***190212 Genbrug til Syds evaluerings oversigt*** *plus nederst henvist til andre af de vedhæftede filer*

190212Resume-paa-dansk-af-Ole-warmings-rapport-om-OLAWI-jf.annex2.docx

(her hentet fra slutningen af annex 2:)

## Conclusion & Remarks

OLAWI and its staff are doing a good job in supporting a variety of local organisations, providing them with equipment from RfD, and support their advocacy efforts vis-à-vis the duty bearers. They are operating in a very fragile environment, with an active war going on between Armed Opposition Groups and the Government. It takes diplomatic ingenuity and political skills to operate in this environment, and OLAWI is doing.

While General Manager, Mr Zerak, and all other are working voluntarily, the mission team suggests OLAWI to become involved in regular development projects, which would also enable key-staff to get a well-deserved salary.

**Place and date: Herat, 26-27 January 2019**

**Name: Rehman Hizbur (CWSA), and Ole Ramsing (DMCDD)**

(Og uautoriseret oversættelse til dansk med hjælp fra Google + Arne Hansens rettelser når Google hyppigt i stedet oversætter til ”volapyk”)

Konklusion og bemærkninger:

OLAWI og dets medarbejdere gør et godt stykke arbejde med at støtte en lang række lokale organisationer, give dem GTS-genbrugsudstyr og udøve fortalervirksomhed for disse modtagende organisationer overfor de ansvarlige myndigheder på området. De opererer i et meget skrøbeligt miljø, med en aktiv krig foregår mellem væbnede oppositionsgrupper og regeringen. Det kræver diplomatisk opfindsomhed og politiske færdigheder at operere i dette miljø, og OLAWI gør det.

Mens den overordnede leder, Zerak og alle andre arbejder frivilligt, foreslår missionsholdet, at OLAWI bliver involveret i regelmæssige udviklingsprojekter, hvilket også vil gøre det muligt for nøglemedarbejdere at få en velfortjent løn.

**I navn af: Rehman Hizbur (CWSA=** Community World Service Asia**), and Ole Ramsing (DMCDD**=Dansk missionsselskabs udviklingsafdeling)

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Her kommer så en **oversættelse af hele beskrivelsen og vurderingen af OLAWI som findes i rapportens annex 2** (190212Resume-paa-dansk-af-Ole-warmings-rapport-om-OLAWI-jf.annex2.docx):

# GTS (RfD) Monitoring Sheet

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***GTS No.*** | GTS 17-44, GTS 16-53 and GTS 15-104 |
| ***Name of receiving Organisation*** | Organisation for Local Assistance Wellbeing Improvement (OLAWI). OLAWI is formerly known as SAAED (Support and Assist Afghanistan in Emergency) |
| ***Name of Danish partner organisation*** | Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (formerly Frederikshavn Multietniske Forening) |
| ***Location (country/region)*** | Herat in Afghanistan |
| ***List of recipients visited***  | See programme |
| ***People met (name, position)*** | Sayed Shakeeb Zerak (general manager), see “people met in report |

***Genbrug til Syds evalueringsskema***

GTS nr. GTS 17-44, GTS 16-53 og GTS 15-104
Navn på modtagende organisation: Organisation for lokalt bidrag til forbedret trivsel.(OLAWI). OLAWI er tidligere kendt som SAAED (Support and Assist Afghanistan in Emergency)
Navn på dansk partnerorganisation Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (tidligere Frederikshavn Multietniske Forening)
Beliggenhed (land / region) Herat i Afghanistan
Liste over modtagere besøgte Se program
Mennesker mødte (navn, stilling) Sayed Shakeeb Zerak (general manager), se "folk mødtes i rapport

## Organisation:

**Organisationen OLAWI**

**1.Public anchorage of Organisation (Membership & Governance)**

Established in 2011, OLAWI is an independent, civil society institute and non-profit agency, the activities of the organization are based on “the light of Islamic principles, laws of the country, international conventions, Universal

Declaration of Human Rights and the provisions of this constitution.”

It is the main purpose of the OLAWI Charity Foundation to work with government agencies to easily provide various services for

Afghanistan, and similarly, the OLAWI Charity Foundation has called for raising the level of knowledge of government employees and institutions of the situation of their beneficiaries., which include people with disabilities and sheltered children, most of whose parents’ are addicted to drugs.

OLAWI has a Leadership Board, a Directors’ Board, and an Executive Board. They meet quarterly for reporting and monitoring, and yearly for electing the executive board, which consists of chairperson, deputy chairperson, and finance/ admin officer. The last general assembly was in February or March 2018 - 11 members participated.

All board members and staff are unpaid volunteers. In total OLAWI has 65 volunteers, including teachers, doctors, and mullahs. The involvement of the latter is considered especially important, as the local mullah will negotiate with the shadow governor (Taliban), and obtain support (non-aggression) for the projects. The mullahs and other volunteers coordinate with the local beneficiaries, and do necessary advocacy for the beneficiaries with the relevant government departments.

… The government departments of education and of health often contact OLAWI for support. Upon receiving, such a request staff will visit the locations, and make needs assessment. When the containers arrive, the governor office introduce one representative, and directorate of economy, finance, and education each introduce one representative who will participate in the handover ceremony and distributing for ensuring transparency.

The finely balanced cooperation between local government, Taliban, and receiving institutions is only made possible through OLAWI’s solid public anchorage. Receiving institutions include the Civil Society Complex in Herat, the Herat Community Citizens' Association, the Herat Provincial Disabled Association, the Teacher'sUnion , and others. In return for supporting the Herat Provincial Disabled Association, OLAWI has received a room in that organisation’s building, which is used freely as an office.

Beside distribution RfD equipment, OLAWI support newly established non-profit organisations with proposal writing and registration, and they have supported the establishment of computer classes as well as art classes at Herat Gallery, which now is teaching calligraphy for free.



Organisationen OLAWI

**1.Offentlig/lokal forankring:**

OLAWI blev grundlagt i 2011 og er en uafhængig ikke-profit civilsamfundsorganisation Organisationens aktiviteter er baseret på "lyset fra islamiske principper, landets love, internationale konventioner, Erklæringen om universelle menneskerettigheder og bestemmelserne i denne forfatning. "

Det er hovedformålet med OLAWI velgørenhedsorganisationen at samarbejde med offentlige myndigheder for at fremme leveringen af forskellige tjenester til
Afghanistan og lignende. OLAWI Charity Foundation har opfordret til at øge kendskabet hos statsansatte og institutioner om deres modtageres situation. Disse omfatter handicappede og børn under beskyttelse, hvoraf de fleste af deres forældre er afhængige af stoffer.

OLAWI har et ledelsesudvalg, en bestyrelse og en direktion. De mødes kvartalsvis for rapportering og overvågning og årligt for valg af direktion, der består af formand, næstformand og økonomi / administrerende direktør. Den sidste generalforsamling var i februar eller marts 2018 - 11 medlemmer deltog.

Alle bestyrelsesmedlemmer og medarbejdere er ubetalte frivillige. I alt har OLAWI 65 frivillige, herunder lærere, læger og mullahs. Inddragelsen af ​​sidstnævnte betragtes som særligt vigtig, da den lokale mullah vil forhandle med skyggeguvernøren (Taliban) for at opnå (ikke-voldelig) støtte til projekterne. Mullahs og andre frivillige koordinerer med de lokale støttemodtagere og gør den nødvendige fortalervirksomhed for modtagerne hos de relevante offentlige myndigheder.

… Offentlige myndigheder for uddannelse og sundhed kontakter ofte OLAWI for at få genbrugsudstyr. Før modtagelsen vil folk fra OLAWI besøge lokaliteterne og foretage en behovsvurdering. Når containerne ankommer, sender guvernørkontoret, og økonomi-, finans- og uddannelsesdirektoratet også hver en repræsentant, der deltager i overdragelsesceremonien og er med til at distribuere for at sikre gennemsigtighed.

Det velafbalancerede samarbejde mellem kommuner, talebanerne og de modtagende institutioner er kun muliggjort gennem OLAWIs solide forankring i offentligheden. Modtagende institutioner omfatter også civilsamfundskomplekset i Herat, Herat Community Citizens 'Association, Herat Provincial Disabled Association, Lærerens Union og andre. Til gengæld for at støtte Herat Provincial Disabled Association har OLAWI modtaget et rum i organisationens bygning, som frit benyttes som kontor.

Udover GTS-genbrugsudstyr understøtter OLAWI oprettelsen af nye nonprofitorganisationer med med udarbejdelse af forslag til ansøgninger og registrering, og de har støttet etableringen af ​​computer klasser samt kunstklasser på Herat Gallery, som nu undervisr gratis i kalligrafi.

**2.Mission and Vision of Organisation (Beneficiaries)**

Vision is “An Afghanistan in which all afghans can live with all materialistic and spiritual facilities” and mission is “Creating fair opportunities for Afghans to their growth and comprehensive development and development of Afghanistan.”

The goal of the organisation is to implement, promote and support non-profit development programs in education, health and nutrition, agriculture, economy, environment and scientific research (finding challenges that people are facing every day.

**2. Organisationens målsætning og visioner for sit hjælpearbejde.**

Visionen er "Et Afghanistan, hvor alle afghaner kan leve med alle materielle og åndelige forudsætninger" og mission er "At skabe rimelige muligheder for afghaneres vækst og mangfoldige udvikling samt udvikling af Afghanistan."

Formålet med organisationen er at gennemføre, fremme og støtte nonprofit udviklingsprogrammer inden for uddannelse, sundhed og ernæring, landbrug, økonomi, miljø og videnskabelig forskning (arbejde med de udfordringer, som mennesker står over for hver dag.)

**3.Partnership with Danish Organisation (History of cooperation, importance of the shipment in relation to the partnership)**

OLAWI sends their quarterly and annual monitoring reports to Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (DAHF). DAHF deputy chairman has visited the OLAWI on several occasions, and are very good at promoting its activities in Danish media, and the local community of DAHF. The shipment is assessed to be of high importance to the partnership, as it is the only activity that binds the two organisations together. OLAWI suggested that it would beneficial to have OLAWI visit DAHF in Denmark, and the mission team would support that suggestion, possible through a DMCDD information-grant, well knowing that it is not likely that our Afghan partners would be able to obtain visa to Denmark.

**3. Partnerskab med danske organisation:**

OLAWI sender deres kvartalsvise og årlige overvågningsrapporter til Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (DAHF). DAHF næstformand har flere gange besøgt OLAWI og er meget god til at fremme sine aktiviteter i danske medier og lokalsamfundet omkring DAHF. Forsendelsen vurderes at have stor betydning for partnerskabet, da det er den eneste aktivitet, der binder de to organisationer sammen. OLAWI foreslog, at det ville være til gavn for OLAWI at besøge DAHF i Danmark, og missionsholdet(Ole Ramsing…) ville støtte dette forslag, om muligt gennem et DMCDD/GTS-informationsbidrag, vel vidende, at det ikke er sandsynligt, at vores afghanske partnere ville kunne få visum til Danmark.

**4.Capacity of organisation (staff, experiences in the field of operation)**

It is assessed that the organisation has good capacity to implement RfD projects. Members that met the mission team included teachers, researchers, mullahs, IT staff, and political scientists. This gives them the necessary communicative and negotiation skills to advocate on behalf of the beneficiaries. Likewise, volunteer members are administering OLAWI’s home- and FaceBook pages.

**4. OLAWIs kapacitet:**

Det vurderes, at organisationen har god kapacitet til at gennemføre Genbrug til syd-projekter. Medlemmer, der mødte Ole Warming og Rehman Hizbur **(**missionsholdet), omfattede lærere, forskere, mullahs, it-personale og politiske forskere. Dette giver dem de nødvendige kommunikative og forhandlingsmæssige færdigheder til at være fortalere på vegne af støttemodtagerne. Ligeledes administrerer frivillige medlemmer OLAWIs hjem- og FaceBook-sider.

## Shipment:

**5.Reception of shipment**

Has the shipment been received and is in use? (Please refer to list of shipped items and target group description)

All shipments have been received and according to Mr Zerak more than 70% of the latest shipment has been distributed (70%).

It was noted that the description of receiving institutions was vague, for example:

GTS-17-44:

1. Public Health Department, 650 bed hospital
2. “Education department include of schools”
3. Disabled department, public
4. Orphanages, public

GTS-16-53):

School, hospitals, handicap organisations, “lending to students.”

The mission team recommends that the English is corrected to avoid misunderstandings like “lending to students” (by which is meant “given to students”).

Also, it could be clarified that “650 Bed Hospital” is actually the name of the hospital. For most Danes that would not be understood right away, especially when “bed” is not written with capital B.

The same 650 Bed Hospital, which is a government hospital, had from Denmark received, among other, 30 electric hospital beds. However, only six of those beds could be found, and only one of them was in use by a patient. Only after spending nearly an hour on the phone, Mr Jalali, Head of Doctors, managed to find the remaining 24 beds in the storage room. It should be mentioned to his excuse that he had only the day before been tasked by the hospital director to receive the mission, as he had to excuse himself. As the hospital had valued each bed at USD 1500, doctors did not dare use them, as they would be held responsible if anything broke. When the mission team suggested to donate the beds to a more needy hospital, Mr Jalili promised to get down, at the next doctors’ meeting, the estimated price.

While the programme (**annex 1**) include the list of recipients visited, it is recommended to include in the RfD application such a detailed list, together with a Request from the organisation in question.

**5. Modtagelse af forsendelse af udstyr**
Er forsendelsen blevet modtaget og er i brug? (Se venligst listen over afsendte varer og målgruppebeskrivelse)

Alle forsendelser er modtaget, og ifølge Zerak er over 70% af den sidste forsendelse blevet distribueret (70%).

Det blev bemærket, at beskrivelsen af ​​modtagende institutioner var vag, for eksempel:

GTS-17-44:

2. Public Health Department, 650 bed hospital
3. "Uddannelsesafdeling omfatter skoler"
4. Handicappede afdeling, offentlig
5. Børnehjem, offentlige

GTS-16-53):
Skole, hospitaler, handicaporganisationer, "udlån til studerende."

Ole Ramsing-Missionen anbefaler, at engelsk korrigeres for at undgå misforståelser som "udlån til studerende" (som det betyder "givet til studerende").

Det kunne også præciseres, at "650 Bed Hospital" faktisk er navnet på hospitalet. For de fleste danskere ville det ikke umiddelbart kunne forstås, især når "seng" ikke er skrevet med stort bogstav.

Det samme 650 Bed Hospital, der er et statssygehus, havde fra Danmark modtaget blandt andet 30 elektriske hospitalssenge. Men kun seks af disse senge kunne findes, og kun en af ​​dem var i brug af en patient. Kun efter at have brugt næsten en time på telefonen, formåede hr. Jalali, den overordnede læge, at finde de resterende 24 senge i opbevaringsrummet. Det skal nævnes til hans undskyldning, at han kun dagen før var blevet pålagt af hospitalsdirektøren at modtage missionen, som han undskyldte sig. Da hospitalet havde vurderet hver seng på 1500 USD, turde lægerne ikke bruge dem, da de ville blive holdt ansvarlige, hvis der gik noget i stykker. Da missionsholdet foreslog at donere sengene til et mere trængende hospital, lovede hr. Jalili på det næste møde at den anslåede pris blev sat ned.

Mens programmet (bilag 1 i Ole Ramsings rapport) indeholder listen over modtagere, der er besøgt, anbefales det fremover, at medtage en ligeså detaljeret liste i GTS-ansøgningen sammen med en ønskeliste fra den pågældende organisation.

**6.Beneficiaries of the shipment**

OLAWI receives in a year more requests for support than they can answer. While all requesting institutions has a need, OLAWI’s criteria for selectiing them is considered vague, such as: “The selection criterion for institutions in the first stage is the lack of government attention, the provision of excellent and quality services, Care and maintenance of the assisted equipment.”

The mission team recommends OLAWI to explicate their selection criteria in possible future RfD applications. Criteria being used were explained by Mr Zerak to include:

1. Security of the area,
2. Whether the building is owned or rented, or belongs to Government,
3. How many volunteers are working
4. How many students or beneficiaries the institution has (more the better)
5. Assessment of the relationship of the management of the requesting institution, some times there are no response for months on.

**6.Modtagerne af udstyret**

OLAWI modtager om et år flere anmodninger om støtte, end de kan efterkomme. Mens alle institutioner, der anmoder, har behov, betragtes OLAWIs kriterier for at udvælge dem som vage, såsom: "Udvælgelseskriteriet for institutioner i første fase er manglen på offentlig opmærksomhed, levering af fremragende og kvalitetsmæssige tjenesteydelser, pleje og vedligeholdelse af leveret udstyr. "

Missionen anbefaler OLAWI i mulige fremtidige GTS-ansøgninger at udspecificere deres udvælgelseskriterier. Kriterier, der blev brugt, blev forklaret af hr. Zerak at omfatte:
1. Sikkerheden i området,
2. Om bygningen er ejet eller lejes eller tilhører regeringen,
3. Hvor mange frivillige medarbejdere
4. Hvor mange studerende eller brugere/patienter institutionen har (jo flere jo bedre)
5. Vurdering af relationen til ledelsen af den anmodende institution, nogle gange kan der ventes på svar i flere måneder.

**7.Possible local production of received items**

Low price and low quality equipment from China is available, but it lasts only one year. In Herat bazar you can buy locally, but no good quality steel or wood, not comparable to any of the material in the shipment.

**7.Mulig lokal produktion af det modtagne udstyr.**

Lavpris- og lavkvalitetsudstyr fra Kina er tilgængelig, men det holder kun et år. I Herat bazar kan du købe lokalt, men ikke stål eller træ af god kvalitet, som kan sammenlignes med noget af materialet i forsendelsen.

**8.Importance and effect of shipment in relation to immediate poverty reduction**

Mr Zerak explains that “Each and every support to Afghnaistan is helpful, it motivates. Without equipment parents use it is an excuse not to bring their children to school, or not to bring the ill ones to the hospital. Why go there if they have nothing, you even have to sleep on the floor.”

OLAWI explains that improvement is a very broad term. When people get together to work to improve the situation, for example at a school or at a hospital, it motivates other to do the same. It has very good impact. If a greater number of people get together for the improvement it will speed up the process. The shipment is giving a very good motivation to work for improving the situation, and the hardware is often followed by awareness raising sessions by OLAWI.

The mission team could attest to that while visiting the receiving institutions.

**8. Virkningen og betydningen af genbrugsudstyrets for den umiddelbare nedbringelse af fattigdommen.**

Hr. Zerak forklarer, at "hver eneste støtte til Afghanistan er nyttig, det motiverer. Uden udstyr bruger forældre det er en undskyldning for ikke at bringe deres børn i skole eller ikke at bringe de syge til sygehuset. Hvorfor gå derhen, hvis de ikke har noget at gøre med, du skal endda sove på gulvet. "

OLAWI forklarer, at forbedring er et meget bredt begreb. Når folk går sammen om at arbejde for at forbedre situationen, for eksempel på en skole eller på et hospital, motiverer det andre til at gøre det samme. Det har en meget god indvirkning. Hvis et større antal mennesker går sammen om at forbedre, så vil det fremskynde processen. Forsendelsen giver en meget god motivation til at arbejde for at forbedre situationen, og hardware er ofte efterfulgt af OLAWI's oplysningskampagner.

Missionsteamet kunne bekræfte det, mens de besøgte de modtagende institutioner.

**9.Maintenance and repair of shipped items. If container was received, what is it used for and is it maintained**

OLAWI has a technical team that can repair jacks and motors. Other repair falls under the receiving institutions or their affiliated government agency.

One container received is used as storage by OLAWI. Several of the receiving schools would be interested in the container for storage, for example for all the school books that are collected from the graduating students when the schools are closed in January to March due to the cold weather and redistributed to the students who newly joined that class

**9. Vedligeholdelse og reparation af de leverede varer.** Hvis containeren blev modtaget, hvad er den så brugt til og hvordan vedligeholdes den.

OLAWI har et teknisk team, der kan reparere donkrafte og motorer. Anden reparation falder under de modtagende institutioner eller deres tilknyttede offentlige organ.

En modtaget beholder bruges som opbevaring af OLAWI. Flere af de modtagende skoler ville være interesseret i beholderen til opbevaring, for eksempel for alle de skolebøger, der indsamles fra de studerende, når skolerne lukkes i januar til marts på grund af det kolde vejr og omfordeles til de nye studerende, der begynder i skolen.

**10. Environmental effect of shipment**

All of the recipients, as well as the OLAWI team, seemed to be aware of not endangering the environment. Together with recipients OLAWI ensures that equipment is used effectively. For disposal they rely on government policies of disposal. More concretely, it is the Mayor’s Department that will dispose or recycle worn out material.

**10. Forsendelsens miljøpåvirkning**

Alle modtagere, såvel som OLAWI-teamet, syntes at være opmærksomme på ikke at true miljøet. Sammen med modtagere sikrer OLAWI, at udstyr anvendes effektivt. Mht deponering af udslidt udstyr følges styrets retningslinjer herfor. Mere konkret er det borgmesterens afdeling, der vil bortskaffe eller genbruge udslidt materiale.

**11.Integration of shipment in a development initiative**

OLAWI does as such not has separate development initiatives, but is supporting, often successfully, the local communities in advocating for support from the government, or getting it to lead the initiative themselves. An example is OLAWI which promised furniture, if the community could build six rooms at the school for local girls to enroll. The community built the rooms, OLAWI provided the furniture, and the girls enrolled – getting an education.

**11. Integration af forsendelsen i et udviklingsinitiativ**

OLAWI har som sådan ikke særskilte udviklingsinitiativer, men er er fortaler for og ofte med succes, for at regeringen støtter lokalsamfundene i deres ønsker, eller at få regeringen til selv at tage initiativ. Et eksempel er OLAWI, som lovede skolemøbler, hvis kommunen kunne udbygge en skole med seks klasseværelser til piger, så pigerne kunne kommei skole. Kommunen byggede klasseværelserne, OLAWI leverede møblerne, og pigerne blev indskrevet i skolen - og fik uddannelse.

**12. Examples of strategic use of the equipment**

Again and again the mission team witnessed how the shipments have been used strategically to gain the support of either the local community, or more importantly of the government. A few examples include:

A group of women wanted to register a women’s association, but without equipment and furniture, the governor would not give a license. With the support of OLAWI they got equipment, and thus their license. The same was the case with Social Institute to Support Teachers in 2016.

OLAWI stopped cooperation with a school in Kulob, in Herat, 5 zone, because the school did not have their own building. The school turned to the government, and three months ago the school called OLAWI to inform that government had agreed to support them, and they had finished quotations for building a new school by 2019, because the school could demonstrate that it had three donors to support them.

In the case of Sultan Ahmed Fayaz school, one private business man paid all construction costs, OLAWI equipped the school with the RfD, and government agreed to provide salaries for the teachers.

Tawoonaa – they had calligraphy classes, for money. They were supported by Turkey, conduct classes for poor people for free. “We have ten vacant posts, but cannot fill them, as we have no money.” Instead, they run the Tawona with volunteers.

**12. Eksempler på strategisk brug af udstyret**



Igen og igen oplevede missionsholdet, hvordan forsendelserne er blevet brugt strategisk for at få støtte fra enten lokalsamfundet eller vigtigere af regeringen. Et par eksempler er:

En gruppe kvinder ønskede at registrere en kvindeforening, men uden udstyr og møbler ville guvernøren ikke give en licens. Med støtte fra OLAWI fik de udstyr og dermed deres licens. Det samme var tilfældet med Social Instituttet for at støtte lærere i 2016.

OLAWI stoppede samarbejde med en skole i Kulob, i Herat, 5 zone, fordi skolen ikke havde deres egen bygning. Skolen henvendte sig til regeringen, og for tre måneder siden ringede skolen til OLAWI for at oplyse, at regeringen havde aftalt at støtte dem, og de havde besluttet at bygge en ny skole inden 2019, fordi skolen kunne vise, at den havde tre donorer til støtte dem.

I tilfælde af Sultan Ahmed Fayaz skole betalte en privat forretningsmand alle byggeomkostninger, og OLAWI udrustede skolen med genbrugsudstyr fra Danmark og ​​regeringen gik ind for at betale lærernes lønninger.

Tawoonaa - de havde kalligrafi klasser med elevbetaling. De blev støttet af Tyrkiet for at give gratis undervisning til fattige og adfærdsvanskelige børn. Men skolen manglede penge til at ansætte lærer i de 10 ubesatte stillinger for at kunne undervise disse fattige børn gratis. I stedet skaffer OLAWI 10 frivillige til at undervise eleverne.

## **Conclusion & Remarks**

OLAWI and its staff are doing a good job in supporting a variety of local organisations, providing them with equipment from RfD, and support their advocacy efforts vis-à-vis the duty bearers. They are operating in a very fragile environment, with an active war going on between Armed Opposition Groups and the Government. It takes diplomatic ingenuity and political skills to operate in this environment, and OLAWI is doing.

While General Manager, Mr Zerak, and all other are working voluntarily, the mission team suggests OLAWI to become involved in regular development projects, which would also enable key-staff to get a well-deserved salary.

**Place and date: Herat, 26-27 January 2019**

**Name: Rehman Hizbur (CWSA), and Ole Ramsing (DMCDD)**

(Og Oversat til dansk af Google + Arnes rettelser når bliver til volapyk)

Konklusion og bemærkninger:

OLAWI og dets medarbejdere gør et godt stykke arbejde med at støtte en lang række lokale organisationer, give dem GTS-genbrugsudstyr og udøve fortalervirksomhed for disse modtagende organisationer overfor de ansvarlige myndigheder på området. De opererer i et meget skrøbeligt miljø, med en aktiv krig foregår mellem væbnede oppositionsgrupper og regeringen. Det kræver diplomatisk opfindsomhed og politiske færdigheder at operere i dette miljø, og OLAWI gør det.

Mens den overordnede leder, Zerak og alle andre arbejder frivilligt, foreslår missionsholdet, at OLAWI bliver involveret i regelmæssige udviklingsprojekter, hvilket også vil gøre det muligt for nøglemedarbejdere at få en velfortjent løn.

**I navn af: Rehman Hizbur (CWSA=** Community World Service Asia**), and Ole Ramsing (DMCDD**=Dansk missionsselskabs udviklingsafdeling)

En uautoriseret oversættelse fra engelsk til dansk af Arne Hansen

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Klip fra den indledede del af rapporten (som mest handler om den stadig dårligere sikkerhedssituationen i relevante områder af Afghanistan)

Organisation for Local Assistance Welbeing Improvement (OLAWI) with
Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (formerly Frederikshavn Multietniske Forening): GTS 17-44, GTS 16-53 and GTS 15-104. OLAWI was formerly also known as SAAED (Support and Assist Afghanistan in Emergency)

In Herat, the mission team was to visit OLAWI and beneficiaries of the RfD projects. Mr Zerak was a generous host, and kindly took care of all transportation in Herat, having hired an inconspicuous old taxi (Toyota Corolla – which is btw the most used vehicle for any VBIED in Afghanistan) and the driver, Mr Jalaluddin.

Detailed findings and reference are made to **annex 2**, and a list of all the beneficiaries visited is found in the detailed programme of Herat, **annex 1**.

Organisation for Local Assistance Welbeing Improvement (OLAWI) med
Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening (tidligere Frederikshavn Multietniske Forening): GTS 17-44, GTS 16-53 og GTS 15-104. OLAWI var tidligere også kendt som SAAED (Support and Assist Afghanistan in Emergency)

I Herat var evalueringsholdets mission at besøge OLAWI og modtagere af GTS-projekter. Hr. Zerak var en generøs vært og tog omsorg for al transport i Herat, idet han havde ansat en tilforladelig gammel taxa (Toyota Corolla - som er det mest brugte køretøj til enhver VBIED i Afghanistan) og chaufføren, Jalaluddin.

**Detaljerede evalueringsresultater og henvisninger findes i bilag/annex 2**, og en **liste over alle besøgte modtagere findes i det detaljerede program for Herat, bilag/annex 1.**

**Se også**  **Annex 6** – A few photos from the monitoring mission to Kabul and Herat, 23-28 January 2019

**Og mange flere billeder på 190212FotoOlewarming-etransfer-c71146.zip**

Uautoriseret oversættelse til dansk af Arne Hansen, (FB: Arne Nielsen Hansen) kasserer i Dansk Afghansk Humanitær Forening, DAHF.

19.02.19 er oversættelsen godkendt af forfatteren til den engelsksprogede udgave Ole Ramsing