



Organization for Research & Community Development

# Annual Report 2013

Reshaping the future of communities through best practices



**Organization** for Research and Community Development (ORCD) is a national development organization founded in 2011 and is a specialized research-based community development organization. Responding to perceived needs for long-term development, the establishment of ORCD was aimed at making a strategic shift toward research-based community development initiative by adopting a decentralized management approach. ORCD has been registered with the Ministry of Economy in 2011. ORCD has obtained license of working from the Ministry of Women Affairs via an intensive process. It has a working Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and have established strategic partnerships with many national and international organizations.

ORCD as a community-based development organization successfully implemented several projects in agriculture, research, women empowerment and civil society capacity building in Baghlan, Daikundi, and Kandahar provinces during 2012. Two projects: one aimed at strengthening community-based systems with the active involvement of women in Daikundi and another aimed at civil society capacity building fellowship projects that started in 2012 will continue in 2013.

In line with the Millennium Development Goals, ORCD aims to ensure community development through best practices, promote gender equity and empower women in identification of their needs and reaching the better conditions of life.

All efforts of ORCD are shaped by its mission –using evidence-based approach, to empower communities to set and achieve their own development goals.

**Our vision is –a world of prosperous families empowered having informed choices.**

Year 2012 yielded a number of credentials for ORCD. During 2012, ORCD overcame to not only set a firm foundation in Afghanistan but also established strong working relationship with ORCD in Pakistan working as an independent local sister organization as well as initiated efforts for establishing partnerships with similar independent local sister setups of ORCD in Zimbabwe, Albania and the United States as part of a global approach towards research-based community development. This truly opened a window for international level exposure by making local contexts having an intuitive international level interface. At home, ORCD established regional offices in Baghlan, Daikundi, Kunar and Laghman provinces

We believe in the success of development projects, thus we have established partnerships at international and national level. At national level we got affiliated with governmental offices such as Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, and at bottom level with community development councils (CDCs), and other important local stakeholders such as Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Afghan Health Services (AHDS), GiZ-DETA, HNTPO, Solidarity for Afghan Families (SAF), Bakhtar Development Network (BDN) and continuously seeking out partners that effectively implement programs promoting human development and rights – through communities.

## **Message from ORCD Management Board**

It's my pleasure to present you the 2013 annual report of ORCD Afghanistan. I would like to provide the stakeholder's a summary of the ORCD past performance and major achievements during the year 2013. This report includes highlights of ORCD activities and projects during the year 2013.

The that ORCD was created with a vision of "prosperous families empowered to making informed choices" with a mission of "using evidence-based best practice approach, empower communities to set and achieve their own development goals", all its accomplished projects were completely aligned with its mission and vision .

The projects implemented by offered significant insight for policy makers through not only conducting qualitative research in different fields but also lessons learned during the project implementation.

Year 2013 was a continuation of ORCD efforts that it started three years ago which has kept up its momentum for offering significant contribution to the development of the country in various fields i.e. health, education, women empowerment, capacity building and rural development.

We are constantly moving towards fulfilling our ambitions and goals in this globally competitive environment by working together with other stakeholders following the path of ethics, values, dedication, management excellence and enhanced social values.

ORCD staffs have used their capabilities to move forward in a smooth manner to achieve the organizational goals and build on achievements over the past few years as clear demonstration of the sound organizational strategies the management has adopted even in difficult times. All these achievements would have not been realized without the dedication, loyalty and hard work of all staff.

## **WHY ORCD FROM BAGHLAN AFGHANISTAN**

The Organization for Research and Community Development was established in response to the perceived humanitarian needs to fill a very significant gap in addressing the unmet needs of the target communities in Afghanistan which is suffering a very high mortality, morbidity and very poor socio-economic conditions.

ORCD was established in response to the perceived humanitarian needs in order to fill a very significant gap in addressing the unmet needs of the target communities in Afghanistan particularly in insecure and remote areas. ORCD believes that the humanitarian measures aimed at improving the livelihoods of people with the international assistance for the last 10 to 11 years have been less sufficient thus warranting a paradigm shift which is deemed mandatory for a number of reasons. The fact the idea of the establishment of ORCD originated from Afghanistan is, because the ground evidence for the last 10 years since international community comprising more than 60 nations engaged in providing assistance to Afghanistan indicated that pouring money without grass-root level connection and without a sound professional internationally-linked setup for effective management does not yield desired results. As a result the suffering of the people could continue unless the status quo is contained. ORCD was indeed evolved an idea and a sophisticated approach through which local, national, regional and international expertise is consolidated as one of the appropriate solutions to the noticed misery.

Another important factor that inspired the development ORCD was the way the aid was managed in Afghanistan. It was noticed during the past 10 years in Afghanistan where almost all aid programs were administered in a centralized manner was counter-productive and did not truly impacted the lives of ordinary citizens positively. This remarkably hindered the effective use of resources. Promoting a decentralized approach has been considered favorable for the following reasons:

The potential of local level capacities would be unlocked and as a result the efficiency of aid and effectiveness of aid would remain steady high

Involvement of communities which is central in a decentralized approach will be encouraged and through the sustainability of the program interventions will be significantly ensured

Young generation that is dynamic, energetic and most favorable segment will be actively involved under the patronage of experts in various fields

Given these unfavorable situations, a number of young professionals in various disciplines (health, agriculture, research, education, community development) believed there be a paradigm shift. This shift was virtually materialized into the establishment of ORCD. This was done as a result of extensive consultations and support from national and international consultants. These professionals believe the unmet humanitarian needs be looked from broader global dimension. One of the important intervention on which the founding members agreed was that a pool of international expertise be created as part of an international networking system.

### ORCD COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH:

Working through community has remained one of the core working principles of ORCD. Communities are involved in project implementation activities through informing community development councils (CDCs) and religious leader councils which are forums where whole community is represented by their representatives who are elected through different procedures by people themselves.



ORCD has always emphasized on building partnership with community for success of all projects not only at provincial level but also at village and district levels toward provincial and national levels. For making such partnerships, ORCD explain its community based approach designed based on the principles of community motivation and mobilization. These actions are followed by orienting the target community on the national policies of the Afghan government, and their contribution has been attracted accordingly. After making a mutual consensus, the scope of the responsibilities between ORCD and community are determined at different levels and these responsibilities are stipulated very clearly in Memorandums of Understanding that are signed by ORCD representatives and the target community **shuras** at village level, and with District Community **Shuras** at district level and with Provincial Community **Shuras** at provincial level.

Throughout the year 2013, ORCD worked with community health **shuras** in two districts of Baghlan, 3 districts of Daikundi and 2 Districts of Paktikia Where it implemented various projects.





**List of projects accomplished with Names of Client during 2012-2013**

01.04.2013 - 31.08.2014	<b>Promoting public awareness about women rights in the view of Constitution and Islam:</b> The project was implemented in Daikundi and involved the following: (i) training 80 activists in 3 districts; (ii) community mobilisation and awareness session to a total 30,000 people; (iii) mobilising mass media by broadcasting radio and video spots as well as organizing round tables on local radios	Counterpart International
01.06.2013 - 30.09.2014	<b>Provision of training to women on Tailoring and Embroidery in Baghlan province:</b> The project involved designing curriculum for training and training a total 100 people in two districts to learn how women can have income for their empowerment	AKF
01.04.2012 - 30.10.2013	<b>Strengthening Community-based system Strengthening Community Systems through empowering women in Daikudni:</b> The project was aimed at supporting Family Health Action Groups and other women groups at grassroots level. They were empowered to strengthen health education among mothers in three districts of Daikundi Province	EU/HNTPO
01.07.2012 to 31.09.2012	<b>Baseline Nutrition Survey using SMART methodology:</b> The project involved data collection, and analysis in two districts of Kandahar for setting baseline for the nutrition project due to be started by AHDS in this province.	AHDS
01.09.2013 - 31.08.2014	<b>Facilitating Partner for the National Solidarity Program in Paktika province.</b> The project is aimed at establishing 75 community development councils (CDCs) in two districts of Paktika province. in addition, they will be assisted to successfully sub-projects designed by them for the development of their villages	MRRD/WB

## **AREAS OF INTERVENTIONS**

### **AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

Despite being agricultural country, agricultural production and productivity in Afghanistan particularly in Baghlan in particular is low. Unlike some provinces of Afghanistan although land shortage is not a common and serious problem in Baghlan, but its over-cultivation has been catastrophic to an extent as bad farming practices has resulted on eroding soil and poor soil fertility. All these problems have collectively resulted in low productivity and food insecurity of the area.

Farmers in Baghlan usually produce more or less similar crops and these crops unfortunately fail to give enough yield food shortage occurs. Diversification of agricultural production is deemed a desperate need of its inhabitants and is important because best practices in farming could maximize sources of both income and product. Fruit and vegetable production is one way in which agriculture can be diversified and it is one component of crop production that can contribute to food security of the area. Vegetable production is experienced in many parts of Baghlan province. However, the system of production is backward and as a result, not enough yield is obtained from it. Besides, there are no enough sources of vegetable and fruits seeds for farmers.

In response to the perceived needs of farmers in Baghlan, ORCD undertook a number of projects which have enough potentials of replication in other parts of the country. ORCD projects focused on production of vegetable empowering farmers have more income. Since the farmers are impoverished and are in need of financial support so in order to achieve best results that could remarkably result on changing the livelihood of farmers and result on enhancing the availability of fruits and vegetables in the markets.

#### **1. SPRING VEGETABLE PRODUCTION**

In line with the goals of GIZ DETA, the long-term objective of this project was to contribute to increasing income and improving food security of farming families through improved production and marketing of vegetables.

The specific objectives included diversifying crop production in Baghlan –e Markazi district province to raise the income of farmers and to improve the diet of community.

Implemented impacts/effects of the project completing this three-month project in 2013, ORCD found out that the project yielded the intended impacts and effects that had been foreseen during the design of the project. ORCD overcame to make all these accomplishments possible through working with communities, maintaining close collaboration with partner organizations such as CoAR and AWEN in the light of guidance from GIZ-DETA. The contribution of community through community development councils (CDCs) that expressed their satisfaction about services offered through this project was ultimately found highly sustainable given the willingness of farmers and communities in supporting themselves. Some of the important impacts and effects of this project are described as follow:



1. The project aimed enhancing vegetable production was remarkably instrumental in discouraging farmers from poppy cultivation. The farmers are now enjoying vegetable production instead of poppy which is a very rewarding impact of this project
2. The knowledge of a total 250 farmers especially in rural poor was significantly increased. They now enjoy enhanced vegetable through mechanized approaches which were taught to them during the training sessions conducted to them during the reporting period. This has in turn helped them to have comparably higher income
3. The role of community development councils (CDCs) that contributed to the success of this project was made further prominent. This itself proved to be highly instrumental in securing the sustainability of the project
4. The satisfaction of communities about the services offered through this project significantly contributed to promoting the trust of people on the Provincial and District branch of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan leading to peace and security in the province
5. The involvement of Department of Livestock and Irrigation (DAIL) in Baghlan in the supervision and monitoring of the planned activities was facilitated and further optimized. Through this, the role of the department was made prominent in an unprecedented manner.

### **SUMMER VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN BAGHLAN**

In line with the goals of GIZ DETA, the income and nutrition status of farming families in remote areas of Baghlan –e- Markazi district is increased through improved production and marketing of vegetables.

The specific objectives are to (1) to improve access of market oriented farmers in remote areas of Baghlan –e- Markazi district to diversify land, (2) to enable subsistence farmers, landless inhabitants to have greenhouses by establishing 10 model green houses, (3) to distribute improved seeds to 250 farmers, (4) to offer trainings to 250 farmers.

#### **Implemented impacts/effects**

The project continued consolidating quick impacts and effects when the summer phase started and effectively led toward yielding fruits. The farmers' and local communities' further impressed of the generous assistance of GIZ-DETA through ORCD project which effectively led to their confidence to GIZ-DETA and ORCD. The Project Advisory Committee and Community Development Councils (CDCs) were effectively utilized and substantially contributed to the success of the project.

The most important impacts and effects produced by this project are described below:

6. A total 250 farmers especially in rural poor who were deemed unable to afford the cost of the summer vegetable seeds were empowered and motivated. After witnessing greater promising crop from the outset of summer project, they further became hopeful for a higher income as they saw yielding the fruit of their efforts useful for increasing production and profitability of their income

7. The project continuously mobilized and empowered a total 50 Community Development Councils (CDCs) to practice their skills through Priority Rural Appraisal (PRA) in identifying the needs and seeking solutions to their problems. The verification of ORCD revealed that the insight of community development councils was highly useful for the success of the project.

8. The stewardship role of Baghlan Department of Livestock and Irrigation (DAIL) and target communities represented by CDCs was increasingly enhanced. This was done by actively involving them in implementation, supervision and other project related activities throughout the reported period.

9. The satisfaction of Baghlan –e Markazi District Administration as well as district development council was achieved about the services of GIZ offered through ORCD-Baghlan. Kindly see the attached recommendation letter.

The major activities accomplished this project were distributing improved seeds to a total 250 farmers, providing trainings to them. They were also assisted to replicate mechanized agricultural practices by establishing a total 10 demonstration plots and green houses. ORCD assisted them to find market for the vegetables they produce.

### **Community contribution/involvement**

ORCD during the project period continued to remain strictly adhered to the principle of community involvement and considered its contribution as central to the success of the project. As part of its community mobilization efforts and lessons learned from the spring phase, ORCD managed to effectively involve the target communities and seek their contribution through the following ways in throughout the reporting period.

- Community especially the key farmers provided land for 10 model green houses and ORCD actively supported their contribution in strengthening the foundations.
- Community facilitated visits of our ORCD staff to rural areas particularly to insecure areas such as Abdul
- Community provided its committed support by offering required advice, monitoring and evaluation support for the improvement of project activities.

### **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT SECTOR**

One of the reasons that development of Afghanistan is sluggish is because of the limited involvement of women which constitute half of the population. Women cannot sufficiently contribute to the development process because they have remained marginalized for socio-economic and traditional reasons. ORCD,

as women led organization, tackled this issue by implementing projects in 2012. For example a project aimed at community system strengthening through women empowerment in Daikundi province could be considered a role model for replication in other parts of the country.

### **COMMUNITY SYSTEM STRENGTHENING IN DAIKUNDI**

This project which started in April 2012 under a contract with Health Net TPO with funding from European Union continued until April 2013. This project aims at reinforcing the ability of Afghan women in three districts of Daikundi province to undertake culturally appropriate actions toward the improvement of their living conditions.

The project not only aims at identifying a total 15 women as focal points in all three districts but also aims at strengthening coordination with stakeholders at provincial and district level. The overall idea is to identify potential donors for small scale projects such health education, literacy trainings, micro-financing, small business, etc. to be undertaken with the support and oversight of the focal point women.

ORCD community mobilizes and trainers deployed as part of this project assist the assigned focal points to conduct focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and fill the pre-designed checklists as part of an extensive assessment to collect data about the real needs of women in their Catchment area as well as feasibility of interventions designed accordingly. The assigned focal points who undergo extensive trainings as part of this project are also trained how to maintain community maps of all women in their catchment areas.

Prior to the selection one of ORCD focal points named Pari was an ordinary housewife and just busy with the home work. When went to her district she did not believe that once she will be serving the women of her neighborhood. She is now very happy to see that she is part of this program and she is very hopeful that her contribution makes a positive change to the lives of ordinary women like her in her village. Now she can and meets with some NGOs and CSOs so their family is also proud of and has always expressing support to her in carrying out her job. She has been successful in findings project for her village and the ORCD team is also proud of her because she always think about her own people, come to the provincial center for making active search to find some project but the main problem is in Daikundi is funding opportunities where very few donors are interested to invest due to harsh terrain and remoteness of the area.

The success stories received from women in this project have been promising. The major secret behind this great accomplishment is the success of women in making a significant contribution toward improving the livelihood of their society which has started to be accepted by their male counterparts.

### **LITERACY TRAINING TO WOMEN IN DOSHI DISTRICT, BAGHLAN**

This project was implemented in response to the high illiteracy rate in Baghlan province which is estimated as 10% both for men and women whilst worst among women. The literacy rate has been

estimated as 67% for men and 88% for women at national level, whilst this rate is much worse for the province and the village (Kelagai) where the proposed project will be implemented.

Through effective community mobilization efforts, the project therefore will identify 25 mothers who have had limited (or no) access to education the opportunity and have them to gain basic literacy skills (reading and writing) based on their cultural heritage. The program was implemented in coordination with community development councils, elders of the village and line with the national curriculum developed by the Ministry of Education through a customized packaged designed for three-month literacy training. The target targeted a total 500 population.

The overall goal of the project was to increase literacy rate in the target villages though effective community mobilization program.

The proposed project aimed to:

- Combat illiteracy through literacy skills development among 25 women;
- Empower elder women and mothers with basic literacy skills in order to enable them to Perform basic tasks independently, such as using a cell phone, taking medication, Applying pesticides safely, navigating urban environments, reading letters from migrant Kin, and reading and understanding the Quran and
- Enable women to be able read health education materials so that they can take care of the health of themselves and their children and make positive and meaningful contributions towards the development of their communities by improving their daily life, taking part in voting in national elections, initiating health interventions, and actively contributing to changing their environment etc.

Mrs. Gulbashra is an ordinary woman of 4 children. Her husband has been to one of the neighboring countries for labor work. One of her kids is in grade 1. She said she was greatly annoyed when her kid was asking her to help her in doing her school assignments as she was completely illiterate and could not help. Meanwhile, she said she was becoming upset when her husband sent a text message to her broth-in-law mobile phone. She wished she had at least some basic literacy skills so that she could read text messages from her husband or help her kid in doing his homework.

When she learned of the literacy training started by ORCD with the support of assigned focal points, she happily expressed her willingness to get enrolled. She is very optimistic that with the literacy training she will be able to at least help her kid in doing his school work; but she wished if the course could be for at least a longer period.

## **NUTRITION AND RESEARCH SECTOR**

Afghanistan particularly Baghlan province is one of the province where inhabitants suffer poor health and nutrition. Although interventions aimed at fighting malnutrition and improving health situation are underway but adopting evidence-based interventions is key to prevailing the due challenges on the way ahead. Generating new evidence for wise decision making through innovative approaches is highly instrumental in this regard.

ORCD conducted a survey using SMART methodology in Kandahar. We believe the experience ORCD got through conducting this survey could be replicated to other provinces including Baghlan in future. The role of this sector in improving the livelihood of the population is illustrated in the following scheme.

### **BASELINE NUTRITION SURVEY USING SMART METHODOLOGY IN KANDAHAR**

This project aimed at setting a baseline for a nutrition project that was due to start was awarded by Afghan Health and Development Services (AHDS) that is the substantial implementer of health programs in Kandahar province. The project was awarded to ORCD because it is one of the few research organizations that has sufficient expertise and experience in SMART methodology that has been pioneered in Afghanistan with the support of Action Contrela Faim (ACF).

This project implemented by ORCD was aimed at the implementation of the Anthropometric and Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Nutrition Survey in Kandahar Province in three districts (Spinboldak, Daman and Dand (is part of Kandahar city) including 2 zones of Kandahar city).

The objective of the survey was to assess the nutrition status (Anthropometric measurement) of children from 6 months up to 59 months and IYCF (Infant and Young Children Feeding) of the above mentioned three districts in Kandahar province.

The survey compared National Nutrition Survey conducted in 2004 by MOPH with Anthropometric Nutrition (SMART) Survey conducted in 2013, in Spin Boldak, Daman and Kandahr city/Danad districts of Kandahar province, Afghanistan supported by ORCD which has been illustrated in the following chart.

## **CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR**

Civil Societies could play a key role in developing by complementing the national efforts toward providing services to people. It is only possible when they have effective and efficient management

systems so that they could effectively implement projects in line with the needs of the people they are served. ORCD under the patronage of AKF remained an active part of a civil society capacity building program in Baghlan province in 2013.

### **GRASS ROOTS AFGHAN NGOS DEVELOPMENT (GRANDS) FELLOWSHIP**

This fellowship was awarded as part of a competitive process that was administered by a joint committee comprised of Aga Khan Foundation, and Department of Economy in Baghlan province. This is an eight-month fellowship program during which ORCD received financial and technical support for maintaining its office and operations functional.

The purpose of the fellowship is to have Afghan civil societies promoted and nurtured so that they can take up active leadership in addressing and facilitating sustainable community development in a formal, transparent and professional manner

Through this program, ORCD has been contributing to developing capacity developing plans and executing them. It also take active part in all capacity development activities for key staff of the project at provincial and national level through formal trainings, on the job trainings and exposure visits from other provinces.

### **HEALTH SECTOR: PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES IN AFGHANISTAN**

Supporting health sector can play a crucial role in development by reducing mortality and morbidity and thus optimize productivity especially of young generation. ORCD considering its expertise offered its assistance by providing health services not only in Baghlan but also in other provinces such as Kunar, Ningharar, Nooristan, Laghman and Ghazni provinces

#### **1. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN EASTERN REGION**

Published through Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal (CAP), ORCD was recommended by United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) as part of Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for potential funding for the year 2013 via a competitive process based on the demonstrated capacity of ORCD and its staff. Through this program, ORCD was expected to provide basic package of health services (BPHS) by supporting five mobile health teams in 10 mobile health teams in Ningarhar, Laghman, Kunar and Nooristan provinces. The projects developed by ORCD were reviewed by relevant technical panel convened by UNOCHA and were published accordingly for year 2012. However, this project could not be funded as the required funds could not be secured as part of appeal process.

#### **2. ESTABLISHING EMERGENCY HEALTH PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS IN BAGHLAN PROVINCE**

Published through CAP, ORCD was recognized as an eligible organization to develop emergency health preparedness and disaster management mechanisms in two vulnerable districts (Doshi and Khenjan) of Baghlan province. With a total funding USD 608,064, ORCD was expected to assist the Provincial Public Health Office of Baghlan as well as District Administrations of Doshi and Khenjan district how the

available resources could be used in collaboration with communities for managing health disasters as part of a comprehensive emergency health and preparedness mechanism. As part of a twelve-month project, ORCD was expected to assist to maintain effective contingency plans to be promptly executed whenever needed. However, this project could not be implemented due to lack of funds from international community.

### **3. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES THROUGH MOBILE HEALTH TEAMS GHAZNI PROVINCE**

Published through Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal (CAP), ORCD was recommended by United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) as part of Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for potential funding for the year 2013 as part of a competitive review process. Although funding could not be secured for this but through this program, ORCD was expected to provide providing basic package of health services (BPHS) through supporting five mobile health teams in Ghazni province. The project developed by ORCD were reviewed by relevant technical panel convened by UNOCHA and were published accordingly for year 2013.

#### **CHALLENGES**

Insecurity in some areas of interventions during year 2012 remained a hindrance toward smooth implementation of the project. For example, two remote villages (Nawroozak and Taimori) of Abqul in Baghlan as well as Kejrnan district in Daikundi, and many remote districts of Kunar were highly insecure because of a very high likelihood of insurgency operations by Armed Opposition Groups (AOGs) and counter-insurgency operations by the Afghan Government Security Forces. Despite that, ORCD mitigated this problem to a major extent by involving communities but ORCD surveyors and trainers worked with great concern very cautiously.

Second, however, community development councils (CDCs) established by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) were helpful but great need was perceived because of lack of Local Sector-wide Community Committees. The fact that CDCs are involved in overall issues related to rural development, some suggested that sector-wide local committees such as for agriculture education be established. These committees can be called Local Community Sector (Agriculture, Health, Environmental) Committees comprised of members from CDCs, farmers, teachers, religious leaders and other influential members

Although communities highly appreciated the trainings and other services offered to them by the ORCD senior trainers and surveyors but they proposed the amount of services be increased. This while the scope of our project was limited and limited funding was available. In addition, many target communities asked for more projects to impact the lives of people in a much great scale. ORCD could not do so because of limited funding from donors.

#### **FUTURE AMBITIONS**

By working as part of one team, ORCD would like to be role model for replication in other provinces of the country and even in other parts of the world. Having this mind, ORCD started from Baghlan and is in



the process of extending its branches to Daikundi, Laghman and Kunar provinces. ORCD would like to have local autonomous offices in every region of the country in subsequent years.

Meanwhile, it would like to expand its operations to other parts of the world for fulfilling its mission and vision by assisting in the establishment of independent sister organizations as was done in Pakistan in 2012 which is working as a sister organizations and is working in collaboration with ORCD Afghanistan.

In the meantime, dialogue with research and community development experts will take place in order to establish similar setups in Zimbabwe, Jordan, Albania, Haiti, and Myanmar. The ambition is to establish similar to ORCD are established all over the world working as sister organizations independently in collaboration with each other. Although these organizations will have independent management structure but they will be working under a unique pool of international experts working as volunteers as part of Advisory Board.