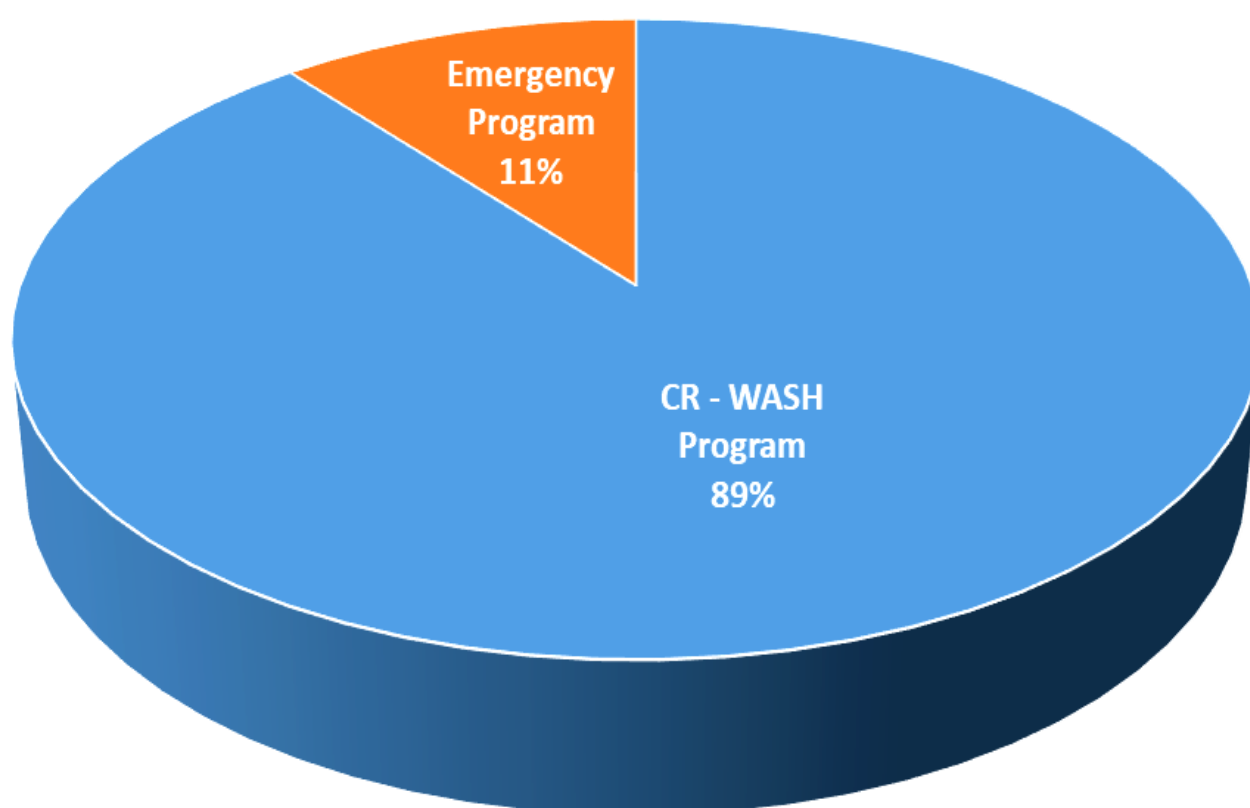
  
FINANCE MANAGER

## ALLOCATION OF FUND ACCORDING TO PROVINCES



■ Daikundi Province ■ Samangan Province ■ Kabul Province

## ALLOCATION OF FUND ACCORDING TO PROJECTS



■ CR - WASH Program    ■ Emergency Program

## CAWC Offices Location



### Kabul Office

Golaie- Dawakhana Street, Dah Bory,  
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#### Mobile:

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### Daikundi Office:

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### Samangan Office :

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# کمیته رفاه مناطق مرکزی افغانستان



راپور سالانه

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