موسسه اتحاد و امداد سیفرود

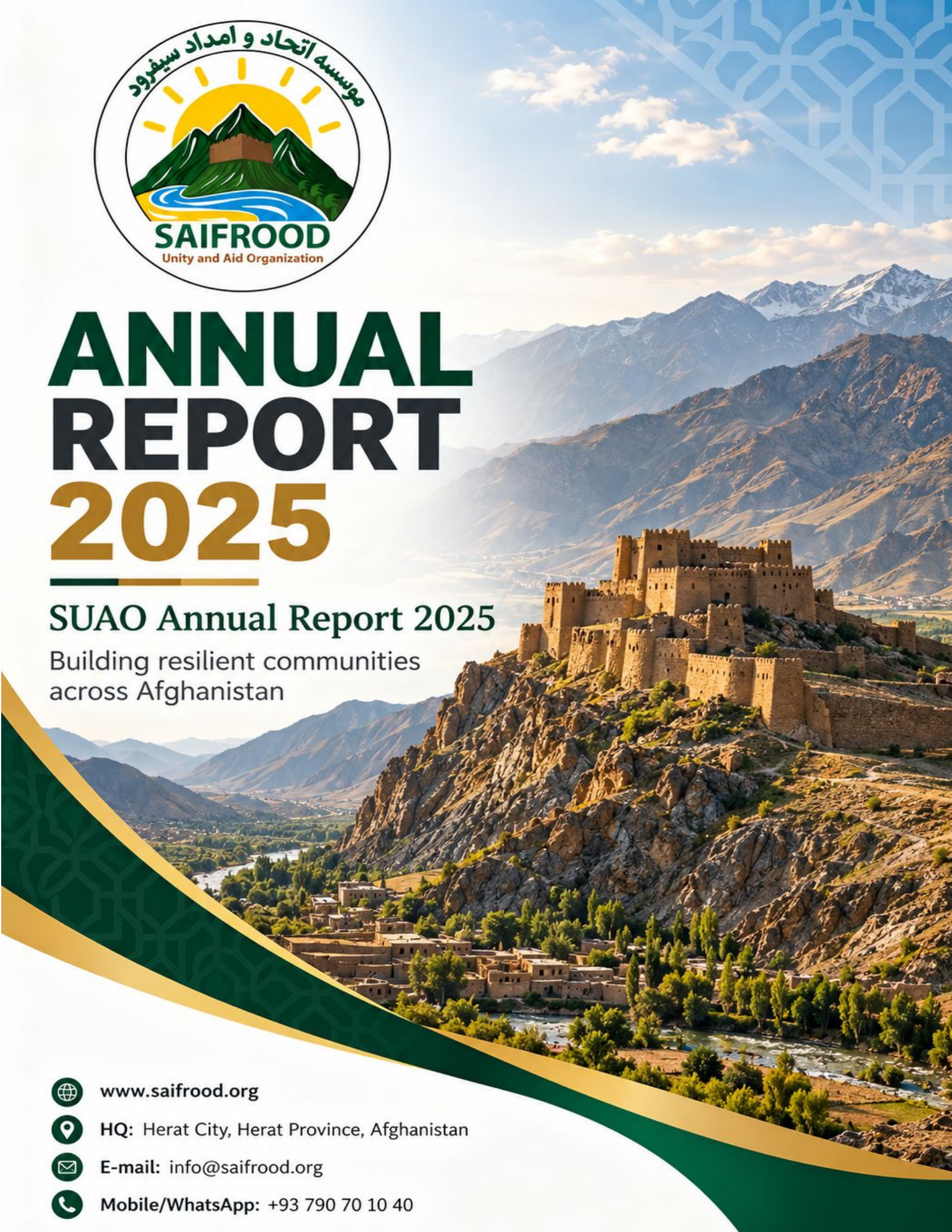
SAIFROOD

Unity and Aid Organization

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

SUAO Annual Report 2025

Building resilient communities across Afghanistan



www.saifrood.org

HQ: Herat City, Herat Province, Afghanistan

E-mail: info@saifrood.org

Mobile/WhatsApp: +93 790 70 10 40

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1. MANAGEMENT MESSAGE

The year 2025 was an important period for Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO) as we continued to strengthen our humanitarian presence, operational systems, community engagement, assessment capacity, and preparedness to respond to emerging needs.

During the year, SUAO implemented the Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat project in Herat City and Karukh District. The intervention provided cash assistance to 280 vulnerable households and supported 200 individuals with civil documentation information and counseling. Alongside direct assistance, SUAO carried out household identification, registration, verification, awareness, monitoring, community engagement, feedback, and accountability activities.

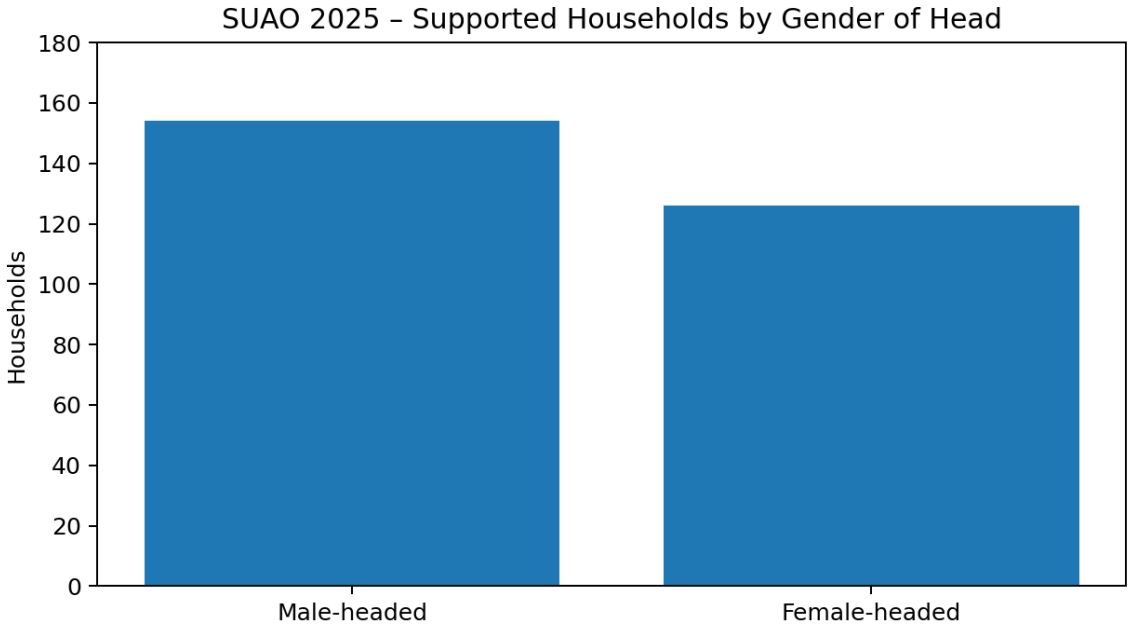
SUAO also conducted returnee needs assessments and field information-gathering activities at key locations, including Islam Qala in Herat Province, Milak in Nimroz Province, Herat City, and Karukh District. These activities helped the organization better understand household conditions, vulnerabilities, priority needs, and barriers to accessing essential services.

In Kunar Province, SUAO initiated assessment, survey, household identification, coordination, and operational preparation related to the earthquake response. As the formal Kunar project commenced on 8 December 2025 and continued into 2026, this annual report deliberately distinguishes activities undertaken during 2025 from direct assistance and results achieved in 2026.

The experience gained during 2025 reinforced the importance of timely assessment, accurate household identification and verification, effective communication with communities, coordination with authorities and partners, regular monitoring, accountability, and clear documentation. These lessons will continue to inform SUAO's humanitarian and development work.

On behalf of SUAO, we extend our appreciation to affected communities, government authorities, partners, donors, field teams, and staff whose cooperation and commitment contributed to the organization's work during 2025. SUAO remains committed to delivering relevant, accountable, inclusive, and dignified assistance to vulnerable communities across Afghanistan.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO) is a non-profit humanitarian and development organization working to support vulnerable communities affected by humanitarian, social, and economic challenges in Afghanistan.

During 2025, SUAO's main direct humanitarian intervention was the **Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat** project, implemented from **8 August to 8 December 2025** in Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province, under project code **25-6729-DERF-RR**.

The project provided cash assistance to **280 vulnerable households**, including:

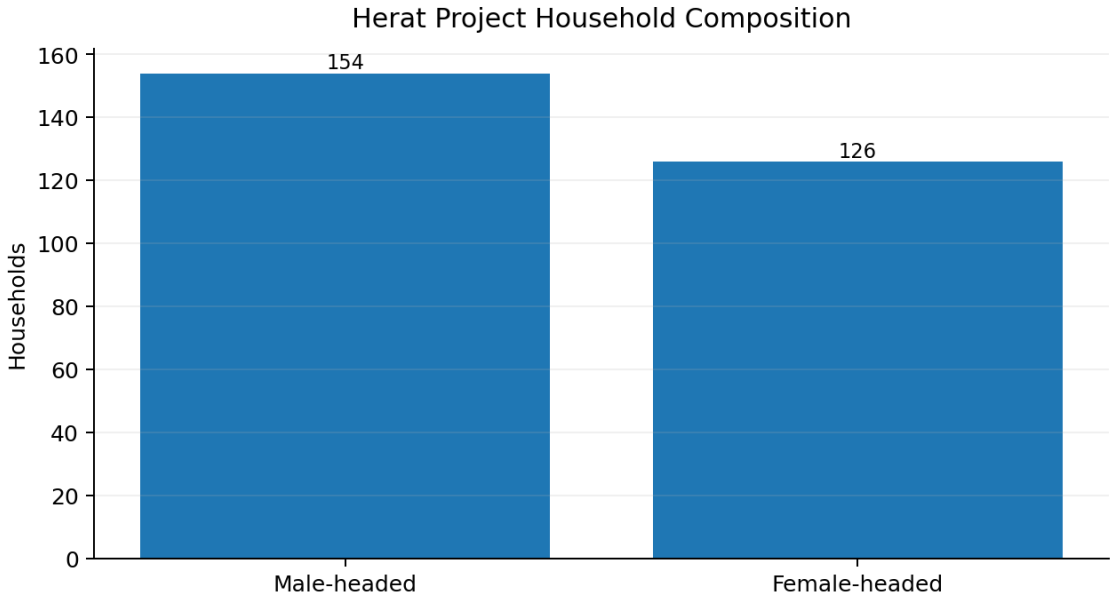


Figure 1. Household composition of the 280 supported households.

- **154 male-headed households**
- **126 female-headed households**

In addition, **200 individuals** received civil documentation support and counseling. The project focused on recently deported Afghan families facing socioeconomic vulnerability and barriers to meeting essential household needs and accessing services.

The intervention included household identification, registration, verification, vulnerability assessment, awareness, cash assistance, civil documentation counseling, monitoring, community engagement, feedback and accountability, and post-distribution monitoring.

The cash assistance was intended to provide households with flexibility to address priority needs according to their circumstances. Reported areas of need included food, shelter, healthcare and medicines, transportation, hygiene and basic household items, and other essential expenses.

Approximately **70% of supported households were located in Herat City and 30% in Karukh District**.

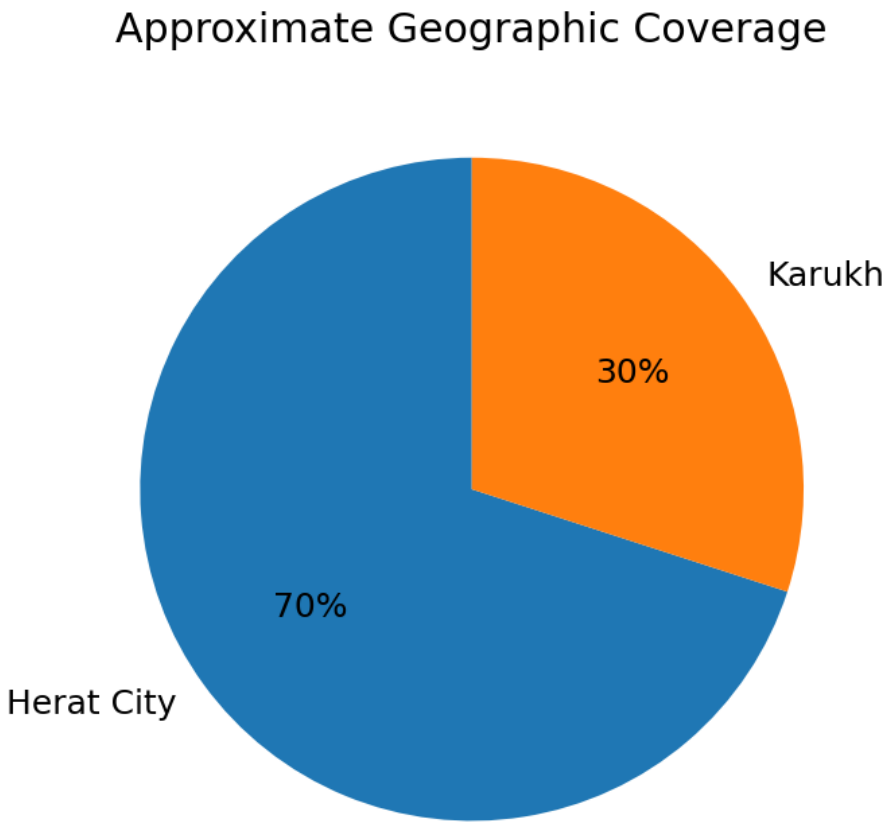


Figure 2. Approximate geographic distribution of supported households.

SUAO's 2025 work also included returnee needs assessments and household identification activities in Herat and Nimroz Provinces. These activities were separate from the 280 households directly supported through the Herat cash assistance project and were conducted to understand the conditions, needs, vulnerabilities, access barriers, and priorities of returnee populations.

Assessment activities were conducted at the following locations and dates:

Location	Date / Period	Main Purpose
Milak Border, Nimroz Province	7–8 July 2025	Assessment of returnee conditions, needs, vulnerabilities, and access barriers
Islam Qala Border, Herat Province	4–5 July 2025	Assessment of returnee conditions, priority needs, and access barriers
Herat City	28 September–2 October 2025	Assessment of household conditions, needs, and vulnerabilities
Karukh District, Herat Province	During identification and registration activities	Household identification and verification

These assessment exercises were not separate projects and did not represent additional beneficiary groups under the direct cash assistance intervention. They were undertaken as part of SUAO's assessment, identification, planning, and humanitarian response activities.

SUAO also undertook assessment and preparatory activities related to the Kunar earthquake response in 2025 under the project **Cash Assistance for Protection and Sheltering of Earthquake-Affected Families in Kunar Province**, project code **25-6879-DERF-RR**.

The formal Kunar project period was **8 December 2025 to 8 April 2026**. Before the formal project commencement, SUAO had already initiated assessment and survey activities during 2025. These activities included preliminary needs assessment, field information gathering, identification of affected and potentially eligible or priority households, household information collection and verification, community engagement, coordination with the Ministry of Economy and relevant provincial and local authorities, and operational preparation.

Some affected and potentially eligible or priority households were identified during this 2025 process. However, the majority of direct assistance activities and final project results occurred in 2026. Those results are therefore not presented as 2025 achievements in this annual report.

Overall, SUAO's 2025 activities can be summarized under three main areas:

1. **Direct humanitarian assistance to recently deported Afghan families in Herat Province;**
2. **Returnee needs assessments, household identification, and civil documentation support; and**
3. **Kunar earthquake assessment, community engagement, coordination, and emergency response preparation.**

The implementation of these activities strengthened SUAO's practical experience in humanitarian assessment, household identification and verification, community participation, monitoring and accountability, protection-sensitive programming, coordination, documentation, and emergency preparedness.

2025 AT A GLANCE

280 households supported: 154 male-headed and 126 female-headed

Geographic coverage: approximately 70% Herat City and 30% Karukh District

200 individuals received civil documentation information and counseling

200

Individuals receiving civil documentation information and counseling

Source: SUAO Annual Report 2025 | SUAO did not issue official civil documents

3. ORGANIZATION OVERVIEW

3.1 Organizational Profile

Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO) is a non-profit organization based in Herat, Afghanistan, working to support vulnerable communities affected by humanitarian, social, and economic challenges. SUAO's operational approach is centered on identifying community needs, understanding household vulnerabilities, engaging affected populations, coordinating with relevant stakeholders, implementing

appropriate interventions, monitoring results, and documenting lessons and evidence for future programming.

During 2025, SUAO's activities included humanitarian assistance, returnee support, needs assessment, civil documentation support and awareness, emergency preparedness, community engagement, monitoring and accountability, coordination, and organizational development.

SUAO seeks to ensure that humanitarian activities are implemented in a manner that respects the dignity of affected populations and promotes transparency, accountability, inclusion, and equitable access.

3.2 Areas of Organizational Focus

SUAO's work during 2025 considered a range of household and community-level factors when identifying needs and vulnerabilities, including:

- Household income and economic conditions;
- Availability of employment and workforce within the household;
- Household size and dependency;
- Female-headed households;
- Older persons and persons with limited ability to work;
- Persons with disabilities or health-related limitations;
- Shelter and housing conditions;
- Access to essential services;
- Food and other basic needs;
- Displacement and return-related circumstances;
- Civil documentation and related access barriers;
- Mobility and transportation challenges; and
- Other socioeconomic and humanitarian factors affecting household well-being.

These considerations supported household identification, vulnerability assessment, community engagement, program planning, monitoring, and accountability.

3.3 Program and Operational Cycle

SUAO's 2025 activities followed an operational cycle designed to connect assessment and planning with implementation, monitoring, accountability, and learning.

Assessment → Identification → Verification → Coordination and Planning → Implementation → Monitoring and Quality Assurance → Feedback and Accountability → Evaluation and Learning → Reporting and Documentation

This approach helped SUAO maintain a structured connection between field-level information and organizational decision-making.

Assessment and identification activities supported the understanding of needs and vulnerabilities. Verification helped improve the accuracy of household information. Coordination and planning supported appropriate operational preparation, while implementation translated identified priorities into humanitarian activities.

Monitoring, feedback, and accountability mechanisms provided opportunities to review implementation and respond to issues identified by affected communities. Learning and reporting then supported institutional knowledge, documentation, and future programming.

3.4 Organizational Approach in 2025

SUAO's 2025 experience demonstrated an operational approach that combined direct humanitarian assistance with assessment, community engagement, monitoring, documentation, and coordination.

The organization worked to maintain appropriate communication with affected communities and relevant stakeholders while ensuring that household information and field findings were documented for programmatic and reporting purposes.

The experience gained through activities in Herat, Karukh, Milak, Islam Qala, and Kunar also contributed to SUAO's practical preparedness for responding to changing humanitarian conditions and emerging needs.

4. MISSION, VISION AND CORE VALUES

4.1 Mission

SUAO's mission is to support and empower vulnerable communities by providing appropriate assistance, resources, and opportunities that address humanitarian, social, and economic challenges and improve access to essential services.

The organization seeks to ensure that its interventions are relevant to the needs of affected communities and are implemented with dignity, accountability, inclusion, transparency, and respect for the rights and priorities of the people it serves.

4.2 Vision

SUAO's vision is to contribute to communities where vulnerable people can live with dignity and safety, meet their basic needs, access essential services and opportunities, and strengthen their resilience and ability to improve their livelihoods and well-being.

4.3 Core Values

SUAO's work is guided by the following core values:

Compassion: SUAO recognizes the needs and difficulties faced by vulnerable individuals and communities and seek to respond with empathy, dignity, and respect.

Integrity: The organization promotes honesty, ethical conduct, responsible decision-making, and proper stewardship of resources and information.

Collaboration: SUAO values cooperation with communities, government authorities, humanitarian partners, donors, local stakeholders, and other relevant actors.

Respect: All individuals are treated with dignity and respect regardless of gender, age, disability, socioeconomic status, displacement or return status, or other circumstances.

Accountability: SUAO seeks to maintain transparency toward affected communities, partners, donors, authorities, and other stakeholders and to establish appropriate mechanisms for feedback and follow-up.

Innovation: The organization encourages practical approaches and improvements that can strengthen the quality, efficiency, and relevance of humanitarian and development activities.

Empowerment: SUAO seeks to support vulnerable people and communities in accessing services, opportunities, information, and resources that can contribute to greater self-reliance and resilience.

Diversity and Inclusion: SUAO promotes inclusive participation and seeks to reduce barriers affecting vulnerable and marginalized groups.

Excellence: The organization aims to maintain appropriate standards in program implementation, monitoring, documentation, coordination, and reporting.

Stewardship: SUAO is committed to responsible management of financial, human, material, and informational resources entrusted to the organization.

5. AREAS OF WORK AND OPERATIONAL APPROACH

During 2025, SUAO's work covered several interconnected areas. These areas supported both direct humanitarian response and the organizational processes required to identify needs, plan interventions, monitor activities, and document results.

5.1 Direct Humanitarian Assistance

SUAO provided cash assistance to vulnerable recently deported Afghan households in Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province, through the **Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat** project.

The intervention was designed to provide flexible assistance that allowed supported households to address priority needs according to their individual circumstances.

5.2 Returnee Support

SUAO supported recently deported and returning Afghan families through activities including:

- Household identification;
- Registration and information collection;
- Household verification;
- Vulnerability assessment;
- Information and awareness;
- Civil documentation counseling;
- Identification of access barriers;
- Community engagement; and
- Monitoring and follow-up.

These activities supported a better understanding of returnee needs and contributed to more structured humanitarian response planning.

5.3 Needs Assessment

SUAO conducted needs assessment and field information-gathering activities in several locations, including:

- Milak Border, Nimroz Province;
- Islam Qala Border, Herat Province;
- Herat City; and
- Karukh District, Herat Province.

The assessments considered household living conditions, food and basic needs, shelter, WASH, healthcare, transportation and mobility, livelihoods and income, civil documentation, access to essential services, and other relevant vulnerabilities.

The information collected supported household identification, program planning, coordination, community communication, and follow-up.

5.4 Kunar Earthquake Assessment and Emergency Preparedness

SUAO initiated assessment and survey activities related to earthquake-affected communities in Kunar Province during 2025.

Before the formal project commencement on **8 December 2025**, activities included:

- Initial and pre-project needs assessment;
- Survey and field information gathering;
- Field observation;
- Identification of affected and potentially eligible or priority households;
- Household information collection and verification;
- Assessment of shelter and housing conditions;
- Identification of food and basic-needs concerns;
- Assessment of WASH and healthcare needs;
- Identification of livelihood and income-related concerns;
- Identification of disability, injury, and mobility-related concerns;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with the Ministry of Economy;
- Coordination with relevant provincial and local authorities;
- Engagement with community representatives and relevant stakeholders; and
- Operational and field preparation.

Some affected and potentially eligible or priority households were identified during the 2025 assessment process.

The formal project continued into 2026. Direct assistance and final results from 2026 are reported separately and are not presented as 2025 achievements.

5.5 Civil Documentation Support

SUAO provided civil documentation information and counseling to individuals facing documentation-Related barriers.

The support focused on explaining relevant procedures, requirements, application processes, access channels, and follow-up steps. SUAO did not issue official civil documents; the issuance of official documents remains the responsibility of the relevant government authorities.

5.6 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) activities were integrated into SUAO's 2025 work.

These activities included field monitoring, household and activity verification, post-distribution monitoring, community feedback, documentation of findings, follow-up, and learning.

The MEAL approach supported program quality, accountability to affected populations, evidence-based decision-making, and improved documentation of humanitarian activities.

5.7 Protection and Do No Harm

Protection considerations were integrated into SUAO's assessment, identification, registration, assistance, civil documentation support, monitoring, and community engagement activities.

The organization sought to maintain dignity, privacy, confidentiality, non-discrimination, safe communication, equitable access, and appropriate treatment of affected populations.

Particular attention was given to households and individuals facing increased vulnerabilities, including female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities or health-related limitations, households with limited income or workforce, children and dependents, and people facing access or documentation barriers.

5.8 Organizational and Operational Development

SUAO continued strengthening practical organizational systems through field implementation, assessment, coordination, monitoring, documentation, financial and administrative processes, and internal coordination.

Capacity strengthening was focused on systems that directly supported program implementation, accountability, documentation, reporting, and operational readiness.

6. OVERVIEW OF 2025 ACTIVITIES

6.1 Summary of Major Activities

During 2025, SUAO's major activities were organized around three main areas:

1. **Direct humanitarian assistance to recently deported Afghan families in Herat Province;**

2. **Returnee needs assessments and household identification in Herat and Nimroz Provinces; and**
3. **Kunar earthquake assessment, survey, household identification, coordination, and emergency response preparation.**

These activities included both direct assistance and preparatory or assessment work. The distinction between activities undertaken during 2025 and results achieved during 2026 has been maintained throughout this report.

6.2 Herat Cash and Civil Support Project

SUAO implemented the **Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat** project from **8 August to 8 December 2025** under project code **25-6729-DERF-RR**.

The project covered Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province, and provided cash assistance to **280 vulnerable households**, consisting of:

Category	Number
Total supported households	280
Male-headed households	154
Female-headed households	126
Individuals receiving civil documentation support/counseling	200

The intervention included household identification, registration, verification, vulnerability assessment, awareness and information sharing, cash assistance, civil documentation counseling, community engagement, monitoring, feedback and accountability, and post-distribution monitoring.

Approximately **70% of supported households were located in Herat City and 30% in Karukh District**.

6.3 Returnee Needs Assessments and Identification Activities

In addition to the direct cash assistance project, SUAO conducted returnee needs assessment and household identification activities at several locations.

Location	Date / Period	Main Focus
Milak Border, Nimroz Province	7–8 July 2025	Assessment of returnee conditions, needs, vulnerabilities, and access barriers
Islam Qala Border, Herat Province	4–5 July 2025	Returnee conditions, priority needs, and access barriers

Herat City	28 September–2 October 2025	Household conditions, needs, and vulnerabilities
Karukh District, Herat Province	During identification and registration	Household identification and verification

The above activities were assessment and identification exercises rather than separate projects. They did not represent additional beneficiary groups under the 280-household cash assistance intervention.

The assessments considered issues such as:

- Food and household consumption;
- Shelter and housing conditions;
- Water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Healthcare and access to medicines;
- Transportation and mobility;
- Income and livelihoods;
- Civil documentation;
- Access to essential services;
- Household composition and dependency; and
- Other socioeconomic and humanitarian vulnerabilities.

6.4 Kunar Earthquake Assessment and Preparatory Activities

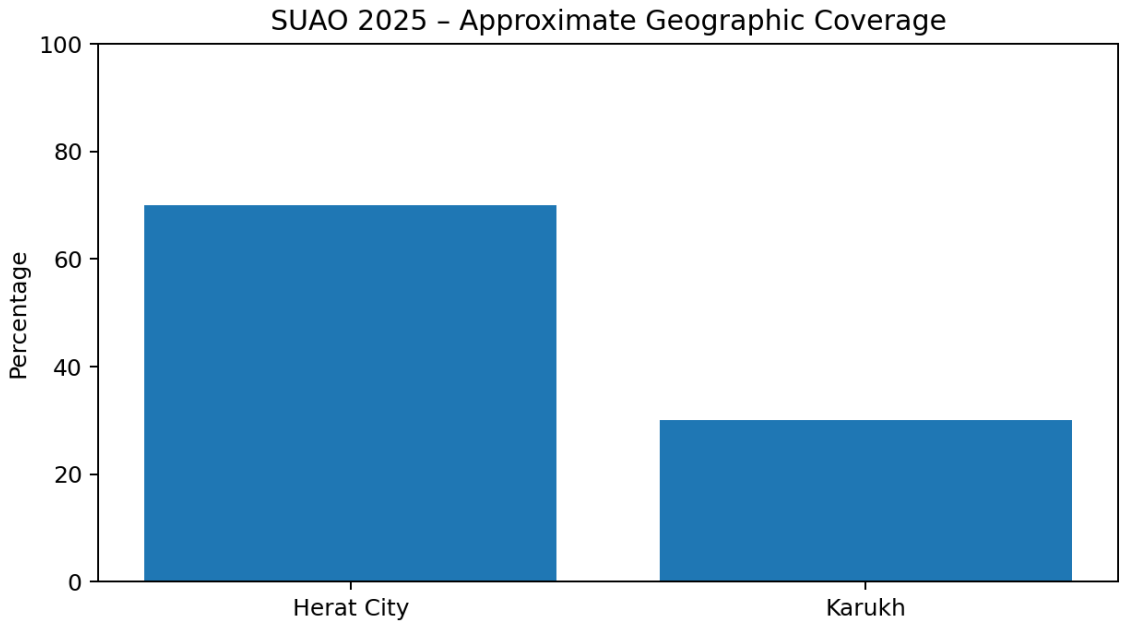
During 2025, SUAO undertook assessment and preparatory activities related to the Kunar earthquake response under project code **25-6879-DERF-RR**.

The formal project commenced on **8 December 2025**. Before and around the commencement period, SUAO's 2025 activities included:

- Initial and pre-project needs assessment;
- Start of the survey and assessment process;
- Field observation and information gathering;
- Identification of affected and potentially eligible or priority households;
- Household information collection and verification;
- Assessment of shelter and housing conditions;
- Identification of food and basic-needs concerns;
- Assessment of WASH and healthcare needs;
- Identification of livelihood and income concerns;

- Identification of disability, injury, and mobility-related needs;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with the Ministry of Economy;
- Coordination with relevant provincial and local authorities;
- Engagement with community representatives.

7. CASH AND CIVIL SUPPORT FOR RECENTLY DEPORTED AFGHAN FAMILIES IN HERAT



Approximate geographic coverage – 70% Herat City and 30% Karukh District.

7.1 Project Information

Project Component	Details
Project Title	Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat
Project Code	25-6729-DERF-RR
Donor / Fund	Danish Emergency Response Fund (DERF)
Implementing Organization	Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO)
Location	Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province
Implementation Period	8 August–8 December 2025
Total Supported Households	280
Male-Headed Households	154
Female-Headed Households	126
Civil Documentation Support	200 individuals

7.2 Background

Recently deported and returning Afghan families faced a range of humanitarian and socioeconomic challenges following their return.

Many households experienced difficulties related to shelter, food, healthcare, transportation, income generation, access to essential services, and civil documentation. The situation was particularly challenging for households with limited income, limited workforce, high dependency, female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities or health-related limitations, and households facing inadequate living conditions.

In response to these needs, SUAO implemented the Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat project to provide flexible cash assistance while also supporting affected individuals with information and counseling related to civil documentation.

7.3 Project Objectives

The main objectives of the intervention were to:

- Provide cash assistance to vulnerable recently deported Afghan households;
- Enable households to address priority needs according to their individual circumstances;
- Identify and verify vulnerable households using appropriate registration and verification processes;
- Provide civil documentation information and counseling;
- Increase awareness of relevant procedures and available access channels;
- Maintain communication with affected households;
- Monitor implementation and follow up on identified issues; and
- Strengthen accountability to affected populations.

7.4 Household Identification and Targeting

Household identification and targeting considered a range of vulnerability and socioeconomic factors. These included:

- Low or no household income;
- Limited workforce or employment opportunities;
- High household dependency;
- Female-headed households;
- Older persons unable to work;

- Persons with disabilities or health-related limitations;
- Inadequate or insecure shelter conditions;
- Barriers to essential services;
- Civil documentation barriers;
- Household size and composition;
- Displacement and return-related circumstances; and
- Other relevant socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

The identification process was designed to support the selection of households according to documented needs and vulnerability considerations.

7.5 Cash Assistance

Cash assistance was provided as flexible support to help households address priority needs according to their circumstances.

Reported areas of household expenditure and need included:

- Food and household consumption;
- Rent, shelter, or shelter-related needs;
- Healthcare and medicines;
- Transportation;
- Hygiene and basic household items; and
- Other essential household needs.

The flexible nature of cash assistance allowed households to prioritize expenditures according to their immediate circumstances.

7.6 Geographic Coverage

The project was implemented in:

- **Herat City, Herat Province**; and
- **Karukh District, Herat Province**.

Approximately **70% of supported households were located in Herat City and 30% in Karukh District**.

This geographic coverage enabled SUAO to support vulnerable returnee households in both urban and district-level settings.



Photo-1 Civil Documentation Awareness Session – Herat, Afghanistan



Needs Assessment and Identification of Eligible Households – Herat, Afghanistan



Photo-2 Civil Documentation Awareness Session – Herat, Afghanistan



Photo-1 Cash Assistance Distribution – Karukh, Herat, Afghanistan



Photo-2 Cash Assistance Distribution – Karukh, Herat, Afghanistan



Cash Assistance Distribution – Herat City, Afghanistan

7.7 Community Engagement and Information Sharing

Community engagement was integrated into the project throughout household identification, registration, implementation, monitoring, and follow-up.

Affected households and community representatives received information concerning:

- Project objectives and activities;
- Household identification and registration;
- Eligibility and vulnerability considerations;
- Cash assistance procedures;
- Civil documentation support;
- Communication and follow-up arrangements;
- Monitoring and post-distribution activities; and
- Available feedback and accountability channels.

SUAO used appropriate communication approaches according to the context and needs of affected communities.

7.8 Registration and Verification Process

Household registration and verification followed a structured process:

The process was intended to improve the accuracy of household information and reduce the risk of inclusion or exclusion errors.

Verification also supported the preparation of reliable program documentation and monitoring records.

7.9 Civil Documentation Component

The project included support for individuals facing civil documentation-related challenges.

SUAO provided information and counseling concerning relevant documentation procedures, requirements, access channels, and follow-up.

The organization did not issue official civil documents. Official documentation remained under the authority of the relevant government institutions.

The civil documentation component was intended to reduce information and procedural barriers faced by returnees and to help individuals better understand the steps required to pursue relevant documentation.

8. RETURNEE NEEDS ASSESSMENTS AND IDENTIFICATION

8.1 Purpose of the Assessments

SUAO conducted returnee needs assessments and household identification activities to better understand the conditions and priorities of recently returned and deported Afghan families.

The assessments focused on:

- Household living conditions;
- Food and basic needs;
- Shelter and housing;
- Water, sanitation and hygiene;
- Healthcare;
- Transportation and mobility;
- Income and livelihoods;
- Civil documentation;
- Access to essential services;
- Household composition and dependency;
- Vulnerability factors; and

- Community concerns and priority needs.

The assessment findings contributed to humanitarian planning, household identification, coordination, communication, and follow-up.

8.2 Assessment Locations and Dates

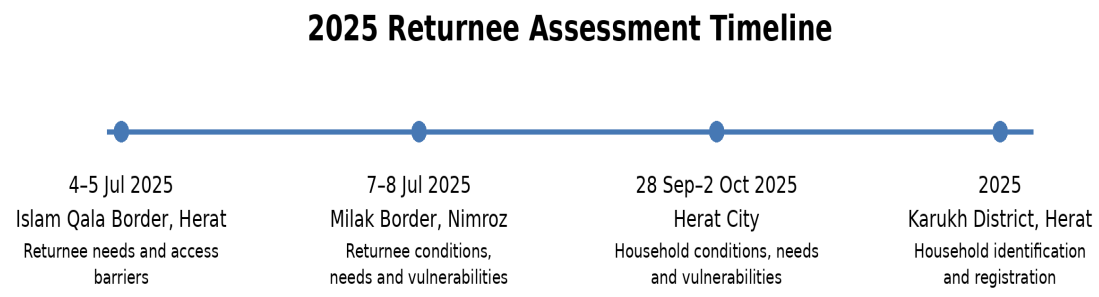


Figure 4. Returnee assessment timeline documented in the 2025 report.

The main returnee assessment activities conducted during 2025 included:

Location	Date / Period	Main Focus
Milak Border, Nimroz Province	7–8 July 2025	Assessment of returnee conditions, needs, vulnerabilities, and access barriers
Islam Qala Border, Herat Province	4–5 July 2025	Returnee conditions, priority needs, and access barriers
Herat City	28 September–2 October 2025	Household conditions, needs, and vulnerabilities
Karukh District, Herat Province	During identification and registration	Household identification and verification

These exercises were assessment and identification activities and should not be interpreted as separate projects or additional beneficiary groups under the Herat cash assistance project.



Photo-1 Assessment of Returning Families at Milak Border,Nimroz Province



Assessment of Returning Families at Islam Qala Border,Herat Province



Assessment of Returning Families at Herat City



Phoro-2 Assessment of Returning Families at Milak Border,Nimroz Province

8.3 Assessment Methodology

SUAO used a combination of field-level information-gathering approaches appropriate to the assessment context.

These included:

- Household interviews;
- Direct observation;
- Community discussions;
- Engagement with community representatives and relevant stakeholders;
- Review of household economic and livelihood conditions;
- Identification of urgent household needs;
- Assessment of shelter and living conditions;
- Review of access to essential services;
- Identification of civil documentation barriers; and
- Engagement with relevant local stakeholders.

The information gathered was used to support a better understanding of household conditions and humanitarian priorities.

8.4 Key Areas Assessed

Food and Household Consumption

Assessment activities considered household access to food and the ability of families to meet basic consumption needs.

Shelter

Information was gathered on housing and shelter conditions, including challenges faced by households with inadequate or unstable accommodation.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Assessment considered access to water, sanitation, hygiene facilities, and related household needs.

Healthcare

Health-related access barriers and the ability of households to access healthcare and medicines were considered where relevant.

Transportation and Mobility

Transportation costs, mobility limitations, and access to services and locations were considered as part of household circumstances.

Livelihoods and Income

Assessment activities considered household income, employment opportunities, workforce availability, and economic vulnerability.

Civil Documentation

Documentation status and barriers to obtaining or accessing civil documentation were considered as relevant to returnee needs and service access.

Essential Services

The assessments also considered household access to essential services and barriers affecting vulnerable families.

8.5 Vulnerability Considerations

Vulnerability assessment considered factors including:

- Female-headed households;
- Older persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Health-related limitations;
- Children and high dependency;
- Limited household workforce;
- Low or no household income;
- Inadequate shelter;
- Civil documentation barriers;
- Mobility and transportation limitations;
- Displacement and return circumstances; and
- Other socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

These factors were considered together with household circumstances rather than relying on a single indicator.

8.6 Use of Assessment Findings

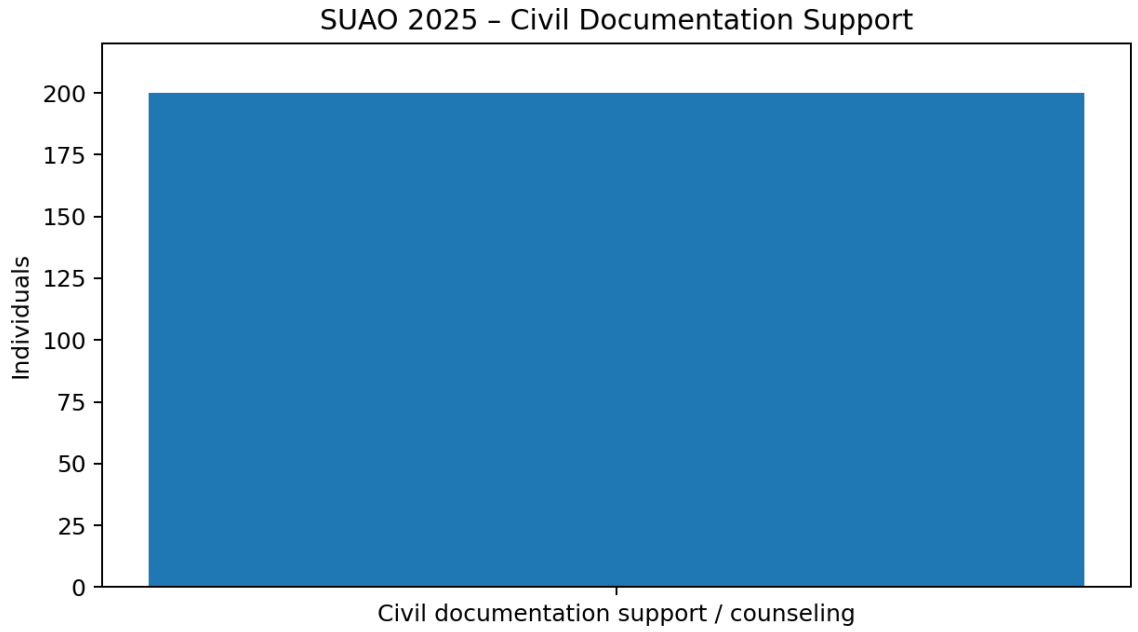
Assessment information supported:

- Household identification and verification;

- Program planning;
- Identification of priority needs;
- Community communication;
- Coordination with relevant stakeholders;
- Follow-up and monitoring;
- Understanding of access barriers; and
- Evidence-based humanitarian decision-making.

The assessments also contributed to SUAO's broader understanding of returnee-related needs and strengthened the organization's preparedness for future humanitarian activities.

9. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION SUPPORT AND AWARENESS



200 individuals received civil documentation information, counseling and support; SUAO did not issue official documents.

9.1 Overview

Civil documentation was an important component of SUAO's support to recently deported and returning Afghan families.

During the Herat project, **200 individuals** received civil documentation support and counseling.

This figure represents individuals who received support or counseling and should not be interpreted as the number of official documents issued.

9.2 Areas of Support

SUAO's support focused on providing information and counseling concerning:

- Identification of documentation needs;
- Relevant documentation requirements;
- Procedures and application processes;
- Available access channels;
- Registration and administrative requirements;
- Biometric-related guidance where applicable;
- Applicable administrative requirements and fees;
- Follow-up procedures; and
- Barriers affecting access to civil documentation.

The purpose was to help individuals understand the procedures and available channels for pursuing their documentation needs.

9.3 Role of SUAO and Government Authorities

SUAO provided information, counseling, and referral-related support.

The organization did **not** issue official civil documents. The issuance of official documentation remained the responsibility of the relevant government authorities.

SUAO's role was therefore focused on helping affected individuals understand requirements and procedures and navigate relevant access and follow-up processes.

9.4 Civil Documentation Support Process

The support generally followed the sequence:

Identification of Need → Counseling → Explanation of Requirements → Registration/Application Support → Follow-up

This approach helped individuals understand the steps associated with their documentation needs and identify potential barriers.

9.5 Awareness and Information Sharing

Awareness activities addressed topics such as:

- The importance of civil documentation;
- Relevant documentation requirements;
- Application and registration procedures;

- Available access channels;
- Follow-up procedures;
- Applicable administrative requirements and fees;
- Potential barriers to accessing documentation; and
- Responsible handling of personal information.

Information was provided in a manner appropriate to the context and needs of affected individuals.

9.6 Contribution to Returnee Support

Civil documentation support complemented humanitarian assistance by addressing non-financial and procedural barriers faced by some returnees.

Access to appropriate documentation can affect an individual's ability to navigate administrative processes and access certain services. SUAO therefore incorporated documentation counseling into its broader returnee support approach while maintaining a clear distinction between counseling and the official issuance of documents.

10. KUNAR EARTHQUAKE ASSESSMENT AND 2025 ACTIVITIES

10.1 Background

During 2025, SUAO initiated assessment and preparatory activities in response to the needs of communities affected by the earthquake in Kunar Province.

Earthquake-affected households faced a range of humanitarian concerns, including damage to homes and shelter, displacement, food and basic needs, access to water and sanitation, healthcare, livelihoods and income, injuries and disabilities, mobility limitations, and increased household dependency.

The initial assessment process was intended to develop a better understanding of affected communities and households and to support appropriate humanitarian planning and response.

10.2 Project Information

Project Component	Details
Project Title	Cash Assistance for Protection and Sheltering of Earthquake-Affected Families in Kunar Province
Project Code	25-6879-DERF-RR
Donor / Fund	Danish Emergency Response Fund (DERF)
Grant Holder	Rebuild Aid Forening

Implementing Organization	Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO)
Location	Kunar Province
Formal Project Period	8 December 2025–8 April 2026

The formal project commenced on **8 December 2025** and continued into 2026.

10.3 2025 Assessment and Preparatory Activities

Before and around the formal commencement of the project, SUAO undertook a series of assessment and preparatory activities during 2025.

These included:

- Initial and pre-project needs assessment;
- Start of the survey and assessment process;
- Field observation and information gathering;
- Identification of affected households;
- Identification of potentially eligible or priority households;
- Household information collection and verification;
- Assessment of shelter and housing conditions;
- Identification of food and basic-needs concerns;
- Assessment of WASH needs;
- Identification of healthcare needs;
- Assessment of livelihood and income-related concerns;
- Identification of disability, injury, and mobility-related concerns;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with the Ministry of Economy;
- Coordination with relevant provincial and local authorities;
- Engagement with community representatives and relevant stakeholders; and
- Operational and field preparation.

Some affected and potentially eligible or priority households were identified during this 2025 process.

The assessment and preparatory work established an initial evidence base for the subsequent project implementation.



Pre-Project Needs Assessment – Earthquake-Affected Communities in Kunar, Afghanistan



Photo-1 Identification of Eligible Households – Earthquake-Affected Communities in Kunar, Afghanistan



Photo-2 Identification of Eligible Households – Earthquake-Affected Communities in Kunar, Afghanistan

10.4 Areas of Need Assessed

Shelter and Housing

SUAO assessed the condition of affected homes and shelter arrangements, including concerns related to damaged housing, inadequate shelter, displacement, and the need for safe living conditions.

Food and Basic Needs

Assessment activities considered household access to food and other essential items and identified circumstances where earthquake-related disruption had increased household needs.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH-related needs were considered as part of the assessment of household living conditions and access to essential services.

Healthcare

The assessment considered access to healthcare and health-related concerns, including injuries and other consequences associated with the earthquake.

Livelihoods and Income

The assessment considered the impact of the earthquake on household livelihoods, income sources, workforce availability, and the ability of affected families to meet their basic needs.

Disability, Injury and Mobility

Particular attention was given to disability, injury, mobility limitations, and related barriers affecting affected households.

Household Composition and Dependency

Household size, dependency, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other household characteristics were considered when understanding vulnerability.

10.5 2025–2026 Reporting Boundary

Because the Kunar project crossed two reporting years, SUAO has maintained a clear distinction between activities conducted during 2025 and results achieved during 2026.

Activities Reported for 2025

The 2025 annual report includes:

- Initial and pre-project assessment;
- Survey and assessment activities;
- Field observation and information gathering;

- Initial needs identification;
- Household information collection and verification;
- Identification of affected and priority or potentially eligible households;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with the Ministry of Economy;
- Coordination with relevant provincial and local authorities;
- Engagement with community representatives and relevant stakeholders; and
- Operational and field preparation.

Activities and Results Reported for 2026

REPORTING BOUNDARY: The 2025 report includes Kunar assessment, survey, identification, coordination and preparation activities only. 2026 direct assistance, PDM, final evaluation and final results are excluded from 2025 achievements.

The following are treated as 2026 activities and are not presented as 2025 achievements:

- Direct cash assistance implemented after the relevant 2025 period;
- Post-distribution monitoring conducted in 2026;
- Final project results;
- Final evaluation and related findings; and
- Other implementation outcomes achieved during 2026.

This separation ensures that the annual report accurately reflects SUAO's activities and achievements within the January–December 2025 reporting period.

10.6 Importance of the 2025 Kunar Activities

The 2025 assessment and preparatory activities were important for establishing an initial understanding of affected communities and households.

The process strengthened SUAO's practical experience in:

- Rapid and initial needs assessment;
- Household identification and verification;
- Vulnerability assessment;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with authorities and stakeholders;
- Field information gathering;
- Operational planning; and
- Cross-year project documentation and reporting.

The experience also contributed to SUAO's broader emergency preparedness and ability to organize humanitarian activities in changing and complex field environments.

11. COORDINATION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS

11.1 Coordination Approach

Coordination was an important component of SUAO's 2025 humanitarian and assessment activities.

SUAO engaged, as appropriate, with:

- Relevant government authorities;
- Provincial and local authorities;
- The Ministry of Economy;
- Community representatives;
- Local stakeholders;
- Humanitarian partners;
- Project partners; and
- Other relevant actors.

Coordination supported information sharing, field access, community communication, household identification, operational planning, and humanitarian response preparedness.

11.2 Government and Institutional Coordination

During the Kunar assessment and preparatory process, SUAO coordinated with the **Ministry of Economy** and relevant provincial and local authorities.

This coordination supported:

- Assessment and survey activities;
- Field information gathering;
- Identification of affected households;
- Communication with communities;
- Operational preparation;
- Understanding of local conditions; and
- Alignment of field activities with relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Government and institutional coordination also supported SUAO's broader humanitarian operating approach during 2025.

11.3 Community-Level Coordination

Community-level coordination was used to support communication with affected populations and improve understanding of local conditions.

Community representatives and relevant local stakeholders contributed information concerning:

- Household circumstances;
- Priority needs;
- Vulnerability factors;
- Access barriers;
- Shelter and living conditions;
- Available services; and
- Local concerns and priorities.

This engagement supported more informed assessment and planning.

11.4 Emergency Response Preparedness

SUAO's 2025 experience strengthened several elements of emergency response preparedness, including:

- Early needs assessment;
- Rapid collection of field information;
- Household identification and verification;
- Vulnerability identification;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with authorities;
- Communication arrangements;
- Operational planning;
- Field readiness; and
- Documentation and reporting.

The Kunar assessment process provided practical experience in preparing for humanitarian response following a sudden emergency.

11.5 Internal Coordination

Effective implementation required coordination among different organizational functions, including:

- Program and project staff;

- Field teams;
- Finance;
- Administration;
- MEAL;
- Data and information management; and
- Organizational management.

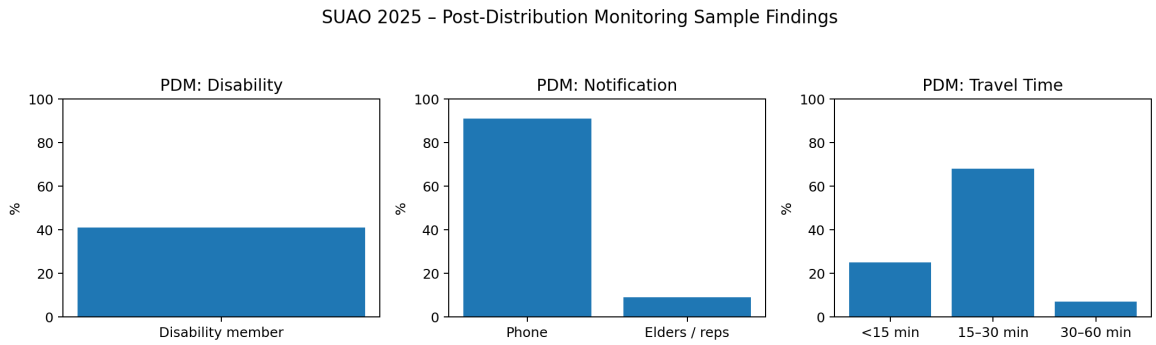
Internal coordination supported the connection between field activities, financial and administrative processes, monitoring, documentation, and reporting.

11.6 Accountability through Coordination

Coordination also contributed to accountability by supporting information sharing, communication with communities and stakeholders, identification of concerns, and appropriate follow-up.

SUAO sought to maintain clear records of key coordination activities and use relevant information to improve implementation and planning.

12. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)



PDM sample findings: disability, notification method and travel time. These are sample findings, not results for all 280 households.

12.1 Overview

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) was integrated into SUAO's 2025 activities to support program quality, accountability, evidence-based decision-making, and organizational learning.

MEAL activities included:

- Field monitoring;
- Household and activity verification;
- Post-distribution monitoring;

- Community feedback;
- Documentation of findings;
- Follow-up;
- Review of implementation experience; and
- Learning for future programming.

12.2 Monitoring of the Herat Project

Monitoring activities were conducted during and following implementation of the Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat project.

Monitoring focused on:

- Implementation progress;
- Household-level information;
- Communication with beneficiaries;
- Access to assistance;
- Respectful treatment;
- Potential concerns or complaints;
- Feedback from affected households; and
- Follow-up on issues identified during implementation.

12.3 Post-Distribution Monitoring Findings

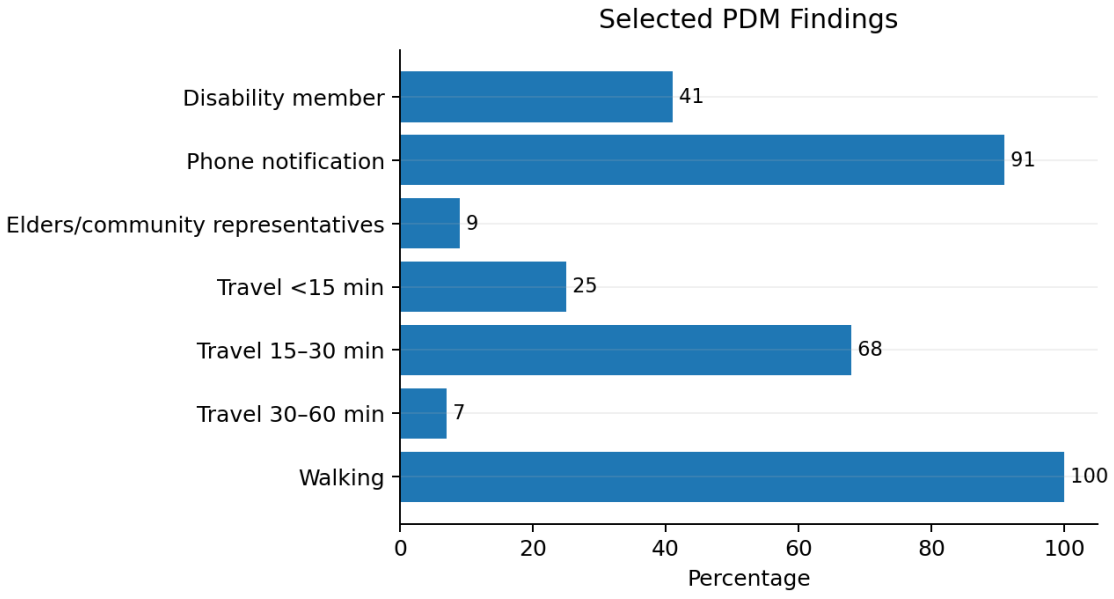


Figure 3. Selected PDM findings from the monitored sample; these findings are not representative of all 280 households.

Post-distribution monitoring provided information concerning household circumstances, communication, access, and experience following the cash assistance.

Among the monitored sample:

- **41% of sampled households reported having at least one person with a disability;**
- Average reported monthly household income was **AFN 3,481**;
- **91%** reported receiving notification through phone communication;
- **9%** reported receiving notification through elders or community representatives.

Regarding travel time to access the relevant assistance location:

- **25%** reported travel of less than 15 minutes;
- **68%** reported travel of 15–30 minutes; and
- **7%** reported travel of 30–60 minutes.

All respondents reported traveling **on foot**.

Respondents generally reported satisfactory communication and coordination and described interactions with project staff as respectful.

These findings relate to the **PDM sample** and should not be interpreted as representing all 280 supported households.

PDM FINDINGS – VISUAL SUMMARY

41% of the monitored sample reported at least one person with a disability	Notification channels: 91% phone; 9% elders/community representatives
Reported travel time: 25% under 15 min; 68% 15–30 min; 7% 30–60 min	Average reported monthly household income: AFN 3,481

Note: PDM findings are based on the monitored/purposive sample and are not statistically representative of all 280 supported households.

12.4 PDM Methodology

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted approximately **two weeks after cash distribution**.

The monitoring used a structured questionnaire and mobile-based data collection methods.

A purposive sample of households was included in the PDM exercise. The findings therefore provide indicative information from the monitored sample rather than a statistical representation of the entire beneficiary population.

12.5 Monitoring Limitations

Monitoring and assessment activities were conducted within practical field conditions and were subject to limitations including:

- Access constraints;
- Connectivity limitations;
- Household availability;
- Field movement restrictions;
- Time limitations;
- Changing household circumstances; and
- Sample-size limitations.

These factors were considered when interpreting monitoring findings.

12.6 Feedback and Accountability Mechanisms

SUAO maintained several channels through which affected populations could provide feedback or raise concerns.

These included, as appropriate:

- Direct communication with field staff;
- Telephone communication;
- Communication through community elders or representatives;
- WhatsApp and other communication channels; and
- Relevant humanitarian feedback mechanisms, including UIN where applicable.

Feedback was considered as part of monitoring, follow-up, accountability, and learning.

12.7 Kunar MEAL Activities in 2025

For the Kunar response, MEAL-related activities conducted during 2025 included:

- Field observation;
- Needs assessment;
- Survey activities;
- Household information collection;
- Vulnerability identification;
- Household verification;
- Community discussions;

- Documentation of field information; and
- Recording and review of coordination information.

These activities supported the assessment and preparation phase.

PDM, final evaluation, and final outcome findings associated with later implementation are treated as 2026 activities and are not included as 2025 results.

12.8 Learning from MEAL

The 2025 MEAL experience highlighted the importance of:

- Accurate household information;
- Clear activity dates and locations;
- Appropriate verification procedures;
- Regular monitoring;
- Effective communication with communities;
- Accessible feedback mechanisms;
- Timely follow-up;
- Proper documentation; and
- Clear separation of activities and results by reporting year.

These lessons contributed to improved planning and reporting practices within SUAO.

13. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

13.1 Community Participation

Community participation was integrated into SUAO's assessment, identification, implementation, monitoring, and accountability processes.

SUAO engaged affected households, community representatives, and relevant local stakeholders to better understand community conditions and priorities.

13.2 Participation in the Herat Project

For the Herat returnee response, community participation supported:

- Identification of vulnerable households;
- Registration and information collection;
- Verification;

- Communication concerning project activities;
- Explanation of eligibility and procedures;
- Identification of access barriers;
- Monitoring;
- Feedback; and
- Follow-up.

Affected households were provided with relevant information concerning the assistance and support available under the project.

13.3 Participation in Returnee Assessments

During returnee assessments, SUAO engaged with households, community representatives, and relevant stakeholders to understand:

- Living conditions;
- Priority needs;
- Household economic circumstances;
- Shelter;
- Access to services;
- Civil documentation;
- Livelihoods;
- Vulnerabilities; and
- Community concerns.

This information contributed to assessment findings and humanitarian planning.

13.4 Participation in the Kunar Assessment

During the Kunar earthquake assessment and preparatory activities, affected households and community representatives contributed information concerning:

- Earthquake-related impacts;
- Shelter and housing conditions;
- Food and basic needs;
- WASH;
- Healthcare;
- Livelihoods;
- Disability and injury;

- Mobility limitations;
- Household vulnerabilities; and
- Priority concerns.

This engagement occurred during the assessment and preparatory period before and around the formal project commencement on **8 December 2025**.

13.5 Information Sharing

SUAO sought to provide affected communities with appropriate information concerning:

- Project activities;
- Assessment processes;
- Household identification;
- Registration and verification;
- Eligibility considerations;
- Civil documentation support;
- Monitoring;
- Feedback mechanisms; and
- Follow-up procedures.

Clear communication was considered an important part of accountability and community trust.

13.6 Accountability to Affected Populations

SUAO's AAP approach included:

- Community participation;
- Information sharing;
- Accessible communication;
- Feedback mechanisms;
- Monitoring;
- Post-distribution monitoring;
- Follow-up; and
- Use of learning to improve future activities.

These elements were intended to ensure that affected populations had opportunities to understand interventions, communicate concerns, and provide feedback.

13.7 Accessibility and Inclusion

SUAO considered barriers that could affect the participation of vulnerable individuals and households, including:

- Female-headed households;
- Older persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Persons with limited mobility;
- Households with low or no income;
- Households with high dependency;
- People facing civil documentation barriers; and
- Households experiencing other access constraints.

The organization sought to use appropriate communication and engagement approaches to support inclusive participation.

14. PROTECTION AND DO NO HARM

14.1 Protection Approach

Protection considerations were integrated into SUAO's assessment, household identification, registration, cash assistance, civil documentation support, monitoring, and community engagement activities during 2025.

SUAO's protection approach focused on:

- Respect for dignity;
- Non-discrimination;
- Privacy and confidentiality;
- Equitable access;
- Safe and appropriate communication;
- Inclusive participation;
- Respectful engagement; and
- Prevention of avoidable risks and harm.

These considerations were applied throughout the program cycle and were particularly relevant when working with households facing increased vulnerabilities.

14.2 Vulnerability and Protection Considerations

SUAO considered a range of factors that could increase household vulnerability or create protection-related barriers, including:

- Female-headed households;
- Older persons;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Health-related limitations;
- Low or no household income;
- Limited workforce;
- Children and high dependency;
- Inadequate or insecure shelter;
- Civil documentation barriers;
- Mobility and transportation limitations;
- Displacement and return circumstances; and
- Other socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

These factors were considered during assessment, identification, verification, monitoring, and follow-up.

14.3 Dignity and Non-Discrimination

SUAO sought to ensure that affected individuals and households were treated with dignity and respect throughout their engagement with the organization.

The organization sought to avoid discrimination in access to assistance, information, registration, monitoring, and feedback mechanisms.

Communication and engagement were conducted with consideration for the circumstances, privacy, and dignity of affected people.

14.4 Do No Harm

SUAO applied a Do No Harm approach by seeking to:

- Conduct respectful engagement with affected communities;
- Avoid unnecessary exposure of personal information;
- Maintain confidentiality of sensitive household information;
- Use appropriate communication channels;

- Promote safe and equitable access to assistance and services;
- Avoid creating unnecessary risks for affected households;
- Consider local social and cultural circumstances;
- Maintain professional conduct; and
- Use collected information responsibly.

These principles were particularly relevant during household registration, vulnerability assessment, civil documentation support, monitoring, and community engagement.

14.5 Protection Considerations in the Kunar Assessment

During the Kunar earthquake assessment and preparatory activities, SUAO considered protection-related concerns associated with:

- Loss of family members;
- Injury;
- Disability;
- Mobility limitations;
- Damage to homes;
- Displacement;
- Children and dependents;
- Loss of livelihoods;
- Increased household dependency; and
- Barriers to essential services.

These factors informed the assessment and understanding of household vulnerability during the 2025 preparatory period.

14.6 PSEA and Professional Conduct

SUAO's work was guided by principles of professional conduct and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

Staff and representatives were expected to maintain appropriate professional behavior, respect affected populations, protect personal information, and avoid any form of exploitation, abuse, discrimination, or inappropriate conduct.

Protection and safeguarding considerations were treated as integral to responsible humanitarian engagement.

14.7 Protection, Accountability and Community Trust

Protection and accountability were closely connected to SUAO's efforts to maintain community trust.

By providing information, maintaining appropriate communication, protecting personal information, supporting feedback mechanisms, and treating affected people respectfully, SUAO sought to strengthen confidence in humanitarian processes.

Protection considerations also supported more responsible identification, implementation, monitoring, and documentation of humanitarian activities.

15. ORGANIZATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

15.1 Overview

During 2025, SUAO strengthened its practical organizational capacity through humanitarian implementation, needs assessment, field operations, community engagement, monitoring, coordination, documentation, and reporting.

The years' experience contributed to improvements in operational readiness and strengthened the organization's ability to manage activities across different locations and humanitarian contexts.

15.2 Program and Operational Capacity

SUAO strengthened practical capacity in:

- Needs assessment;
- Field information gathering;
- Household identification and verification;
- Vulnerability assessment;
- Community engagement;
- Cash assistance implementation;
- Civil documentation counseling;
- Monitoring and post-distribution monitoring;
- Feedback and accountability;
- Protection-sensitive programming; and
- Program reporting and documentation.

These experiences strengthened the organization's practical understanding of the relationship between assessment, implementation, monitoring, accountability, and reporting.

15.3 Information and Documentation Capacity

SUAO continued strengthening systems for collecting, organizing, verifying, and documenting program information.

Relevant information included:

- Household registration and information;
- Assessment and verification records;
- Monitoring and PDM information;
- Community engagement and feedback records;
- Coordination information;
- Financial and administrative documentation;
- Field evidence; and
- Program reports.

The organization also strengthened attention to recording dates, locations, project codes, activity details, beneficiary and household figures, financial information, and reporting periods.

The Kunar project provided particular experience in documenting activities across two reporting years and distinguishing 2025 assessment and preparation from 2026 implementation and results.

15.4 Human Resources and Internal Coordination

Implementation of 2025 activities required coordination among program, field, finance, administration, MEAL, data, and management functions.

This cross-functional coordination supported:

- Field implementation;
- Financial and administrative processes;
- Monitoring;
- Data management;
- Documentation;
- Reporting; and
- Management oversight.

The experience contributed to improved understanding of staff roles and the importance of timely internal communication.

15.5 Field and Emergency Readiness

SUAO's activities across Herat City, Karukh District, Milak, Islam Qala, and Kunar strengthened practical field readiness.

The Kunar earthquake assessment was particularly relevant to emergency preparedness because it required:

- Early assessment;
- Field information gathering;
- Household identification;
- Vulnerability identification;
- Community engagement;
- Coordination with authorities and stakeholders; and
- Operational preparation.

These experiences contributed to SUAO's ability to organize field activities in changing and emergency contexts.

15.6 Financial and Administrative Capacity

SUAO continued to apply financial and administrative processes supporting program implementation and accountability.

These included:

- Budget and expenditure management;
- Payment documentation;
- Procurement and purchasing records;
- Administrative documentation;
- Logistics coordination;
- Financial reporting; and
- Maintenance of supporting records.

Financial and administrative systems supported the proper documentation of program activities and contributed to organizational accountability.

16. OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

16.1 Communication and Connectivity

Communication and connectivity limitations affected some field activities and required staff to adapt communication methods according to local conditions.

These challenges could affect timely information exchange, household communication, coordination, and follow-up.

SUAO addressed such limitations through alternative communication approaches and coordination with community representatives and relevant stakeholders where appropriate.

16.2 Geography and Access

Geographical and access conditions presented operational challenges across different locations.

Kunar's mountainous terrain, dispersed communities, and earthquake-related access difficulties required additional attention to field planning, mobility, communication, and logistics.

In Herat City and Karukh District, field teams also had to adapt activities according to local access conditions and household circumstances.

16.3 Changing Returnee Circumstances

Recently deported and returning households faced changing circumstances related to:

- Shelter;
- Food;
- Income;
- Employment;
- Transportation;
- Civil documentation; and
- Access to essential services.

These conditions could change rapidly, requiring flexible assessment, communication, and program planning.

16.4 Social and Cultural Considerations

Humanitarian activities required consideration of local social and cultural circumstances.

Household engagement, communication, assessment, registration, and monitoring were conducted with attention to appropriate local practices and the circumstances of affected populations.

16.5 Multiple and Overlapping Needs in Kunar

Earthquake-affected households could experience multiple needs at the same time, including shelter damage, food insecurity, health concerns, injuries, disability, mobility limitations, livelihood disruption, and increased dependency.

This required assessment approaches capable of considering several vulnerability factors together rather than focusing on a single need.

16.6 Workload and Resource Constraints

Implementation of humanitarian activities, assessments, monitoring, documentation, and reporting required coordination of available human, financial, logistical, and operational resources.

Balancing field activities with documentation, monitoring, administration, and reporting created additional workload during periods of intensive activity.

16.7 Cross-Year Reporting

The Kunar response presented a specific reporting challenge because the formal project period crossed two calendar years.

The project formally commenced on **8 December 2025** and continued into 2026.

To maintain reporting accuracy, SUAO separated:

- 2025 assessment and preparatory activities; from
- 2026 direct assistance, monitoring, evaluation, and final results.

This approach helped ensure that 2026 achievements were not incorrectly presented as 2025 results.

17. LESSONS LEARNED AND FUTURE ACTIONS

17.1 Early Assessment and Preparedness

The 2025 experience demonstrated the importance of conducting early assessment and preparatory activities before or at the beginning of a humanitarian response.

Early field information can support:

- Understanding emerging needs;
- Identifying affected households;
- Understanding vulnerability;
- Planning field operations;
- Coordinating with authorities and stakeholders; and

- Preparing appropriate response mechanisms.

Future Action: SUAO should continue strengthening practical rapid assessment and preparedness arrangements that can be activated when new humanitarian needs emerge.

17.2 Accurate Household Identification

Accurate household identification and verification are essential for ensuring that humanitarian assistance is based on documented vulnerability and household circumstances.

The Herat and Kunar experiences highlighted the importance of:

- Reliable household information;
- Clear vulnerability criteria;
- Verification procedures;
- Accurate registration;
- Appropriate documentation; and
- Regular review of information where circumstances change.

Future Action: SUAO should continue improving household identification, verification, data quality, and documentation procedures.

17.3 Flexible Planning

Humanitarian conditions can change rapidly, particularly among recently deported families and populations affected by emergencies.

Changes in shelter, income, employment, household composition, access to services, and other circumstances can affect needs and priorities.

Future Action: SUAO should maintain flexible operational planning that allows activities to adapt to verified changes in needs while maintaining appropriate accountability and documentation.

17.4 Community Participation

Engagement with affected households, community representatives, and relevant stakeholders contributed to SUAO's understanding of local conditions and priorities.

Community participation supported:

- Identification of needs;
- Household verification;
- Communication;
- Monitoring;

- Feedback; and
- Follow-up.

Future Action: SUAO should continue strengthening structured community engagement throughout assessment, implementation, monitoring, and learning processes.

17.5 Civil Documentation

The experience of supporting 200 individuals with civil documentation information and counseling demonstrated the relevance of documentation-related support for returnee populations.

Information and procedural barriers can affect individuals' ability to navigate administrative processes and access services.

Future Action: SUAO should continue incorporating civil documentation information, counseling, and referral-related support into appropriate returnee and displacement responses while maintaining clear coordination with the responsible government authorities.

17.6 Feedback and Accountability

Feedback mechanisms provide an important source of information concerning community experience and implementation issues.

The 2025 experience demonstrated the value of accessible communication channels, including direct communication, telephone contact, community representatives, and other relevant mechanisms.

Future Action: SUAO should continue strengthening accessible feedback and accountability mechanisms and ensure that relevant issues are documented, reviewed, and followed up appropriately.

17.7 Accurate Reporting Periods

The Kunar project demonstrated the importance of clearly separating activities and results according to the actual reporting period.

Because the project commenced on **8 December 2025** and continued into 2026, assessment and preparation activities belonged to the 2025 reporting period, while subsequent direct assistance and final results belonged to 2026.

Future Action: SUAO should maintain clear reporting-period controls for all cross-year projects, including accurate recording of activity dates, project periods, results, monitoring findings, and supporting evidence.

17.8 Emergency Preparedness

SUAO's 2025 experience highlighted the importance of maintaining practical emergency preparedness arrangements that can support timely and organized action when new humanitarian needs emerge.

Future preparedness should maintain practical tools and procedures, including:

- Rapid assessment tools;
- Field checklists;
- Household identification procedures;
- Vulnerability assessment criteria;
- Communication and coordination arrangements;
- Clear staff roles and responsibilities;
- Basic logistics and field-readiness planning;
- Data collection and documentation procedures; and
- Mechanisms for timely monitoring, reporting, and follow-up.

These arrangements can help SUAO respond more quickly and systematically when new humanitarian needs emerge.

18. RECOMMENDATIONS AND 2026 PRIORITIES

18.1 Overview

The experience gained through SUAO's activities during 2025 provides a basis for strengthening humanitarian programming, returnee support, emergency preparedness, organizational systems, and accountability in 2026.

The following priorities are based on needs and operational lessons identified during 2025.

18.2 Priority Areas

2025 Experience	2026 Priority
Cash assistance to 280 recently deported households	Strengthen appropriate humanitarian and livelihood-related support and referrals
Civil documentation support to 200 individuals	Strengthen documentation information, counseling, referral, and follow-up
Returnee needs assessments	Strengthen returnee and displacement assessment and response mechanisms
Kunar earthquake assessment and	Strengthen emergency preparedness and rapid assessment

preparation	capacity
Activities across Herat, Karukh, Nimroz, and Kunar	Strengthen needs-based geographic planning and field readiness
Changing humanitarian conditions	Maintain flexible planning and risk management
Cross-functional implementation	Strengthen internal coordination and clear responsibilities
Community and stakeholder engagement	Strengthen partnerships, coordination, and resource mobilization

18.3 Livelihoods and Income Support

Returnee and vulnerable households may continue to face challenges related to income, employment, and limited livelihood opportunities.

Where appropriate and resources permit, SUAO should consider strengthening:

- Livelihood-related assessments;
- Employment and income-generation referrals;
- Skills and vocational opportunities;
- Small-scale livelihood support;
- Market-related information; and
- Linkages with relevant service providers and partners.

Such activities should be based on assessed needs, feasibility, available resources, and the local context.

18.4 Returnee and Displacement Programming

The 2025 returnee assessments demonstrated the importance of maintaining structured information on the needs and vulnerabilities of recently returned and displaced populations.

In 2026, SUAO should continue strengthening:

- Returnee needs assessments;
- Household identification and verification;
- Vulnerability analysis;
- Information and awareness;
- Civil documentation counseling and referral;
- Community engagement;
- Monitoring and follow-up; and

- Coordination with relevant authorities and humanitarian stakeholders.

18.5 Emergency Preparedness

The Kunar earthquake assessment highlighted the importance of maintaining practical emergency preparedness systems.

SUAO should continue strengthening:

- Rapid assessment tools;
- Field assessment procedures;
- Household identification and verification;
- Vulnerability assessment criteria;
- Field checklists;
- Communication and coordination arrangements;
- Staff roles and responsibilities;
- Basic logistics and field-readiness planning;
- Data collection and documentation; and
- Monitoring and reporting arrangements.

These systems can support more organized and timely responses to future emergencies.

18.6 Geographic and Needs-Based Planning

SUAO's experience across Herat City, Karukh District, Milak, Islam Qala, and Kunar demonstrated the importance of adapting operational planning to different geographic and humanitarian contexts.

Future programming should consider:

- Geographic access;
- Population needs;
- Vulnerability patterns;
- Available services;
- Local coordination structures;
- Field capacity;
- Security and access considerations; and
- Available resources.

Planning should remain needs-based and responsive to verified information.

18.7 Organizational Systems

SUAO should continue strengthening organizational systems that directly support implementation, accountability, and reporting.

Priority areas include:

- MEAL systems;
- Data and information management;
- Financial management;
- Administration;
- Human resources;
- Field operations;
- Assessment procedures;
- Documentation and evidence management;
- Internal coordination; and
- Program and donor reporting.

Strengthening these systems can improve consistency, accountability, institutional learning, and operational readiness.

18.8 Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

SUAO should continue developing constructive relationships with relevant government authorities, humanitarian organizations, donors, local stakeholders, and other potential partners.

Priority areas may include:

- Humanitarian coordination;
- Joint assessment and information sharing;
- Technical collaboration;
- Referral pathways;
- Resource mobilization;
- Partnership development; and
- Opportunities for appropriate future programming.

18.9 Overall Direction for 2026

Based on the 2025 experience, SUAO's overall direction for 2026 should continue to emphasize:

- Early and appropriate assessment;

- Accurate household identification and verification;
- Community participation;
- Flexible humanitarian assistance;
- Civil documentation information and referral;
- Emergency preparedness;
- MEAL and accountability;
- Protection and Do No Harm;
- Coordination with relevant authorities and stakeholders; and
- Accurate, evidence-based documentation and reporting.

19. CONCLUSION

The year 2025 was an important period for Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO) in humanitarian assistance, returnee support, needs assessment, community engagement, civil documentation support, monitoring, accountability, coordination, and emergency preparedness.

Through the **Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat** project, SUAO provided cash assistance to **280 vulnerable households**, including **154 male-headed households and 126 female-headed households**, in Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province.

The project also provided civil documentation support and counseling to **200 individuals**.

In addition to direct assistance, SUAO conducted returnee needs assessment and identification activities at the **Milak Border in Nimroz Province, Islam Qala Border in Herat Province, Herat City, and Karukh District, Herat Province**.

These activities contributed to a better understanding of returnee living conditions, vulnerabilities, access barriers, household priorities, and humanitarian needs.

SUAO also initiated assessment and survey activities related to the Kunar earthquake response during 2025. These activities included needs assessment, field information gathering, identification of affected and potentially eligible or priority households, household information collection and verification, community engagement, coordination with the Ministry of Economy and relevant provincial and local authorities, and operational preparation.

The formal Kunar project commenced on **8 December 2025** and continued into 2026. Direct assistance, post-distribution monitoring, and final project results achieved during 2026 are therefore treated separately from the 2025 reporting period.

The experience of 2025 strengthened SUAO's practical capacity in assessment, household identification and verification, humanitarian implementation, community participation, monitoring and accountability, protection-sensitive programming, coordination, documentation, and emergency preparedness.

SUAO remains committed to maintaining dignity, non-discrimination, accountability, community participation, protection, responsible information management, and evidence-based humanitarian action.

The lessons and experience gained during 2025 provide a practical foundation for strengthening returnee support, emergency preparedness, humanitarian programming, MEAL, coordination, organizational systems, and responsible reporting in future programming.

20. CASE STUDIES

20.1 Case Study 1 – Naser: Returnee Household Facing Disability and Economic Vulnerability

Location: Shidai, Herat City

Country of Origin: Afghanistan

Previous Location: Iran

Household Size: 11 family members

Naser is a recently returned Afghan who had been living in Iran before returning to Afghanistan. He lives in Shidai, Herat City, with a household of 11 family members.

Naser has a disability affecting his right leg, which creates additional mobility and livelihood-related challenges for the household. The family lives in a deteriorated mud house and faces difficulties related to safe water, food, and other basic household needs.

The household's circumstances illustrate several interconnected vulnerabilities, including:

- Large household size and dependency;
- Disability and mobility limitations;
- Economic hardship;
- Inadequate shelter;
- Limited access to basic needs; and
- Limited household resources.

The case illustrates the importance of considering multiple vulnerability factors when assessing recently returned households. Household size, disability, shelter conditions, income, and access to essential services can interact and increase overall vulnerability.

SUAO's returnee response and assessment approach considered such factors when identifying and understanding the circumstances of vulnerable households.



Nasser's Living Conditions – Herat, Afghanistan

20.2 Case Study 2 – Sayed Ahmad Khan: Earthquake Survivor Facing Loss, Injury and Dependency

Location: Kunar Province

Age: 43 years

Sayed Ahmad Khan is a 43-year-old man from Kunar Province who survived the earthquake.

As a result of the earthquake, he lost **14 family members, including his wife**. He also sustained a broken leg.

Three young children survived and remained dependent on him following the disaster. His circumstances therefore included significant loss, physical injury, mobility limitations, responsibility for young dependents, and challenges related to living conditions and future livelihood.

The main vulnerability factors identified in his case included:

- Loss of immediate family members;
- Physical injury;
- Mobility limitations;
- Responsibility for young children;
- Increased household dependency;
- Livelihood and employment challenges; and
- Difficult living conditions following the earthquake.

The case was documented during SUAO's Kunar assessment and vulnerability identification process.

This case study represents an assessment and documentation example from the Kunar response and **should not be interpreted as a separate 2025 assistance outcome**. The formal Kunar project Commenced on 8 December 2025, while direct implementation and subsequent project results continued into 2026.



Sayed Ahmad Khan’s Living Conditions – Kunar, Afghanistan

21. ANNEXES

21.1 Purpose of the Annexes

The annexes provide supporting documentation and evidence related to the activities described in this annual report.

Supporting documents should be organized according to:

- Project;
- Activity;
- Reporting period;
- Location;
- Document type; and
- Availability and verification status.

Only documents that are available and verified should be included as supporting evidence.

21.2 Herat Project Documentation

Supporting documentation for the **Cash and Civil Support for Recently Deported Afghan Families in Herat** project may include:

- Project documentation;
- Project registration and approval documents;
- Household identification records;
- Registration and verification records;
- Beneficiary/household lists;
- Cash distribution documentation;
- Civil documentation support records;
- Community engagement records;
- Awareness and information materials;
- Monitoring records;
- Post-distribution monitoring tools and findings;
- Feedback and accountability records;
- Field photographs and other appropriate evidence;
- Financial documentation;
- Administrative records; and

- Project reports.

Project Code: 25-6729-DERF-RR

Location: Herat City and Karukh District, Herat Province

Implementation Period: 8 August–8 December 2025

21.3 Returnee Assessment Documentation

Supporting documentation for returnee assessment activities may include:

Milak Border, Nimroz Province: Date: 7–8 July 2025

Islam Qala Border, Herat Province: Date: 4–5 July 2025

Herat City: Period: 28 September–2 October 2025

Karukh District, Herat Province

Period: During household identification and registration activities

Relevant supporting documents may include:

- Assessment records;
- Field information;
- Assessment tools;
- Household information;
- Field notes;
- Community discussion records;
- Identification and verification records;
- Photographs and field evidence where appropriate; and
- Other supporting assessment documentation.

21.4 Kunar Earthquake Assessment and 2025 Documentation

Supporting documentation for the Kunar response may include:

- Earthquake assessment records;
- Initial and pre-project assessment documents;
- Survey tools;
- Field records;
- Household information;
- Vulnerability identification records;
- Verification documentation;

- Community engagement records;
- Coordination records;
- Ministry of Economy coordination documentation;
- Provincial and local authority coordination records;
- Relevant authorizations and approvals;
- Partnership, MOU, or agreement documentation where applicable;
- Operational preparation records; and
- Documentation related to the formal project commencement on 8 December 2025.

Project Code: 25-6879-DERF-RR

Documents relating exclusively to activities and results achieved during 2026 should be maintained and reported separately from the 2025 annual report.

21.5 MEAL, AAP and Protection Documentation

Relevant supporting documentation may include:

- Monitoring tools;
- Field monitoring records;
- Post-distribution monitoring questionnaire;
- PDM dataset and findings;
- Feedback records;
- Accountability documentation;
- Community engagement records;
- Protection-related documentation;
- Follow-up records;
- Learning and action points; and
- Other relevant MEAL evidence.

21.6 Photographs and Field Evidence

Photographs and other field evidence may be included to support documented activities where appropriate.

All photographs and visual evidence should be used responsibly and should respect:

- Privacy;
- Dignity;
- Safety;

- Confidentiality; and
- Appropriate consent and organizational requirements.

Visual evidence should accurately reflect the activity, location, and reporting period it is intended to support.

21.7 Financial and Administrative Documentation

Supporting financial and administrative documentation may include:

- Approved budgets;
- Expenditure records;
- Payment documentation;
- Procurement records;
- Administrative records;
- Financial reports;
- Receipts;
- Vouchers;
- Payroll documentation where relevant;
- Supporting invoices; and
- Other financial or administrative records required for verification and audit purposes.

21.8 Documentation and Reporting Principle

SUAO's supporting documentation should accurately record, where applicable:

- Actual activity date;
- Location;
- Project code;
- Activity type;
- Beneficiary or household figures;
- Financial information;
- Reporting period;
- Relevant findings; and
- Supporting evidence.

For projects crossing more than one calendar year, documentation should clearly distinguish activities and results according to the actual reporting period.

In particular, activities conducted during 2025 should not be combined with 2026 results when reporting annual achievements for 2025.

22. MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL

22.1 Report Preparation

This Annual Report 2025 was prepared by **Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO)** to document the organization's humanitarian, assessment, community engagement, monitoring, coordination, and organizational activities conducted during the January–December 2025 reporting period.

The report is intended to provide a consolidated record of SUAO's activities, achievements, operational experience, lessons learned, challenges, and priorities for future programming.

22.2 Management Review

The report should be reviewed by SUAO management to confirm the accuracy and completeness of:

- Program information;
- Project dates;
- Project codes;
- Locations;
- Beneficiary and household figures;
- Assessment activities;
- Monitoring findings;
- Financial and administrative information;
- Reporting periods;
- Supporting documentation; and
- Organizational information.

Following management review, the final approved version should be retained as SUAO's official Annual Report 2025.

22.3 Management Approval

Prepared by:

Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO)

Reviewed by: Ajabgul Samoon, Chairperson of SUAO

Approved by: Abdullah Samim, Executive Director of SUAO

Date: 21.03.2026

22.4 Organization Information

Organization: Saifrood Unity and Aid Organization (SUAO)

Country: Afghanistan

Head Office: Herat, Afghanistan

Address: Street 11, Karte Amin, Soofi Abad, Herat City, Afghanistan

Email: info@saifrood.org

Website: www.saifrood.org

END OF REPORT