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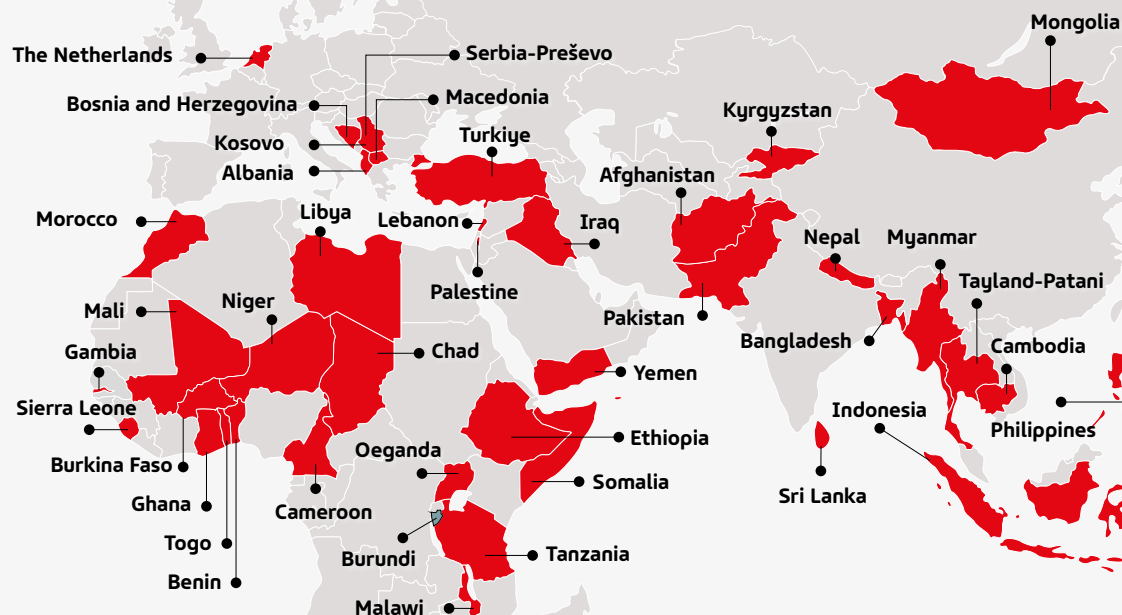
MOGOSTA

ANNUAL REPORT

IHH NETHERLANDS 2024

ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS OF IHH NETHERLANDS

Since **1993**, through small contributions, a well-known name in more than **40** countries



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COLOPHON
Annual Report 2024
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Preface



**Dear Donors,
Partners, and Stakeholders of IHHNL,**

We are pleased to present the 2024 Annual Report—a document that goes beyond numbers and statistics. It tells the story of the impact we have been able to make this year on the lives of millions of people around the world. It reflects the dedication of our team, the invaluable support of our partners, and the trust placed in us by our donors and stakeholders. This report is not only a reflection on the past year, but also a source of inspiration and a testament to the strength of our collective efforts.

In addition to the expansion of our humanitarian programs, we have also seen growth in our donor and volunteer base. This underscores the increasing awareness and willingness of people to contribute to a better world. Thanks to this engagement, we have been able to strengthen and expand our work, despite the challenges we faced.

Looking ahead to 2025, we remain committed to further professionalization, expanding our project portfolio, and strengthening our communication—both with our supporters and in the countries where we are active. Furthermore, we continue to focus on improving our organization and volunteer networks, to make our aid efforts even more effective.

We are proud of the growth and development IHHNL is experiencing and look forward to continuing our shared efforts. Our sincere thanks go out to everyone who has contributed: our staff, partners, volunteers, and donors. Together, we form a community that believes in the power of humanitarian action and solidarity.

Warm regards,
Ayhan Arslantaş
Chair of the Supervisory Board, IHHNL

The Vision of IHHNL

- To repair the consequences of wars and natural disasters and help victims reintegrate into society with dignity.
- To facilitate and promote cooperation among various aid organizations and be a pioneer in the field of humanitarian aid.
- To serve populations in need by supporting them and their local organizations.
- To respond rapidly in crisis situations to minimize damage and reach affected areas as quickly as possible.
- To develop sustainable solutions and projects.
- To encourage people to combat poverty and promote social justice.

The Mission of IHHNL

Today's global society is marked by increasing massacres, displacement, human rights violations, and crimes compared to the past.

- Today's global society is marked by increasing massacres, displacement, human rights violations, and crimes compared to the past.
- Human rights violations will henceforth be addressed more purposefully by civil organizations.
- IHHNL refuses to be complicit in these violations and strives to make the world a better place.
- IHHNL aims to reach the forgotten and inaccessible parts of the world, bringing hope to isolated individuals.
- IHHNL supports migrant and refugee elderly, women, children, the sick, and the wounded by providing food, shelter, and medicine.
- In doing so, IHHNL takes on the great responsibility of preserving unchanging values in a changing world.

Sources of Income

The majority of IHHNL's income comes from private donations. To maintain and expand its donor base:

- Private donors receive images and documentation as feedback for projects carried out;
- Use of social media platforms to reach more donors;
- A rise in inflation results in a decrease in the expenditure that donors can make. As a result, IHHNL focuses on projects with lower budgets;
- To maintain current and attract new donating foundations, introductory meetings receive more attention.
- The percentage of private donations has decreased relatively compared to the previous year.

- The percentage of donations from organizations, including schools and foundations, has increased relatively compared to the previous year.

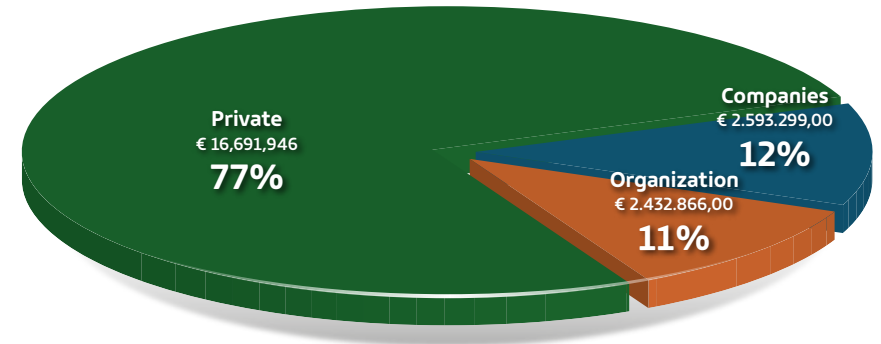


Fig.1 – Sources of income from donations to IHHNL in 2024
The pie chart shows the sources of income from donations to IHHNL in 2023.

- Donations from companies have tripled compared to the previous year. A possible explanation for this is the change in legislation, whereby from 2025 it will no longer be possible to file a tax return for corporate donations. This could have encouraged companies to donate in the last quarter of 2024. In addition, the foundation applies a targeted strategy in which companies are approached personally. It is possible that this approach has contributed to the significant increase in donations received.

Project Execution Risks

Projects abroad are carried out with partner organisations. IHHNL demands the following requirements from a partner organisation:

- Partner organizations must have continuity in their organizational structure for sustainable relationships;
- Partner organizations must have sufficient staff to implement projects;
- Partner organizations must be able to identify needs in their country for impactful projects;
- Partner organizations must be able to provide the necessary reporting and documentation;
- Online meetings with partner organizations are held throughout the year, mainly for large projects that take place during Ramadan and Qurban. Partner organizations are informed during these meetings about the reporting requirements and the number of needy people they need to serve on behalf of IHHNL.

The countries in which we operate are among the 50 countries with the most poverty according to international reports. These countries also carry risks with regard to democracy and civil wars. In order to guarantee the safety of a project and its volunteers, IHHNL carries out the following steps:

- Before a project starts, IHHNL checks the stability of the country through partner organizations and other search sources;
- To find out whether the aid projects are having an impact, local governments are approached in addition to the partner organizations;
- To confirm that aid material is obtained in accordance with the project description, invoices and similar documents are coordinated;
- In the countries in which we operate, terrorist organizations may be present due to political instability. Project volunteers must maintain in the countries concerned that our aid does not end up in the hands of such organizations. IHHNL is proud to send volunteers to project countries to check whether aid is delivered to the right place and in good condition. Although high costs are incurred for travel and accommodation, IHHNL will continue this practice to maintain trust.

Objectives and results of aid projects

Food Projects

Food aid constitutes a large portion of the relief projects carried out by IHHNL. As a long-term goal, IHHNL aims to initiate projects each year in new countries where there is a need for (emergency) assistance. Food projects are essential, as millions of people die due to insufficient nutrition. Given recent developments, we believe food aid is a project that should be carried out annually.

Emergency Food Aid Projects

In both war zones and regions affected by natural disasters, emergency aid projects are vital for those in need. The *Emergency Food Aid Projects are therefore among the most important projects of IHHNL. During the 2024 Ramadan period, we distributed 67,010 food packages in 37 countries, and during the remainder of the year, 20,019 food packages in 39 countries. Thus, in 2024, we distributed food packages to 87,029 needy families. The number of packages distributed in 2024 was lower than in 2023, mainly due to annual inflation. Although costs have risen, fewer food packages could be distributed. Additionally, food packages are usually provided through zakat-ul-mal donations, which in 2024 were largely directed towards projects aimed at creating sustainable sources of income.

Meat, rich in protein, is a luxury for many needy people in developing countries and is often not part of their daily diet. To provide these people with meat, in 2024 we distributed meat from 7,745 large livestock and 4,457 small livestock in 29 countries. This amounted to 58,672 shares, benefiting more than 1,466,800 people.

In 2024, IHHNL implemented the bread distribution project in Afghanistan, Yemen, and Palestine. This project is vital to provide the most needy families, especially children in Yemen, with at least bread and water. In 2024, IHHNL distributed a total of 2,247,480 loaves of bread.

Globally, around 3.5 billion people consume rice as a staple food, representing nearly half of the world's population. In this context, the organization distributed approximately 195 tons of rice in 9 countries in 2024.

Education Projects

IHHNL has been implementing projects in poor countries for 30 years. Each year, 200 volunteers travel abroad to coordinate these efforts. Based on their observations and reports from other organizations, many children in need cannot attend school due to a lack of school supplies. Often, even when they do attend, they can only listen to the teacher without materials. We regularly organize school bag and supply campaigns to support these children in their education. In 2024, we provided 6,997 students in 27 countries with school bags and supplies.

To lay a solid foundation for an educated, culturally rich, and prosperous society, we continued the scholarship program in 2024. We supported 554 students with scholarships in 14 countries.

Water Projects

Globally, the shortage of water and water sources remains a major issue. Climate change, population growth, and unequal water distribution are expected to worsen this. Reports show that 1.1 billion people lack access to clean drinking water, resulting in 7 million deaths annually.

Since 2005, IHHNL has been implementing water aid projects in needy countries. In 2024, the organization opened 4,858 water wells in 16 countries, providing clean water to over 1.4 million people. In total, IHHNL has opened 25,526 wells, benefiting an average of 7.7 million people.

IHHNL also installs electric or solar-powered water systems in public spaces such as schools and places of worship. In 2024, these systems were installed in 4 countries, benefiting 2,280 people.

Orphan Projects

Wars, natural disasters, and malnutrition are increasing the number of orphans globally. Research indicates there are approximately 160 million orphans worldwide, mostly in countries affected by conflict, disaster, and poverty. These children often live unprotected and in vulnerable conditions. Many fall victim to abuse or exploitation, threatening their future and that of others.

IHHNL is committed to protecting these vulnerable children and investing in their future. In 2024, a total of 7,319 orphans received monthly donations, covering food, clothing, and education needs. Additionally, 14,688 orphans in 40 countries received clothing, and 2,648 were given toys and candy.

Health Projects

Healthy individuals form the basis of a healthy society. Access to healthcare is a fundamental right, yet hundreds of millions are deprived of it due to war, disaster, or poverty.

Globally, 20 million people suffer from cataracts caused by malnutrition and environmental conditions. Of these, 12 million live in Africa. In 2024, IHHNL performed cataract surgeries for 2,349 patients in five countries, restoring their vision.

IHHNL also carried out various aid projects to improve the quality of life for poor and disabled individuals. In 2024, we distributed medical equipment in three countries. IHHNL annually distributes electric wheelchairs to disabled individuals in Turkey. With support from Dutch dentists and oral care specialists, 600 poor individuals in Somalia and Afghanistan received dental care in 2024. This project aimed to improve dental access and overall health. Additionally, 1,733 hygiene kits were distributed in three countries.

Social Support Projects

With small contributions, we continue to implement major sustainable projects to improve the lives of the needy.

Sri Lanka, an island nation rich in rivers and lakes, employs 2.5% of its population in fishing. In 2024, IHHNL distributed 62 fishing boats in Sri Lanka. Since 2019, 313 people have received boats, creating sustainable income sources.

IHHNL also distributes market stalls in Indonesia and Nepal, enabling people to earn income year-round by selling food and drinks. In 2024, 43 stalls were distributed in Indonesia and 35 in Nepal, helping 345 families. IHHNL also implemented 30 mini-market projects in Nepal.

Harsh winters in many regions increase the need for food and winter clothing. In 2024, IHHNL distributed 1,485 blankets, 2,015 clothing items, 300.5 tons of coal, 53 stoves, and 100 heaters in 9 countries as part of its winter aid campaign.

Vocational training is one of the most effective ways to reduce poverty. In cooperation with local partners, IHHNL organizes job training programs that match the traditions and needs of each region. These enable people to become self-sufficient. So far, 1,314 individuals in 12 countries have gained employment through these programs. Given an average household size of 5–6 people, around 7,000–8,000 people have benefited. In 2024, vocational training was provided in five different categories across 10 countries.

Agriculture and Livestock Projects

Agricultural projects are among the most effective poverty-reduction strategies. Providing land and training in agricultural techniques ensures long-term benefits.

IHH Netherlands has recently invested in sustainable agricultural projects. In 2024, we planted 57,637 trees in five countries. Fruit trees were planted in Afghanistan, Tanzania, and Uganda. In Yemen, henna plants (due to their economic value) were planted, and in Turkey, drought-resistant trees were planted.

The Greenhouse Project in Serbia provided 45 families with agricultural greenhouse support. In Uganda and Somalia, the *Seed Planting Project was implemented, with a total of 4,444.4 kg of seeds distributed: 4,000 kg of maize and beans in Uganda, and 444.4 kg of maize, broad beans, sesame, tomatoes, and watermelon in Somalia.

Due to the situation in Palestine, the olive and citrus tree project could not be implemented in 2024. The project will resume when conditions improve.

IHHNL also supports sustainable livestock projects. In 2024, the Goat Project provided 1,108 breeding goats to 222 families in five countries.

Finally, in Kyrgyzstan, IHHNL supported 16 poor families through a poultry farming project. Over the past five years, €63,500 has supported 74 families through

this initiative, ensuring long-term income stability.

Construction Projects

IHHNL carries out humanitarian and development projects to meet the basic needs of communities in poor countries. To date, the organization has completed 369 construction projects in 20 countries, most of which are in use.

With the belief that “Education is the key to success and happiness,” IHHNL continues building educational facilities. Due to a lack of school buildings, millions of children in developing countries cannot access education. In 2024, we built three school buildings in two countries. To date, we have implemented 19 school projects in 12 countries, serving 1,030 students.

In 2024, IHHNL built 13 cultural centers and places of worship in six poor countries, serving 3,225 people.

As part of healthcare infrastructure development, a health center was built in Malawi in 2024 with a budget of €50,000.

To improve self-sufficiency and living standards, sustainable housing is critical. According to our aid workers, 1.8 billion people live in fragile shelters, and 100 million are homeless. IHHNL builds homes in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Chad. So far, 135 housing projects have been completed.

To date, IHHNL has built:

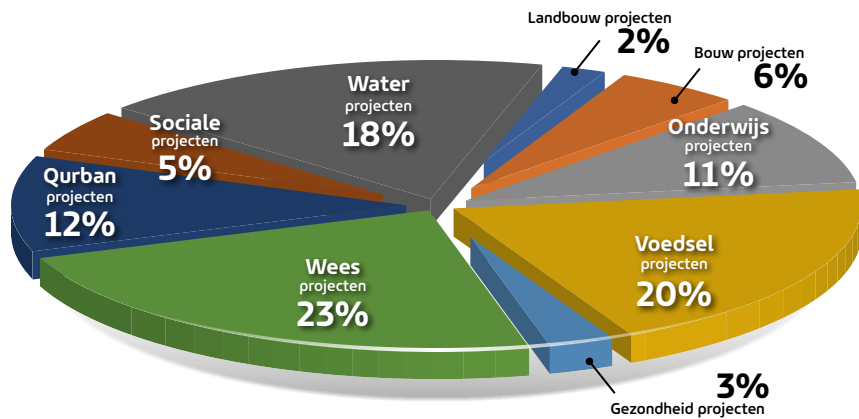
- 8 health centers
- 205 homes
- 78 cultural centers and places of worship
- 38 school buildings
- 30 orphanages
- 10 stores

Overview of donations and project expenditures 2024

The overview below shows the types of donations received in 2024 and the related project expenditures.

Type	Totaal Donaties	Totaal Projectuitgaven	Details
Algemeen donatie	€ 4.996.883		Andere donaties, IHHNL benut deze inkomsten op meerdere projectdoelen.
Gezondheidsprojecten	€ 246.312	€ 387.596	Gezondheidsprojecten zijn belangrijk, maar vanwege het relatief lage aantal donaties realiseren we deze projecten met algemene donaties.
Landbouwprojecten	€ 123.132	€ 174.987	Landbouw projecten zijn essentiële en duurzame projecten. Vanwege het relatief lage aantal donaties, willen we deze projecten bevorderen met meer promotie. Veeteelt projecten zijn belangrijke duurzame projecten. Vanwege het relatief lage aantal donaties, willen we deze projecten bevorderen met meer promotie.
Offerprojecten	€ 4.847.982	€ 4.582.074	Hoewel het merendeel tijdens de Qurban periode komt, wordt deze donatie door het hele jaar heen gedaan. Het vlees van de Qurban wordt aan behoeftigen uitgedeeld.
Onderwijsprojecten	€ 200.940	€ 503.116	De meest belangrijke projecten voor duurzame ontwikkeling. Ons doel is om meer bewustzijn te creëren over het belang van onderwijs en aan te sporen tot meer donaties.
Sociale steunprojecten	€ 279.470	€ 796.199	Sociale Hulp projecten zijn belangrijk, maar vanwege het relatief lage aantal donaties realiseren we deze projecten met algemene donaties.
Voedselprojecten	€ 3.143.613	€ 3.965.205	Voedsel donaties zijn altijd een hoge prioriteit.
Waterprojecten	€ 3.876.892	€ 3.488.373	Water projecten zijn onze meest stabiele projecten. Ons budget groeit jaarlijks.
Weesprojecten	€ 2.939.483	€ 2.577.586	Wees projecten zijn een van onze stabiele projecten. Vanwege de hoge interesse van donateurs groeit het budget jaarlijks.
Veeteeltprojecten	€ 45.749	€ 94.966	Veeteelt projecten bieden arme gezinnen de mogelijkheid om een stabiel inkomen te verdienen.
Bouwprojecten	€ 1.018.389	€ 1.099.675	Bouwprojecten verbeteren de levenskwaliteit, ondersteunen de economische ontwikkeling en maken een duurzame toekomst mogelijk.
Totaal	€ 21.718.111	€ 17.669.776	

In 2024, a total of 885 independent projects were carried out across 40 countries. In 2023, there were 847 projects in 38 countries. This represents an increase of 38 independent projects in 2024 compared to the previous year. On average, 50% of these projects focus on food and water. Considering that food shortages and access to clean water remain among the world’s most pressing issues, these figures align well with our mission.



Collection Methods 2024

IHHNL encourages receiving donations via the website. We aim to make online giving user-friendly to encourage repeat donations and minimize administrative tasks. Online donations also enable us to send documentation and visual materials, increasing trust in our foundation. This strategy has paid off: in 2024, more than half of the donations were received online.

Bank transfers are made to IHHNL accounts listed on our website, flyers, and brochures. We also utilize the payment platform Tikkie. Although we cannot obtain donor contact details through Tikkie, it still accounts for a significant share of our donations. IHHNL also manages direct debit donations, primarily for orphan sponsorships.

We continue to see a decline in cash donations:

- In 2020, cash receipts accounted for 16%.
- In 2021, this dropped to 10%.
- In 2022 and 2023, it remained around 7%.
- In 2024, it further declined to 6.5%.

Meanwhile, online donations have increased proportionally. Our aim is to render cash donations negligible. To achieve this, we will further promote online giving.

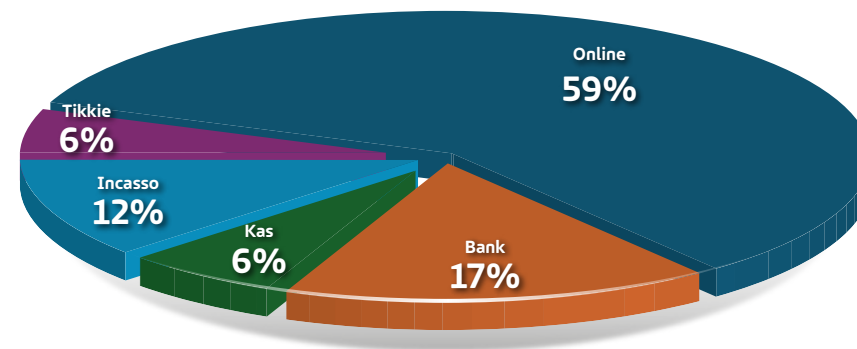
Collectie methodes 2024

IHHNL strives and encourages to receive its donations via the website. In doing so, IHHNL hopes to realize that the ease of use of online donations is experienced by the donors, the ease will result in repetition and the administrative actions

are minimized. In addition, an online donation makes it possible for us to send documentation and images, which increases confidence in our foundation. The fruits of the efforts in recent years can also be seen in the figures for 2024. More than half of the donations were received via the website.

The bank transfers take place on the accounts of IHHNL which can be found on our website, flyer and brochures. It has also been decided to use Tikkie. Although it is not possible to obtain contact details of these donors, we see that this results in a significant part of our donation file. As IHHNL, we also carry out automatic collections. The latter mainly relates to donations that are made for orphans.

Every year we see a decrease in cash payments. In 2020, the share of receipt donations was 16% and in 2021 this amount has decreased to 10%. The cash income in 2022 was also around 10% and in 2023 this had decreased to around 7%. In 2024, the cash income has decreased to 6.5%. In addition, the online payments have increased relatively compared to 2023. Our goal is therefore to make the amount received via receipts negligible in the future. Additional promotion will be used to stimulate online donations, so that the income from the cash can decrease further.



General costs

IHHNL has grown by 34% in the last four years. We expect a stagnation in growth due to recent developments that may have consequences for the spending pattern of our donors. In the last four years we have been able to cover the costs of all our projects with an average of 4.2%. IHHNL carries out ongoing projects in 39 countries. Depending on the growth of IHHNL, new countries will be introduced.

The average cost percentage based on aid income in the last three years is 4.25%. In the next two years we estimate that there will be a slight increase in our expenditure, with a slight increase and expenditures will account for around 6% of the donations received. The increase in costs is partly due to the professionalization that we want to realize, which is accompanied by an increase in costs. A summary of the general costs is added below. We refer to the notes in the annual accounts for the relationships between expenses and projects completed.

General Costs 2024	Overview	
Administration	€	34.292
Banking	€	73.724
Aid organization	€	200.703
Office	€	78.027
Personnel	€	395.939
Promotion	€	168.502
Total	€	951.187

Designated reserves

Sources Designated reserves

Since 2011, the actual costs have been lower than the budget that is made in accordance with the expectations based on our expenditure pattern and comparable foundations that can serve as a benchmark. In addition to the surplus of general and other donations, the Designated reserves includes amounts for projects that have yet to be completed.

Destination of Destination Reserves

The Designated reserves is spent in the event of natural disasters and war situations where more than 10,000 people need emergency aid, social aid projects where less is collected than budgeted and aid projects with a strategic motive that are proposed by partner organizations. An overview of the Designated reserves is added below.

Sources Designated reserves

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Destination of Designated reserves

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An overview of the Designated reserves is added below.

Designated reserves 2023-2024	2023 Size	2024 Size
Social projects	€ 520.000	950.000
Other aid projects	€ 332.615	475.000
Food aid projects	€ 625.000	1.057.476
Emergency aid projects	€ 1.945.000	3.726.830
Total	€ 3.422.615	6.209.306

In large-scale wars, fundraising via the campaign is often too slow. In such situations, a temporary appeal is made to the Designated reserves for emergency aid. The amount collected is returned to the Designated reserves at a later date.

Continuity reserve

IHHNL takes the necessary financial precautions for the continuity and financial health of the organization. We have a continuity reserve that is almost twice as much as the costs of the financial year 2023. For details regarding the expenses spent on objectives, recruitment costs and management and administration costs, we refer to the annual accounts.

Investment policy

IHHNL is a humanitarian aid organization that operates internationally. Donors form the income of the organization. IHHNL strives to realize steps in the future that generate income through alternative sources. IHHNL currently has no investments and does not expect to have any before 2025.

Organizational chart

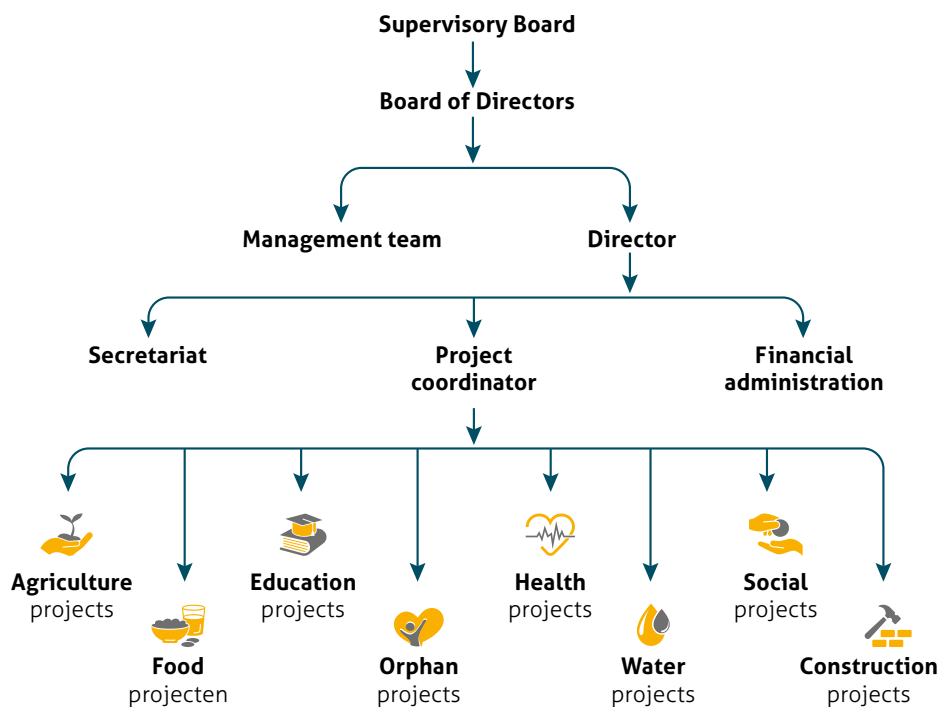
The Board of Directors has the general authority and responsibility of the organization. In addition, the Board of Directors is accountable to the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board monitors the financial health and risk management, but also the implementation of the strategy and whether the interests of stakeholders are sufficiently safeguarded by the board. The Board of Directors has the authority to assign committees, such as the existing HR and ICT committees. Where necessary, new committees can be assigned under the responsibility of

the Board of Directors.

The general manager has powers in accordance with the statute published at the Chamber of Commerce and is accountable to the Board of Directors. Office staff perform activities under the responsibility of the director.

The Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board do not receive any form of salary. They perform their work on a voluntary basis. The Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board can declare costs incurred for the foundation. The remuneration policy of office staff is drawn up by the HR committee; the director determines his activities and duties. Working conditions are determined and classified in accordance with the collective labor agreement, which has been coordinated with the employees. The personnel policy plan, which will come into effect in 2025, will supplement the current applicable rules.

Below is the organizational chart, which is a visual representation, of IHHNL in 2024.



Qualifications of Board Members and Office Employees

Below is an overview of the qualifications of board members and office employees of IHHNL:

- A board member or office employee must support the mission and organizational goals of IHHNL;
- A person who commits socially unacceptable offenses (such as theft, gambling or drug use) is not eligible to become a board member or office employee.
- A person with a criminal prosecution is not eligible to become a board member or office employee;
- A board member or office employee must have the knowledge and experience to perform his or her function, or provide insight into managing it;
- A board member or office employee will act in accordance with the codes of conduct and guidelines that can be requested from the organization;
- In the event of (non-)material damage, board members or office employees will be dismissed;
- IHHNL is an independent aid organization that fully implements its aid projects without being subject to any other organization or agency.

The board members of IHHNL in 2024 are:

Function distribution board of directors IHHNL

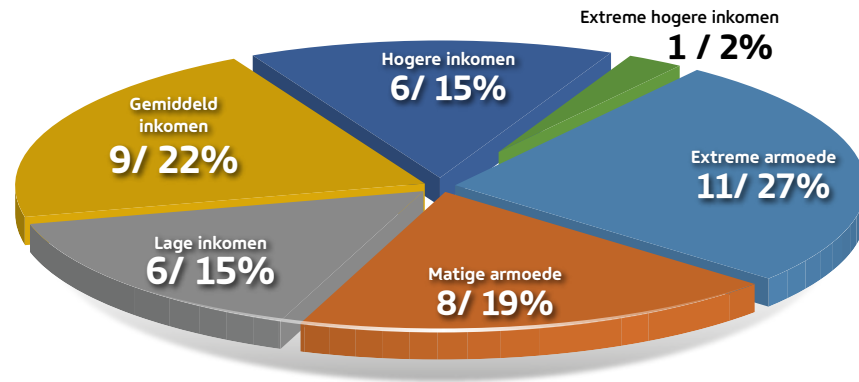
	Name	Role	Remuneration	Start of function	Expiration function
1	Murat Öktener	Chairman	N.v.t	1-1	31-12
2	Veli Bilge	Secretary	N.v.t	1-1	31-12
3	Döndü Sarıtaş	Treasurer	N.v.t	1-1	31-12
4	Hüseyin Gündüz	Director	Applicable	1-1	31-12

Functieverdeling raad van toezicht IHHNL

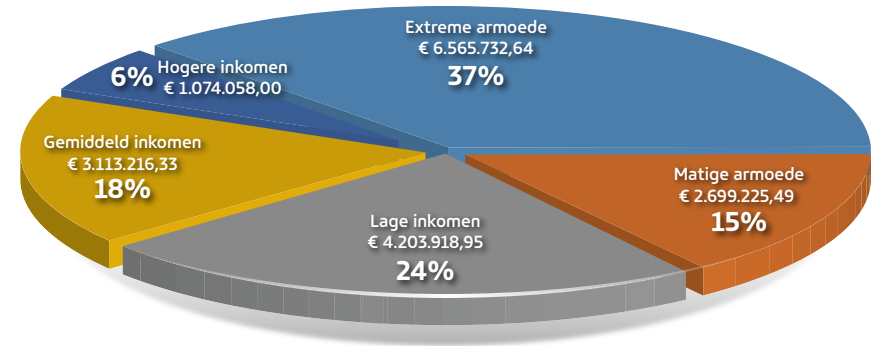
Nr.	Name	Role	Remuneration	Start of function	Expiration function
1	Ayhan Arslantaş	Chair	N/A	1-1	31-12
2	Selami Yüksel	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
3	Yasin Küçük	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
4	Mahmut Bağcı	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
5	Emre Günay	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
6	Mustafa Kuru	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
7	Mahmut Sorgucu	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
8	Abdurrahman Katırcı	Member	N/A	1-1	31-12
9	Ahmet Hakan Başaran	Member	N/A	1-7	31-12

Vaststelling van de projectlanden

Projectlanden worden gekozen uit de 50 meest arme landen volgens rapportage van de Verenigde Naties of andere internationale organisaties. Regio's die getroffen zijn door humanitaire crises vanwege oorlogen of natuurrampen worden vastgesteld en hulpactiviteiten worden in overeenstemming met de partnerorganisatie uitgevoerd.



In 2024, we carried out aid projects in 41 countries. According to the reports of international organizations, we determined the daily income of the population of the countries where we carried out aid projects. As can be seen from the graph, 85% of the aid provided was done in countries with income levels at or below the world average. Since Palestine is not a fully independent country, there is no real information about the economic data in international organizations. However, given the war and the embargo that has been going on for years and our own experiences, we have placed the country in the category of the poorest countries.



* <https://www.oecd.org/en/countries.html>

Communication with people in need in relevant countries and regions

IHHNL works together with local partner organisations that are in contact with people in need in relevant countries, regions and villages. Partner organisations are in contact with local governments and are able to identify those most in need. In addition, they draw up lists of people in need who receive aid and ensure signatures. The partner organisations are also in contact with ministries about health and education projects in order to implement and coordinate the projects as well as possible.

Aid projects 2025

The organisation aims to realise 35 types of aid projects in 39 countries by 2025. The focus will be on campaigns for sustainable projects, to promote more sustainable projects and ultimately realise them. In this context, we have exchanged ideas with our partner organisations, administrators and volunteers and asked them for help in developing these projects. Sustainable projects that are realised through small contributions are positively received by our donors. Due to the lucrative yield of agricultural and livestock projects, the organization will mainly focus on these projects. In addition, we will conduct extensive research into the various possibilities of vocational training, because these bring many advantages in the long term.

This year, we will continue to use the same motto: "Teaching a needy person to fish is more beneficial than giving him fish for life."

Future and budget plans

The directors and employees receive training on their tasks and responsibilities. A training camp follows at least once a year.

Due to growing numbers, the work organization changes. New programs and resources are used for process improvement. To enable office staff to use these programs and resources, training follows in accordance with the previous year.

IHHNL has more than 1900 registered volunteers, whereby a distinction is made between active and passive volunteers. Active volunteers contribute to donation campaigns and the implementation of projects abroad. IHHNL is committed to creating awareness and increasing the group of active volunteers. At least 200 volunteers go abroad for aid projects every year. It is important that IHHNL has a volunteer database from which it can send volunteers to aid countries on request. In order to activate passive volunteers, we assign activities in the Netherlands and, if there is a good prospect, we send this volunteer abroad with an experienced volunteer. A volunteer who successfully works abroad is included among the active volunteers. Considering the strong organizational growth, we need to add an average of 20 active volunteers per year.

The regional governing bodies of IHHNL in the Netherlands are one of the success factors. Regional governing bodies claim an important role in aid campaigns and the recruitment of active volunteers. IHHNL currently has eight regional boards and aims to increase this number by six.

Below is a budget plan for 2025, showing the expected size per type of project:











Total donations received		scope
Emergency Aid Projects	€	1.600.000
General Projects	€	700.000
Construction Projects	€	1.250.000
Health Projects	€	335.000
Agriculture Projects	€	295.000
Education Projects	€	285.000
Qurban Projects	€	5.000.000
Social Projects	€	380.000
Animal Husbandry Projects	€	75.000

Food Projects	€	2.530.000
Water Projects	€	4.000.000
Orphan Projects	€	3.200.000
Zakaat Projects	€	2.450.000
Total	€	22.100.000

In 2024, there was a growth of 4% compared to the previous year. As long as there are no major natural disasters and wars, we expect a growth percentage of between 5% and 10%.

Marketing channels for aid projects

Below is an overview of the marketing instruments that IHHNL uses for marketing and promotion. IHHNL strives to realize minimal marketing expenses with maximum donation receipts.

Social Media and Our Audience			2023	2024
1		Facebook followers	15.000	15.612
2		Instagram followers	12.000	14320
3		Youtube subscribers	742	823
4		X followers	308	313
5		Tiktok followers	62	169
6		Whatsapp group chats	99	100
7		Website visitors	394.963	350.000
8		Board members	12	13
9		Volunteers	1.820	1.941
10		Donors	80.000	90.000
Total			504.944	473.291

Regional organizational structure

The structure is formed by areas where Dutch Turks and Muslims live in dense population.

In areas where this population consists of at least 25,000 individuals, a government is formed.

In areas where fewer than 5,000 of these individuals live, resident volunteers from that area are designated as representatives.

In areas where at least 5,000 of these individuals live, an external representative will be appointed.

Existing Board regions

1. Haarlem Region
2. The Hague Region
3. Rotterdam Region
4. Eindhoven Region
5. Maastricht Region
6. Arnhem Region
7. Twente Region

Planned Administrative Regions

1. Groningen Region
2. Flevoland Region
3. Utrecht Region
4. Deventer Region
5. Zeeland Region
6. Roosendaal Region

Regional organizational structure

Below is a regional organizational structure with an explanation of how this is organized within IHHNL

General information

The foundation is a foundation with full legal capacity. The foundation is registered with the Chamber of Commerce under number 40537991.

According to the deed dated 15 May 2008, in Amsterdam, executed before notary mr. Alexander Evert Blom, the foundation was established on 19 October 1993.

The objective

The objective of Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Netherlands is described in article 2 of the articles of association as follows:

1. Objective:
 - a The foundation aims to provide humanitarian support and financial aid to persons or groups of persons affected by natural disasters, political persecution, war crimes and similar circumstances, anywhere in the world.
 - b to improve living conditions; for example by digging wells, improving sanitary conditions;
 - c assisting in setting up projects in the field of housing, education, health care, including assisting with student finance; and
 - d providing assistance to asylum seekers, donating clothing and goods as well as providing financial support.
2. The foundation attempts to achieve its objective by:
 - a acquiring financial resources;
 - c collaborating with like-minded organisations at home and abroad.
3. The foundation explicitly does not aim to make a profit.

Directors, commissioners and representatives

The board consists of nine members. Mr H. Gündüz is the general director.

The annual report is available for inspection at the office of the International Humanitarian Aid Organisation Netherlands Foundation. See www.ihhnl.org.

Amsterdam, 1 May 2025
IHHNL General director
H. Gündüz

FOOD PACKAGE PROJECTS



Food Aid Delivered in 2024

In 2024, IHHNL fulfilled a significant humanitarian mission by delivering food aid across the globe. A total of **87,029 food packages** were distributed in **39 countries**, meeting the basic food needs of **435,145 impoverished individuals**. The aid was distributed via local partner organizations, and the food packages were tailored to the specific needs of each country, including essential food items.

Scope and Target Countries of Aid Distribution

IHHNL focused its food aid efforts primarily on the world's poorest 50 countries, conflict zones, and areas affected by natural disasters. These included impoverished and war-torn states in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The distribution was meticulously coordinated through local partner organizations and IHHNL-assigned teams.

Fieldwork was conducted to identify impoverished areas and ensure that food packages reached the truly needy. Even in high-risk and hard-to-reach locations, IHHNL staff made extraordinary efforts to deliver aid.

Budget and Distribution Data

The total budget allocated by IHHNL for 2024 was €2,446,415.20. With this budget, food packages were distributed across 39 countries, reaching 435,145 individuals through 87,029 food parcels.

No	Countries	Budget	Food Packages	Beneficiaries
1	Afghanistan	€ 110.850,20	2144	10720
2	Albania	€ 30.000,00	1000	5000
3	Bangladesh	€ 165.000,00	7069	35345
4	Benin	€ 65.000,00	3000	15000
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€ 40.000,00	1182	5910
6	Burkina Faso	€ 65.000,00	2850	14250
7	Burundi	€ 50.000,00	2023	10115
8	Cambodia	€ 25.000,00	900	4500
9	DR Congo	€ 10.000,00	225	1125
10	Philippines	€ 50.000,00	1800	9000
11	Gambia	€ 65.000,00	2336	11680
12	Ghana	€ 50.000,00	1350	6750
13	Indonesia	€ 55.000,00	1871	9355
14	Iraq	€ 10.000,00	400	2000
15	Yemen	€ 125.660,00	4628	23140
16	Kosovo	€ 15.000,00	600	3000
17	Kyrgyzstan	€ 65.000,00	2050	10250
18	Lebanon	€ 65.000,00	3200	16000
19	Libya	€ 55.000,00	770	3850
20	North Macedonia	€ 25.000,00	1352	6760
21	Malawi	€ 58.000,00	2595	12975
22	Mali	€ 65.000,00	2320	11600
23	Morocco	€ 90.700,00	1615	8075
24	Mongolia	€ 50.000,00	1784	8920
25	Netherlands	€ 13.625,00	1000	5000
26	Nepal	€ 65.000,00	2321	11605
27	Niger	€ 75.000,00	2345	11725
28	Uganda	€ 50.000,00	1550	7750
29	Pakistan	€ 110.000,00	3150	15750
30	Palestine	€ 272.525,00	7892	39460
31	Serbia	€ 15.000,00	540	2700
32	Sierra Leone	€ 50.000,00	2050	10250
33	Somalia	€ 70.000,00	2550	12750
34	Sri Lanka	€ 65.000,00	2600	13000
35	Tanzania	€ 40.855,00	6056	30280
36	Thailand	€ 20.000,00	740	3700
37	Togo	€ 50.000,00	1800	9000
38	Chad	€ 79.000,00	2525	12625
39	Turkey	€ 65.200,00	846	4230
Total		€ 2.446.415,20	87029	435145



General Assessment

- Aid was focused on countries severely affected by poverty and war.
- The highest budgets were allocated to war zones (e.g., Palestine, Yemen), highlighting the prioritization of crisis regions.
- Poor African countries (e.g., Somalia, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin) received significant support to meet basic needs.
- Despite facing different geographical and economic challenges, each package reached the actual needy thanks to IHHNL's diligent operations.

Distribution Methods

The aid distribution was not only about meeting nutritional needs but also aligned with IHHNL's strategic objectives. Packages were customized based on the specific conditions of each country, filled with staple food items appropriate to the region.

Collaboration with local partners ensured efficient and timely distribution. IHHNL staff considered local conditions and security risks to ensure proper delivery.

Security and Challenges

IHHNL operated in challenging geographical and security environments, especially in war zones and disaster-affected areas. Security threats, road conditions, and regional conflicts posed major obstacles. Nonetheless, with the help of local partners and dedicated staff, these challenges were overcome.

Conclusion

By 2024, IHHNL successfully delivered **87,029 food packages** in **39 countries**, touching the lives of **435,145 impoverished individuals**. Despite difficult conditions and risks, the aid was distributed effectively. These efforts reflect IHHNL's success in reaching the most vulnerable worldwide and reinforce its global humanitarian mission.

The program showcases how IHHNL not only meets food needs but approaches aid with a commitment to **human rights, equity, and solidarity**.

Why Food Aid to the Poor Is Critically Important

1. **Meeting Basic Needs:** Poverty often prevents people from obtaining sufficient food. Food aid helps the poor to survive and improve their quality of life through adequate nutrition.
2. **Health and Nutrition:** Malnutrition especially affects vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and pregnant women. It weakens immunity and increases disease risk. Food aid helps protect these groups.
3. **Education and Child Development:** Proper nutrition helps children focus on their education. It's vital for physical and cognitive development, and undernourishment can hinder academic success.
4. **Social Justice and Solidarity:** Food aid reduces social inequality. Supporting vulnerable groups strengthens social justice and promotes a sense of solidarity.
5. **Rapid Response in Emergencies:** During disasters, economic crises, or wars, the poor are most affected. Food aid enables survival and contributes to community recovery.
6. **Employment and Economic Support:** Food aid can boost local economies when local producers are involved and create employment through volunteer and aid organizations.

In conclusion, food aid is vital not only to ensure food security—a fundamental human right—but also plays a key role in health, education, social equality, and sustainable economic development.

Hunger and Poverty: Global Context

What Is the Hunger Line?

The hunger line refers to the minimum income level needed to meet basic nutritional needs. It is typi-

cally calculated based on the cost of essential food required to meet daily caloric needs. This threshold varies by country and economic conditions.

Global Hunger Statistics

According to the FAO, WFP, and other agencies, **700 to 800 million people** worldwide suffer from undernourishment—about **9–10% of the global population**.

Additional facts:

- As of 2023, around **2.4 billion people** (1 in 3) struggle with access to adequate and nutritious food.
- Poverty, conflict, climate change, and economic crises are the main factors worsening hunger.
- **Most Affected Regions**
- **Africa:** About 60% of the world's hungry live in Africa, with Sub-Saharan Africa having the highest rates.
- **Asia:** Especially South Asia, due to high poverty and population density.
- **Latin America & Middle East:** Economic instability and conflict exacerbate hunger here.

To prevent hunger and malnutrition globally, steps such as economic justice, boosting agricultural production, and preventing food waste are essential.

People Living on Less Than \$1 per Day

While the \$1/day threshold is outdated, it was historically used to indicate extreme poverty. Today, the World Bank defines **absolute poverty** as living on less than **\$2.15 per day (PPP)**.

Estimated figures:

- Around **100–200 million people** live on less than \$1 per day as of 2023.
- This group is concentrated in **Sub-Saharan Africa** and **South Asia**.





IHHNL Launched Humanitarian Activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Between September 9–15, 2024, under the coordination of IHHNL Director Hüseyin Gündüz, several trial humanitarian projects were carried out in the city of Goma, located in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. As part of the project, food packages were distributed to 224 poor families, school bags and stationery were provided to 104 underprivileged students, and sacrificial meat aid was delivered to 150 needy families. These projects, conducted in partnership with a local organization, were implemented entirely in accordance with IHHNL standards from start to finish. As a result, new humanitarian projects will be carried out in this country in the future.

Every year, IHHNL has seen consistent growth in its donation income, and accordingly, it has expanded its humanitarian efforts to new countries. Therefore, the Democratic Republic of Congo has been added to the list of countries where IHHNL conducts aid projects.

Why has IHHNL started humanitarian activities in the Democratic Republic of Congo?

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a large, resource-rich country located in Central Africa. With an area of approximately 2.3 million square kilometers, it is the second-largest country in Africa and the 11th largest in the world. It also has a population of 105 million, making it the third most populous country in Africa. However, despite its vast size and rich mineral resources, it remains among the poorest countries in the world.

The internal conflicts that began in the late 1990s and

continued into the 2000s caused the deaths and displacement of millions of people. These conflicts evolved into a large-scale regional war that also involved neighboring countries.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is rich in mineral resources, including significant global reserves of cobalt, copper, diamonds, gold, and tantalum. However, this wealth has led to what is known as the “resource curse,” where natural resource abundance negatively impacts economic and social development. As a result, the country has faced ongoing political instability and internal conflict. The presence of minerals essential to the electronics industry has been one of the main causes of these wars.

Goma, the capital of North Kivu Province located in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo near the Rwandan border, has become the epicenter of widespread and complex internal conflicts. Due to its rich mineral resources, this region holds strategic importance for many armed groups. Frequent clashes occur between these groups, resulting in severe humanitarian consequences for the local population.

These armed conflicts have led to widespread human rights violations, mass displacement, and a persistent humanitarian crisis. Goma and its surrounding regions frequently face an influx of refugees, and the local population struggles with harsh living conditions. With nearly 3 million displaced people, it has become one of the world’s largest refugee-hosting regions.



Aid Provided to Flood Victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina

On October 4, 2024, severe rainfall in Bosnia and Herzegovina caused a major flood and landslide disaster. The catastrophe particularly affected the central and southern parts of the country, damaging numerous homes, roads, and infrastructure. The death toll has risen to 26, and many people remain missing. Due to the scale of the natural disaster, a national day of mourning was declared, and rescue operations are continuing intensively.

Immediately after the flood, IHHNL contacted its partner organization representatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina



to discuss the aid that would be provided to the victims. As a result of these consultations, work began to distribute the most urgently needed items: food and hygiene packages. In the initial phase, 250 food packages and 333 hygiene packages were prepared. On October 20, 2024, under the coordination of IHHNL Director Hüseyin Gündüz, aid was distributed in the regions of Konjic and Jablanica, which were among the most severely affected by the floods.

Emergency food and hygiene aid provided after flooding disasters is of vital importance to victims:

- During flood disasters, normal food supply routes are often disrupted, leaving people unable to access their own food sources. Emergency food aid provides essential nutrients and helps reduce the risk of hunger.
- Floodwaters may contaminate drinking water sources. Clean water is essential for health and plays a critical role in preventing the spread of infectious diseases.
- Floodwater is often dirty and contaminated, which can cause serious health problems. Hygiene kits help meet basic hygiene needs (such as soap, toothpaste, feminine hygiene products, etc.) and assist in preventing the spread of infectious diseases.
- Access to food and hygiene supplies can be a source of morale and motivation for victims coping with hardships. This contributes to psychological resilience and helps individuals return to normal life during post-disaster recovery.
- The cleaning materials provided in hygiene kits help prevent long-term health problems, especially skin diseases and other hygiene-related illnesses.

For these reasons, emergency food and hygiene aid following flood disasters plays a critical role in both physical and psychological recovery. By quickly meeting the basic needs of victims, this aid increases their chances of survival and supports the rapid recovery of the affected communities.



Aid Provided to Earthquake Victims in Morocco

A powerful earthquake with a magnitude of 6.8 struck at a depth of 18.5 km in the High Atlas Mountains, located 71 km southwest of the city of Marrakesh in Morocco. More than 3,000 people lost their lives, and thousands more were injured as a result of the earthquake.

From the very first day of the disaster, IHHNL began organizing campaigns and planning humanitarian operations. The day after the earthquake, IHHNL volunteers arrived on the ground. In cooperation with a local partner organization in Morocco, necessary assessments and evaluations were initiated. They visited the most heavily affected areas, identified the situation and urgent needs, and promptly began distributing emergency relief supplies.

- Priority was given to the distribution of drinking water and basic food supplies. Special attention was paid to the nutritional needs of children, including the distribution of essential items such as milk.
- It was observed that people whose homes had been completely destroyed were in urgent need of basic household items. Essential items for daily life, especially ovens, were distributed. In addition to ovens, gas cylinders, flour, oil, and yeast were provided to enable people to bake bread.
- Since the earthquake caused more destruction in rural and mountainous villages, aid efforts were concentrated in these areas. Considering the cold nights and the approaching winter, blankets and tents were distributed.
- It was also determined that many earthquake victims had lost everything, including their clothing. Clothing assistance was provided to those in need.
- After a major disaster such as an earthquake, there is always a risk of outbreaks of infectious diseases. In such situations, hygiene supplies become critically

important. For this reason, hygiene kits were distributed to the earthquake victims.

- In the initial days following the earthquake, all possible efforts were made to meet emergency needs. However, in the long term, it is vital to ensure adequate shelter and daily necessities for the victims. The construction of permanent homes—or at least container homes—that can accommodate victims during the winter months is of great importance. According to the assessments made by our volunteers, the winter conditions in the high-altitude villages of the Atlas Mountains are extremely harsh, and container homes are urgently needed for the residents. Therefore, 127 container homes were delivered to earthquake victims in the mountain villages.

IHHNL will continue to prioritize the needs of earthquake victims in all aid projects carried out in Morocco throughout the year. Within its means, it will strive to meet the needs of those affected by the earthquake.





WHAT HAVE WE BEEN DOING SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE IN MOROCCO?

TOTAL DONATIONS

€ 612.122,-



1000

hot meals



320

solar lamps and chargers



80

tents



80

kitchen material packages



100

ovens and gas bottles



100

flour, yeast and salt



127

container home



1 truck blankets, sheets, pillows and rugs



1 truckload of food products



Why Bread Aid is Critically Important in War Zones:

1. Meets Basic Nutritional Needs

- Bread is a staple food in many cultures and is relatively easy to produce and distribute. It plays a vital role in quickly meeting people's basic energy needs during crises.

2. Rapid and Large-Scale Distribution

- Bread is portable and durable, making it suitable for quick distribution under war conditions, especially in densely populated areas.

3. Provides Psychological Support

- Providing such a basic and familiar food item in times of chaos and uncertainty offers people a sense of normalcy, which is vital for morale.

4. Essential for Children and Vulnerable Groups

- Regular nourishment is crucial for children, the elderly, and pregnant women. Bread helps prevent hunger in these vulnerable populations.

5. Supports the Local Economy and Peacebuilding

- Aid organizations can support local bakeries and workers in the bread-making process, contributing to local economic stability and post-war recovery.

6. Alleviates Humanitarian Crises

- In war situations, food supply chains collapse. Bread aid offers an effective solution to mitigate the resulting food crisis.

7. Promotes Social Balance in Communities

- Equitable bread distribution reduces potential tensions and promotes fair access to humanitarian support.

8. Simple to Produce and Store

- Even with limited infrastructure, bread production remains feasible. Essentials like flour are easy to transport and store for long-term distribution.

Bread aid is a strategic and humanitarian tool that helps people survive and maintain physical strength in war zones, while also enabling aid organizations to effectively reach and support affected communities.

Context of the Conflicts

Yemen

The civil war in Yemen, which began in 2014, has caused a massive and ongoing humanitarian crisis.

Main Causes of the War:

- Political Instability: The 2011 Arab Spring led to protests and the eventual removal of long-time president Ali Abdullah Saleh. However, the political transition failed to stabilize the country.
- Sectarian Conflicts: In 2014, a sectarian group seized the capital Sana'a, triggering the current war.
- Regional Interests: Neighboring countries have intervened, backing various factions with military support, prolonging and deepening the conflict.

Although the intensity of clashes fluctuates, the war is far from over. According to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), by 2020, the six-year conflict had claimed around 233,000 lives, with 131,000 of these due to indirect causes like hunger, lack of health services, and infrastructure failures.

Afghanistan

The civil war in Afghanistan is a prolonged conflict that has lasted over 40 years, shaped by political, ethnic, and religious divisions. It is one of the most complex conflicts

in modern history.

The situation worsened after the Taliban regained control in 2021, leading to economic collapse and a worsening humanitarian crisis. The war has claimed an estimated 1.5 to 2 million lives, with millions more injured, disabled, or killed due to famine and disease.

Palestine

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the longest-running and most complex disputes in modern history, involving issues of territory, identity, religion, and political rights.

Impact of the Conflict:

- Civilian Casualties: Tens of thousands of Palestinians have died due to Israeli airstrikes. Hundreds of thousands have been wounded, and millions are in need.
- Refugee Crisis: Millions of Palestinians have fled to neighboring countries and live as refugees.
- Humanitarian Crisis: The blockade on Gaza and settlement policies in the West Bank have severely worsened living conditions.

Current Status: The conflict is ongoing. Despite support for a two-state solution, factors like occupation, settlement expansion, lack of leadership, and international politics continue to block lasting peace.

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2024 Rice Aid Projects

IHHNL continues to implement a wide range of projects to meet the food needs of the poor. As part of these efforts, in **2024**, approximately **195 tons of rice** were distributed across **9 countries**.

No	Countries	Budget (€)	Rice (kg)
1	Gambia	€ 13.750,00	18875
2	Burkina Faso	€ 13.750,00	14900
3	Tanzania	€ 13.750,00	10840
4	Uganda	€ 13.750,00	88000
5	Mali	€ 13.750,00	15875
6	Philippines	€ 15.000,00	8750
7	Somalia	€ 13.750,00	13375
8	Malawi	€ 13.750,00	12700
9	Chad	€ 13.750,00	11825
	Total	€ 125.000,00	195140

Rice: A Staple Food for Half the World

Around **3.5 billion people**—almost half of the global population—rely on **rice as a staple food**. This makes rice one of the most consumed food items worldwide.

Regional Dependency:

- **Asia:** Rice is a dietary cornerstone across Asia. Countries like China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Thailand rely heavily on rice in daily nutrition. Over **90% of Asia's population** consumes rice regularly.
- **Africa:** Rice consumption is rising, especially in West Africa, where it stands alongside maize and millet as a key food source.
- **Latin America:** In countries like Brazil and Mexico, rice is an essential meal component, often paired with beans.
- **Middle East and Europe:** In the Middle East, it's commonly used in dishes like pilaf, while in Europe it is popular in Mediterranean countries.

Why the World Relies on Rice:

- **Affordable and Accessible:** Rice is a low-cost source of energy and is widely cultivated across the globe.
- **Cultural and Historical Value:** In many cultures, particularly in Asia, rice represents not just food but tradition and way of life.
- **Nutritional Content:** Easily digestible and rich in carbohydrates, rice is especially crucial in regions where energy needs are high and resources are scarce.

Rice's global prevalence highlights its **strategic importance** in food security systems and its **irreplaceable role** in the diets of impoverished populations.

Why Rice Aid Is Crucial for the Poor

Rice aid plays a **vital role** at both the **individual and societal level**. Here are the key reasons it is so critical:

1. Meeting Nutritional Needs

- **Staple Food:** As a major source of calories and energy, rice plays a critical role in daily nutrition, especially for the poor.
- **Low-Cost Nutrition:** It offers an affordable option for economically challenged individuals to meet their dietary needs.

2. Combating Hunger

- Poverty and hunger are closely linked. Rice aid supports survival and eases hunger, especially during **famine, natural disasters, or economic crises.**

3. Health Benefits

- **Physical Health:** Malnourished individuals are more vulnerable to illness. Rice helps reduce these risks by contributing to a more stable diet.
- **Child Development:** In poor families, access to rice can support healthy **growth and development** in children.

4. Social and Psychological Support

- **Solidarity:** Receiving aid shows people they are not alone, fostering a sense of belonging and community.
- **Mental Relief:** Food security reduces stress and anxiety, contributing to better mental health.

5. Economic Impact

- **Reducing Expenses:** With food aid, families can use their limited resources for other essentials like housing or healthcare.
- **Supporting Agriculture:** If sourced locally, rice aid also supports local farmers and boosts the rural economy.

6. Promoting Social Stability

- Hunger and poverty can lead to **social unrest** and rising crime rates. Rice aid helps mitigate these risks and supports **peace and stability.**

Conclusion

Rice aid is not only a short-term response to hunger but also a **bridge toward long-term, sustainable solutions.** Strategically organized distributions can contribute to **breaking the cycle of poverty** and advancing more comprehensive development efforts.





AGENCY FOOD AID

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International Humanitarian Relief Organisation
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Flood Relief Provided to Victims in Afghanistan

In **May 2024**, a devastating flood struck the **northern and northeastern regions of Afghanistan**, severely affecting the provinces of **Badakhshan, Takhar, Baghlan, Kunduz, and Ghor**. The disaster claimed the lives of **400 people**, rendered **550 homes uninhabitable**, and resulted in the death of approximately **2,000 livestock**. Additionally, the flood **damaged 10,000 acres of cultivated land**.

The local population in these areas primarily depends on **agriculture and livestock** for their livelihoods. As a result, the flood has not only caused immediate destruction but also threatens the **long-term survival** and stability of the affected communities.

Population Data of the Affected Areas:

Baghlan Province:

- Berka District: Population – 39,118
- Guzarga Noor District: Population – 11,423
- Central Baghlan District: Population – 108,449
- Doshi District: Population – 80,597

Ghor Province:

- Murghab District: Population – 21,051
- Ghor Provincial Center: Population – 809,245

Faryab Province:

- Belcheragh District: Population – 60,020

More than **1 million people** were directly affected by the widespread floods. Afghanistan, already struggling with nearly five decades of internal and external conflicts, continues to face **extremely harsh living conditions**. Natural disasters like these only **intensify the hardships** endured by the people.

Afghanistan frequently experiences natural disasters such as **earthquakes and floods**, which significantly impact human life.

In **2013**, flooding in Surobi District of **Kabul Province** resulted in **90 deaths**, thousands of injuries, the destruction of around **50 homes**, and the devastation of vast agricultural lands.

In **2022**, floods across **20 provinces** led to the deaths of **1,570 people**, injuries to **6,000**, the destruction of **35,000 homes**, and damage to thousands of hectares of farmland.

IHHNL's Response

IHHNL has been actively carrying out humanitarian projects in Afghanistan for the past **10 years**. Following the recent flood disaster, IHHNL focused its efforts in the **Baghlan** and **Faryab** regions—two of the most severely impacted areas.

Aid was distributed to **541 families**, including **essential food items** such as **rice, flour, and oil**.

For families whose homes had become completely uninhabitable, **basic kitchen supplies** were also provided.

The Broader Context

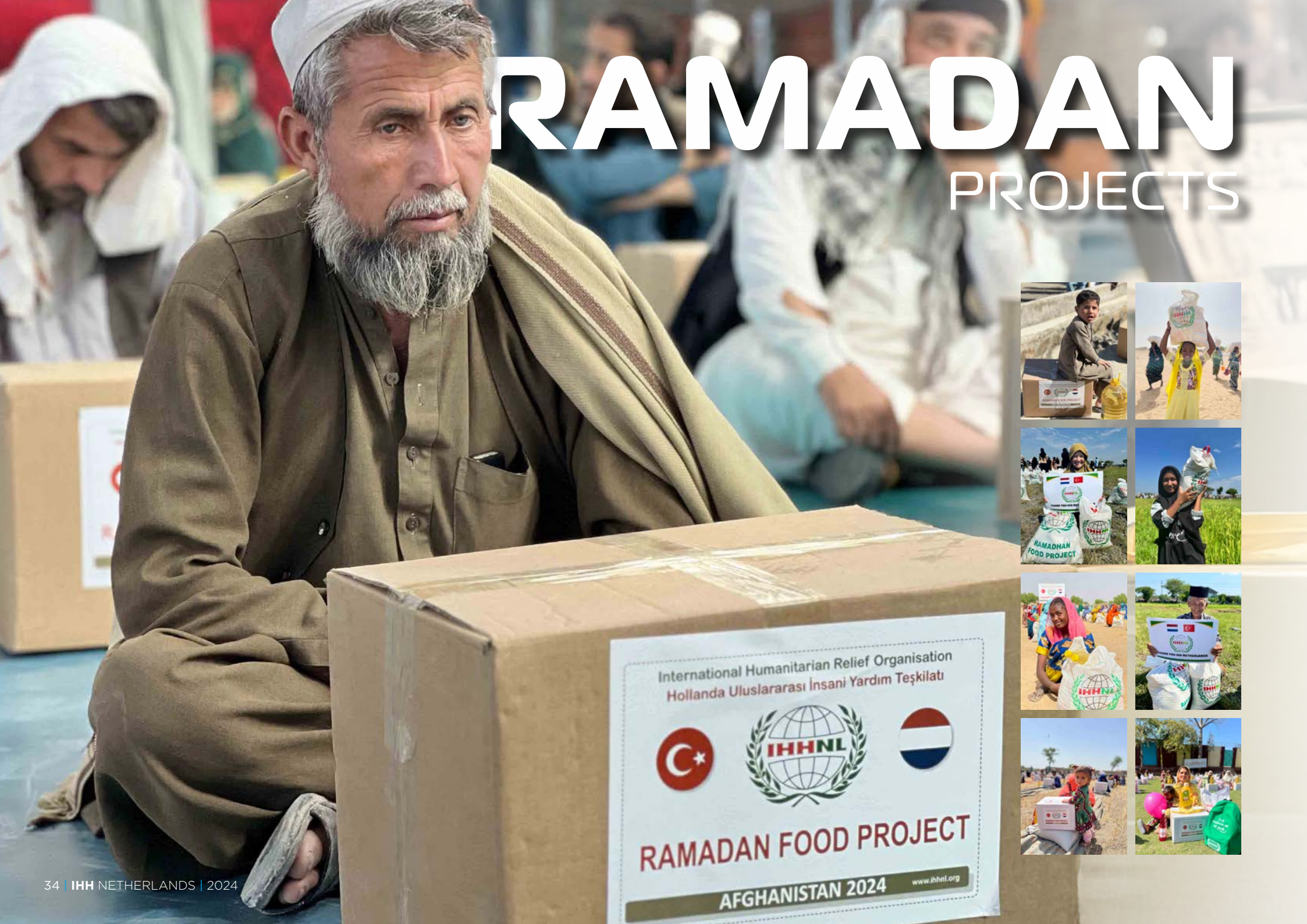
Afghanistan's **economic situation** has significantly deteriorated since the Taliban came to power in **2021**. The economy has **contracted by about 27%**, resulting in **widespread unemployment** and **economic stagnation**. Vital sectors such as **finance have collapsed**, and small to medium-sized enterprises, along with farmers, struggle to sustain any level of economic activity. The **withdrawal of international funding and investment** has severely impacted public services and development efforts.

Overall, Afghanistan faces a **complex crisis** that requires **substantial humanitarian and development aid** to ad-

dress both **immediate needs** and **long-term recovery**. The situation remains **unstable**, with serious implications for the well-being and future of the Afghan population.



RAMADAN PROJECTS



International Humanitarian Relief Organisation
Hollanda Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Teşkilatı



RAMADAN FOOD PROJECT

AFGHANISTAN 2024 www.ihhl.org



2024 Ramadan Aid Program Successfully Implemented

IHHNL launches its Ramadan promotional campaign **one month before** the start of the holy month each year. However, the selection of target countries and the type of aid projects to be implemented during Ramadan are **finalized at least two months in advance**. In 2024, IHHNL carried out food, iftar, and clothing distribution projects for orphans in **37 countries** around the world.

All necessary preparations were made to ensure a **fruitful and well-organized Ramadan Aid Program**.

Campaign Phase Activities

Organizing a Ramadan Aid Campaign is not only a way to deliver humanitarian support but also an opportunity to strengthen unity and solidarity within communities. The following steps were taken to ensure an effective campaign:

- The **main objectives** of the campaign were determined. The projects were designed in line with the **spirit of Ramadan**, with a strong focus on **food aid**, as food insecurity remains one of the most pressing global issues. Emphasis was also placed on **iftar programs** and **Eid clothing** projects for orphans and underprivileged children.
- **Posters and short promotional videos** re-

lated to the identified projects were designed and produced. These visuals were shared consistently on **social media platforms** and other communication channels.

- For the 2024 Ramadan aid efforts, a **budget of approximately €2.4 million** was planned. The most effective promotional tools were used to help collect the necessary funds. Previous years' aid visuals were shared to serve as a reference and inspire future donations.
- Contact was reestablished with **foundations, associations, mosques, and schools** that had partnered in previous Ramadan campaigns. New collaboration offers were made, resulting in **joint projects with 11 institutions**, which contributed a total of **€373,828** to IHHNL's Ramadan Aid Program.
- IHHNL activated its **volunteer network across the Netherlands**, encouraging them to launch local awareness campaigns. In some regions, volunteers also organized **iftar events**, including **large gatherings in Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, and Twente**.

Implementation Phase Activities

To carry out the Ramadan Aid Program effectively and meaningfully, the following organizational efforts were made:

- Constant communication was maintained with **partner organizations** in the recipient countries to monitor the **procurement and preparation** of aid materials at each stage.
- **Project proposal forms** were collected from each participating country, and all details—especially pricing—were carefully reviewed

before making bank transfers.

- Beneficiaries were identified in cooperation with **partner organizations and local authorities**.
- **Experienced and responsible volunteers** were selected to oversee aid distribution in each country.
- A **training seminar** was conducted for **74 volunteers**, covering proper aid distribution, document collection, and performance evaluation of partner organizations.
- As Ramadan began, volunteers started traveling to their assigned countries. Distribution activities continued **throughout Ramadan until Eid**.
- Volunteers took part in **food parcel distributions**, organized **iftar programs**, and distributed **Eid clothing to orphans and poor children**.

Results and Evaluation

It is vital to present the results of the Ramadan Aid Program in a **transparent, clear, and impactful** way. A well-prepared report not only reflects the program's success but also shows gratitude to donors and volunteers while building support for future initiatives. IHHNL adheres to the principle of sharing **all data and financial reports** with its stakeholders and the public after every project.

- During Ramadan, regular updates were shared with volunteers and staff by **comparing donation levels** to previous years.
- At the end of Ramadan, the **amount of donations collected** and **aid materials distributed** in underprivileged countries were reviewed

and analyzed by the **IHHNL Board of Directors**.

- A **debrief meeting** was held with Ramadan volunteers. Donation totals and distribution figures were presented using **charts and graphs**. Feedback was collected, and any **errors or shortcomings** in the program were noted for future improvement.
- The full Ramadan Aid Program was evaluated across IHHNL's various departments, and the final results were **published on the website and social media** for public access.

As the graphics show, the 2024 Ramadan Aid Program was a **resounding success**, reaching **600,000 people in 37 poor countries** with a budget of **€2.4 million**.

Why Ramadan Aid Matters

Ramadan aid offers many benefits to the poor—not only **material support**, but also **emotional and communal reinforcement**:

- **Food Security:** The aid, especially in the form of food packages for **iftar and suhoor**, helps reduce grocery expenses for low-income families, ensuring better access to nutritious food throughout Ramadan.
- **Social Solidarity & Unity:** Ramadan is a time that promotes **community connection**. Aid programs bridge the gap between the wealthy and the poor, encouraging **mutual understanding and compassion**.
- **Spiritual Support:** For the needy, these gestures bring **hope and encouragement**, strengthening their sense of inclusion in soci-

ety.

- **Cultural & Religious Empowerment:** Ramadan aid allows poor Muslims to fulfill their religious duties more effectively and enriches their **spiritual lives**.
- **Building Global Bridges:** Volunteers traveling from wealthier nations to disadvantaged ones for Ramadan create opportunities for **new friendships and spiritual ties across borders**.





QURBAN

PROJECTS



2024 Eid al-Adha Qurbani Campaign Successfully Completed

At IHHNL, we are proud to announce the successful completion of another major humanitarian effort. After months of preparation, we completed our **2024 Qurbani Program** by the **afternoon prayer on the third day of Eid al-Adha**.

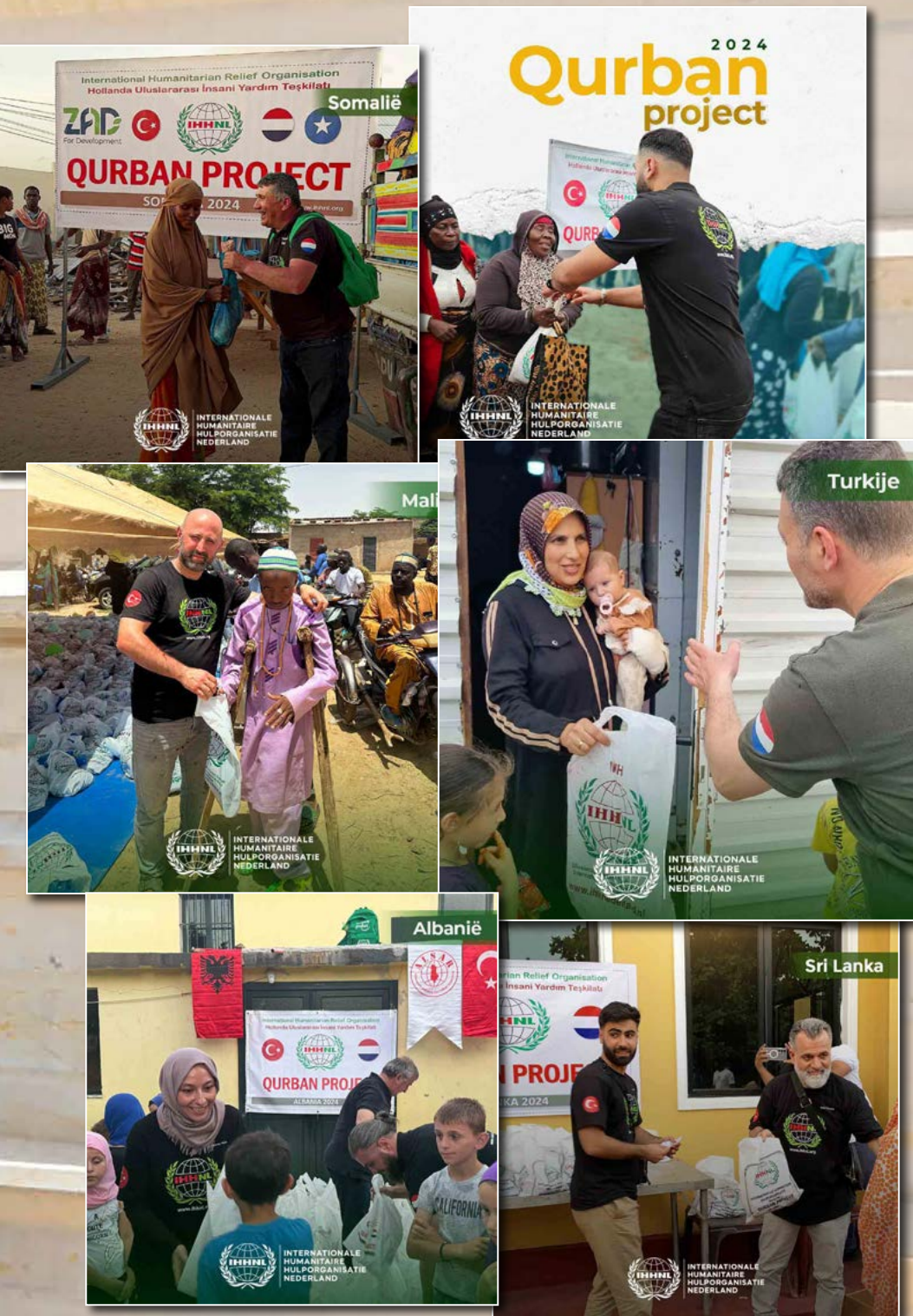
During this period, we carried out Qurbani operations in **33 regions across 29 countries**. The majority of these were in **Africa**, but we also extended our efforts to several **underprivileged areas in Asia and Europe**. In addition, **Qurbani meat was distributed to earthquake victims in Türkiye** following slaughter operations carried out in the affected areas.

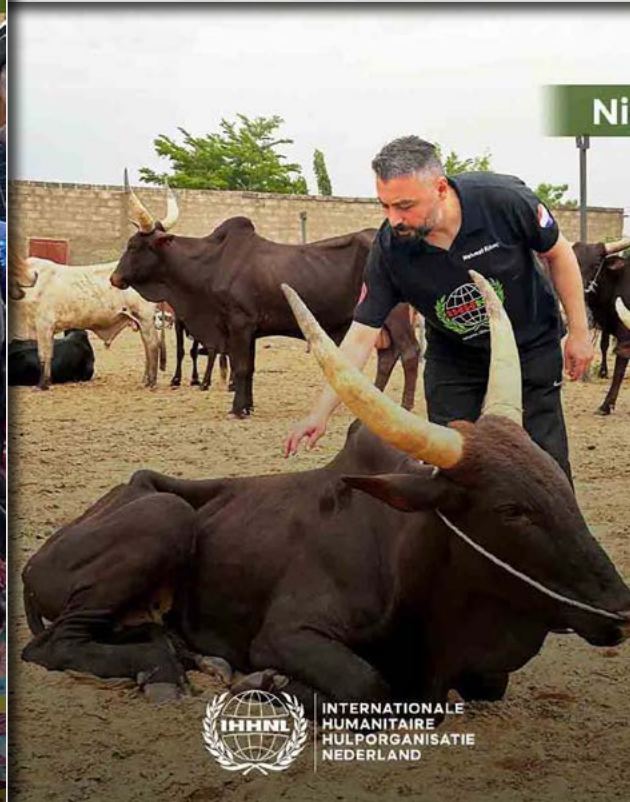
Qurbani is not only a major humanitarian operation but also a **religious act of worship** with strict spiritual and procedural requirements. Therefore, it demands great **sensitivity and careful organization**.

Pre-Operation Preparations:

To ensure a successful and smooth Qurbani operation, the following steps were taken in advance:

- Identification of countries where Qurbani would be performed
- Market research on livestock prices
- Planning the number of animals to be sacrificed in each country
- Ensuring animals meet Islamic criteria for Qurbani
- Preparing campaign visuals and promotional videos once countries and prices were finalized
- Sharing campaign materials via social media and the official website
- Collecting project proposal forms from partner organizations
- Providing **advance payments** to ensure timely livestock procurement
- Ensuring that partner organizations assign enough staff and butchers
- Assigning **volunteers** to oversee and monitor the operations on the ground
- Conducting **training seminars** for volunteers regarding their duties







Field Operations:

On the ground, several critical steps were taken to ensure the proper execution of the Qurbani project:

- Verifying the number of sacrificial animals matched the project forms
- Supervising the slaughter to ensure it complied with Islamic rules
- Capturing **photos and videos** of each slaughter
- Organizing the **distribution of Qurbani meat** to families in need
- Collecting invoices and documents reflecting the actual livestock prices

Post-Operation Procedures:

After completing the Qurbani activities, the following tasks were undertaken:

- Sending **slaughter videos and images** to donors
- Collecting **detailed reports** from volunteers on their assignments and field experiences
- Conducting a **debrief and evaluation meeting** with Qurbani team members
- Preparing and publishing the **financial report** of the campaign for public transparency
- Reviewing and addressing **feedback and suggestions** from donors

2024 Results & Impact:

In recent years, IHHNL's aid programs have shown **consistent growth**, and the **2024 Qurbani Campaign** was no exception. This year, we successfully sacrificed a total of:

- **6,633 cattle (large animals)**
- **3,923 sheep and goats (small animals)**
- **Total animals sacrificed: 10,556**
- **Total Qurbani shares: 50,358**
- **Total donation amount: €4,110,400**
- **Approximate growth from the previous year: 29%**

In our distribution model, each **Qurbani share is distributed to 5 families**, with **each family consisting of 5 individuals** on average. Therefore, the total number of people who **benefited from Qurbani meat in 2024** is estimated to be **over 1.2 million**.

To be a **part of so many smiles** is truly a blessing. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to our **donors and volunteers** who made this massive effort possible. Their dedication and generosity allowed us to share the joy of Eid with so many families around the world.



2024 Nafila Qurbani Projects Successfully Implemented

Throughout 2024, IHHNL continued its mission of delivering aid to the poor by carrying out voluntary Qurbani (nafila) slaughter operations in 20 countries. As part of this initiative:

- A total of **8,314 Qurbani shares** were sacrificed.
- Approximately **205,900 people** benefited from the meat distribution.
- A total budget of **€583,679.97** was allocated for the procurement, slaughter, and distribution of the Qurbani meat.

Below is the detailed breakdown by country:

No	Country	Budget (€)	Qurbani Shares	Beneficiaries
1	Afghanistan	€36,850.00	469	11,725
2	Bangladesh	€7,715.00	13	325
3	Benin	€40,650.00	693	17,325
4	Burkina Faso	€8,600.00	140	3,500
5	Philippines	€5,200.00	56	1,400
6	Ghana	€15,000.00	60	1,500
7	Yemen	€49,988.00	387	9,675
8	Kyrgyzstan	€1,430.00	13	325
9	Lebanon	€26,550.00	105	2,625
10	Malawi	€18,700.00	343	8,575
11	Mali	€7,330.00	105	2,625
12	Mongolia	€26,838.00	460	11,500
13	Nepal	€30,660.00	511	12,775
14	Niger	€28,600.00	518	12,950
15	Pakistan	€30,225.00	336	8,400
16	Somalia	€74,305.00	1,061	26,525
17	Sri Lanka	€39,510.00	609	15,225
18	Tanzania	€54,425.00	1,272	31,800
19	Chad	€59,303.97	994	24,850
20	Turkey	€21,800.00	91	2,275
	Total:	€583,679.97	8,314	205,900

Importance of Qurbani Meat Aid in Poor Countries
Qurbani meat aid holds immense **social, economic, and humanitarian value**, particularly in underprivileged regions. Here are some key benefits:

1. Nutrition & Food Security

- **Meeting Protein Needs:** Many in poor countries lack regular access to protein. Qurbani meat helps fill this nutritional gap.
- **Access to Nutritious Food:** Meat is rich in essential vitamins and minerals, making it vital for populations battling hunger.

2. Solidarity & Social Bonds

- **Culture of Sharing:** Qurbani promotes a spirit of generosity and support within communities, helping individuals feel connected and valued.
- **Spiritual Dimension:** As a religious act, Qurbani encourages charity and uplifts the sense of belonging among recipients.

3. Economic Impact

- **Support for Local Economies:** Purchasing animals from local farmers supports regional economies.
- **Temporary Employment:** Qurbani activities also create short-term jobs during the distribution phase.

4. Critical Aid in Times of Crisis

- **War & Natural Disaster Zones:** Qurbani meat can serve as a vital food source during emergencies.
- **Support for Refugees:** Refugee camps benefit significantly from Qurbani distributions where food insecurity is acute.

5. Community Health

- **Fighting Hunger & Malnutrition:** Chronic malnutrition, especially in children, can be addressed with improved dietary intake through meat distribution.

6. Role of Humanitarian Organizations

- **Reaching Remote Areas:** NGOs like IHHNL ensure that meat reaches those in **hard-to-access, high-need regions**.
- **Opening Doors for Ongoing Support:** Qurbani programs help lay the groundwork for long-term humanitarian engagement beyond Eid.

Conclusion

The **2024 voluntary Qurbani efforts** once again demonstrated IHHNL's **operational effectiveness** and **broad humanitarian reach**. Beyond providing nutritious meat, these projects reinforced **community solidarity** and promoted the values of **generosity and compassion**.

Qurbani meat aid serves not only to meet urgent needs but also to strengthen humanitarian principles and **bridge socio-economic divides**. Ensuring such efforts are **well-planned and fairly executed** is vital to maximizing their impact.



WATER PROJECTS



2024 Water Wells Project

Introduction

The problem of access to clean water remains a major global issue, particularly in low-income countries and arid regions. This problem is exacerbated by **climate change, poverty, lack of infrastructure, and mismanagement of water resources.**

In **2024**, IHHNL successfully achieved its goal of providing access to clean water for approximately **1.7 million people** by constructing **4,858 water wells** in **18 countries**. This initiative stands among IHHNL's most successful humanitarian projects. Each well was documented with detailed reports including **location, capacity, and cost**, all shared transparently with donors. The wells were designed and implemented using **customized models based on the needs and terrain conditions** of each country.

Project Scope and Details

A total budget of **€3,405,540** was used to construct wells of various depths and capacities. The following table provides a country-wise summary:

Nr	Landen	Budget (€)	Number of Wells	Beneficiaries
1	Afghanistan	€ 101.400,00	78	27300
2	Bangladesh	€ 350.900,00	748	261800
5	Ghana	€ 118.800,00	93	32550
6	Indonesia	€ 201.700,00	209	73150
7	Yemen	€ 164.260,00	19	6650
8	Malawi	€ 78.700,00	28	9800
9	Nepal	€ 296.800,00	827	289450
10	Niger	€ 86.750,00	55	19250
11	Uganda	€ 102.580,00	91	31850
12	Pakistan	€ 728.000,00	1730	605500

13	Sierra Leone	€ 22.500,00	14	4900
14	Somalia	€ 160.000,00	61	21350
15	Sri Lanka	€ 168.000,00	236	82600
16	Tanzania	€ 268.500,00	235	82250
17	Togo	€ 34.500,00	24	8400
18	Chad	€ 522.150,00	410	143500
	Total	€ 3.405.540,00	4858	1700300

Additional Water Systems (Electric/Solar)

In regions with communal facilities such as **schools and places of worship**, IHHNL also installed **electric- or solar-powered water systems.**

Nr	Landen	Budget (€)	Number of Wells	Beneficiaries
1	Turkije	€ 10.513,00	1	280
2	Benin	€ 2.750,00	1	500
3	Gambia	€ 19.569,66	2	1000
	Totaal	€ 32.832,66	5	2280

Project Implementation Process

1. Planning and Implementation

- Countries with the most urgent water access needs were prioritized.
- Custom well models were designed to suit **soil and infrastructure conditions.**

2. Construction and Delivery

- Wells were completed and reports delivered to donors **within 6 months** of fundraising.
- Ensured that each well functioned at full capacity and could serve the **long-term needs** of local communities.

3. Transparency and Reporting

- Detailed reports were prepared for each well, including **location, capacity, cost**, and were supported by **photo**

tos and videos.

Impact and Achievements

- **1.7 million people** now have access to clean, safe water.
- **Health and hygiene** standards have improved, and the **risk of waterborne diseases** has decreased.
- **Women and children** now spend less time fetching water, allowing greater participation in **education and social life**.

Why Water Wells Matter in Poor Communities

1. Improved Health and Hygiene

Access to clean water is essential to prevent diseases such as **cholera, typhoid, and dysentery**. Clean water raises overall public health standards.

2. Reducing Burden on Women and Children

In many rural areas, women and children walk long distances for water. Wells close to home reduce this burden, enabling **school attendance** and **economic participation**.

3. Educational Support

Children freed from water collection duties can attend school regularly. Access to clean water also improves **hygiene conditions** in schools.

4. Economic Development

Clean water supports **agriculture and livestock**, improves **crop yields**, and helps sustain **rural economies**.

5. Social Justice and Equity

Access to water is a **basic human right**. Water wells help reduce inequality by ensuring the poor have **fair access to essential resources**.

Conclusion

IHHNL's water well projects offer **practical solutions** to

one of the world's most fundamental challenges: access to clean water. In the coming years, the goal is to expand to **more countries** and incorporate **technological innovations** to amplify impact.

Opening water wells is not just about providing water—it's about **transforming lives** and accelerating **social development** in impoverished regions. As such, these projects play a critical role in achieving **sustainable development goals**.

Global Context

- **Number of People Without Access to Safe Drinking Water:** Approximately **2 billion** worldwide (2023 data).
- **Most Vulnerable Groups:** People in **conflict zones, rural poor, women, and children**.

Addressing water scarcity requires **infrastructure investment, innovative technologies, community awareness, and international cooperation**. Access to water is not only a health issue—it's also a **development and human rights issue**.







Water Wells Being Drilled in Malawi

One of the most critical global challenges today is **food insecurity and lack of access to clean water**. According to estimates, around **2 billion people worldwide** do not have access to safe drinking water. This issue is especially prevalent in **developing countries** and **arid regions**.

To address this, **IHHNL carries out water well projects in 16 countries annually**, with a total budget of **€3.5 million**. To date, IHHNL has built approximately **25,000 wells**, providing clean water access to nearly **7.5 million people**. With a firm commitment to expanding its efforts, IHHNL continues to launch water well projects in new countries. In **2024**, pilot projects were initiated in the **poor East African country of Malawi**, yielding **positive results**. Going forward, **IHHNL will officially include Malawi in its clean water project operations**.

About Malawi

Malawi became an independent republic in **1964** and its capital is **Lilongwe**. Located in **East Africa**, it is landlocked and bordered by **Zambia (west)**, **Tanzania (north)**, and **Mozambique (east)**. Most of the population lives in **rural areas**, and the economy is primarily **agriculture-based**.

- **Estimated population:** ~20 million
- **Demographics:** Majority under age 25
- **Living conditions:** Predominantly rural, with a heavy reliance on farming
- **Poverty:** Malawi is among the countries with the **lowest per capita income** globally.
- According to the **IMF and World Bank**, Malawi's GDP per capita typically ranges between **\$300 to \$500 USD annually**.

The **limited industrial base, external economic dependency**, and the dominance of the agriculture sector

contribute to high poverty and slow economic growth. These factors also hinder access to **adequate healthcare and education services**.

The Clean Water Problem in Malawi

Clean water access remains a **major public health and development challenge** in Malawi. Especially in rural areas, the majority of the population has **limited access** to safe drinking water.

According to the **World Health Organization (WHO)** and **UNICEF**, approximately **10% of Malawi's population** lacks access to **safe drinking water sources**. This condition significantly increases the risk of **waterborne diseases**, adversely affecting **public health**.

Water Well Projects in Malawi

Due to **rocky and hard terrain**, water wells in Malawi **cannot be drilled manually**. Instead, **deep-drilling machines** are used to reach water-bearing layers.

- **Average well depth:** ~50 meters
- **Average number of beneficiaries per well:** ~500 people
- At this depth, sufficient access to **clean, potable water** can be ensured.

Agro-Ecological Component

Because of favorable **irrigation potential** and soil conditions, **two fruit trees**—either **banana or mango**—are planted beside each well. Once mature, the fruits are **distributed to the poor** by IHHNL's local partner in Malawi.

Opening Ceremony & Sacrifice

Upon completion and during the **well's inauguration ceremony**, a **small livestock sacrifice** is performed **on behalf of the donor**. The meat is then **distributed to local needy families**.

Cost Breakdown of a Water Well in Malawi

No	Expense Description	Amount (€)
1	Payment to well-drilling company	€2,098.00
2	Tiling of the well floor	€260.00
3	Construction of shade cover	€155.00
4	Donor nameplate	€80.00
5	Opening ceremony & sacrifice	€190.00
6	Transportation and office expenses	€193.00
7	Tree sapling plantation	€24.00
Total Cost per Well		€3,000.00

This initiative not only addresses a **critical life need** but also contributes to **environmental sustainability**, **community health**, and **local agriculture**. It represents a **holistic approach** to sustainable development.

Let me know if you'd like this text prepared for use as a **fundraising brochure**, **website article**, or **presentation deck**!



OF PROJE



Orphan Sponsorship Program – 2024

Introduction

Under the Orphan Sponsorship Program, IHNL provides regular financial support to 7,319 orphans across 27 countries. These donations are used to meet the orphans' basic needs such as food, clothing, and education. Sponsors contribute €30 per month per child, and in return, they receive the orphan's personal information form, birth certificate, and father's death certificate. Annual progress reports are also shared with donors.

2024 Project Data

The program was managed with a total budget of €2,120,640.23, with local partner organizations handling the delivery of aid based on the needs of each country. Below is a breakdown of budget allocation and orphan numbers by country:

No	Country	Budget (€)	Orphans Sponsored
1	Afghanistan	€178,657.00	501
2	Albania	€100,245.00	274
3	Bangladesh	€116,717.00	324
4	Benin	€33,000.00	102
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€159,690.00	424
6	Ethiopia	€77,455.00	221
7	Philippines	€50,095.00	139
8	Gambia	€93,342.00	269
9	Indonesia	€84,586.00	245
10	Yemen	€121,096.00	373
11	Cameroon	€93,513.63	266
12	Kosovo	€33,392.00	119
13	Kyrgyzstan	€82,351.00	244
14	Lebanon	€13,454.00	58
15	Malawi	€26,346.00	83
16	Mali	€25,712.00	83

17	Mongolia	€6,097.00	35
18	Nepal	€12,930.00	64
19	Niger	€126,912.00	353
20	Uganda	€127,696.00	368
21	Pakistan	€44,266.00	193
22	Palestine	€50,000.00	1,207
23	Sierra Leone	€7,230.00	49
24	Somalia	€176,117.00	495
25	Sri Lanka	€60,037.00	174
26	Tanzania	€98,517.00	288
27	Chad	€121,186.60	368
Total:		€ 2,120,640.23	7,319

Special Case: Palestine

In Palestine, especially Gaza, 2024 was marked by ongoing conflict and instability. These conditions made access to orphans extremely difficult, leading to delays in aid distribution. Despite having the highest number of sponsored orphans (1,194), the budget remained limited to €50,000. However, once the conflict subsides, accumulated donations will be distributed in bulk to the beneficiaries.

Why Orphan Support in Impoverished Countries is Vital

Supporting orphans in impoverished nations is crucial not only on an individual level but also socially and structurally. The key benefits are as follows:

1. Meeting Basic Needs

- Orphans often lack access to essentials due to the absence of their parents.
- These donations cover **food, shelter, clothing, and healthcare**, ensuring their **physical and mental well-being**.

2. Access to Education

- Education empowers children to **break the cycle of poverty**.
- With support, orphans can **acquire skills, se-**

cure employment, and lead **independent lives**.

3. Reducing Social Inequality

- Aid decreases **disparities** and strengthens **social cohesion**.
- It also reduces the risk of **abuse and exploitation** faced by vulnerable children.

4. Psychosocial Development

- Orphans often suffer from a **lack of emotional support**.
- Consistent aid helps them grow in **safe, caring environments**, enabling better **social integration**.

5. Reducing Crime and Radicalization Risks

- Without support, orphans are more susceptible to **criminal activities or extremist groups**.
- Providing stability helps **prevent these risks** and supports **community safety**.

6. Sustainable Development & Social Welfare

- Today's orphans can become **productive, educated citizens** of tomorrow.
- Supporting them enhances **overall community well-being** and contributes to **long-term development goals**.

7. Fulfilling Humanitarian and Religious Duties

- Many faiths and cultures consider caring for orphans a **moral responsibility**.
- For individuals and institutions, this support aligns with **ethical values** and provides **spiritual fulfillment**.





Conclusion

- Despite challenging conditions, IHHNL successfully delivered regular aid to orphans in 27 countries throughout **2024**.
- Special strategies will be developed for **more effective coordination** in high-risk areas like **Palestine**.
- A **continuous improvement process** is essential for fairer distribution and better addressing orphan needs.
- The program illustrates the **impact and necessity** of the Orphan Sponsorship Project.
- Through **sustainable donation systems** and **supportive policies**, this initiative will continue to **expand in reach and scale**.
- Orphan sponsorship not only **improves individual lives** but also builds **stronger, more equitable societies**. It is both a **humanitarian obligation** and a **social investment**.
- IHHNL's regular aid model plays a **vital role** in protecting orphaned children and meeting their **educational and social needs**, thanks to the **support of dedicated sponsors and local partners**.



International Humanitarian Relief Organisation
Hollanda Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Teşkilatı



2024 Orphanage Support Projects

In **2024**, IHHNL supported the furnishing and equipping of **three orphanages** constructed in **two different countries**, with the aim of improving the living conditions of vulnerable orphans. As part of this support initiative, a total budget of **€40,010.00** was allocated to provide essential living materials to the orphanages.

Countries and Budget Allocation

Below is the distribution of spending for material procurement by country:

No	Country	Budget (€)
1	Indonesia	€ 30.256,00
2	Malawi	€ 9.754,00
	Total	€ 40.010,00

Items Procured

All items were carefully selected to ensure the **comfort, dignity, and basic needs** of the children in the orphanages were met. The list below outlines the materials supplied and their respective quantities:

No	Items	Quantity
1	Beds	66
2	Mattresses	132
3	Pillows	132
4	Bed Sheets	132
5	Blankets	132
6	Fan Sets	2
7	Wardrobes	120
8	Dining Tables	31
9	Chairs	67
10	Drinking Glasses	32

11	Plates	32
12	Spoons	32
13	Bowls	32
	Total Items	942

Conclusion

Thanks to IHHNL's initiative, **942 items** were delivered to **three orphanages** in **Indonesia and Malawi**, significantly improving the **quality of life** for orphaned children. The main objective of this project was to **enhance living conditions** and help these children look toward the future with **hope and dignity**.

With the continued support of its donors, **IHHNL aims to implement similar projects** in other regions, ensuring that orphans have access to the **care, comfort, and stability** they deserve.



2024 Orphan Clothing Aid Project

Introduction

Orphaned children—those who have lost one or both parents—are among the most vulnerable individuals, often facing great hardships from an early age. These circumstances can result from socioeconomic, health, environmental, or conflict-related factors.

IHHNL's Orphan Projects

At IHHNL, orphan care is one of our highest priorities. We provide regular financial assistance to thousands of orphans both in orphanages and living with families in numerous countries. In addition, we distribute festive clothing to orphans every year during Ramadan and Eid al-Adha. Throughout the year, we also support children with school supplies, backpacks, and seasonal clothing to meet their ongoing needs.

Clothing Aid in 2024

In 2024, IHHNL provided clothing to 14,688 orphans in 40 countries. In addition, 2,648 orphans received toys and sweets as part of seasonal care packages.

The Importance of Clothing Aid

In poor regions, clothing aid is not only about physical comfort, but also about providing emotional support and promoting social inclusion.

1. Meeting Basic Needs

- Protection: Proper clothing protects orphans from harsh weather and prevents health issues.
- Hygiene & Health: Clean, seasonal clothing reduces the risk of infection and illness.

2. Boosting Confidence and Emotional Well-Being

- Sense of Worth: Receiving new clothes helps children feel valued and special.

- Psychosocial Impact: Reduces the stigma and social isolation of children who lack proper attire.

3. Encouraging Educational Participation

- Increased Attendance: Lack of clothing often keeps children from attending school. Uniforms and suitable clothes boost school participation.
- Belonging: Uniforms strengthen their sense of identity and discipline.

4. Promoting Social Solidarity

- Feeling Included: Orphans feel part of the community.
- Expression of Compassion: These gifts deliver a message of care and solidarity.

5. Reducing Economic Burden

- Support for Families: Helps foster families and orphan care institutions redirect limited funds to other essential needs.

6. Contributing to Social Development

- Personal Growth: Aids orphans in developing into emotionally and socially stronger individuals.
- Future Benefit: Educated and healthy children can contribute positively to society.

Though modest in form, clothing aid can have a profound impact on children's lives. For orphans in poor regions, these contributions offer hope and dignity. Through such efforts, IHHNL aims to deliver not just material assistance, but also love, compassion, and a sense of belonging.

In 2024, IHHNL will continue its mission of reaching more children and making meaningful changes in their lives.



No	Country	Amount (€)	Clothes Provided	Toys & Sweets
1	Afghanistan	€7,500.00	279	–
2	Albania	€5,000.00	200	–
3	Bangladesh	€30,000.00	1,525	–
4	Benin	€10,000.00	600	–
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€2,500.00	100	–
6	Burkina Faso	€5,000.00	248	–
7	Burundi	€12,500.00	911	–
8	Cambodia	€2,500.00	100	–
9	Philippines	€5,000.00	200	–
10	Gambia	€16,588.72	755	–
11	Ghana	€5,000.00	210	–
12	Indonesia	€2,500.00	117	–
13	Iraq-Kirkuk	€2,500.00	100	–
14	Yemen	€7,500.00	345	–
15	Kosovo	€2,500.00	140	–
16	Kyrgyzstan	€5,000.00	200	–
17	Lebanon	€2,500.00	100	–
18	Libya	€2,552.00	100	–
19	North Macedonia	€2,500.00	87	–
20	Malawi	€19,500.00	866	–
21	Mali	€13,600.00	565	–
22	Morocco	€5,500.00	115	–
23	Mongolia	€7,500.00	274	–
24	Nepal	€5,000.00	250	–
25	Niger	€9,500.00	425	–
26	Uganda	€9,500.00	571	–
27	Pakistan	€20,000.00	910	–
28	Palestine	€15,000.00	500	–
29	Serbia-Presevo	€2,500.00	100	–
30	Sierra Leone	€5,000.00	205	–
31	Somalia (Toys Only)	€1,000.00	–	200
32	Somalia	€15,000.00	595	–
33	Sri Lanka	€5,689.00	299	–
34	Tanzania (Toys)	€7,888.00	–	1,428
35	Tanzania	€42,380.00	1,476	–
36	Thailand-Pattani	€2,500.00	105	–
37	Togo	€5,700.00	240	–
38	Chad	€12,500.00	625	–
39	Turkey (Toys)	€5,010.00	–	1,020
40	Turkey	€5,510.00	250	–
Total		€ 344.917,72	14688	2648



EDUCATION PROJECTS



2024 Scholarship Aid Project

In 2024, scholarship assistance was provided to a total of 554 underprivileged university students across 14 countries.

No	Countries	Budget (€)	Number of Students
1	Afghanistan	€10,000.00	20
2	Albania	€16,000.00	40
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	€10,000.00	28
4	Philippines	€10,000.00	25
5	Kosovo	€10,000.00	20
6	Kyrgyzstan	€10,000.00	22
7	Libya	€25,000.00	100
8	North Macedonia	€10,000.00	22
9	Nepal	€10,000.00	38
10	Palestine	€60,960.00	120
11	Serbia-Presevo	€10,000.00	19
12	Sri Lanka	€10,000.00	40
13	Turkey	€22,235.00	50
14	Chad	€10,000.00	10
Total		€224,195.00	554

The Importance of Scholarship Aid in Poor Countries

Scholarships in poor countries play a crucial role in both individual and societal development. They not only create equal opportunities in education but also contribute to long-term development. The importance of scholarships can be examined under the following dimensions:

1. Equal Opportunity in Education

Scholarships are a critical support mechanism for students from poor families to access education. Individuals who might otherwise be deprived of education due to financial hardship can benefit from these opportunities. This reduces inequality based on income and supports social justice.

2. Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

Education enables individuals to access better job opportunities. Those who receive scholarships can enter high-paying professions, improve their families' economic conditions, and break the cycle of poverty.

3. Development of Qualified Human Capital

Scholarships make advanced education possible and contribute to the development of qualified human capital. In this way, poor countries can train professionals such as doctors, engineers, and teachers who support economic growth.

4. Supporting Women and Disadvantaged Groups

Scholarships promote education especially for women and disadvantaged groups, enhancing social equality. Programs targeted at women help facilitate their access to education and elevate overall societal welfare.

5. Improving the Quality of Education

Scholarships not only provide financial support but also boost motivation, thereby improving academic performance. Students free from financial concerns can focus better on their studies and contribute more meaningfully to the education system.

6. Fostering Entrepreneurship and Innovation

Educated individuals supported by scholarships can enhance their capacity for entrepreneurship and innovation. In poor countries, such individuals become key drivers of economic development by creating new job opportunities and strengthening the economy.

7. Social Transformation

Scholarships contribute not only to economic development but also to the social advancement of individuals. Educated people can lead social change and transformation processes, helping to build a more democratic and just society.

8. Contribution to Sustainable Development

Scholarships encourage long-term education, contributing to sustainable development goals. Educated individuals support their communities in critical areas such as environmental sustainability, health, and technology.

Recommendations for Effective Scholarship Programs

- **Targeted Scholarships:** Create specialized programs for disadvantaged groups.
- **Local Needs Adaptation:** Direct scholarships to education areas aligned with local labor market needs.
- **Transparency and Fairness:** Ensure transparency and fairness in scholarship distribution to build trust.
- **Monitoring and Support:** Track the academic and career progress of scholarship recipients to support long-term success.

Scholarship assistance is not only a means to foster individual success but also an important tool for accelerating economic and social development in societies. Therefore, the development and expansion of scholarship systems in poor countries should be a central component of development policies.

The Role of Education in the Development of Poor Countries

Education plays a vital role in the development of poor countries. The significance of education in the development process can be examined under the following topics:

1. Development of Human Capital

Education enhances individuals' knowledge and skills, enabling them to participate more effectively in economic activities. Qualified human capital increases productivity and contributes to economic growth. Educated individuals adapt to modern technologies and support innovation.



2. Social Equality and Participation

Education reduces social inequalities and ensures equal access to economic opportunities. The education of women is particularly important; as women become educated, overall societal welfare improves and gender equality is achieved.

3. Improvement in Health and Well-being

Education contributes to better health and overall well-being. Educated individuals access health services more consciously and adopt healthier lifestyles. Educated mothers can better respond to the health and educational needs of their children.

4. Democracy and Governance

Educated individuals participate more in democratic processes and take active roles in governance. Societies with widespread education tend to develop more transparent and accountable systems.

5. Economic Diversification

Education enables individuals to work in diverse sectors, thereby increasing economic diversity. The modernization of traditional sectors like agriculture and the emergence of new sectors become possible through education.

Education not only transforms individuals but also paves the way for societal transformation. However, for this process to succeed, poor countries must increase educational investments, train qualified teachers, improve infrastructure, and eliminate inequalities. When these factors come together, education becomes the cornerstone of sustainable development for poor countries.



2024 Weekend Education Projects

IHHNL carries out projects in all areas of education in poor countries. In countries where educational opportunities are limited, extra lessons for students are crucial for improving the quality of education. For this reason, IHHNL provided the necessary instructors and local resources to deliver weekend extra lessons to 970 underprivileged students in Albania, the Philippines, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. At the same time, to boost the motivation of these students and support their physical and mental well-being, various social and sports activities were organized throughout the year.

No	Countries	Budget (€)	Number of Students
1	Albania	€30,000.00	460
2	Philippines	€19,500.00	200
3	Bangladesh	€1,800.00	50
4	Indonesia	€6,471.00	260
Total		€57,771.00	970

The Importance of Extra School Lessons in Poor Countries

Extra school lessons (such as private tutoring, supplementary courses, or out-of-school education programs) play a significant role in enhancing individual student success and compensating for the shortcomings of the education system in poor countries.

1. Reducing Inequality in Education

- Educational systems in poor countries often lack sufficient resources. This leads to issues such as overcrowded classrooms, insufficient teacher training, and low-standard school infrastructure. Extra lessons can help fill these gaps and improve students' learning outcomes.
- Students in disadvantaged areas can gain fairer

opportunities in education through these additional lessons.

2. Addressing Deficiencies in Basic Knowledge and Skills

- Many students, especially in fundamental subjects like math, language, and science, may struggle. Extra lessons, through one-on-one or small group formats, can help bridge these gaps.
- These lessons assist students in better understanding their school subjects and achieving higher exam performance.

3. Enhancing Global Competitiveness

- Today's global economy demands advanced skills and knowledge. Extra lessons help students gain these skills and become competitive on a global scale.
- For example, supplementary lessons in foreign languages or technology can expand the career opportunities of students in poor countries.

4. Boosting Confidence and Motivation

- Personalized learning opportunities can increase students' self-confidence. Students who feel more successful are more eager to learn.
- Success achieved in extra lessons positively impacts students' overall motivation in their educational journey.

5. Long-term Social and Economic Benefits

- Additional investments in education provide individuals with better job prospects in the future, helping improve their families' economic conditions.
- More educated individuals contribute to the broader social and economic development of poor countries.

6. Support in Exam-Oriented Education Systems

- In many poor countries, education systems are highly exam-focused, and students require intensive support to succeed in these exams. Extra lessons serve as an effective tool in exam preparation.

7. Innovative Teaching Methods

- Extra lessons often provide more modern and innovative teaching methods. Digital tools, interactive learning techniques, and personalized teaching plans can make a significant difference for students in poor countries.

Conclusion:

Extra school lessons play a critical role in improving the quality of education and promoting equal opportunities in poor countries. However, the effectiveness of these lessons depends on ensuring fair access to these services and improving the overall education system.



2024 School Bag and Stationery Aid

IHHNL conducts humanitarian aid activities in 39 countries every year. One of the most significant of these efforts is the support provided to educational projects. Under the motto “Education is the Key to Development and Peace,” the organization continued to expand its support for education projects in 2024.

In poor countries, the most vital support for education projects is building schools in areas without educational facilities and providing educational materials to underprivileged students. These types of aid are among the most impactful as they directly touch human lives in the field of education.

In the 21st century, we witness that millions of children in many poor countries are unable to continue their education due to the lack of school buildings. Likewise, the absence of educational materials prevents many children from accessing education.

According to a UNICEF report, globally, the number of children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 who are out of school has reached 303 million—meaning 1 in every 5 children.

IHHNL aid workers visit schools in poor countries from time to time to gather information about educational conditions. What they observe and report reveals a very dire situation: children receiving education in dilapidated buildings unfit for schooling, classrooms with no desks or chairs where students sit on the floor, schools with only a single textbook in an entire class, and millions of children learning solely by listening to the teacher due to a lack of notebooks and pens. Under such conditions, delivering quality education and raising well-equipped youth is nearly impossible.

The unfortunate destiny of poor countries can only be changed by students who receive education in proper school buildings and have access to necessary learning materials. Humanitarian organizations play a vital role in supporting such education projects.

Poverty continues to be one of the main obstacles to education worldwide. Children of primary school age living in extreme poverty are four times more likely to be out of school than their wealthier peers.

IHHNL continues to implement education-related projects in poor countries. One of the most significant among them is the **School Bag and Stationery Aid Project** for underprivileged students.

Benefits of School Bag and Stationery Aid

Providing school bags and stationery offers many benefits to underprivileged students:

- **Encourages participation in education:** Many poor students struggle to attend school due to a lack of basic stationery supplies. This aid removes that barrier.
- **Boosts self-confidence and motivation:** Students equipped with proper school supplies can study more effectively, leading to increased academic success.
- **Promotes equality and opportunity:** It facilitates access to education for poor students and gives them hope for a better future.
- **Supports local economies:** When school supplies are sourced locally in poor countries, it contributes to their economic activity.

Countries in Need of School Bag and Stationery Aid

Many countries need school bag and stationery support, especially in low-income and developing regions:

- In **Africa**, the need is widespread, but especially in countries like **Somalia, Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina**

Faso, Gambia, and Ethiopia.

- In **South America**, countries such as **Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay, Ecuador, and Peru** are in need.
- In **Asia**, countries like **Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Kyrgyzstan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and the Philippines** are notable examples.
- In the **Middle East, Libya, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon** are among the countries requiring support.

It’s important to remember that underprivileged students exist in **every country**, as access to education is a basic right for every child.

Steps Toward a Successful Aid Campaign

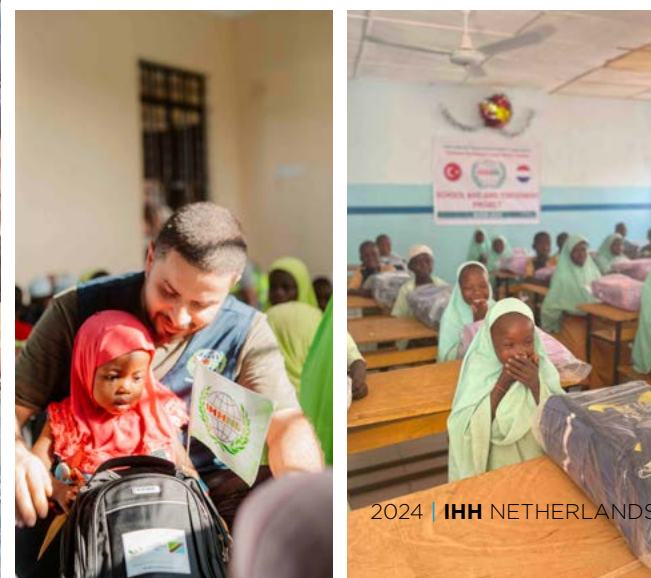
To organize a successful school bag and stationery aid campaign, several steps can be followed:

- **Raise awareness** using platforms like social media and local news. Share information and stories that encourage people to help.
- **Collaborate with schools, companies, and community organizations** to organize donation drives and events, offering people opportunities to contribute.
- **Create online donation platforms** to make it easy for people to support the project with any amount they choose.
- **Partner with local media and public figures** to reach broader audiences and collect more donations.

2024 School Bag and Stationery Aid Distribution

In 2024, IHHNL provided school bags and stationery to **6,997 underprivileged students** in **27 countries**, with a total budget of **€136,225.48**.

No	Number of Countries	Budget (€)	Students
1	Afghanistan	€2,500.00	110
2	Albania	€2,500.00	125
3	Bangladesh	€5,000.00	232
4	Benin	€2,500.00	150
5	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€2,500.00	83
6	Burkina Faso	€2,500.00	140
7	DR Congo	€2,500.00	104
8	Ethiopia	€2,500.00	139
9	Philippines	€2,500.00	50
10	Gambia	€9,565.48	663
11	Indonesia	€2,500.00	124
12	Kosovo	€2,500.00	80
13	Kyrgyzstan	€2,500.00	100
14	Libya	€25,000.00	500
15	North Macedonia	€2,500.00	100
16	Malawi	€5,500.00	480
17	Mali	€4,000.00	270
18	Mongolia	€2,500.00	116
19	Nepal	€4,975.00	385
20	Niger	€2,500.00	65
21	Pakistan	€5,000.00	270
22	Serbia-Presevo	€2,500.00	150
23	Somalia	€2,500.00	110
24	Sri Lanka	€2,500.00	150
25	Tanzania	€21,785.00	1,740
26	Turkey	€10,400.00	396
27	Iraq-Kirkuk	€2,500.00	165
	Total	€136,225.48	6,997



SOCIAL PROJECTS



Aid Provided to Fire Victims in Nepal

Nepal is a poor Asian country located between China and India, with no access to the sea. It has a land area of 147,516 square kilometers and a population of 29 million.

On **March 17, 2024**, a fire broke out around **03:00 AM** in the **Sunsari** area, located in the southeastern region of Nepal. The fire was caused by an **electrical short circuit**. A total of **36 families** were affected by the incident, with **16 homes completely destroyed**, forcing the families to abandon their residences.

The residents of the fire-affected region sustain their livelihoods primarily through agriculture. However, they typically earn only enough to meet their **daily food needs**. Due to the fire, their **homes, belongings, and essential goods** were destroyed, leaving them in urgent need of new supplies. Given the current economic conditions in the country, local authorities were unable to fully meet the needs of the fire victims.

This situation was reported to **IHHNL** by our partner organization in Nepal. Following this report, the IHHNL management decided to deliver humanitarian aid to those affected by the fire.

IHHNL provided **tents, household items, and food supplies** to the fire victims in Nepal. However, these families are now in **urgent need of permanent housing** in the coming period. Additionally, **regular food aid** will be necessary to support them.

It is crucial for **local authorities and international humanitarian organizations** to take action and provide on-going support to these families.



Housing Projects for Poor Families in Sri Lanka

Implementing permanent and sustainable aid projects is of great importance to improve the lives of the poor and support their development. Above all, every family must have shelter that meets minimum living standards. According to findings by our aid workers and research data, 1.8 billion people around the world live in substandard housing, and approximately 100 million people live without a home.



IHHNL has been conducting various aid projects in Sri Lanka for many years. One of these initiatives is the construction of homes for poor families. IHHNL's local partner in Sri Lanka conducted a feasibility study on the cost of completing the construction of 35 houses that had been left unfinished due to the economic crisis in the Kinriya region in the northwest of the country. The findings were submitted to the IHHNL board, which approved the proposal. Construction work began quickly, and within one year, the unfinished homes were completed and delivered to the families in need. These houses measure 40 square meters and include two rooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

In addition, since 2021, IHHNL has completed and delivered 42 houses of 20 square meters for poor young people who are unable to marry due to financial hardship.

To date, IHHNL has completed the construction of a total of 77 houses in Sri Lanka and handed them over to underprivileged families.

In Sri Lankan culture, it is a strong social and cultural tradition for women to provide a home as part of the marriage process. However, this tradition also creates difficulties for poor young women, who struggle to marry because of the financial burden of providing a home. As a result, many couples are unable to marry due to financial constraints.

In this context, housing projects in Sri Lanka carry great significance. These projects offer a real opportunity to help poor young women marry by giving them a chance to establish a home. The housing projects not only provide couples with a place to live but also offer financial

security and emotional support, removing obstacles on their path to marriage.

These projects also strengthen social solidarity and unity. With support from different segments of society, they contribute to ensuring equality and justice in access to the right to marry and live a happy family life. In this way, every couple in Sri Lanka who wants to get married can do so, regardless of their financial situation.

In 2019, the Sri Lankan government launched a nationwide housing project to tackle the widespread housing crisis. Initially a promising initiative, the program aimed to identify homeless families and provide them with homes. However, due to the economic crisis, construction was halted midway, and the initiative failed to resolve the housing issue.

The COVID-19 pandemic further complicated the situation, worsening the economic crisis and depleting government resources. As a result, the conditions of homeless families deteriorated, revealing the urgent need for action. The global economic crisis and COVID-19 pandemic had a particularly severe impact on Sri Lanka, as a large portion of the country's economy depends on tourism, which came to a halt during the pandemic, plunging the country into deep economic hardship.

As a result, the government-initiated housing projects to help the poor were completely suspended, and the dreams of many families were left in half-built houses. Despite limited resources, IHHNL managed to complete the construction of 35 homes and deliver them to the families in need, helping bring hope and dignity to many lives.





We Delivered Aid to Flood Victims in Thailand

In recent years, Thailand has experienced several major flood disasters, particularly in **2021** and **2023**.

- **August 2021:** Heavy rains affecting northern and central Thailand caused widespread flooding of homes and farmlands. Approximately **65,088 households** were affected, impacting an estimated **325,440 people**.
- **September 2021:** Flooding triggered by **Tropical Storm Dianmu** severely impacted 30 provinces in northern and central Thailand, affecting around **70,000 homes** and resulting in **six deaths**.
- **October 2022:** Torrential rains across Thailand led to widespread flooding, submerging many regions.
- **December 24, 2023:** New floods struck **Southern Thailand**, causing severe damage in **Narathiwat, Satun, Songkhla, Pattani, and Yala**. More than **70,000 homes** were submerged and **7 people** lost their lives.

The areas most severely affected were **Ra-ngae, Rueso, and Waeng Districts**, as well as **Su-ngai Ko-Lok District**, where a main river runs through. A total of **5 provinces**—Satun, Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat—were impacted, affecting **34 districts, 196 sub-districts, 1,324 villages**, and **109,282 households**.

For three days, intense rainfall in **Narathiwat, Yala, and Pattani** caused floods in **22 districts, 72 sub-districts, and 437 villages**, affecting at least **20,000 households** and **65,000 people**. The disaster resulted in **7 deaths** and **1 person missing**.

A-Khidmat, IHHNL's partner organization in Thailand, is a social institution dedicated to meeting the needs of impoverished communities. Immediately after the disaster, **IHHNL coordinated with A-Khidmat** to plan aid projects for flood victims.

Aid efforts were implemented in **22 districts** across **3 provinces**, focusing on:

- Supplying **household goods** to affected families,
- **Repairing damaged homes**, and
- Helping **students who lost their school materials** to return to their education.

The relief projects were carried out in the provinces **most severely affected by the floods: Yala, Pattani, and Narathiwat**. As part of the project:

- **190 families** received **beds and kitchen sets**,
- **550 students** were provided with **educational materials** to return to school, and
- **37 damaged homes** were **repaired and handed over** to their owners.

Through this project, aid reached a total of **782 families** and **3,190 victims** affected by the disaster.

Our partner organization **A-Khidmat**, in cooperation with local authorities, ensured that the most affected regions and individuals were identified and that the assistance was delivered effectively and appropriately.



Generator Support for Oxygen Plant in Yemen

The civil war that began in **Yemen in 2014** has led to one of the **worst humanitarian crises in the world**. The conflict has evolved into a complex battleground involving regional powers and driven by multiple factors. Millions of people in the country are struggling with **hunger and disease**, and access to basic services has become nearly impossible. International aid organizations such as **UNICEF** and the **World Food Programme** have described the situation in Yemen as **“the world’s largest humanitarian crisis.”**

IHHNL consistently prioritizes humanitarian aid projects in war and crisis zones to address the needs of victims. In this regard, it implements projects in Yemen every year—covering **food, water, orphan care, health, education, social support, and agriculture**—with an average annual budget of **€700,000**.

One of the most critical problems in war zones is the **disruption of healthcare services**. Especially due to **frequent electricity outages**, hospitals cannot operate effectively, endangering the lives of patients who depend on **oxygen cylinders** to survive. It is therefore crucial to provide **high-capacity generators** to prevent such disruptions.

In **Azzan**, a city in the **Swabwa region of Yemen**, there is an **oxygen plant** that supplies oxygen to **three hospitals and surrounding health centers**. However, due to persistent power outages, the plant was unable to produce sufficient oxygen, putting the lives of hundreds of patients at risk.

Following a request from **IHHNL’s partner organization in Yemen**, the **IHHNL Board of Directors** evaluated and approved the procurement of a **high-capacity genera-**

tor for the plant. After the installation of the generator, the plant began producing **50 oxygen cylinders per day**, now serving approximately **200 patients per month**.

Health Challenges Caused by the War in Yemen

The health problems caused by the ongoing war in Yemen stem from both **direct conflict** and its **long-term effects** on society. These challenges include:

- **Severe injuries** due to bombings, firearms, and explosives, including cuts, fractures, internal bleeding, and limb loss.
- Many injuries result in **permanent disabilities**, such as limb amputations from landmine explosions.
- The destruction of infrastructure limits access to basic services like **clean water, sanitation, and health-care**, fostering the spread of infectious diseases.
- Interruptions to childhood immunization programs have led to the reemergence of **measles, diphtheria**, and other preventable diseases.
- Diseases like **cholera, typhoid, and hepatitis** spread rapidly in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.
- **Malnutrition** is widespread due to food shortages and limited access, especially affecting children’s **growth and development**.
- Communities under prolonged siege in conflict zones face **acute hunger** and famine.
- Experiences of **violence and loss** result in widespread **traumatic stress disorders**.
- Constant exposure to danger causes **depression and other psychological disorders**.
- Management of **chronic diseases** like diabetes and hypertension becomes difficult due to a lack of medications.
- **Electricity shortages and infrastructure failures** hinder the operation of life-saving medical equipment.
- Access to **safe childbirth services** is restricted, leading to increased **maternal and infant mortality**.



Fish Market Stall Project Implemented in Indonesia

The **fishing sector** plays a significant role in **Indonesia's economy**. As of 2023, it contributes approximately **2.6%** to the country's **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**. This sector provides a vital source of income for nearly **25 million people** and is especially crucial for **coastal communities**, supplying **about half of the country's total protein consumption**.

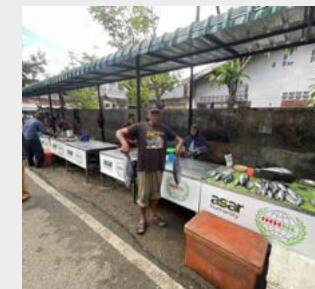
IHHNL implemented the **Fish Market Stall Project** in the **Baiturrahman District of Banda Aceh, Indonesia**, with the aim of providing **sustainable income for 20 poor families**. Through this project, newly built market stalls enabled small-scale fish vendors to sell their products in a **clean and organized environment**. As a result, **20 underprivileged families** gained the opportunity to earn a **regular income**.

Indonesia, with **275 million people** and more than **17,000 islands**, is one of the **largest archipelagic countries** in the world. Due to its geography, the **fishing industry** holds tremendous potential. However, despite this potential, the country is **not fully benefiting** from it due to the **lack of modern fishing facilities**. Projects like this aim to bridge that gap and offer more **income-generating opportunities for the poor**.

The Importance of Low-Budget, Income-Generating Projects in Poor Countries

Low-budget income-generating projects can provide **both economic and social benefits**, especially for low-income communities. These projects are:

- **Cost-effective and sustainable**, often utilizing local resources with **low startup costs** to create long-term impact. They aim to **maximize return on investment** by using limited funds efficiently.
- **Supportive of micro-entrepreneurship**, helping individuals and families to **start and grow their own businesses**. This contributes to **reviving local economies** and **combating poverty**.
- **Direct tools for poverty alleviation**, as they create **immediate income opportunities** for local populations.
- **Community-empowering**, encouraging people to **mobilize their own potential**. These initiatives often involve **local participation and cooperation**, ensuring ownership and relevance.
- **Aligned with sustainable development goals**, offering **localized solutions** for economic resilience and social progress.
- **Skills-enabling**, as they often include **training and capacity-building programs**, helping individuals gain the competencies needed to access **better job opportunities**.



2024 Mobile Vendor Cart Support Projects

In 2024, IHHNL provided **43 mobile vendor carts in Indonesia** and **35 in Nepal**, bringing the total number of carts distributed to **345 poor families** to date. Thanks to these **micro-budget support projects**, 345 families have become self-sufficient and no longer dependent on external aid for their livelihood.

No	Country	Budget (€)	Carts Number of
1	Nepal	€15,000.00	35
2	Indonesia	€15,000.00	43
Total		€30,000.00	78

No	Year	Budget (€)	Units Provided
1	2016	€5,000.00	15
2	2017	€21,420.00	63
3	2018	€8,840.00	26
4	2019	€8,750.00	25
5	2021	€14,921.00	40
6	2022	€14,921.00	40
7	2023	€20,000.00	58
8	2024	€30,000.00	78
Total		€123,852.00	345

The Importance of Mobile Vendor Carts for the Poor

Mobile vendor carts play a crucial role in supporting the **economic, social, and community well-being** of low-income populations. Their significance can be summarized as follows:

1. Source of Livelihood

- Mobile carts require low startup capital, making them ideal for individuals with limited means.
- Vendors can set their own working hours, which is especially advantageous for those with other re-

sponsibilities.

- This model allows poor individuals to earn income **independently**.

2. Affordable Products and Services

- Mobile vendors typically offer **affordable goods and services** to local communities.
- They serve low-income neighborhoods where access to shops and supermarkets is limited.

3. Community Integration and Vitality

- Vendors increase **economic activity** within neighborhoods and support **micro-economies**.
- These carts foster **social interaction** and **strengthen community ties**.

4. Food Security and Freshness

- They contribute to food security by selling **fresh, daily-consumed items** like fruits, vegetables, and street food.
- Daily availability of fresh products improves **nutritional quality** for low-income individuals.

5. Solution to Urbanization and Infrastructure Challenges

- Mobile carts provide trading opportunities in areas lacking infrastructure.
- They serve areas with limited access to shops and transportation.

6. Innovation and Creativity

- Poor individuals can develop **innovative business ideas** using limited resources—such as unique recipes, product mixes, or personalized services.
- They promote and preserve **local flavors, products, and culture**.

Mobile vendor carts are not only a means of income for the poor, but also a **lifestyle and tool for social solidarity**. To make this sector more efficient and sustainable,

regulatory frameworks and support mechanisms are essential.

The Importance of Micro-Budget Income-Generating Projects

Micro-budget income-generating projects are **vital for poor countries**. These initiatives aim to **create big impact** using **small financial inputs** at the individual and community level. Here's why they matter:

1. Poverty Reduction

They help individuals and families **increase their income** and escape poverty by enabling them to meet their basic needs and achieve economic independence.

2. Increased Employment Opportunities

These projects generate local employment. For example, investing in a single mobile cart can provide a livelihood not just for one person, but for several.

3. Strengthening Local Economies

Most micro-projects are based on **local goods, services, and production**, stimulating **community-level economic activity**.

4. Women's Economic Empowerment

Many micro-projects are designed with a **focus on women**, who often face barriers to accessing economic resources. These initiatives help women start businesses and achieve financial autonomy, supporting **gender equality**.

5. Low Cost, High Impact

These projects are relatively inexpensive to implement and can reach large numbers of people—making them ideal for **resource-constrained environments**.

6. Encouraging Entrepreneurship and Innovation

They foster **entrepreneurial thinking** and encourage people to develop **innovative solutions**, especially in

impoverished communities.

7. Contributing to Social Development

Economic empowerment improves not only individual lives, but also entire communities—enabling better access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

8. Reducing Dependency

Such projects reduce reliance on external aid and help people **stand on their own feet**, a **key step toward sustainable development**.

Conclusion

Micro-budget income-generating projects are powerful tools for improving living conditions, creating economic opportunities, and supporting community development in poor countries. These initiatives, as foundational elements of sustainable development, enable individuals to realize their potential and contribute to broader economic growth.



2024 Vocational Training Projects

One of the most effective methods for reducing poverty is vocational training programs. Through these programs, many impoverished individuals gain the opportunity to earn a regular income.

IHHNL, in collaboration with local partner organizations, organizes vocational training courses based on country-specific needs and cultural practices, focusing on skills that can quickly lead to a steady income. These efforts have helped many individuals become financially independent and no longer reliant on aid.

While IHHNL previously focused mainly on sewing and embroidery courses, in 2024, it expanded its offerings to include IT & design, culinary arts, and solar panel installation courses. Given the reality that women in poor communities often face greater challenges, a significant portion of the training programs are organized specifically for women.

The Importance of Vocational Training for Women

Home Economics and Productivity-Oriented Courses: Programs such as sewing, cooking, and childcare encourage women to participate in economic life, independently of the household setting.

Technology-Driven Professions: Courses in content writing, graphic design, and social media management enable women to benefit from flexible, remote work models.

IHHNL's Impact

So far, IHHNL has implemented vocational training pro-

jects in 12 countries, reaching 1,314 underprivileged individuals with a total budget of €250,853.

Given that the average household in poor countries consists of 5–6 people, it's estimated that around 7,000–8,000 people have indirectly benefited from these projects.

In 2024, IHHNL offered vocational training in 10 countries across five professional categories, allocating a total budget of €107,212.34.

No	Country	Budget (€)	Sewing & Embroidery	IT & Solar Panel Design Installation	Culinary Arts
1	Afghanistan	€9,212.34	20		
2	Kosovo	€10,000.00		20	
3	Lebanon	€3,000.00			25
4	Tanzania	€10,000.00			20
5	Nepal	€10,000.00	50		
6	Serbia	€10,000.00	20		
7	Sri Lanka	€10,000.00	20		
8	Bangladesh	€15,000.00	137		
9	Malawi	€5,000.00	20		
10	Libya	€25,000.00	78		
Total		€107,212.34	345	20	25

Analysis:

- Sewing & Embroidery Courses were the primary focus of the program. The wide adoption and high participation indicate this is a suitable option for individuals seeking sustainable income.
- IT & Design and Solar Energy Installation courses show promise and could be expanded to more countries to diversify opportunities.
- Budget Distribution: Though funds were proportionally distributed, countries like Lebanon that received smaller budgets could benefit from broader

course offerings.

- Occupational Variety: Expanding into more trades would further enhance program effectiveness.

This analysis shows that IHHNL's 2024 vocational training efforts were impactful and have taken meaningful steps toward empowering the poor with market-relevant skills.

The Importance of Vocational Training in Combating Poverty

Vocational training is directly linked to improving individuals' economic and social conditions:

1. Increasing Employment Opportunities

- Skill Development: These programs provide in-demand skills, improving job prospects—especially for low-skilled individuals.
- Career Transition: Unemployed individuals gain access to new professions, boosting economic mobility in high-unemployment areas.

2. Reducing Income Inequality

- Higher Income: Participants gain access to higher-paying, stable jobs, improving their families' economic well-being.
- Economic Independence: Especially beneficial for women, youth, and disadvantaged groups.

3. Promoting Entrepreneurship

- Business Creation: Participants gain the confidence and competence to start their own businesses.
- Local Economy Boost: The growth of small businesses strengthens local economies and fosters community prosperity.

4. Enhancing Social Participation

- Empowerment: Encourages individuals to take an active role in society, with psychological and social benefits.
- Community Solidarity: Builds cooperation and support networks among participants.

5. Accessibility of Educational Opportunities

- Lifelong Learning: Opens doors for people of all ages to continuously develop their skills.
- Education-Employment Link: Vocational courses bridge the gap between education and the job market.

6. Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

- Multi-dimensional Impact: Trained individuals contribute economically to their households and offer better futures for their children.
- Sustainable Development: Over time, vocational training raises community welfare and helps reduce systemic poverty.

Conclusion:

Vocational training is a powerful tool in the fight against poverty, enhancing individual capabilities, expanding employment opportunities, and promoting economic independence.

Therefore, it is essential that public institutions, NGOs, and the private sector collaborate to expand access to these programs and make them more inclusive and sustainable.





2024 Winter Aid Projects

Overview

In 2024, IHHNL implemented winter aid projects in **12 countries** with a total budget of **€155,097**. These projects aimed to support people in harsh winter conditions by distributing **coal, stoves, clothing, blankets, and heaters** to those in need.

General Evaluation

- Aid was customized according to each country's specific needs, with a focus on the **most urgently required materials**.
- **Coal aid** constituted a significant portion of the budget and was mainly provided to **Mongolia** and **Kyrgyzstan**, where winter conditions are particularly harsh.
- **Blankets and clothing** were heavily distributed in **Lebanon** and **Palestine**, where winter needs are compounded by ongoing **refugee crises**.

Regional Strategy in Winter Aid

Middle East:

- In **Palestine** and **Lebanon**, the emphasis was on clothing and blankets, also addressing the challenges brought by internal displacement and refugee influxes.

Central Asia:

- In **Kyrgyzstan** and **Mongolia**, coal aid was prioritized due to extreme cold and inadequate infrastructure.

South Asia:

- In **Pakistan** and **Nepal**, aid distribution was more balanced, with a focus on **clothing and heating appliances**.

Balkans:

- In **North Macedonia**, **stoves** were a key focus, as they are essential for both heating and cooking.

The Importance of Winter Aid in Poor Countries

Winter aid is essential in underdeveloped regions, where **access to basic needs becomes extremely challenging** during the cold season.

1. Helps Ensure Survival

- Cold temperatures, inadequate clothing, and lack of heating or shelter can be life-threatening. Winter aid provides vital resources like warm clothing, blankets, and fuel, increasing people's chances of survival.

2. Reduces Health Risks

- Cold weather can trigger serious health issues, especially for **children, the elderly, and the ill**. Aid helps prevent **hypothermia, respiratory infections**, and other cold-related illnesses.
- Emergency medical services provided during winter aid projects respond to heightened health risks in cold months.

3. Prevents Disruptions in Education

- In winter, school attendance drops due to cold weather and transportation difficulties—especially in rural areas. Providing school clothes, heating, and travel support helps children **continue their education**.

4. Eases Economic Hardships

- Winter often brings increased unemployment—especially in agriculture-dependent economies. Heating support, food, and financial aid **lighten the economic burden** for struggling families.

5. Strengthens Community Solidarity

- These projects **foster solidarity** between individ-

uals and nations. Aid from wealthier donors builds **social cohesion** and strengthens **community resilience**.

6. Prevents Forced Migration

- People unable to cope with winter conditions may be forced to relocate. Winter aid can help them **remain in their communities**, reducing the pressure of **displacement and migration**.

Conclusion

Winter aid in impoverished countries goes beyond preserving individual quality of life—it also creates long-term benefits in **health, education, and economic stability**.

For this reason, it is **crucial** that humanitarian organizations and the international community continue to **organize these efforts regularly and sustainably**.



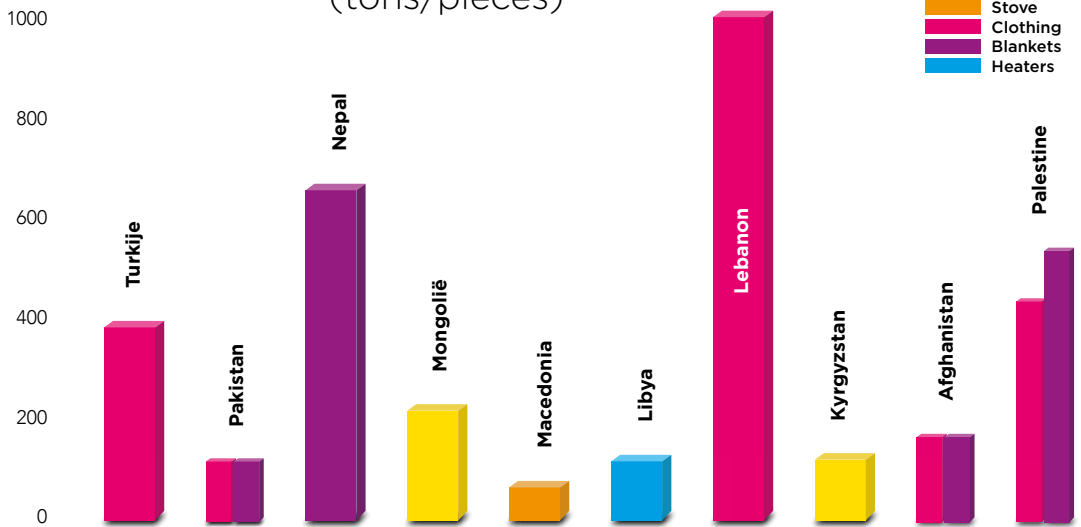


No	Land	Budget (€)	Coal (tons)	Stove	Clothing	Blankets	Heaters
1	Turkiye	€ 20.097,00	0,5	1	365		
4	Pakistan	€ 10.000,00	4		100	100	
5	Nepal	€ 10.000,00				635	
6	Mongolia	€ 10.000,00	196				
7	North Macedonia	€ 10.000,00		52			
8	Libya	€ 15.000,00				100	100
9	Lebanon	€ 10.000,00			1000		
10	Kyrgyzstan	€ 10.000,00	100				
11	Afghanistan	€ 10.000,00			150	150	
12	Palestine	€ 50.000,00			400	500	
	Total	€ 155.097,00	300,5	53	2015	1485	100



Distribution of Resources

(tons/pieces)



AID TOOLS

- Coal (tons)
- Stove
- Clothing
- Blankets
- Heaters



Electric Rickshaw Bicycle Support for Poor Families in Bangladesh

Introduction

Bangladesh is known as a country with a very **high poverty rate** and **limited sources of income**. To support poor families and provide a **sustainable livelihood**, IHHNL distributed **12 electric rickshaw bicycles**. Through these vehicles, families are able to **earn a regular income** by transporting passengers and goods.

Project Details

- **Cost per unit:** €1,250
- **Target Region:** The project focused on **poor families in the Jamalpur region** of Bangladesh.
- **Impact:** Owners of the electric rickshaw bicycles have achieved **above-average income levels** in Bangladesh, thereby increasing their **economic independence**.

Why Bangladesh?

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated and poorest countries. Poverty is especially severe in **rural areas**, where most families live hand to mouth through daily labor. In regions like **Jamalpur**, **economic empowerment projects** help families break out of the **cycle of poverty** and contribute to **community development**.

Why Electric Rickshaw Bicycles?

1. Income Generation

- Used for **passenger and goods transport**, these rickshaws provide a **steady source of income**.

2. Sustainability

- **Low energy costs** make them an **economical and**

eco-friendly means of transportation in the long term.

3. Local Suitability

- Rickshaws are commonly used in rural Bangladesh. Switching to **electric models** increases **earning potential**.

4. Economic Development

- Rickshaw owners effectively run their own **micro-enterprises**, helping them achieve **economic freedom**.

Importance of Income-Generating Micro-Budget Projects

1. Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

- With low startup costs, micro-projects allow **poor families to engage in the economy** more easily.

2. Self-Sufficiency

- These projects emphasize **income generation** over dependency on aid, encouraging **financial independence**.

3. Community Impact

- Micro-projects not only benefit individuals but also **foster the economic and social growth of communities**.

4. Fast and Efficient Implementation

- Such projects can be launched **quickly**, without the need for extensive infrastructure.

Conclusion

The **Electric Rickshaw Bicycle Distribution Project** by IHHNL in Bangladesh is a **successful example** of a **sustainable income-generating model**. It showcases how **small-scale initiatives** can contribute to **social development** and highlights the importance of **long-term**

solutions in the fight against poverty. These kinds of projects uplift not only individuals' economic status but also the **overall well-being of communities**.

Technical Specifications

1. Power Source

- Rechargeable batteries (typically **48V or 60V**).
- **Motor power** ranges from **500W to 1200W**.

2. Motor Type

- Typically **brushless DC motors (BLDC)**.
- Offers **high efficiency** and **low maintenance**.

3. Vehicle Structure

- **Chassis:** Durable frame made of steel or aluminum.
- **Wheels:** Three-wheel structure—one in front, two in the rear.
- **Suspension:** Front and rear systems for riding comfort.
- **Tires:** Solid or tube tires.

4. Load Capacity

- Can carry **2–4 passengers** (including driver).
- Max payload: **200–400 kg**.

5. Speed

- Top speed: **25–40 km/h**.

6. Battery & Charging Time

- **Battery type:** Lead-acid or lithium-ion.
- **Charging time:** 6–8 hours (lead-acid), 3–4 hours (lithium-ion).
- **Range per charge:** **60–100 km**.

7. Braking System

- **Front wheel:** Disc or drum brake.
- **Rear wheels:** Usually drum brakes.

8. Customization

- Carts often feature **colorful and decorative designs** (e.g., floral decor).
- Passenger area is typically protected by a **canopy or fabric covering**.

9. Additional Features

- **LED headlights** and **rear lights**.
- Speedometer and battery charge indicator.
- Simple control panel.

10. Usage Areas

- **Short-distance urban transport**.
- **Passenger transport** to school or local markets.
- **Goods and passenger transport** in rural areas.



Nepal Mini Market Project

Introduction

In 2023, IHHNL launched its first Mini Market Aid Project in Nepal, distributing 10 mini markets. Following detailed assessments and field studies, the initiative was found to be highly effective in empowering impoverished families. As a result, the project was expanded in 2024, providing 30 additional Mini Markets to needy families.

Implemented in Jhapa and Siraha in southeastern Nepal, IHHNL's Mini Market Project offers a strategic solution for supporting poor households and helping them move beyond dependence on aid.

Project Overview

1. Structure and Cost of Mini Markets

- Constructed from wood.
- Dimensions: 66 cm front width, 66 cm side depth, and 100 cm height.
- Cost per unit: €500

2. Target Groups

- Widowed women with no source of income
- People with disabilities without stable income
- Families unable to send their children to school due to poverty

3. Income and Return on Investment

- Average monthly income per mini market: 18,000 Nepalese Rupees (~€128)
- Payback period: 4 months

4. Implementation and Monitoring

- Beneficiary families were carefully selected.
- Regular monitoring by IHHNL's local partner organization to assess performance and address deficiencies.
- Underperforming beneficiaries may have their market reassigned to another family.

Project Goals

- Enable poor families to achieve economic independence
- Promote the social inclusion and productivity of widows and disabled individuals
- Create opportunities for children in poverty to return to school

- Contribute to the development of local commerce

Project Evaluation

- Nepal ranks 148th globally in economic development; the average monthly salary is around 21,000 Nepalese Rupees (€150). The income from a mini market provides critical financial relief to low-income families.
- Field evaluations by IHHNL aid workers show the project delivers significant positive impact in poverty alleviation and empowerment.

Outlook and Future Prospects

- The Mini Market Project presents a high-impact, low-cost model.
- Expansion is recommended to reach more families in need.
- Adding vocational training and business support would enhance the project's overall effectiveness.

Expanding this initiative to a broader region will improve living standards at the individual level and foster economic vitality at the national level.

Why This Project Matters: Key Points

1. Fighting Poverty

- Poverty rates in rural Nepal are high. Mini markets help families access basic necessities like food and hygiene products.

2. Strengthening Community Solidarity

- These projects promote mutual aid and social cohesion by giving recipients the opportunity to engage in dignified commerce rather than passive aid.

3. Ensuring Food Security

- Poor urban and rural areas often face food insecurity. Mini markets help by improving access to quality food, enhancing overall health.

4. Aid Without Shame

- The shopping-like setup of a mini market preserves dignity, reducing the stigma often associated with receiving aid.

5. Economic Boost and Local Development

- If goods are sourced from local producers, the project supports farmers and small businesses, creating new market opportunities.

6. Sustainable Development

- Designed to gradually involve beneficiaries in contributing back, the model evolves into a social enterprise supporting long-term self-reliance.

7. Crisis-Response Capacity

- In a disaster-prone country like Nepal, mini markets can act as emergency aid centers in the aftermath of earthquakes or floods.

8. Opportunities for Education and Awareness

- Beyond product distribution, mini markets can be used to educate the poor about health, hygiene, and financial literacy.

Conclusion

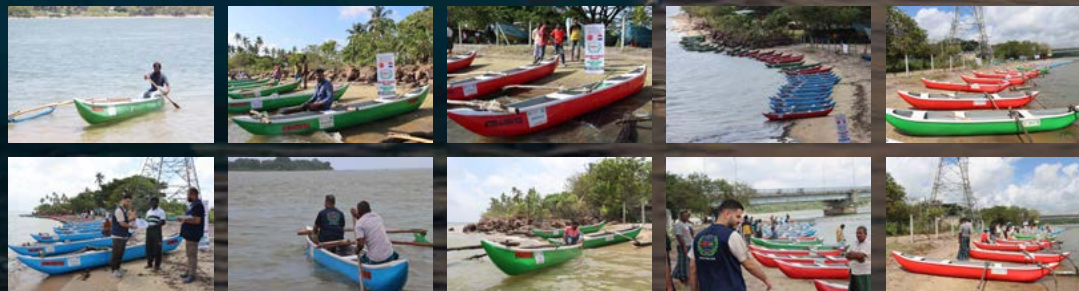
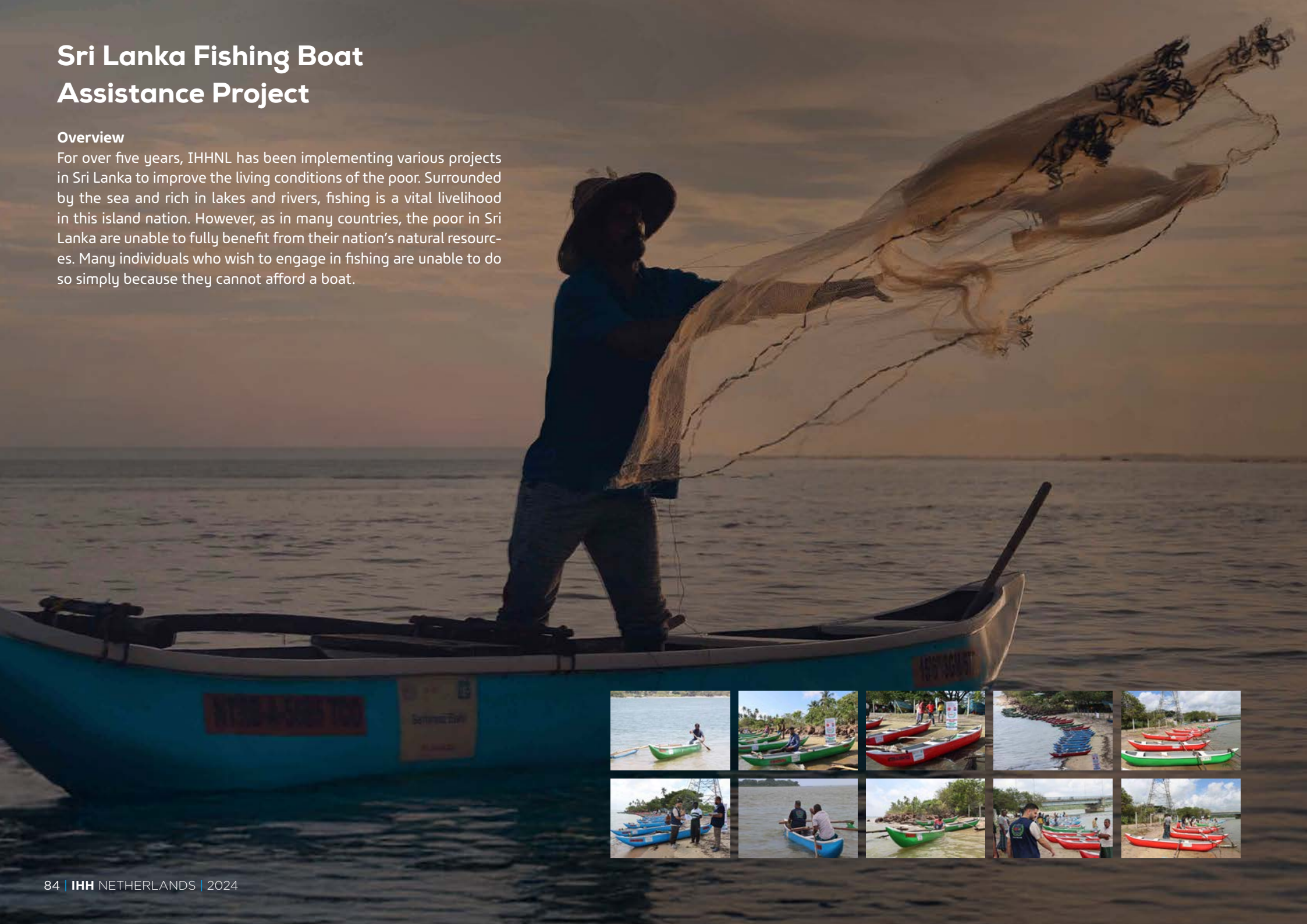
The Mini Market Project in Nepal is not merely a short-term relief initiative—it is a long-term, sustainable solution aimed at breaking the cycle of poverty and contributing to societal development. With its scalability, affordability, and community-based approach, it holds strong potential to transform lives and communities across Nepal.



Sri Lanka Fishing Boat Assistance Project

Overview

For over five years, IHHNL has been implementing various projects in Sri Lanka to improve the living conditions of the poor. Surrounded by the sea and rich in lakes and rivers, fishing is a vital livelihood in this island nation. However, as in many countries, the poor in Sri Lanka are unable to fully benefit from their nation's natural resources. Many individuals who wish to engage in fishing are unable to do so simply because they cannot afford a boat.



IHHNL's Fishing Boat Support

IHHNL distributed its first fishing boats in Sri Lanka on May 27, 2019. These efforts have continued regularly since then. Most recently, on December 15, 2024, IHHNL distributed 62 boats in villages near Lake Nuwara Wewa in Sri Lanka's North-Central region. To date, a total of 313 boats have been delivered to families in need since the project's inception.

Impact of the Project

Families who receive fishing boats gain access to a reliable source of income in Sri Lankan conditions. Instead of relying on continuous aid, these families now earn their living through their own labor, which strengthens them both financially and emotionally, allowing them to live more stable and dignified lives. This improvement also contributes positively to the physical and mental well-being of family members.

Additionally, the project not only supports the poor directly, but also stimulates employment in fishing boat workshops, creating job opportunities for others in the local economy.

Cost and Significance

The cost of this meaningful and sustainable project is only €325 per boat. True to the proverb, "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime," IHHNL is proud to support poor communities in becoming self-sufficient and independent. Projects like this contribute not only to individual welfare, but also to economic and social empowerment of entire communities.

Why Fishing Boat Support Matters in Sri Lanka

1. Providing a Livelihood

Sri Lanka is a coastal nation where many families in shoreline communities depend on fishing. Providing fishing boats:

- Offers a sustainable source of income
- Enables beneficiaries to work as professional fishermen, reducing unemployment
- Helps families achieve economic independence

2. Enhancing Food Security

Fishing is a major source of protein in Sri Lanka. With more boats:

- Communities gain easier access to fresh, affordable fish

- Nutrition improves, particularly in poor households
- Families improve both diet and food availability

3. Breaking the Cycle of Poverty

A boat is a valuable income-generating asset:

- Families move away from dependency and toward self-sustenance
- Income from fishing can be used to invest in children's education and healthcare
- This supports intergenerational change, helping break the cycle of poverty

4. Community and Economic Impact

Boat distributions create ripple effects:

- Stimulate economic activity in coastal villages
- Promote local trade, e.g. through the growth of fish markets
- Support social justice and local poverty reduction efforts

5. Sustainable Resource Management

If paired with training on sustainability:

- Promotes the conservation of marine resources
- Encourages families to use eco-friendly fishing methods, protecting ecosystems

6. Disaster and Crisis Resilience

Sri Lanka is prone to natural disasters and economic shocks:

- Boats help families recover livelihoods after crises
- Ensure continuity of food supply chains during emergencies

Conclusion

The Fishing Boat Assistance Project empowers poor families not only economically, but also socially and emotionally. While supporting the fishing industry, it simultaneously contributes to:

- Poverty alleviation
- Food security
- Sustainable development

In a maritime country like Sri Lanka, expanding such initiatives can foster both individual empowerment and national economic growth in the long run.

HEALTH PROJECTS



Prosthetics and Wheelchair Assistance Provided in Uganda

Living conditions in poor countries are extremely difficult. For individuals with disabilities, these conditions are even more challenging. There are not enough healthcare facilities in such countries, and the existing ones are often inaccessible to the poor. As a result, the lives of disabled individuals become a significant hardship both for themselves and for their families.

IHHNL carried out a very important and vital project in the field of healthcare in Mbale, a city in the Central African country of Uganda. As part of the project, prosthetic legs were provided for 8 amputated children, electric arm prostheses were provided for 2 amputated children, manual wheelchairs were given to 20 poor individuals with mobility impairments, and additionally, 10 severely disabled poor individuals received three-wheeled, hand-powered disability bicycles.

Access to prosthetics and manual wheelchairs in Uganda is life-changing, especially for individuals with limited mobility. Providing such assistance brings about several important benefits both on an individual and societal level:

Prosthetics

Medical products and prosthetics make great contributions to human life in terms of health and functionality, making individuals' lives more independent, safe, and comfortable. The development and accessibility of these products, parallel to innovations in the health sector, continue to enhance the overall well-being of society.

- Especially for individuals who have lost limbs due to accidents or illness, prosthetics can partially or

fully restore lost functions. This allows them to carry out daily activities independently.

- Prosthetics for limbs such as legs or arms enable individuals to perform essential movements such as walking, gripping, and carrying. This is critically important for being active in social and professional life.
- Using prosthetics plays an important role in regaining self-confidence and a positive self-image. Individuals can move more freely in society and reduce feelings of social isolation thanks to prosthetics.

Manual Wheelchairs

Manual wheelchairs are essential mobility aids for individuals with limited mobility. These tools help users gain independence and participate more easily in social and daily activities.

- Manual wheelchairs allow users to move independently, giving them the opportunity to live more self-sufficiently at home, at work, or outdoors.
- These tools ease access to public spaces such as shopping centers, parks, workplaces, and more, thereby increasing opportunities for social interaction and participation.
- Compared to powered wheelchairs, manual wheelchairs are generally more affordable, making them accessible to more users.
- Manual wheelchairs require users to move using their arms and upper body, providing regular physical activity and helping maintain upper body strength.
- These wheelchairs are typically lightweight and foldable, increasing portability. Users can easily load them into vehicles and take them along while traveling.
- Manual wheelchairs come in various sizes, weight capacities, and designs, allowing customization ac-

ording to personal needs.

- Ideal for short distances or indoor use, manual wheelchairs provide great freedom for users.

Access to healthcare services is a fundamental right for every individual. According to data from the World Health Organization, approximately 4.5 billion people globally do not have full access to basic healthcare services. This corresponds to more than half of the world's population. Moreover, around 100 million people are pushed into extreme poverty each year due to healthcare costs. This indicates major inequalities in access to global healthcare and shows that many people are deprived of essential medical services.

Healthy individuals create healthy societies. In order to contribute to the development of healthy communities, IHHNL has been carrying out various aid projects in the healthcare field in recent years.





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Electric Wheelchair Assistance Provided in Türkiye

Between September 27–30, 2024, IHHNL distributed a total of 170 electric wheelchairs in three regions of Türkiye: the Ahlat district of Bitlis, the Gölbaşı district of Adıyaman, and the Battalgazi district of Malatya. The program was overseen and coordinated by Ayhan Arslantaş, Chairman of the IHHNL Board of Directors, and Hüseyin Gündüz, Director of IHHNL.

Special distribution events were organized in all three locations for the wheelchair recipients. The Ahlat event was attended by the Governor of Bitlis, the District Governor of Ahlat, and the Mayor of Ahlat. The Gölbaşı event was attended by the district governor and mayor, while the Battalgazi event welcomed the Governor of Malatya and the Provincial Director of National Education. In addition, various local officials, the beneficiaries, their families, and local residents also took part in the events. These festive programs brought immense joy to the recipients and their loved ones.

For many years, IHHNL has been running electric wheelchair assistance programs for people with disabilities in Türkiye. So far, approximately 800 electric wheelchairs have been distributed across 10 provinces in Türkiye.

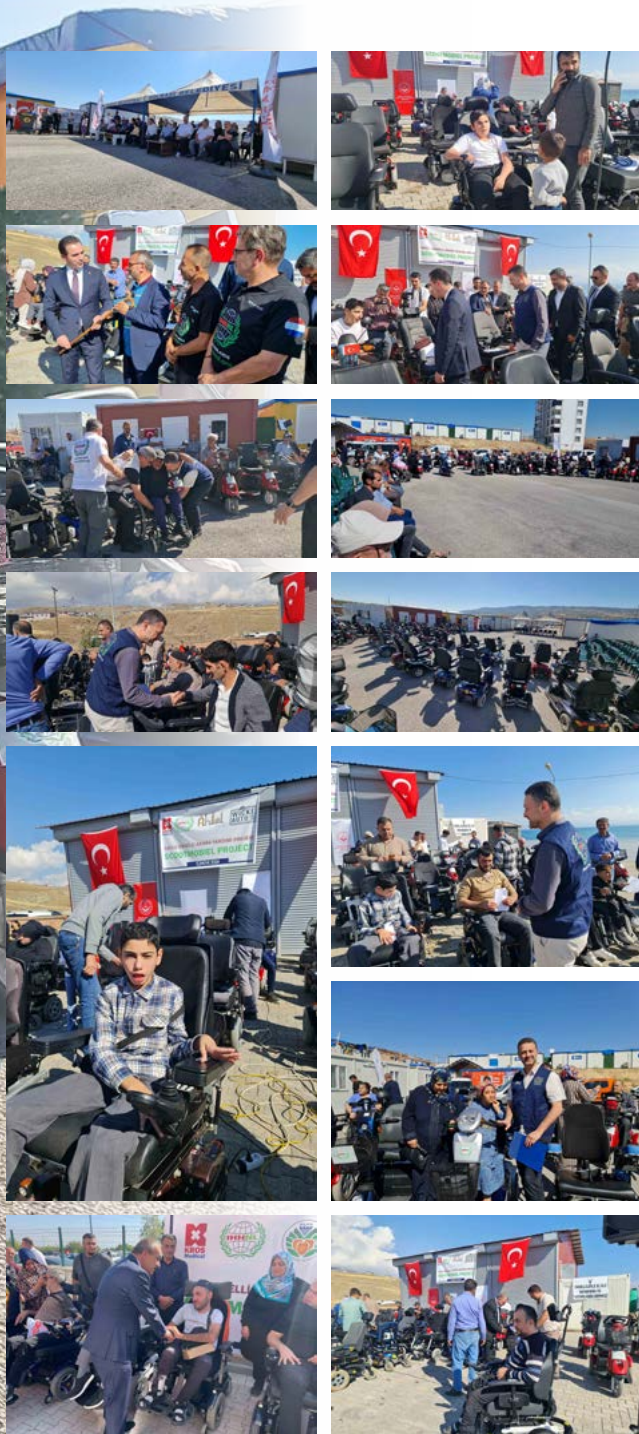
Electric wheelchair assistance is of critical importance in enhancing the quality of life for people with disabilities and offering them the opportunity to live more independently. Support provided by IHHNL helps facilitate the social integration of disabled individuals and supports the principle of equality.

- Electric wheelchairs enable individuals with disabilities to move independently. This means great-

er freedom in performing daily activities such as shopping, attending social events, or commuting to work.

- Due to physical limitations, many areas may not be pedestrian-accessible. Electric vehicles allow people with disabilities to access a broader range of spaces and lead more active and independent lives within the community.
- For those who have difficulty walking or cannot stand for long periods, electric wheelchairs offer a safe and comfortable means of transportation. They reduce physical fatigue and help prevent potential accidents, ensuring a secure journey.
- By increasing participation in social activities, electric wheelchairs help prevent social isolation. This strengthens the presence and interaction of disabled individuals within the community.
- They facilitate participation in the workforce. Thanks to electric wheelchairs, commuting to and from work becomes more manageable, allowing disabled individuals to contribute actively to the economy.
- Regular outings and social interaction positively impact the overall health and mental well-being of individuals with disabilities. These factors play a significant role in coping with psychological challenges.
- They reduce the burden on caregivers, allowing them to focus more on their own tasks and responsibilities. This contributes to a more peaceful environment at home, at work, and in the broader community.

Every aid program is important. However, assistance directed at both the poor and the disabled holds even greater significance. These types of support not only help disabled individuals hold on to life but also provide material and moral relief to their families. With this awareness, IHHNL will continue to implement such aid projects.



2024 Hygiene Kit Distribution Projects

Introduction

In line with its mission to support poor and vulnerable communities, IHHL distributed a total of **1,733 hygiene kits** across three countries in 2024. These aid efforts were carried out both to meet urgent humanitarian needs and to improve hygiene standards within the communities. A total budget of **€50,000.00** was allocated for the project.

Nr	Countries	Budget (€)	Number of Hygiene Kits
1	Lebanon	€15,000.00	1,000
2	Libya	€25,000.00	400
3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€10,000.00	333
Total		€50,000.00	1,733

The Importance of Hygiene Aid in Poor Countries

Hygiene kit distribution plays a crucial role in protecting public health, preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and helping individuals maintain a life in line with basic human dignity. The significance of such assistance can be summarized in the following key points:

1. Disease Prevention

Hygiene products are essential in preventing the spread of bacteria and controlling disease outbreaks. Without access to items like soap, toothpaste, and disinfectants, individuals and communities become more vulnerable to waterborne diseases, skin infections, and other communicable illnesses.

2. Meeting Basic Human Needs

Hygiene is a fundamental human right. Lack of access to hygiene products can prevent people from feeling safe and dignified. Hygiene kit

distribution enhances quality of life by providing both physical and psychological comfort.

3. Support in Times of Crisis and Disaster

Poor countries often face natural disasters, wars, or other crises. In such situations, hygiene kits are vital in preventing disease outbreaks and meeting the urgent needs of affected populations.

4. Education and Awareness

When hygiene kit distribution is combined with hygiene education, it empowers individuals with knowledge to maintain their health in the long term. Teaching the proper use of hygiene items and the importance of cleanliness can significantly improve the overall health of communities.

5. Reducing Economic Burden

Poor families often struggle to afford basic necessities like hygiene products. Providing these items for free eases their financial burden, allowing them to allocate their limited resources to other critical needs such as food and education.

Conclusion

- Hygiene kit distributions are not only a matter of individual health but also support public health, economic stability, and social equity. These efforts serve as a tool for breaking the cycle of poverty and building a healthier, more sustainable future in impoverished countries.
- This aid project has taken a significant step toward improving hygiene standards and meeting the basic needs of vulnerable communities. With additional resources in the future, the aim is to reach even broader populations.





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FOOD PROJECT
LIBYA 2024

2024 Medical Equipment Aid Projects

1. Overview

In 2024, IHHNL (International Humanitarian Aid Organization) implemented several aid projects aimed at improving the quality of life and access to medical support for poor and disabled individuals. These initiatives were carried out in Uganda, Türkiye, Kosovo, and other countries with a total budget of **€59,300.00**.

Nr	Country	Budget (€)
1	Uganda	€20,000.00
2	Türkiye	€35,500.00
3	Kosovo	€3,800.00
4	Bangladesh	€10,000.00
Total		€69,300.00

2. Medical Equipment Assistance

The following is a breakdown of the medical equipment and services provided by IHHNL in 2024:

Nr	Type of Medical Aid	Quantity
1	Below-the-knee prosthetics	8
2	Upper limb prosthetics	2
3	Wheelchairs	20
4	Three-wheeled adaptive bicycles	10
5	Medication for patients under treatment	11
6	Electric mobility scooters	170
7	Nerve stimulation device	1

3. Key Activities and Outcomes

- **Uganda:** A €20,000 budget was allocated to provide assistance such as wheelchairs and electric mobility scooters to individuals with disabilities.
- **Türkiye:** With a budget of €35,500, medical treatments, medications, and adaptive tricycles were provided to poor and disabled individuals.

- **Kosovo:** Prosthetics and a nerve stimulation device were delivered with a total budget of €3,800.

The Importance of Medical Aid in Poor Countries

Medical equipment assistance plays a vital role in a wide range of areas, from protecting public health to improving individuals' quality of life. Here's why such aid is critically important:

1. Ensuring Access to Healthcare

- Poor countries often have weak healthcare systems and limited access to essential medical equipment.
- Medical aid helps hospitals and clinics maintain basic operations and deliver essential treatments.
- Sterilization tools, lab devices, surgical supplies, and medications are indispensable for critical care.

2. Protecting Maternal and Child Health

- Maternal and child mortality rates are high in poor countries. Sterile delivery equipment, prenatal care tools, and neonatal supplies are key to reducing these rates.
- Equipment used in C-sections and blood transfusion kits can be life-saving.

3. Disaster and Emergency Response

- Natural disasters, wars, or epidemics can cripple already fragile healthcare infrastructures.
- Medical aid provides the rapid-response tools necessary for crisis management.

4. Education and Capacity Building

- Training equipment and modern medical devices enable countries to build their own healthcare capacity.
- In the long term, such support reduces dependency and helps develop sustainable health systems.

5. Alleviating Economic Burden

- Procuring healthcare supplies is a significant finan-

cial challenge for low-income countries.

- External assistance allows governments to allocate budgets more effectively and invest in other development projects.

Conclusion and Evaluation

Medical aid not only addresses immediate health issues but also contributes to long-term development. These initiatives reduce healthcare inequalities in poor countries and help people lead healthier, more productive, and safer lives. However, such aid must be tailored to local needs, delivered sustainably, and managed transparently.

Thanks to these efforts, **hundreds of disabled individuals and their families** have gained access to life-enhancing medical devices and treatment opportunities. IHHNL will continue monitoring and evaluating the long-term impacts of these efforts to guide future projects.

With a clear vision to fight poverty and improve the lives of individuals with disabilities, **IHHNL remains committed**







2024 Oral and Dental Health Projects

In 2024, IHHNL facilitated access to oral and dental healthcare for a total of **600 impoverished individuals** in **Somalia** and **Afghanistan**, with the support of dentists and oral care specialists sent from the Netherlands. The goal of this project was to improve access to dental services in low-income countries, enhance individuals' overall health, and contribute to the quality of life in local communities.

Target Countries and Activities

The project was implemented in **Somalia and Afghanistan**, where dental care services were provided to a total of **600 individuals**. The breakdown of beneficiaries and budget allocation is as follows:

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Somalia	€10,000.00	300
2	Afghanistan	€15,000.00	300
	Total	€25,000.00	600

IHHNL has taken proactive steps in recent years to address healthcare challenges among the poor through various projects. One of these initiatives was the **oral and dental care project** launched in **Gambia in 2018**. In this project, underprivileged students received dental check-ups, cavities were cleaned, fillings were applied where needed, and decayed teeth were extracted. In addition, all examined students were given **toothbrushes and toothpaste**, and **practical lessons** on oral health were provided by dental professionals.

The Importance of Oral and Dental Care

To be a healthy individual, certain lifelong practices are essential—chief among them are body hygiene, food cleanliness, and environmental sanitation. Among these, **oral and dental care is**

one of the most important health practices. The mouth is the gateway to the internal organs. If healthy and controlled food enters through this gateway, the body becomes healthy; if not, it becomes prone to illness. For food to reach the body properly, **healthy teeth that chew and process food efficiently** are essential. Hence, oral and dental care is crucial.

Challenges of Oral Diseases

Dental treatments are expensive and often not covered by universal healthcare systems. In many high-income countries, dental care constitutes **5% of total health spending** and **20% of out-of-pocket health expenses**. Most low- and middle-income countries cannot provide sufficient services to **prevent and treat oral diseases** (Source: Oral Health, 2020).

Benefits of Dental Care Support in Low-Income Countries

Dental aid in poor countries is essential because it impacts not just oral health, but also overall well-being and quality of life:

1. Impact on General Health

- Oral health is integral to overall health.
- Untreated dental infections and gum diseases can cause serious complications such as:
 - Heart disease
 - Poor diabetes management
 - Spread of bacterial infections (e.g., sepsis)
- In low-income countries with limited healthcare access, minor dental problems can escalate to life-threatening conditions.

2. Impact on Nutrition and Digestion

- Toothaches or missing teeth can impair nutrition.
- Difficulty in chewing leads to consumption of soft, less nutritious foods, resulting in **malnutrition and developmental issues**, especially in children.

3. Contribution to Education and Work Productivity

- Dental problems can cause school absenteeism and poor concentration in children.
- In adults, tooth pain can lead to loss of productivity and income.
- Thus, oral healthcare indirectly contributes to **economic development**.

4. Preventing the Spread of Infections

- Poor oral hygiene can lead to the spread of dental infections.
- In areas with weak health infrastructure, this becomes a **major public health issue**.

5. Education and Awareness

- Dental aid programs in poor countries offer an opportunity to **educate communities** on the importance of oral hygiene.
- Teaching proper brushing, nutrition, and regular check-ups contributes to **long-term health improvements**.

6. Low-Cost Preventive Solutions

- Dental care interventions are typically **low-cost but highly effective**:
 - Distribution of toothbrushes and toothpaste
 - Mobile dental clinics
 - Fluoride programs to prevent cavities
- These measures reduce the need for more complex and expensive treatments.

7. Humanitarian Aid and Equity

- Access to dental care is a **basic human right**.
- Dental aid in impoverished regions helps reduce inequalities in access to healthcare and supports a **more just and equitable world**.

Conclusion

The **oral and dental health project** implemented by IHHNL in **Somalia and Afghanistan** has made a sig-

nificant **social and medical impact**. Reaching a total of 600 people, the project was successful in delivering complete services and utilizing the budget effectively. The goal in future periods is to **extend similar services to a larger population**, contributing to the health and well-being of underserved communities.



2024 Cataract Surgery Projects

Cataract is an eye condition caused by the clouding of the eye's natural lens. The lens, which is normally transparent, helps focus light clearly onto the retina. When cataracts develop, the lens becomes cloudy, leading to decreased visual quality.

In **2024**, IHHNL carried out a total of **2,349 cataract surgeries** across **five countries**:

Nr	Countries	Cost	Number of Patients
1	Bangladesh	€ 40.000,00	750
2	Mali	€ 31.500,00	570
3	Nepal	€ 26.000,00	470
4	Pakistan	€ 49.565,58	900
5	Somalia	€ 38.430,00	499
	Total	€ 185.495,58	3189

Causes of Cataracts

- Aging (most common cause)
- Eye injuries
- Diabetes
- Prolonged exposure to sunlight (UV rays)
- Smoking
- Long-term use of medications such as corticosteroids
- Genetic predisposition
- Congenital factors

Cataract Treatment

The only effective treatment for cataracts is **surgery**. During the operation, the cloudy natural lens is removed and replaced with an **intraocular lens**. Thanks to modern techniques, cataract surgery is safe and highly effective. The decision to operate depends on how much the condition interferes with the individual's daily life.

Cataracts are among the **leading causes of vision loss worldwide**, affecting over **94 million people**, particularly in **Asia and Africa**.

Benefits of Cataract Surgeries

Providing cataract surgeries to impoverished individuals has profound **multidimensional impacts** at the personal, community, and societal levels:

1. Restoration of Vision

Cataract patients often suffer from vision loss, limiting their independence and quality of life. Surgery restores sight, allowing them to return to daily activities.

2. Economic Impact

Vision loss can prevent individuals from working. Surgery helps them **re-enter the workforce**, benefiting both family and national economies.

Families of those with vision loss often bear the burden of care, which is financially and emotionally taxing. Surgery eliminates this dependency.

3. Impact on Education and Youth

Cataracts can also affect **children and youth**, depriving them of education and long-term development opportunities. Surgeries ensure access to learning and future growth.

4. Social and Psychological Benefits

Vision loss often leads to **dependency and psychological distress**. Surgery restores autonomy, self-esteem, and a sense of belonging.

Social reintegration becomes possible, reducing feelings of isolation.

5. Fighting Blindness

Cataracts are the **leading cause of treatable blind-**

ness globally. Free or low-cost surgeries for the poor play a major role in reducing global blindness rates. Such programs are **critical for public health**, especially in developing nations.

6. Reducing Inequalities

Access to cataract treatment varies significantly between developed and developing countries. Performing surgeries for the underprivileged **bridges this healthcare gap**.

7. Humanitarian Support and Justice

Losing one's vision is a violation of the basic human right to health. Cataract surgeries for the poor are a **tangible expression of humanitarian aid** and promote **social justice**.

8. Positive Ripple Effect

Improvements in the lives of surgery recipients also impact their families and communities.

A person who regains sight can support their family, care for children, and become more productive in society.

Conclusion

Cataract surgeries for impoverished patients offer not only better **quality of life** but also **economic, social, and communal benefits** that contribute to overall well-being. These initiatives are more than just health services—they are **investments in human dignity**.



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CATARACT PROJECT

NEPAL 2024

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2024 Health Screening Project

In 2024, IHHL successfully implemented a **health screening project** targeting impoverished individuals in **three different countries**. The aim of this project was to provide medical services to low-income patients and supply them with essential medications. Below are the key data and outcomes achieved through the project:

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Tanzania	€20,000.00	200
2	Sri Lanka	€20,000.00	3,520
3	Lebanon	€10,000.00	450
Total		€50,000.00	4,170

Project Details

1. Tanzania

Health screenings were provided for **200 individuals**, and essential medications were distributed. A **€20,000.00** budget was allocated for this region. The project made a significant contribution by improving access to basic health services for low-income individuals.

2. Sri Lanka

The most extensive activity took place in Sri Lanka, with **3,520 individuals** receiving health screenings. A major portion of the total project budget (€20,000.00) was allocated to this country. The high number of beneficiaries highlights the scale of need in Sri Lanka.

3. Lebanon

In Lebanon, **450 individuals** received health screenings and necessary medical aid. A budget of €10,000.00 was allocated. This project was seen as an initial step toward addressing the health challenges of Lebanon's impoverished population.

Nr	Countries	Budget (€)	Hygiene Kits
1	Lebanon	€15,000.00	1,000
2	Libya	€25,000.00	400
3	Bosnia-Herzegovina	€10,000.00	333
Total		€50,000.00	1,733

Significance and Impact of the Project

The health screening project carried out by IHHNL in 2024 marked a key milestone in its humanitarian aid efforts for vulnerable populations. The screenings conducted in regions with limited healthcare access had the following effects:

- **Increased Health Awareness:** 4,170 people became aware of their health status and gained access to necessary treatments.
- **Access to Basic Health Services:** Medication support improved the quality of life for many beneficiaries.
- **Support for Local Communities:** The initiatives in Tanzania, Sri Lanka, and Lebanon created awareness about the needs of local populations.

This project represents a major achievement in line with IHHNL's mission. Its expansion and continuity will enable more people to access basic health services.

Recommendations

1. Expand the project to include more countries and regions.
2. Increase the budget to reach wider populations.
3. Include preventive health education programs alongside the screenings.

Importance of Health Screening Programs in Low-Income Countries

Health screening programs are crucial in regions where healthcare systems are weak or resources are limited. Some key benefits include:

1. Early Diagnosis and Prevention

- **Early Detection:** Screenings help detect infectious and chronic diseases in their early stages, reducing treatment costs and improving outcomes.
- **Preventive Services:** Programs such as vaccination drives and HIV/AIDS screenings help control the spread of diseases.

2. Reducing Health Inequities

- **Accessibility:** People in poor regions often face barriers to healthcare. Mobile clinics and localized screenings overcome these barriers.
- **Equity:** These programs serve the most vulnerable, helping to reduce disparities in healthcare access.

3. Improving Public Health

- **General Health Improvement:** Screenings raise the overall health standards of communities, especially where malnutrition, anemia, or parasitic diseases are widespread.
- **Education & Awareness:** They help people take control of their own health through increased awareness.

4. Economic Contribution

- **Lower Healthcare Costs:** Treating illnesses in early stages is less expensive, offering savings for both individuals and healthcare systems.
- **Increased Productivity:** Healthy individuals contribute more effectively to their communities and help break the cycle of poverty.

5. Emergency Preparedness

- **Epidemic Management:** Early detection of outbreaks through screenings plays a vital role in preventing public health crises.
- **Epidemiological Insights:** Data collected helps inform future healthcare planning and targeted interventions.

6. Human Rights Perspective

Access to healthcare is a **basic human right**. Health screening programs in low-income countries help realize this right and contribute to a more just and equitable world.

Conclusion

Health screening programs in poor countries help improve both individual and community health while promoting sustainable development. These initiatives can be more effectively implemented through collaboration between humanitarian organizations, local governments, and international partners.

Let me know if you'd like this formatted for a report, infographic, or presentation!



AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS



2024 Tree Planting Projects

In 2024, IHHNL made a significant investment in the future of our planet by planting a total of **57,637 saplings** across **five countries**. Fruit trees suitable to local conditions were planted in **Afghanistan, Tanzania, and Uganda**; high-value henna plants were planted in **Yemen**; and drought-resistant species were planted in **Türkiye** to combat desertification.

The Global Context

The growing impact of **global warming**, rapid technological advancement, and a decreasing interest in agriculture—despite many people still relying on it for their livelihood—have led to a decline in the sector. Wars and natural disasters around the world have further worsened the situation.

As a result, the **supply of agricultural products has decreased**, while the **global population continues to rise**, leading to **increased demand** and pushing the world toward a **food crisis**.

Wealthy countries and individuals may still afford expensive food, but **poor nations and low-income populations suffer the most** from food scarcity.

In the near future, **agricultural lands and water resources** will become **more valuable than today's technology and energy sources**

Future conflicts may center on **fertile land and water access**, as seen partially in the **Russia–Ukraine war**, which is in part about controlling Ukraine's vast farmland. Similar scenarios are likely to unfold in other parts of the world.

Although agricultural land is becoming a strategic asset, many countries—especially in Africa—are unable to utilize their potential effectively. If these resources were properly managed, **poor countries could significantly contribute to solving the global food crisis**.

Environmental and Socioeconomic Importance of Tree Planting in Low-Income Countries

1. Environmental Benefits

- Trees protect soil from **wind and water erosion**, improving the fertility of farmland and reducing desertification.
- They **absorb carbon dioxide** and contribute to the fight against climate change.
- Reforestation creates habitats for local flora and fauna, supporting **ecosystem sustainability**.

2. Economic Contributions

- Tree planting projects create **employment opportunities**, particularly in rural areas (planting, maintenance, forestry).
- Trees eventually provide **fruit, wood, resin**, and other products that support the local economy.
- Forested areas can attract **eco-tourism**, contributing to long-term income.

3. Social Impacts

- **Fruit-bearing trees** support nutrition in famine-stricken regions.
- Trees help **preserve underground water sources** and promote efficient water use.
- Reforestation increases **resilience to droughts, floods, and extreme weather**.

4. Education and Awareness

- Tree planting promotes **environmental awareness** and encourages sustainable living.
- **Children and youth** who participate gain early exposure to environmental stewardship.

5. Long-Term Sustainability

- In arid regions like Africa's **Sahel**, tree planting creates **green corridors** that prevent desertification.
- Forests act as **natural buffers against global warming**.

Tree planting is a **multi-faceted strategy** that promotes both environmental conservation and **social development**. However, **local engagement, sustainable planning**, and **long-term support** are essential to success.

IHHNL's Observations from the Field

Over 30 years of humanitarian work in impoverished regions, IHHNL has gained firsthand insights into the agricultural landscape in many countries. A key finding is that **traditional farming techniques**, passed down through generations, are still widely used. These methods often **lack efficiency**, especially in the context of changing climate conditions and growing food diversity needs.

New crops and modern farming techniques must be adopted to boost agricultural productivity urgently.

Another major challenge is the **inefficient use of water resources**. Despite the presence of rivers and lakes, **modern irrigation systems are not being used**, leading to **low agricultural yields**. In many parts of Africa, farming is solely dependent on **rainfall**, which, if delayed or insufficient, results in total crop failure and **food crises**.

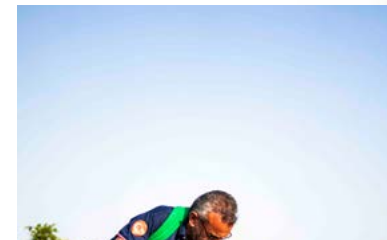
In prolonged droughts, communities face **starvation and displacement**. One of the most immediate and impactful solutions would be to construct **dams, ponds, and reservoirs** to capture rainfall and runoff. This would allow for:

- **Multiple harvests per year**
- **Reduced vulnerability to seasonal droughts**

Tree Planting Project Summary (2024)

Nr	Country	Amount (€)	Number of Saplings
1	Afghanistan	€14,998.81	247
2	Yemen	€12,500.00	23,000
3	Uganda	€22,500.00	16,500
4	Tanzania	€44,810.00	1,290
5	Türkiye	€25,100.00	16,600
Total		€119,908.81	57,637

Tree planting initiatives in poor countries contribute to **both environmental conservation and socioeconomic development**. With the right strategies, these projects offer a **sustainable path forward** to combat climate change, food insecurity, and poverty.







2024 Seed Distribution Project

In 2024, **IHHNL** carried out **seed distribution projects** in **two countries** to support the development of impoverished communities. These projects aimed to **stimulate economic growth** and **boost agricultural production**. The details of the assistance are as follows:

Nr	Country	Budget (€)
1	Uganda	€9,000.00
2	Somalia	€10,000.00
Total		€19,000.00

Distributed Seeds

A total of **4,444.4 kg of seeds** were distributed across both countries. The breakdown is shown below:

Nr	Country	Seed Type	Amount (kg)
1	Uganda	Maize	2000
2	Uganda	Beans	2000
3	Somalia	Maize	220
4	Somalia	Broad Beans	110
5	Somalia	Sesame	110
6	Somalia	Tomato	2.2
7	Somalia	Watermelon	2.2
Total		4444.4	

Country-Based Details

1. Uganda

- **Total Seed Quantity:** 4,000 kg
- **Seed Types:** Maize and beans
- The focus in Uganda was to support **grain and legume production**, essential for food security.

2. Somalia

- **Total Seed Quantity:** 444.4 kg
- **Seed Types:** Maize, broad beans, sesame, tomatoes, and watermelon

- The variety of seeds reflects **diverse agricultural needs** in Somalia.

Importance of Seed Aid for Poverty Alleviation

Seed support plays a **crucial role** in agricultural and economic development, especially in agrarian communities or countries with agriculture-based economies. Key benefits include:

1. Ensuring Food Security

- Seed assistance enables poor farmers to **produce their own food**, contributing to self-sufficiency and the prevention of hunger.

2. Income Generation

- Crops produced from the distributed seeds can be **used for consumption and sold for income**, stimulating economic growth.

3. Self-Reliance

- Providing **high-quality seeds** helps reduce dependency and allows communities to become **self-sufficient** in the long term.

4. Improved Agricultural Productivity

- High-quality seeds increase **crop yields**, enabling **more food with fewer resources** (water, fertilizers, etc.), thus improving overall community welfare.

5. Climate Resilience and Diversity

- Seeds that are **climate-resilient** and suitable for local conditions allow farmers to **maintain productivity despite harsh weather**, supporting agricultural sustainability.

6. Social and Economic Development

- Supporting smallholder farmers improves local productivity and **reduces poverty**, contributing to

economic and social stability.

7. Education and Awareness

- Seed aid is often accompanied by **training programs** on modern and sustainable agricultural practices, maximizing long-term impact.

Example Projects and Global Successes

Globally, seed aid has led to major improvements in agriculture. For instance, **programs in parts of Africa** have distributed **climate-resilient, high-yielding seeds** to millions of farmers, significantly increasing food production.

Results and Impact

IHHNL's seed support initiatives are designed to achieve the following:

- **Expansion of cultivated areas** and increase in crop output
- **Improved access to essential food products**
- **Opportunities for income generation** and contributions to local economies
- **Ongoing monitoring and impact assessment** for better strategic planning in future projects
- Reinforces IHHNL's commitment to **agricultural development in the fight against poverty**
- Seed distribution is not just a temporary solution—it is a **foundation for long-term sustainable development**

These projects help the poor participate in **economic and social life**, while enabling communities to realize their **full potential**.

Agricultural projects provide the means for people to **sustain their livelihoods**, while also contributing to **social equality, environmental sustainability, and economic growth**. Therefore, **agriculture must play a central role in poverty reduction strategies**.



LIVESTOCK

PROJECTS



Beehive Assistance Project in the Balkan Countries

General Objective of the Project

IHHNL launched a **beekeeping support project** in the Balkans with the aim of providing **regular income opportunities** for families facing economic hardship. As part of the project, a total of **93 beehives** were distributed to **four families in two Balkan countries**.

Project Details

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Beehives	Families
1	Albania	€15,000.00	40	2
2	North Macedonia	€15,000.00	53	2
Total		€ 30,000.00	93	4

Expected Contributions

- 1. Generating Regular Income:** The project allows families to earn a **sustainable income** in the long term.
- 2. Supporting the Local Economy:** The honey produced can be sold in both **local and international markets**, boosting economic activity.
- 3. Social Impact:** Economic independence of families fosters **positive social transformation** within communities.

Why Beehive Assistance in the Balkans Matters

Due to various economic, social, and environmental reasons, beehive donations to vulnerable families in the Balkans hold significant importance:

1. Provides Economic Support

- Sustainable Income:** Beekeeping is a low-cost, sustainable source of income. Honey is a **high-value product**, enabling families to generate consistent earnings.

- Marketing Advantage:** The geographic position of the Balkans makes it easier to access **European and global markets** for honey sales.

2. Contributes to Poverty Alleviation

- Beehive assistance offers not just **temporary aid**, but also long-term economic **self-sufficiency**, helping break the cycle of poverty.

3. Utilizes the Region's Natural Advantages

- The **climate and flora** of the Balkans are ideal for beekeeping, offering a rich source of nectar for honey production.

4. Builds on Local Expertise

- Beekeeping is a **traditional livelihood** in many Balkan communities. Leveraging this local knowledge makes the project more **effective and efficient**.

5. Provides Environmental Benefits

- Biodiversity Enhancement:** Bees are essential for plant pollination. Beekeeping supports **ecosystem conservation** and enhances biodiversity.
- Sustainable Agriculture:** Beekeeping is an **eco-friendly income source** and promotes the **preservation of natural resources**.

6. Strengthens Social Solidarity

- These types of aid projects **foster community solidarity** and reinforce a culture of **mutual support**. They also help marginalized families reintegrate into society.

Conclusion and Recommendations

- This project by IHHNL offers a **sustainable income model** for poor families in the Balkans and contributes to the growth of **agricultural production** in the region.
- For broader impact, it is recommended that **more**

families be included in future phases and that **additional Balkan countries** be incorporated into the project.

- The project holds strong potential for **individual and societal impact**.
- Beehive support does not only present an **economic opportunity**, but also strengthens **environmental sustainability** and **community cohesion**.
- Such projects improve **individual quality of life** and are an **effective tool** for promoting **regional development**.



2024 Africa Breeding Goat Assistance Project

As **IHHNL**, through our livestock development projects in low-income countries, we provide many poor families with the opportunity to earn a **regular income**. In African countries dominated by desert climates, we conduct **breeding goat distribution projects** tailored to the region's conditions and available feed resources. In **2024**, we supported **222 families** across **5 countries** with a total of **1,108 breeding goats**.

Every year, we distribute breeding goats to families living under challenging conditions in Africa to help them **sustain their livelihoods**. Most recently, we carried out this project in **Afghanistan, Niger, Benin, Mali, and Chad**, delivering goats funded by generous donors and organized through local partner organizations.

Providing breeding goats in Africa plays a crucial role in strengthening **economic, social, and environmental resilience** at both the individual and community level.

1. Economic Development

- Goats provide **milk, meat, wool, and manure**, which serve as vital income sources for rural families. These products can be sold in local markets, helping families gain economic independence.
- Due to their **reproductive capacity**, breeding goats can multiply quickly, turning a pair into a sizable herd within a few years.

2. Nutrition and Food Security

- Goat **milk and meat** are rich in protein and enhance food security, especially for **children and vulnerable individuals**.
- Goat manure improves **agricultural productivity**, further supporting local food production.

3. Women's Empowerment

- In many rural African regions, **women are primarily responsible** for goat herding. This enables them to gain **economic independence** and improve their **social status**.
- Income earned by women is often spent on **children's education, healthcare**, and overall family welfare.

4. Climate Resilience and Environmental Advantages

- Goats are **highly resilient** in arid and semi-arid environments, making them a suitable option in the face of **climate change**.
- Compared to other livestock, goats **require fewer resources** (e.g., water, feed), contributing to **environmental sustainability**.

5. Community Solidarity and Social Development

- Breeding goat aid programs foster **social solidarity** through community-based approaches. For instance, the offspring of distributed goats are often passed on to other families, benefiting the broader community.
- Such programs ensure **equitable distribution** of economic benefits within rural areas.

6. Long-Term Development

- Goat assistance is **not a short-term handout**, but a **long-term development strategy**. Over time, families and communities become **self-reliant and sustainable**.

Conclusion

In summary, the breeding goat distribution program is a **strategic tool** for reducing poverty, enhancing food security, and promoting social development across Africa. These projects go beyond meeting immediate needs—they enable long-term **transformation** in the lives of individuals and communities.

Amid ongoing **political and economic crises**, humanitarian support for African countries is more vital than ever. These types of aid help families **become self-sufficient** and less dependent on external help, allowing them to **look to the future with hope**.

2024 Breeding Goat Assistance Summary

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Number of Goats
1	Afghanistan	€15,000.00	108
2	Benin	€15,000.00	230
3	Niger	€15,000.00	280
4	Mali	€15,000.00	180
5	Chad	€15,000.00	310
Total		€75,000.00	1,108





Kyrgyzstan Poultry Assistance Project

Over the past five years, IHHNL has implemented a **chicken distribution project** in **Kyrgyzstan**, providing **regular income to 74 low-income families** with a total budget of **€63,500**.

Nr	Year	Budget (€)	Number of Families
1	2024	€15,000.00	16
2	2023	€15,000.00	18
3	2022	€16,200.00	18
4	2021	€10,000.00	12
5	2020	€7,300.00	10
Total		€63,500.00	74

Project Overview

Small-scale income-generating projects are **crucial** for reducing poverty. Before such projects are implemented, **thorough research** and **pilot programs** must be conducted. Once proven effective, they can be adopted as long-term solutions.

Key factors for a project's success include:

- Suitability of **geographical and climatic conditions**
- Availability of **human resources**
- Access to **material resources**
- Viability of **product markets**

Kyrgyzstan is one of the **poorest countries in Central Asia**. It has limited energy resources compared to its neighbors, and a large portion of its population works abroad—especially in **Russia**—as migrant laborers. With a population of around **7 million**, the country's **per capita annual income** is approximately **\$1,200**.

IHHNL has been operating in Kyrgyzstan for over **13 years**, primarily through **food assistance and humani-**

tarian projects. Based on research, it was observed that families in rural areas have **experience in raising poultry** and small livestock, which led to the initiation of this poultry project.

Project Implementation Steps

1. Identifying Eligible Families

- Local partner organizations identify the families to receive chickens.
- Families must be **capable of caring** for chickens and **committed to generating income**.
- Each family must have a **suitable area** where a coop can be built.

2. Coop Construction

- A standard coop includes **7 m² enclosed space** and **6 m² open space**.
- Made from **wood** with insulation suitable for the region's climate.
- Feed troughs are added to ensure proper nutrition for the chickens.

3. Chicken Distribution and Monitoring

- Each family receives **50 egg-laying hens**.
- Partner organizations conduct **regular follow-ups and evaluations**.
- Families struggling with production receive **training and additional support**.

Economic Contribution of the Project

The adaptation period for the hens to their new environment is around **two weeks**. Afterward, depending on the season and diet, families collect **35–40 eggs daily**.

An IHHNL representative noted that selling these eggs at the local store allows families to purchase **1 kg of rice, 2 liters of cooking oil, and a pack of tea**—effectively covering **monthly basic food needs**.

Cost and Impact

The total cost per family—including **coop construction,**

50 chickens, and all related materials—is approximately **€940**.

With this investment:

- A low-income family experiences a **significant improvement in living standards**
- Gains a **sustainable income source**
- And takes part in a **long-term solution** to poverty

This project proves that **small-scale assistance can make a big difference** in the long run.





CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



Construction Projects Report

Introduction

IHHNL is a humanitarian and development organization that implements aid projects aimed at meeting the **basic needs** of communities in **low-income countries**. To date, IHHNL has completed a total of **369 construction projects** across **20 poor countries**, most of which are now in active use.

IHHNL has aimed to meet essential community needs by constructing various buildings in different sectors. A total of **€6,005,609** has been spent on construction projects, distributed across different project types as follows:

Nr	Project Type	Quantity	Budget (€)	Area (m ²)	Beneficiaries
1	Health Centers	8	€430,206.00	2,427	1,900
2	Houses	205	€375,659.00	6,845	1,129
3	Cultural Centers & Places of Worship	78	€1,594,563.00	14,288	21,432
4	Schools	38	€2,374,219.00	17,368	10,660
5	Orphanages	30	€1,187,175.00	10,346	1,230
6	Small Businesses	10	€43,787.00	450	60
Total		369	€6,005,609.00	51,724	36,411

The Importance of Construction Projects in Low-Income Countries

The significance of implementing construction projects in impoverished countries lies in **addressing basic needs**, accelerating **economic development**, and promoting a **sustainable future**. The following key areas explain why these projects matter:

1. Meeting Basic Needs

- **Shelter:** Safe and healthy homes are a basic human need. Well-constructed houses improve quality of life and reduce health risks.

- **Education and Healthcare:** Schools and health centers provide access to vital services and help individuals reach their potential.
- **Places of Worship and Cultural Centers:** These spaces fulfill spiritual needs and foster community bonds.

2. Economic Development

- **Job Creation:** Construction projects generate employment opportunities in the short term.
- **Boosting the Local Economy:** Sourcing materials locally supports economic activity within the region.
- **Long-Term Investment:** Strong infrastructure attracts investors and fuels economic growth.

3. Social Welfare and Solidarity

- **Reducing Inequality:** Projects in underserved areas help bridge regional disparities.
- **Strengthening Social Ties:** Cultural centers and shared spaces allow communities to gather and connect.
- **Crisis Response:** Shelters provide refuge to displaced populations during natural disasters or conflicts.

4. Education and Awareness

- **Vocational Training:** Local people involved in construction gain skills that support future employment and economic independence.
- **Long-Term Learning:** Schools and cultural centers serve as platforms for education and social awareness.

5. Sustainable Development

- **Infrastructure Development:** Projects supporting transportation, energy, and water access align with sustainability goals.
- **Environmental Sensitivity:** Modern building practices can reduce ecological impact.

- **Investment in the Future:** Quality infrastructure enhances the lives of future generations.

6. International Solidarity

- **Global Equity:** Projects in low-income countries contribute to building a more equitable world.
- **Humanitarian Commitment:** Construction projects are a **concrete expression of international responsibility** toward those in need.

Conclusion

- Construction projects in poor countries are **critical tools** for addressing essential needs, improving **quality of life**, and promoting **sustainable development**. These efforts help individuals realize their potential, reduce poverty, and support overall well-being.
- Infrastructure investments benefit not only individuals but entire communities. Building in low-income regions promotes **economic growth**, reduces **inequality**, and ensures a **more stable future**.
- These initiatives also reflect **global humanitarian values** and a commitment to **human rights**.
- IHHNL has played a **key role in community development**, providing access to **education, health-care, shelter, and spiritual services**. With 16 additional projects currently underway, even greater impact is expected.
- The organization continues to work with determination, offering lasting solutions that meet the needs of vulnerable communities.



Opening of the Hz. Aisha Complex in Zanzibar

On **January 19, 2024**, the **Hz. Aisha Complex**, constructed by **IHHNL** in **Zanzibar**, an autonomous region of Tanzania, was officially inaugurated. The opening ceremony was coordinated by **IHHNL Director Hüseyin Gündüz** and attended by **Zanzibar President Hussein Mwinyi** and the **Zanzibar Minister of Religious Services**.

Located in the **Kinduni** region in central Zanzibar Island, the complex provides services in **education, health, commerce, and cultural fields**.

Facilities of the Complex

The complex includes:

- Cultural Center and Mosque
- School
- Student Dormitory
- Research Laboratory
- School for the Visually Impaired
- Hospital

- Ghisl Facility (for deceased)
- 10 Shops
- Cafeteria
- Restrooms
- Parking Area
- Garden and Landscaping

Facility Overview

Significance of the Project

The complex serves **4,233 people** with a staff of **90**, providing **vital infrastructure** and employment. It helps address two of the most critical challenges in poor countries:

1. Education

- The school and dormitory expand access to quality education.
- The **school for the visually impaired** and the **research lab** fill critical gaps in specialized education in the region.

2. Healthcare

- The hospital includes a **clinic, dental care unit, and maternity ward**, significantly improving local health services.

Nr	Facility	Area (m2)	Service Capacity	Service Type	Staff
1	Cultural Center & Mosque	759	1,800 worshippers	Congregational Prayer	5
2	School	1,216	720 students (ages 12–16)	Education	25
3	Student Dormitory	200	180 students (90 boys, 90 girls)	Housing	6
4	Research Laboratory	594	100 research students	Science Education	2
5	School for the Visually Impaired	161	100 students	Special Needs Education	5
6	Hospital	957	200 daily patients	Medical Services	30
7	Ghisl Facility	55	2 deceased	Funeral Services	2
8	Restrooms	128	55 individuals	Sanitation	5
9	Shops	624	20 local customers	Commerce	3
10	Parking Area	143	20 cars	Transport	1
11	Outdoor Cafeteria	1,100	36 customers	Refreshments	3
12	Complex Gardens	1,407	1,000 visitors	Recreation	3
Total		7,144	4,233 people		90

3. Religious and Cultural Needs

- The **ghusl facility** provides dignified services for the deceased, in line with local traditions and religious customs.

4. Comprehensive Service Model

The complex serves all life stages—from birth (maternity ward) to death (ghusl facility)—making it a **holistic community hub**.

Shops and Income Model

The 10 shops include:

- Tailor
- Mini market
- Pharmacy
- Travel agency
- Restaurant
- Money transfer office
- Stationery store

These shops both **serve the local community** and generate **revenue to cover the complex's operational costs**.

Cost Breakdown of the Project

Nr	Facility	Construction Cost (€)	Material Cost (€)
1	School & Dormitory	€221,503.00	€90,029.00
2	Hospital	€173,406.00	€88,103.00
3	Cultural Center	€75,020.00	€30,714.00
4	Ghusl Facility	€12,606.00	–
5	Shops	€43,787.00	€28,450.00
6	School for the Visually Impaired	€35,000.00	€50,424.00
Total Construction		€561,322.00	€287,720.00
Grand Total		€849,042.00	

Contributors

This project was made possible with contributions from:

1. **Zusters Het Gooi**
2. **Al Khattab Foundation**
3. **We All Care**
4. **Stichting Rizq**

Project Objectives

Educational Impact

- **Rural access:** School buildings in remote areas improve enrollment.
- **Better learning:** Modern classrooms and labs enhance the quality of education.
- **Local employment:** Construction projects generate jobs during and after implementation.
- **Economic uplift:** Education leads to a more skilled workforce and boosts productivity.

Healthcare Benefits

- Increases access to **medical services**, especially in underserved areas.
- Enables **early diagnosis and treatment**, reducing mortality and disease spread.
- Reduces **maternal and infant deaths** through maternity and child clinics.
- Promotes **public health education** through workshops and campaigns.
- Supports **emergency response** in natural disasters and outbreaks.
- Creates **long-term employment** in healthcare and boosts community resilience.

Final Notes

The **Hz. Aisha Complex** stands as a **model project** combining **education, healthcare, spiritual life, commerce, and social welfare** under one roof. It not only improves daily life for thousands but also serves as a sustainable development model in **resource-limited settings**. IHHNL expresses deep gratitude to all donors and supporters of this project.



Shifa Hatun Health Center Opened in Malawi



Malawi is one of the **20 poorest countries in the world** and is thus considered among the least developed nations globally. Approximately **85% of the population lives in rural areas**, relying primarily on **agriculture and livestock** for their livelihoods.

On **April 3, 2024**, the **Shifa Hatun Health Center** was officially opened in **Nine Miles village**, located **8 km from the city of Zomba**, with the participation of **IHHNL volunteers Adem Hastemir and Mehmet Köksu**.

Facility Overview

- **Total area:** 320 m²
- **Daily capacity:** 200 patients
- **Target population:**
 - Approximately **500 families** live in Nine Miles village
 - Nearby **Zomba** has a population of around **830,000 people**

In a region where **hospitals and healthcare centers are extremely limited**, the **Shifa Hatun Health Center** plays a **vital role** in delivering essential services.

Staff and Operations

A total of **11 personnel** work at the center:

- 1 Administrator
- 1 General Health Officer
- 1 Laboratory Technician
- 3 Obstetricians
- 4 Nurses
- 1 Pharmacist

Services Provided

- General medical examinations
- Prenatal care for pregnant women
- Childbirth services
- Postnatal health check-ups for mothers and infants
- Routine vaccinations for children
- Vaccinations for epidemic and infectious diseases
- Medical supplies and prescription services

The Importance of Health Centers in Low-Income Countries

Constructing and operating health centers in impoverished areas holds **critical importance**, not only for **improving individual well-being**, but also for promoting **broad social and economic development**:

- **Improved Access:** In many poor regions, access to basic healthcare is limited. Health centers provide **essential services** such as doctor visits, medications, and emergency care.
- **Disease Prevention:** Vaccination programs at health centers help prevent the spread of **infectious diseases**, such as **malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS**.
- **Maternal and Child Health:** Health centers reduce **maternal and infant mortality rates** by providing safe delivery and prenatal/postnatal care.
- **Health Education:** These facilities offer **public health education** and promote awareness of preventive care, helping individuals adopt healthier lifestyles and recognize early signs of illness.
- **Economic Impact:** A healthy population is more productive. Health centers reduce **workforce absenteeism** and healthcare costs, indirectly supporting **economic growth**.
- **Emergency Response:** In the event of **natural disasters or outbreaks**, well-equipped centers can offer **first aid, vaccination, and rapid medical interventions**.
- **Empowerment Through Education:** Health centers promote **awareness programs** that empower individuals to take control of their own health.

The **Shifa Hatun Health Center** is a **life-changing initiative** for the people of Nine Miles and the surrounding areas. It reflects **IHHNL's ongoing commitment** to building sustainable, long-term solutions for underserved communities.







Four Village Schools Opened in The Gambia

Understanding that **education projects are vital for poverty alleviation**, IHHNL has implemented major educational initiatives across numerous countries. To date, **34 school construction projects** have been completed in **12 low-income countries**, serving around **10,000 students**. Educational development is a **strategic tool** in the fight against poverty, and IHHNL will continue to prioritize such initiatives in disadvantaged regions.

One of the countries where IHHNL has implemented educational projects is **The Gambia—one of the smallest and poorest nations in West Africa**, with a population of **2.2 million**, surrounded by Senegal and only bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. The country spans **10,689 km²** along the Gambia River and remains economically unstable.

IHHNL's Work in The Gambia

IHHNL has been active in The Gambia for **11 years**, implementing various humanitarian projects. Over the past **5 years**, the organization has placed special focus on **education**, particularly by constructing schools and providing educational materials to disadvantaged students.

In 2023, IHHNL began the **construction of four village schools**, which were **completed and opened in 2024**. These schools are located in **rural areas with no previous educational infrastructure** and now serve **approximately 1,000 primary-level students**.

Schools Opened in The Gambia (2024)

Nr	Location & School Name	Construction Cost (€)	Equipment Cost (€)
1	Niani, Sinchu Malick School	€38,000.00	€7,700.00
2	Upper Saloum, Kerr Wahka School	€50,000.00	€7,700.00
3	Badibou, Mandory School	€50,000.00	€7,700.00
4	Nianija, Sinchu Omar School	€50,000.00	€7,700.00
Total		€188,000.00	€30,800.00

Why These Projects Matter

These efforts are crucial for building **sustainable education infrastructure** in rural Gambia and for improving both **learning environments and educational outcomes**.

Currently, many **rural areas lack proper school buildings and resources**. Despite efforts to improve access, equality, and quality in education, many children **still fail to meet basic literacy and numeracy standards**, leading to high dropout and repetition rates. These challenges highlight the urgent need for **well-built and well-equipped schools**.

Main Objectives of the School Construction Projects

- **Improving Access:** Many regions in Gambia, especially rural areas, **lack sufficient school infrastructure**. New school buildings allow more children to access their **right to basic education**.
- **Enhanced Learning Environments:** Well-designed and well-equipped schools offer **safe, healthy, and motivating environments** that can lead to better educational outcomes.
- **Supporting Girls' Education:** Girls often face more **barriers to education** compared to boys. These schools aim to **encourage girls' enrollment and retention**, promoting **gender equality** in education.
- **Boosting Local Economies:** School construction contributes to the local economy by **creating jobs** and using **locally sourced materials**.
- **Preventing Radicalization:** Education empowers youth and provides alternatives to extremism. Schools also serve as **social integration centers**, promoting coexistence among different ethnic and cultural groups.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** When built using **sustainable materials and technologies**, schools can reduce environmental impact and increase energy efficiency.

The **school construction projects in Gambia** reflect IHHNL's **long-term commitment** to improving lives through education. They offer **hope, opportunity, and dignity** to children in rural communities, helping to **break the cycle of poverty** and build a more **peaceful and prosperous future**.



24-Classroom School Opened in Earthquake- Affected Region

On **February 6, 2023**, Turkey was struck by one of the **most devastating natural disasters** in its history. Centered in **Kahramanmaraş**, the earthquake measured **7.8 on the Richter scale** and caused massive destruction across **11 provinces in southeastern Turkey** as well as in neighboring **Syria**. Thousands of buildings collapsed, and many lives were lost or severely impacted.

Among the destruction were **numerous public buildings**, including many **schools** that were either destroyed or severely damaged. As a result, **students** in the affected areas had to continue their education in **temporary container schools** or relocate to **undamaged schools** in nearby areas.

IHHNL's Response to the Earthquake

From the very **first day of the earthquake**, IHHNL mobilized its resources to help earthquake victims. Initially focusing on **emergency aid**, IHHNL later launched **semi-permanent support projects**, such as **container housing**. Throughout this period, IHHNL closely collaborated with official Turkish institutions like **Kızılay (Red Crescent)**, **AFAD**, and the **Ministry of National Education**, developing **joint humanitarian and reconstruction projects**.

A Major Educational Investment

One of the most significant projects was the **construction of a 24-classroom school** in collaboration with the **Turkish Ministry of National Education**. The **Hollanda IHH Gurbetçiler Anadolu Lisesi**, with a budget of **€1.3 million**, was inaugurated on **September 30, 2024**, in the **Hatunsuyu district of Battalgazi, Malatya**, one of the

provinces **most affected by the earthquake**. The school has the capacity to accommodate **750 students**.

The opening ceremony was attended by:

- **Ayhan Arslantaş**, Chairman of IHHNL Board of Directors
- **Hüseyin Gündüz**, IHHNL Director
- **Malatya Governor Seddar Yavuz**
- Local government officials and students

Why This Project Matters

- **Education is a long-term investment** that contributes significantly to the welfare and progress of society. Educated individuals are better equipped to contribute actively to all areas of community development.
- **Natural disasters like earthquakes can cause long-term trauma**, especially in children. Building new school facilities helps prevent disruption in education and contributes to **returning children to a sense of normalcy**, providing **emotional and psychological support** through routine and structure.
- The school serves as a **symbol of hope and resilience**, allowing students to regain their confidence and continue their education in a **safe and well-equipped environment**.

Looking Ahead

The opening of this school marks the **completion of the first phase** of IHHNL's **€3.3 million aid program** for earthquake victims in Malatya. Future projects will continue **depending on the volume of incoming donations**, aiming to further support the recovery and reconstruction of affected communities.





2024 School Construction Projects

Introduction

In 2024, IHHNL successfully completed **three school construction projects** across **Africa**, aiming to promote **equal educational opportunities** and improve access to quality learning for children in **disadvantaged regions**. Two of these schools were built in **Malawi**, and one in **Uganda**. In total, the projects created **1,084 m² of educational space**, offering a **modern and safe environment** for **1,030 students**.

Why Uganda?

Uganda is a country with a **large youth population**, but its **educational infrastructure**, especially in rural areas, is significantly lacking. The school built by IHHNL in Uganda spans **600 m²** and has the capacity to educate

250 students. This project supports:

- The **educational needs** of Uganda's youth,
- The **social and economic development** of the region, and
- **Long-term sustainable growth** through education.

Why Malawi?

Malawi is among the countries with the **lowest human development index** worldwide. In rural areas, **educational access is severely limited**, and many children lack even basic education. IHHNL aimed to change this by building **two schools** in underserved communities. These schools offer a combined area of **484 m²** and serve **780 students**.

These initiatives are viewed as **critical steps not only in education**, but also in **community development**.

2024 Project Overview

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Area (m2)	Students
1	Malawi	€31,000.00	181	280
2	Malawi	€50,000.00	303	500
3	Uganda	€78,000.00	600	250
Total		€159,000.00	1,084	1,030

Why School Construction Matters in Low-Income Countries

1. **Expanding Access to Education**
Many children in poor countries can't attend school due to lack of infrastructure. Building schools **increases access** and brings education closer to communities.
2. **Breaking the Cycle of Poverty**
Education helps individuals access **better job opportunities**, increasing household income and reducing poverty over time.
3. **Promoting Social Equality**
Schools offer **equal opportunities** for girls and disadvantaged groups, reducing long-standing societal inequalities.
4. **Improving Health and Well-being**
Educated individuals are more aware of **hygiene and health**, leading to **better public health outcomes**.
5. **Driving Community Development**
Educated populations contribute to **innovation, entrepreneurship, and leadership**, promoting overall growth.
6. **Fostering Peace and Security**
Education encourages **tolerance and peaceful conflict resolution**, contributing to safer, more stable communities.
7. **Global Responsibility**
Supporting school construction in poor countries reflects **global solidarity** and contributes to a more **just and sustainable world**.

Conclusion

Investment in educational infrastructure allows individuals to **realize their full potential** and achieve **better living conditions**—a benefit not only to individual countries, but to **global development**.

The completion of these three school projects in 2024 **reaffirms IHHNL's commitment** to humanitarian work and educational equality. The schools built in **Uganda and Malawi** have positively impacted not only children's education but also the **social and economic progress of local communities**.

Previous Projects (Started in 2023, Opened in 2024)

Nr	Country	Area (m2)	Students
1	Gambia	200	200
2	Gambia	200	175
3	Tanzania	150	200
4	Gambia	200	200
5	Tanzania	150	160
6	Turkey	400	180
7	Benin	160	90
8	Uganda	600	250
9	Turkey	2,400	750
Total		4,460	2,205



2024 Orphanage Projects

Introduction

In 2024, as part of its humanitarian mission, IHHNL constructed a total of **four orphanages** in **three different countries**. These projects aim to provide **safe and healthy living spaces** for poor and orphaned children, meet their **daily needs**, and ensure their **access to education**.

The orphanages are designed not only as residential facilities but also as **centers of moral, social, and educational development**, where children are nurtured with cultural and religious values and receive **spiritual guidance**.

Why Orphanages Matter

Orphanages play a **vital role** in meeting the **physical, emotional, and educational needs** of orphaned children. Key reasons why these projects are essential include:

- **Safe Shelter:** Homeless children are vulnerable to abuse and dangerous environments. Orphanages offer a **secure and protected space**.
- **Access to Education:** Orphaned children are often disadvantaged in accessing education. These facilities ensure they **receive proper schooling**.
- **Community Development:** Orphanages encourage **social responsibility** in local communities and contribute to building a **more conscious and compassionate society**.

Project Overview (2024)

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Facility Area (m2)	Orphans Housed
1	Indonesia	€43,386.00	262	50
2	Indonesia	€43,386.00	262	50
3	Sri Lanka	€70,000.00	420	50

4	Malawi	€31,500.00	226	50
Total		€188,272.00	1,170 m2	200

Services Provided by the Orphanages

- **Daily Needs:** Children's food and clothing needs are met regularly.
- **Education:** Schools provide necessary materials and scheduled lessons.
- **Spiritual and Social Support:** Moral education is provided through trained mentors, helping children grow with cultural and religious values.

Country-Specific Needs and Benefits

1. Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the world's most populous Muslim nations and is frequently hit by **natural disasters** like earthquakes and tsunamis, leading to a growing number of orphans.

Orphanages in Indonesia:

- Provide **safe refuge** for children who lost their families in disasters.
- Help **close the education gap** in rural areas.

2. Sri Lanka

After years of **civil war and economic crisis**, many children in Sri Lanka, especially in rural areas, have lost their parents or live in extreme poverty.

Orphanages in Sri Lanka:

- Aid in **healing war-affected children** through structured care and support.
- Reinforce **cultural and social values**, preparing children to be responsible citizens.

3. Malawi

Malawi is one of Africa's poorest countries. The **HIV/AIDS epidemic** has left many children orphaned, and the country lacks health and education infrastructure.

Orphanages in Malawi:

- Provide **shelter and safety** to children affected by the epidemic.
- Offer **education and nutrition**, addressing two of the most critical needs.

Why Building Orphanages in Poor Countries Is Crucial

1. Ensuring Child Safety

Street children face exploitation and abuse. Orphanages:

- Provide a **safe living environment**.
- Protect children from **criminal networks and forced labor**.

2. Meeting Basic Needs

Orphanages:

- Offer **regular meals, clean water, and medical services**.
- Ensure children have a **stable and structured life**.

3. Facilitating Education

Education is the key to breaking the cycle of poverty. Orphanages:

- Ensure children **attend school** and complete their studies.
- Prepare them to become **valuable contributors to society**.

4. Providing Emotional and Psychological Support

Many orphans suffer from trauma and emotional distress. Orphanages:

- Provide **psychosocial care** and foster a sense of **belonging**.
- Teach **spiritual and ethical values** that help shape identity.

5. Supporting Long-Term Development

Orphanages:

- Contribute to **national development** by producing

healthy, educated individuals.

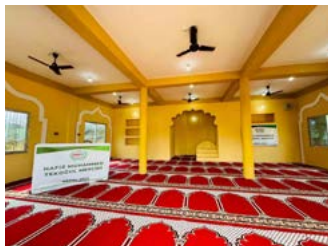
- Reduce social inequalities and build **stronger, more resilient communities.**

Conclusion

Building orphanages in poor countries is not merely about offering shelter—it's about giving **hope, opportunity**, and a **future** to the most vulnerable members of society.

These children, supported in a safe and nurturing environment, are more likely to become **empowered, contributing members** of their communities. Thus, orphanages are a vital part of IHHNL's mission to create a **fairer and more sustainable world.**





2024 Cultural Center and Worship Facility Construction Projects

Introduction

In 2024, IHHNL constructed a total of **13 cultural centers and worship facilities** across **six different low-income countries**. These projects aimed to meet the **social, cultural, and spiritual needs** of vulnerable communities. A total of **3,225 individuals** benefited from these centers, which were built with a total budget of **€276,140** and cover a **total usage area of 2,149 m²**.

Project Breakdown

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Area (m2)	Users
1	Bangladesh	€28,380.00	335	500
2	Bangladesh	€28,380.00	335	500
3	Bangladesh	€28,380.00	335	500
4	Benin	€12,500.00	100	150
5	Philippines	€18,000.00	150	225
6	Malawi	€21,000.00	124	195
7	Malawi	€15,000.00	90	135
8	Malawi	€30,000.00	150	225
9	Malawi	€30,000.00	150	225
10	Malawi	€15,000.00	90	135
11	Malawi	€21,500.00	90	135
12	Nepal	€18,500.00	100	150
13	Nepal	€18,500.00	100	150
14	Niger	€12,500.00	90	135
Total		€ 297,640.00	2,149	3,225

The Importance of Building Cultural Centers and Worship Facilities in Low-Income Countries

Constructing cultural and spiritual centers in underprivileged regions contributes significantly to **community development** in the following ways:

1. Strengthening Social Cohesion

- These facilities provide a **gathering place** where communities can **connect, worship, and organize events** together.
- They promote **unity and inclusiveness** across social groups.

2. Fostering Education and Cultural Enrichment

- Cultural centers host **educational workshops, libraries, and arts programs**, helping individuals develop new skills and knowledge.
- Youth especially benefit from spaces that encourage personal development and learning.

3. Spiritual and Emotional Support

- Worship spaces offer **comfort, hope, and resilience**, particularly for communities facing poverty or crisis.
- They help individuals cope with **loneliness, stress, and grief**.

4. Economic Contribution

- Construction and operation of these centers create **local jobs and stimulate the economy**.
- In tourist regions, these facilities can attract visitors and generate additional income.

5. Preserving Cultural Identity

- Cultural centers help communities **preserve and transmit traditions** and local heritage to future generations.
- They serve as anchors of **cultural resilience** in the face of globalization.

6. Peace and Dialogue

- In areas of conflict, these buildings serve as **neutral, peaceful spaces** for community dialogue and conflict resolution.

7. Combating Poverty

- Hosting **education programs, support initiatives, and charity campaigns**, these centers act as **lifelines** for impoverished families.

Conclusion

Cultural centers and places of worship are **not just buildings**—they are **multi-purpose hubs** that:

- **Strengthen social fabric**
- **Support personal development**
- **Provide dignity, unity, and hope**

Despite modest budgets, the 13 projects completed by IHHNL in 2024 reached **3,225 individuals** and addressed key social and spiritual needs in resource-scarce regions. They also offer a **model for future, impactful interventions**.

Projects Started in 2023 and Opened in 2024

Nr	Country	Area (m²)	Users
1	Niger	120	180
2	Bangladesh	124	186
3	Bangladesh	121	182
4	Bangladesh	120	180
5	Bangladesh	120	180
6	Nepal	100	150
7	Benin	100	180
8	Bangladesh	150	225
9	Nepal	100	150
10	Gambia	300	450
11	Benin	100	180
12	Nepal	100	150
13	Nepal	100	150
14	Bangladesh	150	225
15	Benin	100	150
16	Nepal	100	150
Total		2,005	3,068



2024 Housing Construction Projects

Introduction

In 2024, IHHNL constructed a total of **135 homes** across **five countries**, aiming to provide safe and healthy shelter for those in need. As a result of these efforts, **760 people** now live in secure housing with improved living conditions.

Project Objectives

1. Provide **safe housing** for low-income families.
2. Offer **healthy and dignified living environments**.

House Features

- The **size** of the homes ranges from **36 m² to 45 m²**.
- Each house accommodates **between 2 and 6 individuals**.

Project Details

Nr	Country	Budget (€)	Houses	Beneficiaries
1	Afghanistan	€5,000.00	1	4
2	Bangladesh	€57,000.00	23	138
3	Indonesia	€13,467.00	1	2
4	Sri Lanka	€30,000.00	10	20
5	Chad	€69,304.10	100	600
Total		€174,771.10	135	760

Note: The housing project in **Chad** started 5 years ago. The majority of the payments were made in earlier years. The **final installment** was paid in **2024**, completing the construction of **100 homes** for **600 beneficiaries**.

Overall Impact and Cost-Efficiency

With a total expenditure of **€174,771.10**, IHHNL successfully delivered:

- **135 homes**,
- Shelter for **760 people**,
- At an average cost of **€229.70 per person**, indi-

cating a highly cost-effective humanitarian intervention.

Conclusion

With this project, IHHNL has made a significant contribution toward resolving housing challenges faced by disadvantaged populations. These efforts, built on compassion and solidarity, will continue in the future with the aim of reaching even more people.

Why Building Homes for the Poor Is Important

Providing homes for low-income populations is not just a housing solution—it's a **fundamental human rights initiative** that offers wide-reaching social and economic benefits.

1. A Dignified Life

Safe housing is a **core element of human dignity**. Adequate shelter improves overall well-being and provides protection from hardship and exploitation.

2. Reducing Social Inequality

Affordable housing initiatives **bridge the gap** between rich and poor, promoting **social cohesion** and inclusion.

3. A Health & Safety Necessity

Poor living conditions can lead to **health problems** and increased exposure to risk. Quality housing **prevents disease** and enhances safety.

4. Supporting Education and Employment

A stable home environment:

- Enables children to **attend school regularly**,
- Allows adults to **seek employment** without worrying about basic shelter.

5. Promoting Community Development

Housing improves individual productivity and **boosts local economies**, contributing to **long-term development**.

6. Urban Transformation and Sustainability

Constructing quality housing helps **transform informal settlements** and supports the creation of **organized, sustainable cities**.

7. A Response to Migration and Displacement

In areas affected by **war, natural disasters**, or **economic collapse**, building homes offers a solution to the crisis of **mass displacement** and **homelessness**.

How Many People Live in Inadequate Housing Worldwide?

Although estimates vary, global research indicates that **hundreds of millions** live in **substandard housing**:

Key Figures (According to the UN, 2023):

- **1.6 billion people** live in **unsafe, inadequate, or unhygienic housing**.
- Of those, **1 billion live in slums or informal settlements**.

Characteristics of Inadequate Housing Include:

- Lack of access to **clean water and sanitation**
- **Structural instability**
- **Overcrowding**
- Lack of access to **basic services**

Primary Causes:

- **Poverty** and inequality
- **Rapid urbanization** and poor infrastructure
- **Natural disasters** (e.g., earthquakes, floods)
- **War and displacement** due to conflict

Final Words

Housing construction projects like those of IHHNL do more than provide walls and a roof—they **empower people, restore dignity, and pave the way for brighter futures**.

2024 Health Center Construction Project

1. Introduction

In 2024, IHHNL undertook a significant initiative in **Malawi**, one of the world's poorest countries, with the goal of **improving access to essential healthcare services**. With a budget of **€50,000**, a **Health Center** was constructed, greatly enhancing the local population's ability to benefit from medical care.

2. Project Details

- **Country:** Malawi
- **Project Budget:** €50,000
- **Facility Size:** 223 m²
- **Daily Beneficiaries:** 300 people

3. Why Malawi?

Malawi ranks among the least developed nations globally, and its population suffers from **inadequate access to medical care** due to several critical issues:

- **Insufficient Infrastructure:** Most existing facilities are small, under-resourced, and located in remote areas.
- **Shortage of Healthcare Workers:** The number of doctors and trained health professionals is extremely low.
- **High Poverty & Disease Rates:** Widespread poverty and illness are compounded by limited access to proper healthcare facilities.

Building a Health Center in Malawi is a **strategic intervention** aimed at increasing access to **basic healthcare** and **enhancing quality of life** over the long term.

4. Project Impact

- **300 Patients Served Daily:** The new health facility addresses a major regional need by offering care to hundreds each day.
- **Infrastructure Development:** It sets an example

for further investments in public health infrastructure.

- **Economic Contribution:** The project provided local employment opportunities and indirectly supported economic growth.

The Importance of Building Health Centers in Low-Income Countries

Constructing health centers in developing regions is **vital for public health and community development**. Here's why:

1. Access to Basic Healthcare

In many low-income countries, people lack access to even the most basic medical services. Health centers provide:

- Vaccinations
- Prenatal care
- Basic treatments ... and help prevent the spread of avoidable diseases.

2. Supporting Maternal and Child Health

Health centers significantly reduce **maternal and infant mortality** by offering prenatal, birthing, and postnatal care — a crucial service in areas with high death rates.

3. Fighting Infectious Diseases

Diseases like **tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS** are widespread in poor regions. Health centers play a central role in:

- Diagnosing
- Treating
- Preventing these conditions.

4. Economic Development

A **healthy population** is essential for economic productivity. Access to healthcare:

- Reduces work absences
- Boosts labor efficiency ... contributing to a stronger economy.

5. Emergency Response

Health centers act as frontlines during **natural disasters, pandemics, or conflict situations**, offering vital, continuous care in times of crisis.

6. Health Education and Awareness

Beyond treatment, health centers educate communities on:

- Hygiene
- Nutrition
- Preventive health ... fostering long-term public health improvements.

7. Promoting Social Equality

Health centers in **rural and disadvantaged areas** help close the healthcare access gap, promoting **social justice and inclusion**.

Conclusion

- IHHNL's health center project in **Malawi** is a **milestone** in addressing the region's healthcare challenges.
- Despite the **modest budget**, the **impact is substantial**, showcasing the **effectiveness of well-targeted development projects**.
- IHHNL is committed to replicating this success in other vulnerable regions around the world.

Health center construction not only enhances **quality of life** but also contributes to achieving **sustainable development goals (SDGs)**. It is essential that **international organizations, governments, and NGOs** continue to prioritize such initiatives.

Projects Started in 2023 and Opened in 2024

Nr	Country	Facility Size (m ²)	Beneficiaries
1	Tanzania	250	300
2	Malawi	200	300
Total		450 m²	600 people



Two Preschools and Youth Centers Opened in Afşin Earthquake Zone

Introduction

Following the devastating earthquakes that struck Türkiye's **Kahramanmaraş region** on **February 6, 2023**, **IHHNL** launched both emergency and long-term relief projects to support the affected communities. In addition to life-saving aid, IHHNL has prioritized **permanent and educational initiatives**.

One of the highlights of these efforts was the **opening of two preschools** and their **attached youth centers** in coordination with the **Türkiye Diyanet Foundation (TDV)**. These facilities were officially inaugurated on **April 20, 2024**, in the **Afşin district of Kahramanmaraş**, with the participation of IHHNL President **Ayhan Arslantaş**. The **total cost** of the project was **€130,091**, of which **€25,000** was contributed by the **European Humanitarian Aid Foundation**.

Project Details

1. Afşin Town Center Preschool

- **Area:** 200 m²
- **Facilities:** 2 classrooms, 1 playroom, a kitchen, a multi-purpose hall, and toilets.

2. Arıtaş Neighborhood Preschool

- **Area:** 120 m²
- **Facilities:** 2 classrooms, 1 playroom, a kitchen, and an administrative office.

3. Youth Centers (within both preschools)

- **Facilities:** 3 multi-purpose rooms and a large lounge for seminars and discussions.

Impact and Reach

- **80 children (ages 4–6)** will receive early education at the two preschools.
- **9 instructors** and **5 support staff** will be employed.
- Youth Centers will serve **two age categories**:
 - **Ages 10 and above**
 - **Ages 18 and above** ...offering **educational support** and **social development programs**.

These centers are a vital part of **post-disaster recovery efforts**, providing not only educational infrastructure but also a **psychosocial foundation** for the next generation.

The Importance of Preschool Education

Preschools are **critical for early childhood development**, particularly in post-crisis regions. Here's why:

1. Social Skills

Children learn to **interact, cooperate, share, and resolve conflicts**—essential building blocks for society.

2. Language Development

Through interaction, stories, songs, and games, children **expand their vocabulary** and **develop communication skills**.

3. Foundational Learning

Preschool introduces **numbers, letters, shapes, and colors** in a playful and structured environment.

4. Emotional Intelligence

Kids learn to **express and manage their emotions**, with guidance from teachers.

5. Independence and Confidence

Tasks completed individually build **self-reliance and confidence**.

6. Cognitive and Physical Development

Activities like **drawing, cutting, climbing, and running** help develop both **mind and body**.

7. Creativity and Expression

Preschools provide a space for children to **use their imagination** and discover their talents.

8. Discipline and Routine

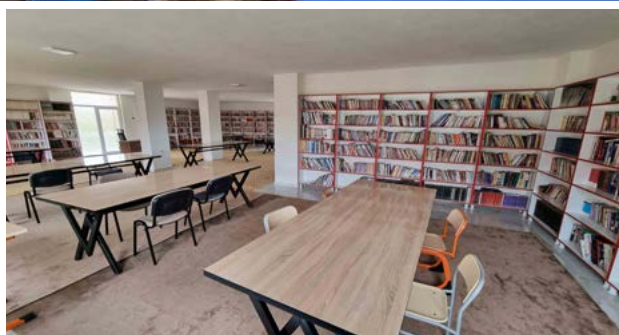
Daily routines and rules help children develop **structure and self-regulation**.

Conclusion

Preschool education is not only about learning but also about **laying a solid foundation** for a child's **academic, emotional, and social future**. In disaster-affected areas like **Afşin**, such investments are **invaluable for long-term recovery and resilience**.

These projects by **IHHNL** stand as a model of **sustainable humanitarian response**, ensuring that even the youngest members of society receive the **early support they need to thrive**.







No.	Countries	Total	Food Qurban	Water Well	Education	Orphan Project	Social Support	Health	Agriculture and Livestock	Construction
1	Afghanistan	€ 945.300,76	€ 480.200,20	€ 101.400,00	€ 12.500,00	269.331,00	€ 25.675,07	€ 15.000,00	€ 34.964,49	€ 6.230,00
2	Albania	€ 276.405,00	€ 102.460,00		€ 48.500,00	€ 105.245,00		€ 5.200,00	€ 15.000,00	
3	Bangladesh	€ 1.162.622,00	€ 436.065,00	€ 350.900,00	€ 6.800,00	146.717,00	€ 30.000,00	€ 50.000,00		€ 142.140,00
4	Benin	€ 325.425,00	€ 248.150,00	€ 2.750,00	€ 2.500,00	43.000,00			€ 15.000,00	€ 14.025,00
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	€ 227.190,00	€ 42.500,00		€ 12.500,00	€ 162.190,00		€ 10.000,00		
6	Burkina Faso	€ 237.350,63	€ 229.850,00		€ 2.500,00	€ 5.000,63				
7	Burundi	€ 140.000,00	€ 127.500,00			€ 12.500,00				
8	Cambodia	€ 31.900,00	€ 27.500,00			€ 2.500,00				€ 1.900,00
9	Congo	€ 15.000,00	€ 12.500,00		€ 2.500,00					
10	Ethiopia	€ 79.955,00			€ 2.500,00	77.455,00				
11	Philippines	€ 314.321,00	€ 185.200,00		€ 32.000,00	€ 55.095,00				€ 42.026,00
12	Gambia	€ 345.755,86	€ 183.750,00	€ 19.569,66	€ 9.565,48	€ 121.170,72				€ 11.700,00
13	Ghana	€ 193.800,00	€ 70.000,00	€ 118.800,00		€ 5.000,00				
14	Indonesia	€ 622.882,00	€ 172.500,00	€ 201.700,00	€ 8.971,00	€ 87.086,00	€ 22.130,00			€ 130.495,00
15	Iraq	€ 15.000,00	€ 10.000,00		€ 2.500,00	€ 2.500,00				
16	Yemen	€ 800.104,00	€ 476.348,00	€ 164.260,00		128.596,00	€ 18.400,00		€ 12.500,00	
17	Cameroon	€ 143.510,37	€ 50.000,00			93.510,37				
18	Kyrgyzstan	€ 246.281,00	€ 121.430,00		€ 12.500,00	87.351,00	€ 10.000,00		€ 15.000,00	
19	Kosovo	€ 79.692,00	€ 17.500,00		€ 12.500,00	35.892,00	€ 10.000,00	€ 3.800,00		
20	Lebanon	€ 419.884,00	€ 360.800,00			21.084,00	€ 13.000,00	€ 25.000,00		
21	Libya	€ 201.552,00	€ 59.000,00		€ 50.000,00	2.552,00	€ 65.000,00	€ 25.000,00		
22	Macedonia	€ 67.500,00	€ 27.500,00		€ 12.500,00	€ 2.500,00	€ 10.000,00		€ 15.000,00	
23	Malawi	€ 724.618,00	€ 282.052,00	€ 78.700,00	€ 5.500,00	€ 45.846,00	€ 5.000,00			€ 307.520,00
24	Mali	€ 335.652,00	€ 245.840,00		€ 4.000,00	39.312,00		€ 31.500,00	€ 15.000,00	
25	Morocco	€ 417.957,00	€ 145.700,00			€ 5.500,00	€ 266.757,00			
26	Mongolia	€ 194.919,00	€ 156.838,00		€ 2.500,00	€ 25.581,00	€ 10.000,00			
27	Netherlands	€ 13.625,00	€ 13.625,00							
28	Nepal	€ 641.365,00	€ 198.660,00	€ 296.800,00	€ 14.975,00	€ 17.930,00	€ 50.000,00	€ 26.000,00		€ 37.000,00
29	Niger	€ 529.262,00	€ 276.100,00	€ 86.750,00	€ 2.500,00	€ 136.412,00			€ 15.000,00	€ 12.500,00
30	Uganda	€ 590.866,00	€ 184.525,00	€ 102.580,00	€ 24.080,00	€ 137.196,00		€ 20.000,00	€ 22.500,00	€ 99.985,00
31	Pakistan	€ 1.254.931,58	€ 397.100,00	€ 728.000,00	€ 5.000,00	€ 64.266,00	€ 10.000,00	€ 49.565,58		€ 1.000,00
32	Palestine	€ 995.765,00	€ 769.805,00	€ 50.000,00	€ 60.960,00	€ 65.000,00	€ 50.000,00			
33	Serbia	€ 57.578,00	€ 17.500,00		€ 12.500,00	€ 2.500,00	€ 10.000,00		€ 15.078,00	
34	Sierra Leone	€ 139.730,00	€ 105.000,00	22.500,00		€ 12.230,00				
35	Somalia	€ 1.008.789,18	€ 525.555,00	€ 160.000,00	€ 57.084,55	€ 192.119,63		€ 51.030,00	€ 10.000,00	€ 13.000,00
36	Sri Lanka	€ 668.209,33	€ 271.983,33	€ 168.000,00	€ 12.500,00	65.726,00	€ 30.000,00	€ 20.000,00		€ 100.000,00
37	Tanzania	€ 375.400,00	€ 235.300,00	€ 134.100,00	€ 3.500,00	€ 2.500,00				
38	Thailand	€ 45.000,00	€ 22.500,00			2.500,00	€ 20.000,00			
39	Togo	€ 222.000,00	€ 181.800,00	€ 34.500,00		5.700,00				
40	Chad	€ 1.252.163,70	€ 483.703,00	€ 522.150,00	€ 10.000,00	133.686,60	€ 13.320,00		€ 15.000,00	€ 74.304,10
41	Türkiye	€ 400.385,00	€ 214.010,00	€ 10.513,00	€ 32.635,00	10.520,00	€ 20.097,00	€ 35.500,00	€ 25.100,00	€ 52.010,00
42	Zanzibar	€ 910.130,00	€ 378.930,00	€ 134.400,00	€ 24.545,00	146.785,00	€ 106.820,00	€ 20.000,00	€ 44.810,00	€ 53.840,00
	Total	€ 17.669.776,41	€ 8.547.279,53	€ 3.488.372,66	€ 503.116,03	€ 2.577.585,95	€ 796.199,07	€ 387.595,58	€ 269.952,49	€ 1.099.675,10

MEETINGS AND PROGRAMS



IHHNL Hosts Its 15th Traditional Iftar Program

On **March 17, 2024**, IHHNL successfully held its **15th Annual Traditional Iftar Program** at **Kristal Event** and **SKY Palace** halls in **Amsterdam**.

Distinguished Guests and Participants

The event was honored by the presence of:

- **Selçuk Ünal**, Ambassador of the Republic of Türkiye to The Hague
- **Mahmut Burak Ersoy**, Consul General of Türkiye in Amsterdam
- **Şerafettin Ekici**, Turkish Airlines General Manager in Amsterdam
- **Doğukan Ergin**, Member of Parliament from the DENK Party
- Representatives from various **civil society organizations** operating across the Netherlands

In addition, nearly **1,600 volunteers and donors** from all regions of the Netherlands attended the program, showcasing strong community engagement.

Program Highlights

The program commenced with a **welcome speech** by **IHHNL Director Hüseyin Gündüz**, followed by a short address from **MP Doğukan Ergin**, who shared insights about the DENK Party's ongoing efforts in Parliament.

Afterwards, **Consul General Mahmut Burak Ersoy** addressed the audience, praising **IHHNL's impactful work**, especially in response to last year's devastating earthquake in Türkiye. He emphasized that the consulate had stayed in close coordination with IHHNL during the relief efforts.

The program continued with a presentation by **IHHNL Chairman Ayhan Arslantaş**, who shared:

- 2023 Financial Report
- Relief report for earthquake victims in Türkiye
- IHHNL's 2024 Ramadan Aid Program

Remarks from the Ambassador

The final speaker of the first session was **Ambassador Selçuk Ünal**, who shared that he had been introduced to IHHNL upon his arrival in the Netherlands and regularly received updates on the organization's work. He noted that, based on the presentations, IHHNL was executing a **wide range of impactful projects across numerous countries** and successfully mobilizing substantial finan-

cial resources. He extended his gratitude to **IHHNL's leadership, volunteers, and donors** for their dedication and service.

Spiritual Segment and Closing Remarks

The spiritual part of the evening began with a **recitation of the Holy Qur'an** by **Mücahit Batman**, followed by the **call to prayer (adhan)** and the **breaking of the fast** with a communal iftar meal.

The second part of the program included brief greetings from:

- **Şerafettin Ekici**, Turkish Airlines Amsterdam General Manager
- **Ramazan Gül**, from the **Netherlands Diyanet Foundation**, on behalf of civil society representatives
- **Esra Toprak**, representing **MÜSİAD**

The evening concluded with gratitude, unity, and shared purpose, reflecting the spirit of **Ramadan and community service**.







IHHNL Successfully Concludes Training Camp

IHHNL (International Humanitarian Relief Organization) hosted a significant event to enhance its global relief operations through a Training Camp held on September 20–21–22, 2024. The camp brought together 90 participants, including managers, volunteers, and office staff. The primary goal was to strengthen participants' understanding of IHHNL's work areas, improve their knowledge of sustainable development and emergency response, and enhance their effectiveness in the field.

Program Structure and Training Content

The program kicked off Friday afternoon, blending theoretical sessions with hands-on activities. On the first day, participants gathered around the campfire for introductions and informal conversations.

The second day marked the beginning of formal sessions:

- Presentation of the 2023–2024 Financial Report
- Overview of IHHNL's current and upcoming projects
- A keynote presentation titled "Living to Give Life"
- Participants were divided into five groups for brainstorming sessions on pre-assigned topics
- A final collective evaluation of the group discussions was held
- The evening closed with a quiz game on IHHNL-related topics around the campfire

On the third and final day, the program began with a talk titled "Brotherhood and Our Mission", followed by group suggestions and feedback sessions. The training concluded with a highly interactive and dynamic activity.

The sessions were led by expert trainers in a participatory

manner, enabling attendees to reinforce their knowledge through group work, discussions, and real-time feedback. Participant Profile and Engagement

The camp welcomed participants from various cities and professional backgrounds, fostering a space for experience sharing and network building. This diversity enriched discussions and promoted cross-cultural collaboration.

In addition to the formal learning sessions, the camp also emphasized social activities and cultural exchanges, creating a balanced and engaging environment.

Outcomes and Future Outlook

At the end of the camp, all participants were thanked for their contributions and engagement. The organizing committee announced its intention to further improve next year's program based on feedback collected.

This type of training initiative plays a crucial role in strengthening IHHNL's field capacity to respond to humanitarian challenges. Equipped with new knowledge and skills, participants will be able to serve those in need more effectively across the globe.

Held in the Netherlands, this camp marked a significant step forward in advancing international humanitarian efforts and fostering a strong network of committed humanitarians.

Would you like this turned into a media article, donor newsletter, or presentation summary?

Annual Financial Report 2024

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

(After proposed appropriation of result)

	31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	€	€	€	€
Assets				
Fixed Assets				
Intangible Fixed Assets				
Development Costs		15.253		20.946
Tangible Fixed Assets				
Renovation	26.848		31.156	
Other Tangible Assets	20.538		26.896	
		<u>47.386</u>		<u>58.052</u>
Current Assets				
Claims				
Receivables and Accrued Income		57.270		134.114
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		7.882.475		4.733.683
		<u>8.002.384</u>		<u>4.946.795</u>
Liabilities				
Foundation Equity				
Continuity Reserve	1.600.000		1.300.000	
Designated Reserve	6.209.307		3.422.615	
		<u>7.809.307</u>		<u>4.722.615</u>
Current Liabilities				
Payable to Partners	146.813		119.886	
Taxes and Social Insurance Contributions	8.712		13.148	
Other Liabilities and Accruals	37.552		91.146	
		<u>193.077</u>		<u>224.180</u>
		<u>8.002.384</u>		<u>4.946.795</u>

Statement of Income and Expenditure for 2024

	2024	Budget 2024	2023
	€	€	€
Income			
Individuals	16.691.946	14.315.000	18.009.170
Companies	2.593.299	700.000	887.717
Other Organizations	2.432.866	2.000.000	2.077.660
Total Income	21.718.111	17.015.000	20.974.547
Expenditures on Objectives			
Water Projects	3.620.463	3.632.615	3.306.645
Food Projects	4.099.095	5.350.000	3.274.388
Qurban (Sacrifice) Projects	4.736.794	5.500.000	3.791.094
Orphan Projects	2.675.191	3.200.000	2.522.420
Education Projects	520.105	195.000	287.222
Social Support Projects	823.084	840.000	2.885.763
Health Projects	400.684	215.000	292.149
Agricultural Projects	180.896	235.000	276.390
Livestock Projects	98.173	75.000	54.737
Construction Projects	1.136.807	1.195.000	2.119.487
Total Expenditures on Objectives	18.291.291	20.437.615	18.810.296
Other Expenses			
Fundraising and Events	109.560	50.000	36.218
Management and Administration	157.581	150.000	170.441
Total Expenses	18.558.433	20.637.615	19.016.955
Financial Result	3.159.678	(3.622.615)	1.957.592
Surplus Before Financial Items	-	-	6.955
Interest Income	(72.987)	50.000	(71.812)
Interest Expenses	(72.987)	50.000	(64.857)
Net Result	3.086.691	(3.572.615)	1.892.735

The allocation of the result is included in the notes to the annual report

Cash Flow Statement for 2024

	2024
	€
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Net Result	3.159.678
Adjustments for	
Depreciation	16.360
Change in Working Capital	
Accrued Assets	76.844
Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities	(31.103)
	<u>45.741</u>
Total Cash Flow from Operations	3.221.780
Paid Interest	(72.987)
Net Operating Cash Flow	<u>3.148.792</u>
Cash Flow from Investment Activities	
Acquisition of Intangible Fixed Assets	-
Sale of Tangible Fixed Assets	-
Acquisition of Tangible Fixed Assets	-
Net Cash Flow	<u>3.148.792</u>
Course of increase (decrease) in cash resources	
Opening Cash Balance:	4.733.683
Increase (decrease) in cash	3.148.792
Closing Cash Balance	<u>7.882.475</u>

Valuation Principles and Result Determination

Information about the Legal Entity

Registered Address and Chamber of Commerce Number

Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Netherlands is both legally and factually established at Burgemeester Roëllstraat 16, 1064 BN in Amsterdam and is registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under number 40537991.

General Notes

Location of Operational Activities

Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Netherlands conducts its activities from Burgemeester Roëllstraat 16, 1064 BN in Amsterdam.

Continuity Disclosure

The financial statements of the foundation have been prepared under the assumption of continuity.

Disclosure of Estimates

To apply the principles and rules for the preparation of the financial statements, the management must make judgments and estimates which may be essential for the amounts included in the financial statements. If necessary to provide the insight required by Article 2:362 paragraph 1 of the Dutch Civil Code, the nature of these judgments and estimates, including the underlying assumptions, are explained in the relevant notes to the financial statement items.

General Reporting Principles

Standards Applied

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Standards, specifically Guideline RJ650 for Fundraising Organizations.

Purpose of the Financial Statements

The objective of these statements is to provide insight into the income and expenditures and the financial position of Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Netherlands.

Unless stated otherwise, assets and liabilities are valued at acquisition or manufacturing cost or current value. If no specific valuation principle is mentioned, valuation is at acquisition cost. Balance sheet items in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Resulting exchange differences are recognized in the income statement under financial results.

The principles of valuation and result determination have remained unchanged from the previous year.

Valuation Principles

The valuation of assets and liabilities

Intangible Fixed Assets

These are valued at acquisition cost less amortization. Special impairments are accounted for if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Valued at acquisition or manufacturing cost including directly attributable expenses, less straight-line depreciation over the expected useful life and any impairments. These assets are held for operational purposes.

Receivables

Initially recognized at fair value. A provision for doubtful debts is deducted from the carrying amount.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances, and deposits with a maturity of less than

twelve months, valued at nominal value.

Continuity Reserve

Created to cover short-term risks and ensure that the organization can meet its obligations in the future.

Designated Reserves

The equity of the foundation is divided into several reserves. The board annually allocates the result, forming reserves in the following order: first the designated reserves, then the continuity reserve. This allocation is approved by the board.

Funds restricted by third parties for specific purposes are classified under designated reserves.

Destination reserve Other aid

- Spending on agricultural projects
- Spending on water projects
- Spending on livestock projects
- Spending on construction projects

Destination reserve Food aid

- Spending on Qurban projects (Sacrifice projects)
- Spending on food projects

Destination reserve Emergency aid

- The expenditure is formed from the remaining part of the general donations after the allocation to other destination reserves in accordance with the board decision.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities are valued at fair value upon initial processing.

The valuation of the income statement

Determination of Results

Revenue is recognized for amounts received or pledged without deducting organizational costs. Income is accounted for in the year it is received or, at the latest, when received.

Revenue Processing

In the administration of the foundation, each donation is recorded under the corresponding donor or entity. This determines the classification in the financial statements. Donations from individuals are generally processed upon receipt (cash basis), unless it's clear that they fall under another category. If an entity collects individual donations for transfer, the income is classified as corporate revenue, ensuring transparency to those entities.

Expense Processing

Expenses consist of costs related to objectives, fundraising, and administration. Costs are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate, following a consistent allocation method.

Direct costs are assigned directly to the relevant activity. Indirect costs are allocated using a cost

allocation key, based on the proportional spending on objectives—especially for personnel, travel, and accommodation costs. Postage costs are allocated between orphan and water well projects as they largely pertain to those. This calculation is updated annually.

Financial Income and Expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognized proportionally over time, considering the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities. Transaction costs are accounted for in interest expenses.

Other Notes

Where possible, costs are directly recorded under their corresponding projects. Where costs relate to multiple activities, they are allocated accordingly. These costs are shown as direct costs in the cost allocation table.

Administrative and overhead costs not directly attributable to projects (e.g., ICT, HR, facilities) are recorded as indirect costs.

Liquidity risk is limited, as the foundation has more than sufficient liquid assets. There are no credit facilities with banks.

Toelichting op de balans

Immateriële vaste activa

Development costs	€
Book value as of 1 January 2024	20.947
Investments	-
Depreciation	(5.694)
Book value as of 31 December 2024	<u>15.253</u>

Tangible fixed assets

	Renovations	Other assets	Total
Balance as of 1 January 2024	€	€	€
Cumulative acquisition or production price	44.118	40.531	84.649
Cumulative depreciation	(12.962)	(13.635)	(26.597)
Book value as of 1 January 2024	<u>31.156</u>	<u>26.896</u>	<u>58.052</u>
Changes			
Investments	-	-	-
Depreciation	(4.308)	(6.358)	(10.666)
Balance changes	<u>(4.308)</u>	<u>(6.358)</u>	<u>(10.666)</u>
Sales			
Cumulative Acquisition or production price	-	-	-
Cumulative depreciation and residual value	-	-	-
Balance changes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative Acquisition or production price	44.118	40.531	84.649
Cumulative depreciation	(17.270)	(19.993)	(37.263)
Book value as of December	<u>26.848</u>	<u>20.538</u>	<u>47.386</u>

The investments are depreciated according to business economics and have depreciation percentages between 10% and 25%.

Current assets

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
	€	€
Receivables		
Other receivables and accrued assets		
Security deposit	7.616	7.616
Accrued assets	17.650	126.498
Project costs still to be paid	32.004	0
	<u>57.270</u>	<u>134.114</u>

Liquide middelen

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
	€	€
Cash	36	89
ABN AMRO	71.264	133.795
ING	6.278.033	3.599.687
Triodos bank	31.837	-
Deposit account	1.501.304	1.000.113
	<u>7.882.475</u>	<u>4.733.684</u>

The liquid assets are freely available.

Disposable (foundation capital)

Destination Total	Continuity Other			€
	reserves	reserves	reserves	
	€	€	€	€
Balance as of 1 January 2024	1.300.000	3.422.615	-	4.722.615
Addition	300.000	20.565.476	3.086.691	23.952.167
Withdrawal	-	(17.778.784)	(3.086.691)	(20.865.475)
Balance as of 31 December 2024	<u>1.600.000</u>	<u>6.209.307</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7.809.307</u>
Continuity reserve	31-12-2024	31-12-2023		
Balance as of 1 January	1.300.000	900.000		
Changes	300.000	400.000		
Balance as of 31 December	<u>1.600.000</u>	<u>1.300.000</u>		

The continuity reserve has been created to cover short-term risks and to ensure that obligations can be met in the future (at least two years). This reserve is also maintained to be able to anticipate emergency aid and to be able to pay/finance in advance before the collection of funds.

Destination reserve	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Destination reserve	6.209.307	3.422.615

Destination reserve for objectives

Balance as of 1 January	3.422.615	1.927.825
Release of reserve from previous year	(3.422.615)	(1.927.825)
Addition/withdrawal of destination reserve from current year	6.209.307	3.422.615
Balance as of 31 December	<u>6.209.307</u>	<u>3.422.615</u>

Destination reserve for social projects

Balance as of 1 January	520.000	377.708
Release of reserve from previous year	(520.000)	(377.708)
Addition/withdrawal of earmarked reserve current year	950.000	520.000
Balance as of 31 December	<u>950.000</u>	<u>520.000</u>

Earnings reserve Other aid

Balance as of 1 January	332.615	382.810
Release of reserve previous year	(332.615)	(382.810)
Addition/withdrawal of earmarked reserve current year	475.000	332.615
Balance as of 31 December	<u>475.000</u>	<u>332.615</u>

Earnings reserve Food aid

Balance as of 1 January	625.000	690.487
Release of reserve previous year	(625.000)	(690.487)
Addition/withdrawal of the current year's designated reserve	1.057.476	625.000
Balance as of 31 December	<u>1.057.476</u>	<u>625.000</u>

Emergency Aid designated reserve

Balance as of 1 January	1.945.000	476.820
Addition of donations	(1.945.000)	(476.820)
Withdrawal of expenditure	3.726.831	1.945.000
Balance as of 31 December	<u>3.726.831</u>	<u>1.945.000</u>

Other reserves

Balance as of 1 January	-	5.794
Changes	-	(5.794)
Balance as of 31 December	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The 'other reserves' contain funds reserved for future expenditure or investments. Here, the balance of income without a specific earmark that has not yet been spent and allocated to an objective is reserved with the aim of deploying it where necessary.

Current liabilities

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Debts to suppliers and trade credits		
Partner liability still to be paid	146.813	119.886
	<u>146.813</u>	<u>119.886</u>

Debts in respect of taxes and social security contributions

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Payroll tax	-	5.285
Pensions	8.712	7.863
	<u>8.712</u>	<u>13.148</u>

Other debts and accrued liabilities

	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Administration and accounting costs	16.000	16.000
Project costs still to be paid	-	63.652
Holiday pay obligation	21.552	11.494
	<u>37.552</u>	<u>91.146</u>

IHH Netherlands also has projects with a multi-year character, these are mainly construction projects. The financing and progress of these projects do not always coincide simultaneously. In order to have a good insight into the obligations entered into, the remaining payments that are obligatory are included as project costs still to be paid in the annual accounts

Rights, obligations and arrangements not included in the balance sheet**Rent obligations**

As of 1 May 2015, the foundation has concluded a lease agreement for the period of 5 years + 5 years, with a 1-year extension thereafter, for the lease of the building at Burgemeester Roëlstraat 16-18 in Amsterdam. The rent obligation (excluding service costs and VAT) amounts to € 33,224.6- per year. The current rent obligation is € 8,306.15- per quarter, excluding € 907.50 service costs and € 286.34 VAT surcharge.

Explanation of the statement of income and expenditure

Income	2024	Budget 2024	2023
	€	€	€
Income from private individuals	16.691.946	14.315.000	18.009.170
Income from companies	2.593.299	700.000	887.717
Income from other organisations	2.432.866	2.000.000	2.077.660
	<u>21.718.111</u>	<u>17.015.000</u>	<u>20.974.547</u>

Spending on objectives

	2024	Budget 2024	2023
	€	€	€
Spending on projects	17.669.776	19.887.615	18.217.335
Costs spent on projects	225.575	250.000	267.422
Personnel costs spent on projects	395.939	300.000	325.539
	<u>18.291.291</u>	<u>20.437.615</u>	<u>18.810.296</u>

% Spending on objectives of the acquired revenues 84% 90%

Expenditure on projects

	2024	Budget 2024	2023
	€	€	€
Expenditure on water projects	3.488.373	3.577.615	3.171.711
Expenditure on food projects	3.965.205	5.295.000	3.184.820
Expenditure on qurban projects (sacrifice projects)	4.582.074	5.445.000	3.687.391
Spending on orphan projects	2.577.586	3.145.000	2.419.486
Spending on education projects	503.116	140.000	279.365
Spending on social support projects	796.199	785.000	2.806.825
pending on health projects	387.596	160.000	284.157
Spending on agricultural projects	174.987	180.000	268.829
Spending on livestock projects	94.966	20.000	53.240
Spending on construction projects	1.099.675	1.140.000	2.061.510
	<u>17.669.776</u>	<u>19.887.615</u>	<u>18.217.334</u>

Costs spent on projects

	2024	Budget 2024	2023
	€	€	€
Travel and accommodation costs	200.704	187.500	186.797
Postage costs	24.872	62.500	80.625
	<u>225.575</u>	<u>250.000</u>	<u>267.422</u>

Staff costs spent on projects	<u>2024</u>	<u>Budget 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	€	€	€
Salary	266.416	216.000	238.569
Holiday pay	12.568	15.000	17.756
Social security	52.878	39.000	43.193
Pensions	57.109	26.700	22.065
Other	6.969	3.000	3.573
Overige kantoorkosten	-	300	382
Write off vacation hours	-	-	-
	<u>395.939</u>	<u>300.000</u>	<u>325.538</u>

Recruitment costs and meetings	<u>2024</u>	<u>Begroting 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	€	€	€
Recruitment costs and meetings	109.560	50.000	36.218
	<u>109.560</u>	<u>50.000</u>	<u>36.218</u>

The recruitment costs in relation to the revenues raised for the 2024 financial year amount to 0.50% (2023: 0.17%).

Management and administration costs	<u>2024</u>	<u>Budget 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	€	€	€
Accommodation costs	35.365	45.000	56.696
Accountantskosten	19.965	22.500	16.885
Office supplies	11.433	19.500	16.561
Printing	16.853	22.500	22.507
Automation costs	24.282	16.500	13.250
Administration costs	14.327	3.000	13.750
Telephone and fax costs	1.460	3.000	2.055

Other office costs	13.524	3.000	5.879
Other car costs	919	1.500	1.295
Fuel	2.304	1.500	1.524
Insurance premium	789	1.500	1.185
	<u>141.221</u>	<u>139.500</u>	<u>151.587</u>
Depreciation costs renovations	4.308	3.000	4.308
Depreciation costs other tangible fixed assets	6.358	4.500	9.691
Depreciation costs intangible fixed assets	5.694	3.000	4.856
	<u>157.581</u>	<u>150.000</u>	<u>170.442</u>

The management and administration costs are costs incurred by the organization in the context of management and administration that are not allocated to the objective or the acquisition of benefits.

Interest charges and similar costs	<u>2024</u>	<u>Budget 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	€	€	€
Bank interest	(737)	(80.000)	2.392
Bank charges	73.724	30.000	69.420
	<u>72.987</u>	<u>(50.000)</u>	<u>71.812</u>

Appropriation balance of income and expenses	<u>2024</u>	<u>Budget 2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	€	€	€
Addition/withdrawal from:			
Appropriation reserve for objectives	2.786.692	1.494.790	
Continuity reserve	300.000	400.000	
Other reserves	-	(5.794)	
	<u>3.086.692</u>	<u>1.888.996</u>	

Explanation of expenditure 2024

	Spending on water projects	Spending on food projects	Spending on qurbani projects	Spending on orphan projects	Expenditure on educational projects	Expenditure on social support projects	Bestedingen aan gezondheidsprojecten	Expenditure on agricultural projects	Spending on livestock projects	Expenditure on construction projects	Recruitment costs	Cost management and administration	Total actual 2024	Budget 2024	Total actual 2023
Granted (project) subsidies and (project) contributions	3.488.373	3.965.205	4.582.074	2.577.586	503.116	796.199	387.596	174.987	94.966	1.099.675			17.669.776		
Contributions to affiliated (international) organisations													-		
Purchases and interweavings													-		
Outsourced work	39.622	45.039	52.046	29.278	5.715	9.044	4.403	1.988	1.079	12.491			200.705		
Communication costs													-		
Personnel costs	78.165	88.851	102.674	57.758	11.274	17.841	8.685	3.921	2.128	24.641			395.938		
Housing costs													-		
Office and general costs											109.560	141.221	250.781		
Depreciation												16.360	16.360		
Total expenditure on objectives	3.620.463	4.099.095	4.736.794	2.675.191	520.105	823.084	400.684	180.896	98.173	1.136.807	109.560	157.581	18.558.433	20.637.615	19.090.296

Specification and distribution of costs by destination 2024

Spending on objectives	Amount	Proportion	Travel and accommodation			Spent on objectives
			Employee benefits	expenses	Postage costs	
Expenditure on water projects	3.488.373	20%	78.165	39.622	14.303	3.620.463
Expenditure on food projects	3.965.205	22%	88.851	45.039		4.099.095
Expenditure on qurban projects (sacrifice projects)	4.582.074	26%	102.674	52.046		4.736.794
Expenditure on orphan projects	2.577.586	15%	57.758	29.278	10.569	2.675.191
Expenditure on education projects	503.116	3%	11.274	5.715		520.105
Expenditure on social support projects	796.199	5%	17.841	9.044		823.084
Expenditure on health projects	387.596	2%	8.685	4.403		400.684
Expenditure on agricultural projects	174.987	1%	3.921	1.988		180.896
Expenditure on livestock projects	94.966	1%	2.128	1.079		98.173
Expenditure on construction projects	1.099.675	6%	24.641	12.491		1.136.807
Total expenditure on objectives	17.669.776		395.939	200.704	24.872	18.291.291

Indirect costs are divided on the basis of a cost allocation key. This cost allocation key is based on the proportional distribution of expenditure on objectives in the case of personnel costs and travel and accommodation costs. The postage costs are proportionally divided over orphan projects and water well projects, because these costs can largely be divided among these projects. The calculation is updated annually.

Specification and distribution of costs by destination 2023

Spending on objectives	Amount	Proportion	Travel and accommodation			Spent on objectives
			Employee benefits	expenses	Postage costs	
Expenditure on water projects	3.171.711	17%	56.677	32.521	45.736	3.306.645
Expenditure on food projects	3.184.820	17%	56.912	32.656		3.274.388
Expenditure on qurban projects (sacrifice projects)	3.687.391	20%	65.893	37.810		3.791.094
Expenditure on orphan projects	2.419.486	13%	43.236	24.809	34.889	2.522.420
Expenditure on education projects	279.365	2%	4.992	2.865		287.222
Expenditure on social support projects	2.806.825	15%	50.157	28.781		2.885.763
Expenditure on health projects	284.157	2%	5.078	2.914		292.149
Expenditure on agricultural projects	268.829	1%	4.804	2.757		276.390
Expenditure on livestock projects	53.240	0%	951	546		54.737
Expenditure on construction projects	2.061.510	11%	36.839	21.138		2.119.487
Total expenditure on objectives	18.217.335		325.539	186.797	80.625	18.810.296

Average number of employees

Textual explanation

Information on average number of employees over the period. The average number of employees in 2024 is based on FTE 7.4 (2023; 5.3).

Remuneration of the board of directors

Remuneration of the board of directors

Data	2024	2023
Name	H. Gündüz	H. Gündüz
Position	General Director	General Director
Aanvang en einde functievervulling	01.01 - 31.12	01.01 - 31.12
Deeltijdfactor in fte	1	1
(Fictive) employment relationship	Yes	Yes
Remuneration	€	€
Remuneration including taxable expense allowances	59.871	52.293
Term remuneration (pension contribution)	6.675	6.441
Total	66.446	58.734

The director, Mr. H. Gündüz, has a permanent employment contract based on 40 hours per week. He will enter into service on 1 July 2020 as General Manager and will continue to hold this position as of 31 December 2024.

The annual income of the individual director (employed) will remain within the maximum of EUR 144,154 (1 FTE for 12 months) (2023: 95.764) according to the Regulation on the remuneration of directors of charitable organisations (the regulation) category H, 430 points. The annual income, the taxable allowances/additions, the pension costs, the pension compensation and the other long-term remunerations together will also remain within the maximum included in the regulation.

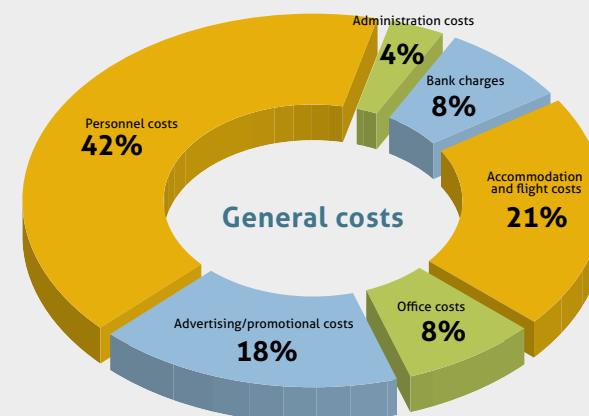
Amsterdam, 27 June 2025

St. International Humanitarian Aid Organisation Netherlands

Hüseyin Gündüz
General Manager

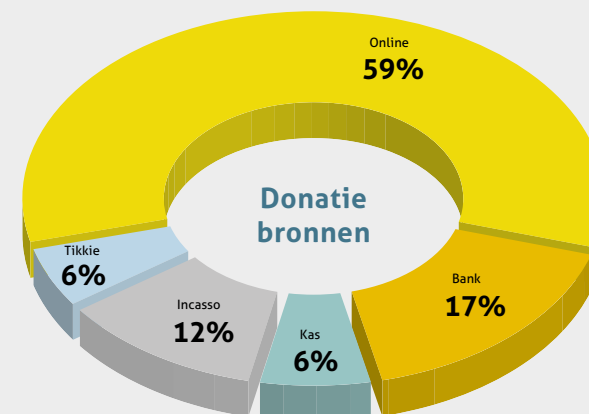
Attachments

General costs	2024
Administrative costs	34,292
Bank costs	73,724
Accommodation and flight costs	200,703
Office costs	78,027
Advertising/promotion costs	168,502
Personnel costs	395,939
Total	951.187



Donation sources

Online	€12,731,653.42
Bank	€3,700,515.18
Cash	€1,419,720.03
Collection	€2,595,998.78
Tikkie	€1,270,962.93
Total	€21,718,850.34



Administration costs	
Accountant costs	19,965
Administration costs	14,327
Total	34,292

Bank costs	
Bank costs	73,724
Exchange rate differences	-
Total	73,724

Accommodation and flight costs	
Airline tickets abroad	158,407
Accommodation costs	42,296
Total	200,703

Personnel costs

Salaries	266,416
Holiday pay	12,568
Travel expenses KM allowance	-
Social charges UWV	52,878
Pension premium	57,109
Volunteers & interns allowance	1,800
Total	390,771

Office costs

Office supplies	11,236
Household resources	197
Municipal taxes	1,693
Gas - Water - Electricity	3,519
Telephone/Fax	656
Internet	804
License and Chamber of Commerce	12,741
Legal costs	7,848
Car fuel costs	2,304
Car maintenance costs	172
Road tax	747
Rent costs	28,412
Renovation and maintenance of building	1,741
Arbo service	5,169
Control room Alarm center	499
Insurance	289
Total	78,027

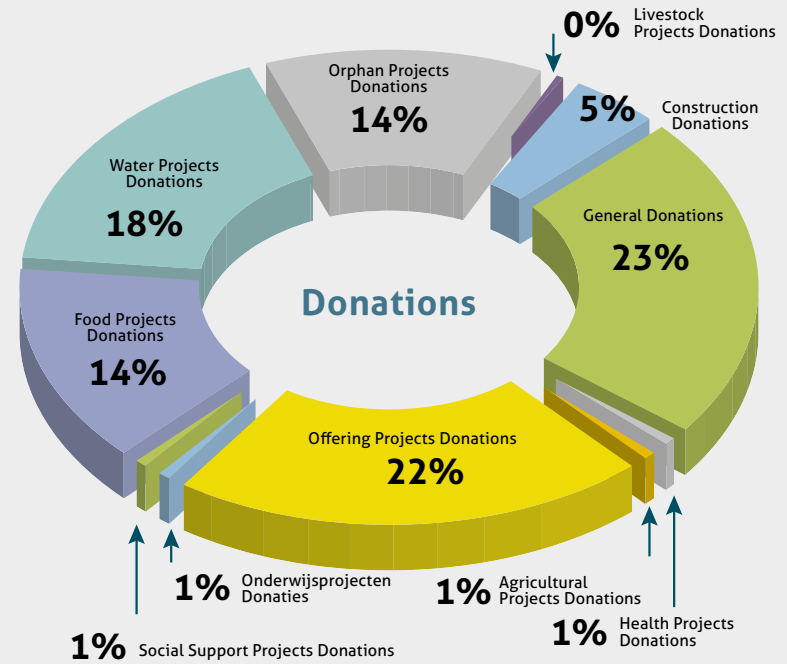
Advertising/promotion costs

Website	11,541
Printing	16,853
Postage	24,872
Advertising/promotional costs	66,315
Meetings/Hall/Program	43,245
Subscriptions	5,676
Total	168,502

Donations

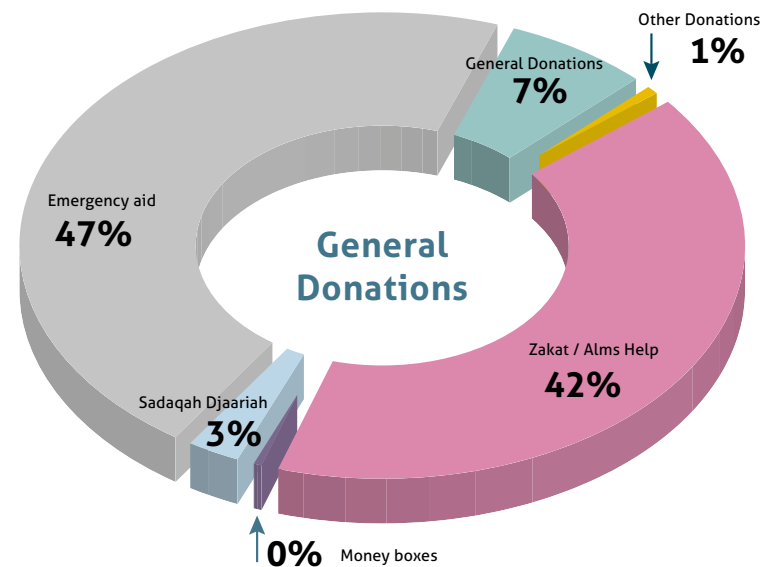
2024

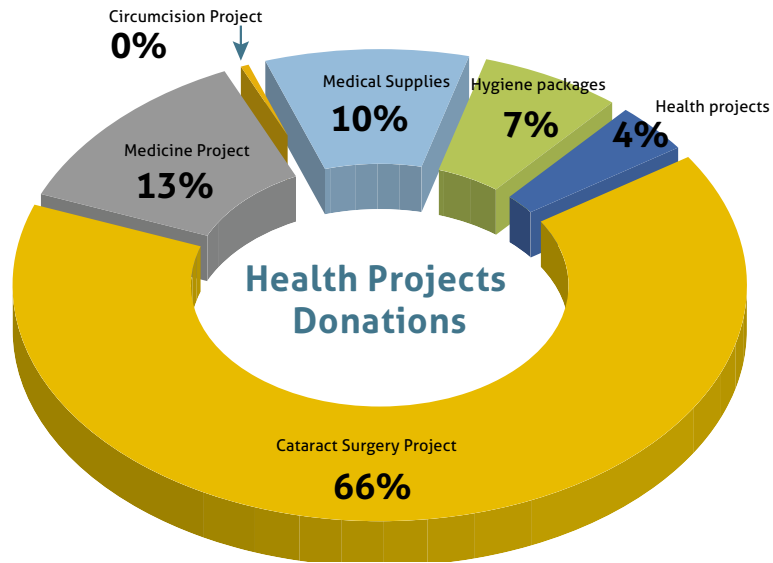
General Donations	4,996,143
Health Projects Donations	246,312
Agriculture Projects Donations	123,133
Sacrifice Projects Donations	4,847,983
Education Projects Donations	200,941
Social Support Projects Donations	279,471
Food Projects Donations	3,143,614
Water Projects Donations	3,876,892
Orphan Projects Donations	2,939,484
Livestock Projects Donations	45,749
Construction Donations	1,018,389
Total	21,718,111



General Donations

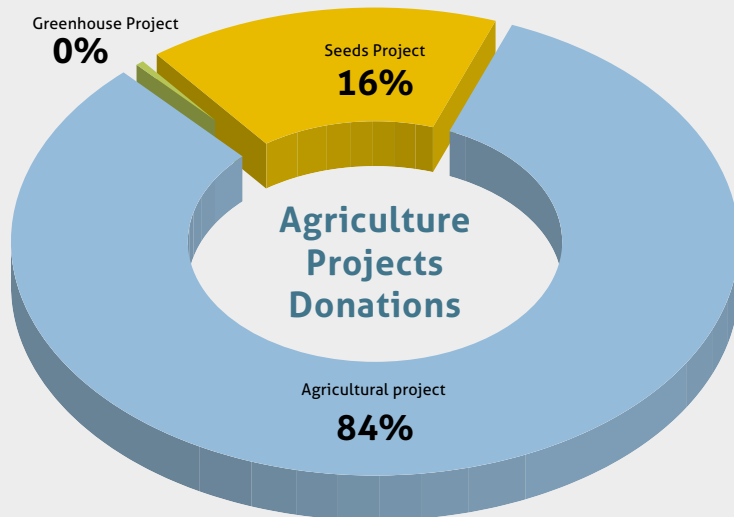
General Donations	362,286
Other Donations	25,134
Zakaat / Alms Aid	2,119,712
Savings	15,079
Sadaqah Djaariah	132,924
Emergency Aid	2,341,008
Total	4,996,143





Health Projects Donations

Health Projects	10,117
Cataract Surgery Project	161,649
Medicine Project	32,079
Circumcision Project	90
Medical Supplies	25,192
Hygiene Packages	17,185
Total	246,312

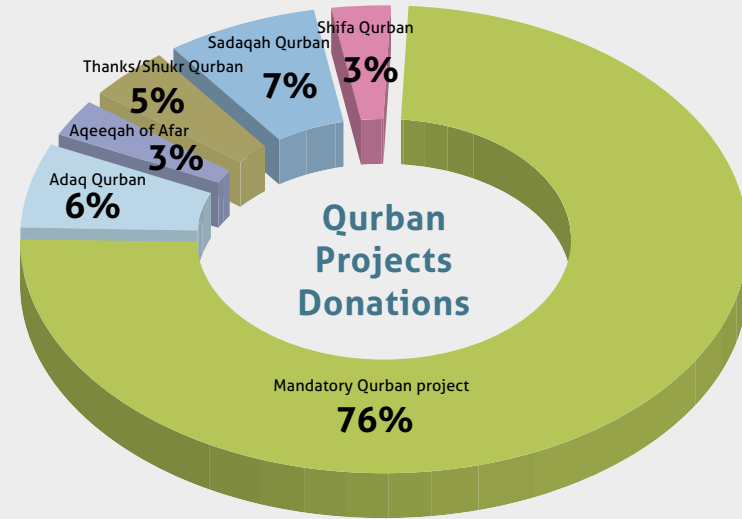


Agriculture Projects Donations

Agriculture Project	103,224
Greenhouse Project	-
Seed Project	19,909
Total	123,133

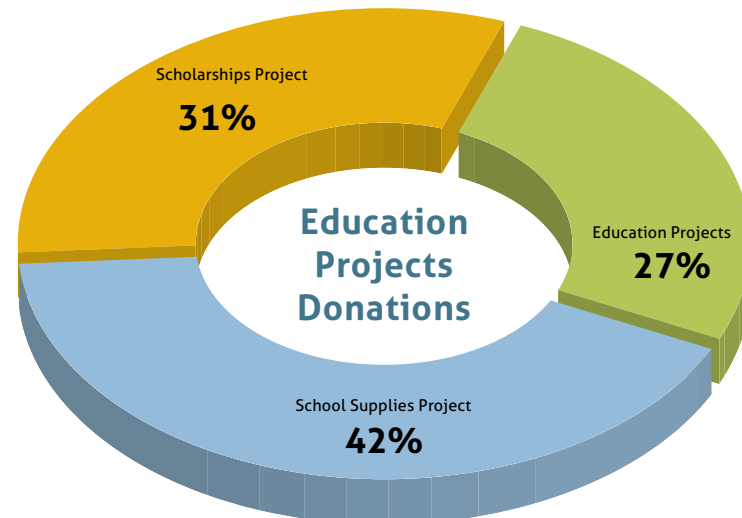
Qurban Projects Donations

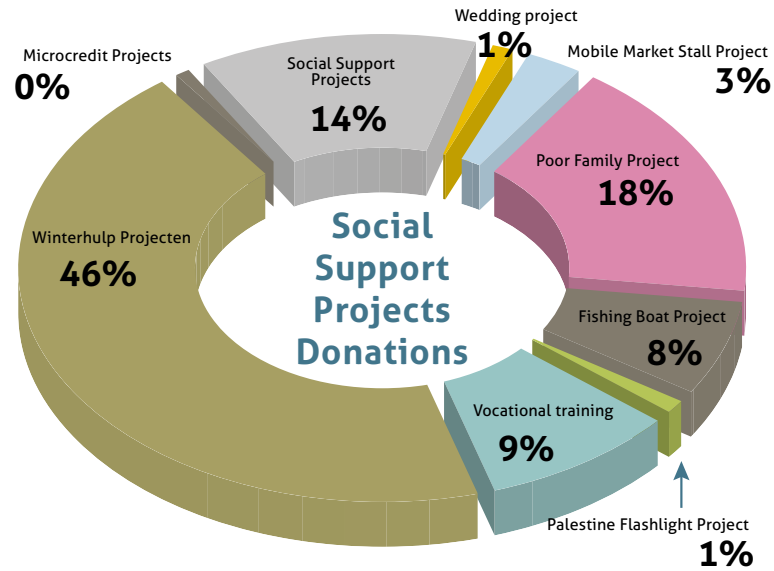
Wajib Qurban project	3,683,928
Adaq Qurban	306,560
Aqiqa Qurban	153,275
Thanks/Shukr Qurban	215,645
Sadaqah Qurban	350,080
Shifa Qurban	138,495
Total	4,847,983



Education Projects Donations

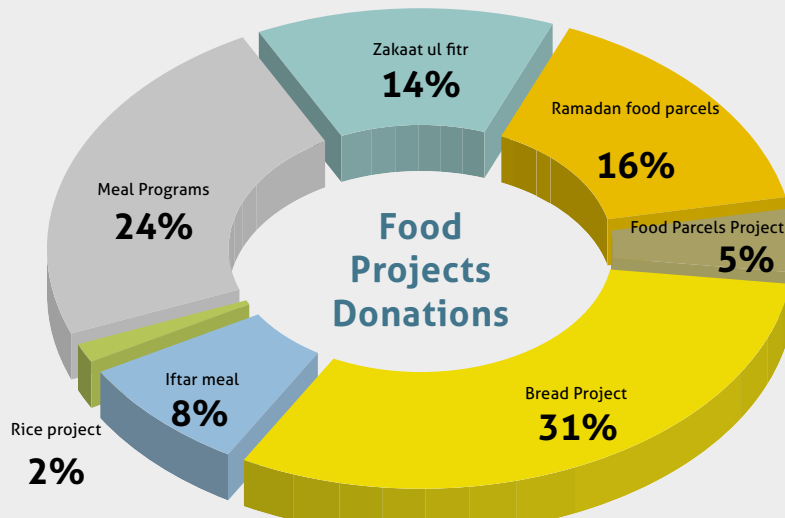
Education Projects	53,189
School Supplies Project	84,618
Scholarships Project	63,134
Total	200,941





Social Support Projects Donations

Social Support Projects	39,697
Wedding Project	3,812
Mobile Market Stall Project	7,928
Poor Family Project	49,726
Fishing Boat Project	21,212
Flashlight Project Palestine	3,606
Vocational Training	25,799
Winter Aid Projects	127,691
Microcredit Projects	-
Total	279,471

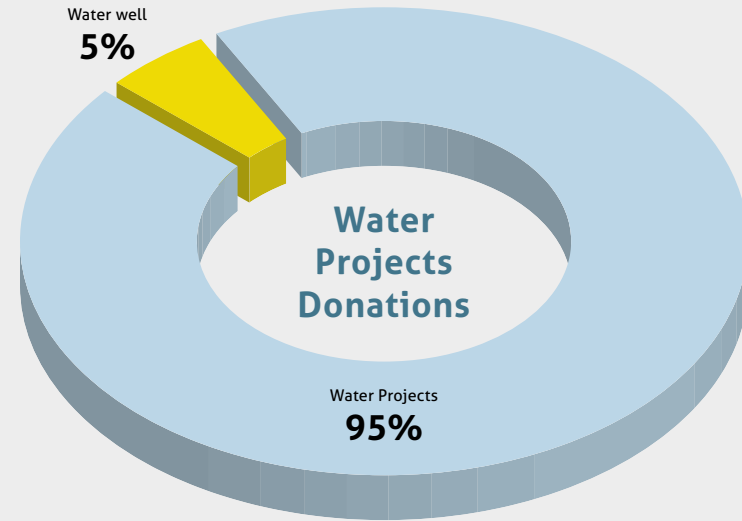


Food Projects Donations

Zakaat ul fitr	435,533
Ramadan food packages	494,208
Food packages Project	151,667
Bread Project	991,159
Iftaar meal	269,148
Rice project	54,803
Meal programs	747,096
Total	3,143,614

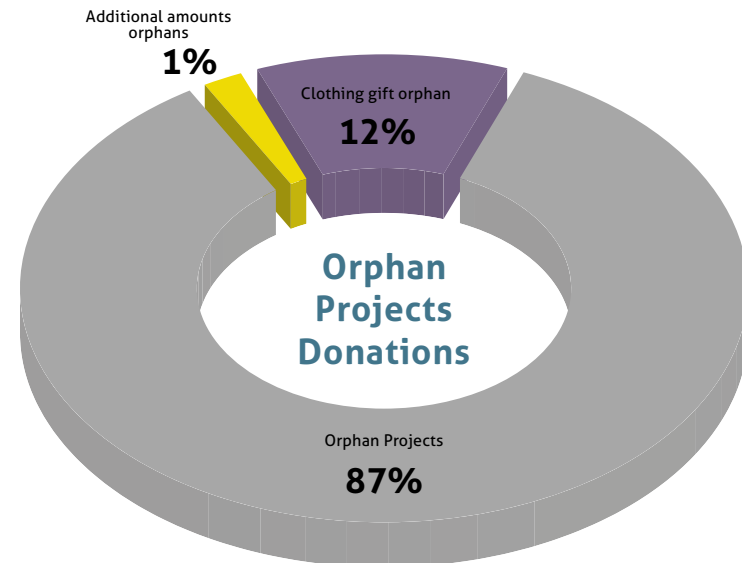
Water Projects Donations

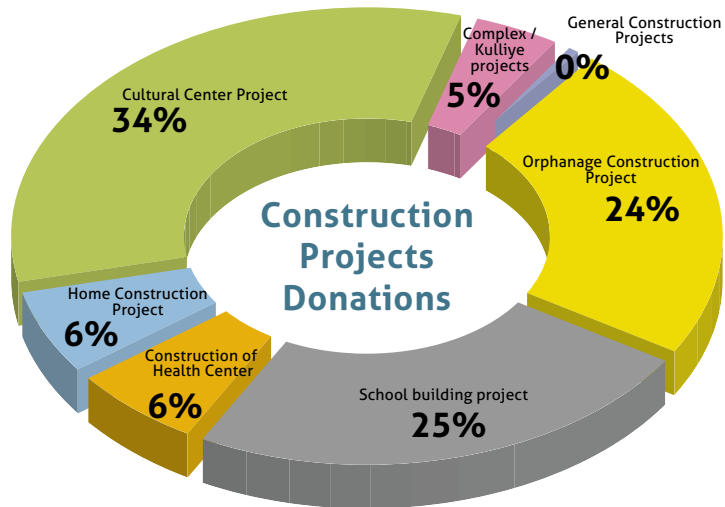
Water Well	3,676,174
Water Projects	200,718
Total	3,876,892



Orphan Projects Donations

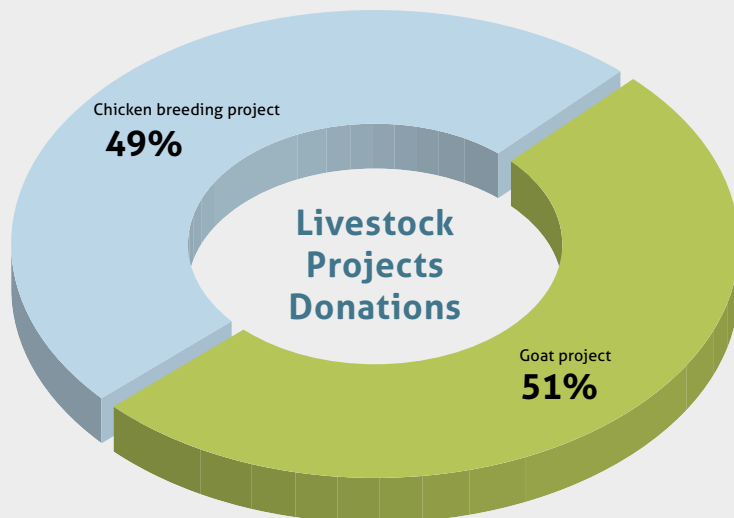
Orphan Projec	2,544,413
Additional amounts orphans	39,164
Clothing donation orphan	355,907
Total	2,939,484





Construction Donations

General Construction Projects	1,194
Orphanage Construction Project	247,871
School Construction Project	249,852
Health Center Construction	62,786
House Construction Project	66,394
Cultural Center Project	344,155
Complex / Kulliye Projects	46,137
Total	1,018,389

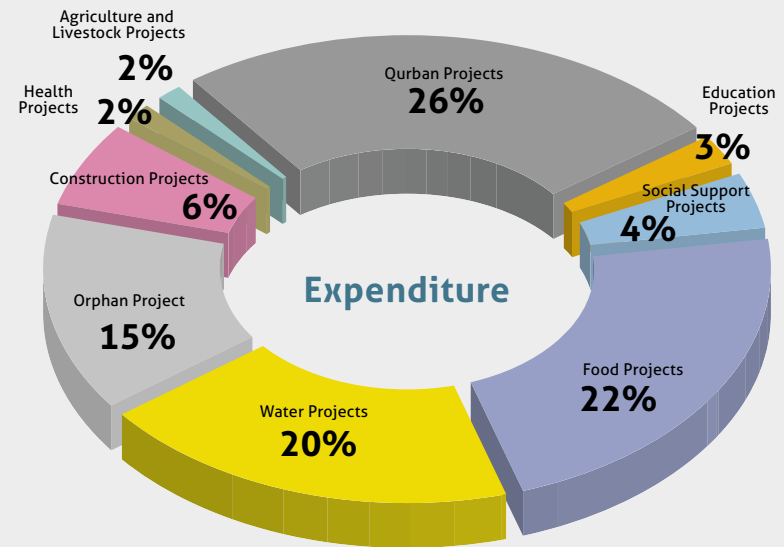


Livestock Projects Donations

Goat Project	23,385
Chicken Breeding Project	22,364
Total	45,749

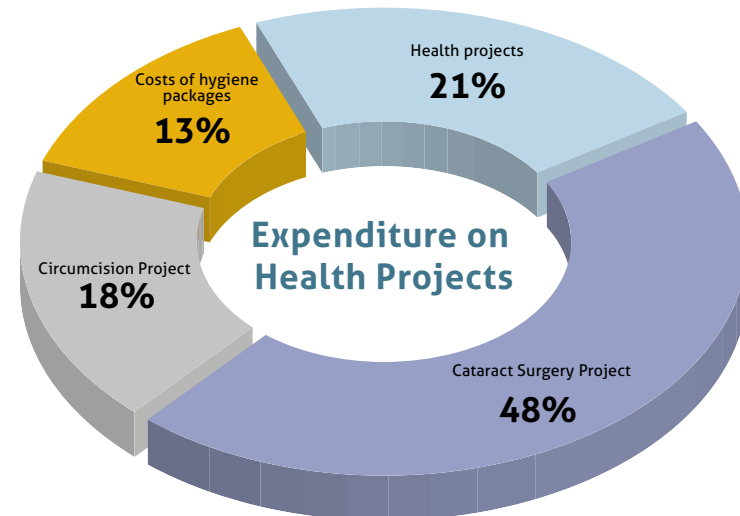
Expenses

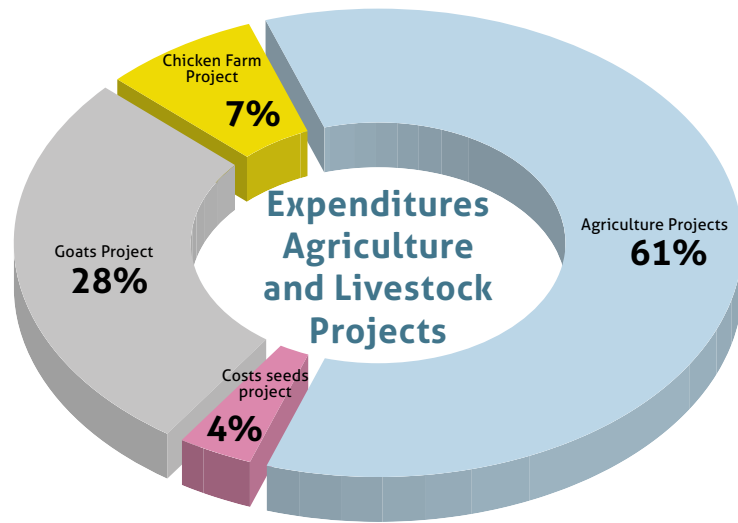
	2024
Health Projects	387,596
Agriculture and Livestock Projects	269,953
Qurban Projects	4,582,074
Education Projects	503,116
Social Support Projects	796,199
Food Projects	3,965,205
Water Projects	3,488,373
Orphan Projects	2,577,586
Construction Projects	1,099,675
Total	17,669,777



Expenditure on Health Projects

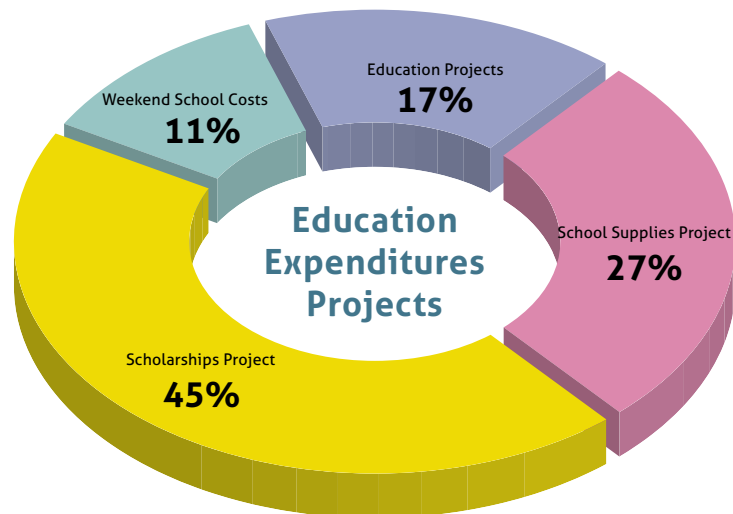
Health Projects	82,800
Cataract Surgery Project	185,496
Circumcision Project	69,300
Costs of Hygiene Packages	50,000
Total	387,596





Expenditure Agriculture and Livestock Projects

Agriculture Projects	164,987
Costs Seeds Project	10,000
Goats Project	75,000
Chicken Breeding Project	19,966
Total	269,953



Expenses Qurban Projects

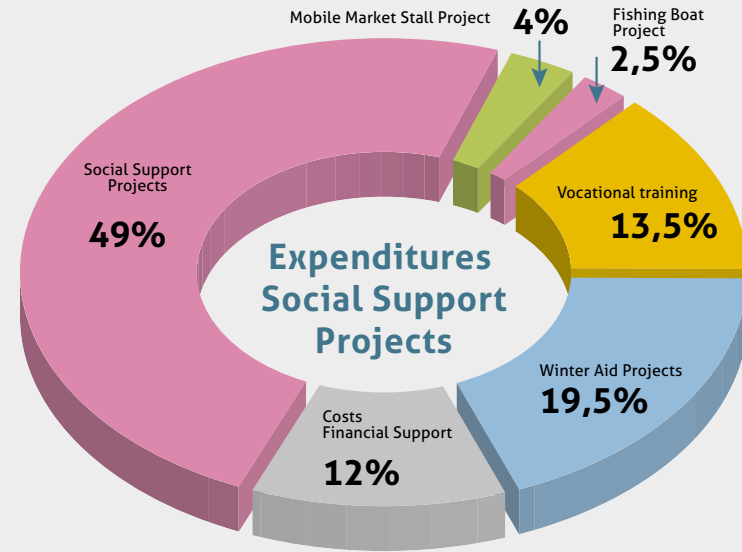
Qurban Projects	4,582,074
Wajib Qurban project	
Adaq Qurban	-
Aqiqa Qurban	-
Thanks/Shukr Qurban	-
Sadaqah Qurban	-
Shifa Qurban	-
Total	4,582,074

Expenses Education Projects

Education Projects	84,925
School Supplies Project	136,225
Scholarships Project	224,195
Costs Weekend School	57,771
Total	503,116

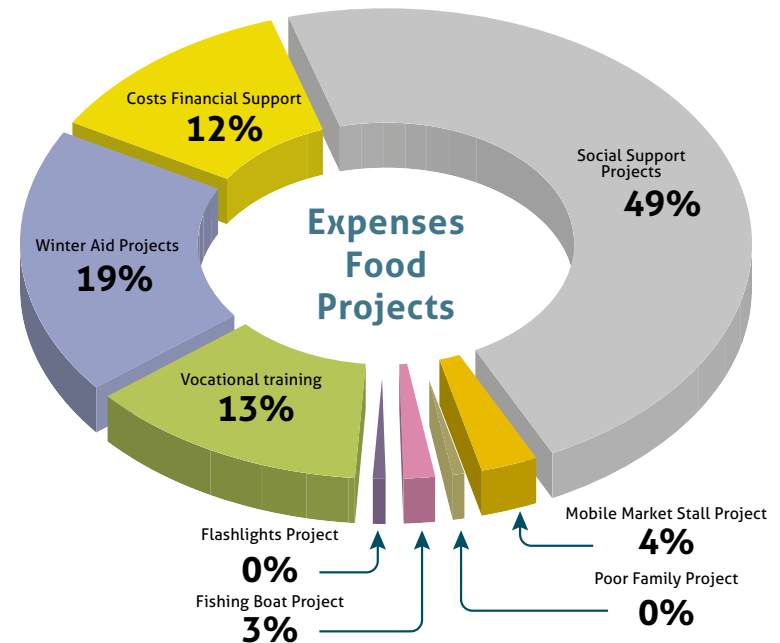
Expenditure Social Support Projects

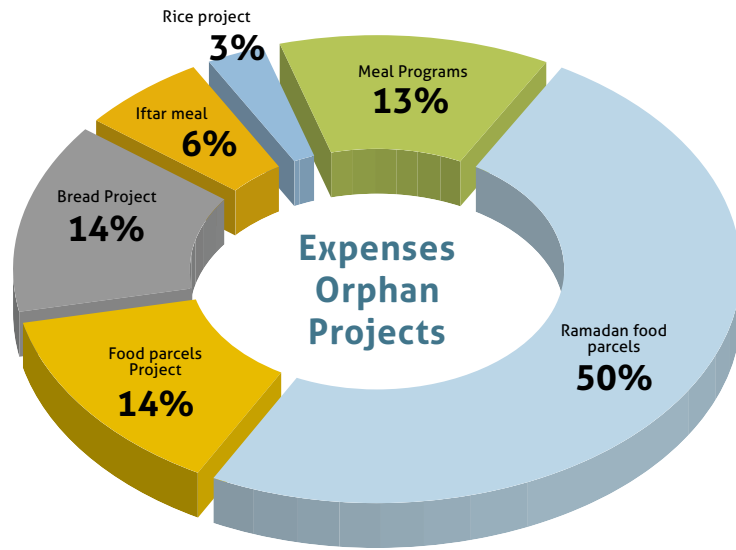
Social Support Projects	389,000
Mobile Market Stall Project	30,000
Poor Family Project	-
Fishing Boat Project	20,000
Flashlights Project	-
Vocational Training	107,212
Winter Aid Projects	155,097
Costs Financial Support	94,890
Total	796,199



Expenditure Food Projects

Ramadan Food Parcels	1,994,685
Food Parcels Project	546,930
Bread Project	547,780
Iftaar Meal	251,310
Rice Project	125,000
Meal Programs	499,500
Total	3,965,205



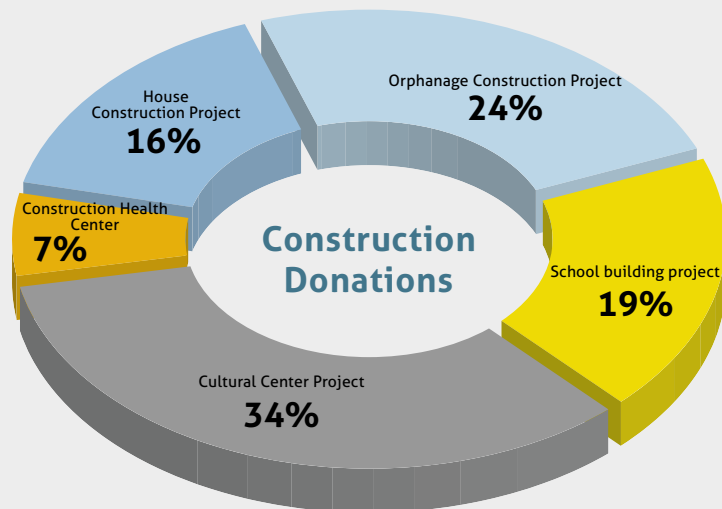


Expenses Orphan Projects

Orphan Project	2,125,770
Clothing Donation Orphans	344,918
General Orphan Project	106,898
Total	2,577,586

Expenditure Water Projects

Water well	3,438,373
Cost water project	50,000
Total	3,488,373



Expenditure Construction Projects

Orphanage Construction Project	264,622
School Construction Project	210,510
Cultural Center Project	376,774
Health Center Construction	71,768
House Construction Project	176,001
Total	1,099,675

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The Supervisory Board of Stichting Internationale
Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Nederland

A. Opinion on the Financial Statements Included in the Annual Report 2024

Our Opinion

We have audited the 2024 financial statements of Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Nederland, based in Amsterdam. In our opinion, the financial statements included in this annual report give a true and fair view of the size and composition of the assets and liabilities of Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Nederland as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial result for the year then ended, in accordance with Dutch RJ-Guideline 650 for Fundraising Organizations.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024;
2. the statement of income and expenditure for the year 2024; and
3. the notes, including a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Basis for Our Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section 'Our Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.'

We are independent of Stichting Internationale Humanitaire Hulporganisatie Nederland in accordance with the "Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten" (ViO – Code of Independence for Auditors in Assurance Engagements) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the "Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants" (VGBA – Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants).

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

B. Other Information Included in the Annual Report

The annual report contains other information in addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. This other information includes the management board's report.

In our opinion, the other information is consistent with the financial statements and contains no material misstatements.

We have read the other information and, based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

We have complied with the requirements of Dutch Standard 720 in performing these procedures. These procedures do not provide the same level of assurance as our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report, in accordance with RJ-Guideline 650 for Fundraising Organizations.

C. Description of Responsibilities Regarding the Financial Statements. Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Dutch RJ-Guideline 650 for Fundraising Organizations. As part of this responsibility, the Board must implement internal control systems as it determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board must assess the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the applicable reporting framework, the Board must prepare the financial statements using the going concern assumption, unless it intends to liquidate the organization or cease operations, or if no realistic alternatives to doing so exist.

The Board is also responsible for disclosing any events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for overseeing the organization's financial reporting process.

Our Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Dutch auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Materiality affects the nature, timing, and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We conducted our audit with professional skepticism and applied professional judgment in accordance with the Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements, and independence regulations.

Our audit included, among other things:

- **Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. Based on these risks, designing and performing audit procedures to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;**
- **Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in**

order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. These procedures are not intended to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization's internal control;

- **Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board;**
- **Concluding on the appropriateness of the Board's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the organization to cease to continue as a going concern;**
- **Evaluating the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures;**
- **Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.**

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

Amsterdam, 2 July 2025

Dubois & Co. Registeraccountants

Digitaal ondertekend door M. Belkadi RA

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1007 RA Amsterdam
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E-mail info@dubois.nl
www.dubois.nl
KvK nummer 34374865

A photograph of four children in a kitchen. In the foreground, a large, dark metal pot sits on a stove. The children are standing behind the stove, smiling and clapping their hands. The child on the far left is a young boy wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and a grey knitted vest. Next to him is a girl in a black t-shirt with pink text that says 'The Barbie'. Behind her is a boy in a brown leather jacket. On the far right is a girl in a red t-shirt with black polka dots. The background shows a simple kitchen with a white wall and wooden beams.

Thank you!

The donations you made in 2024 increased by

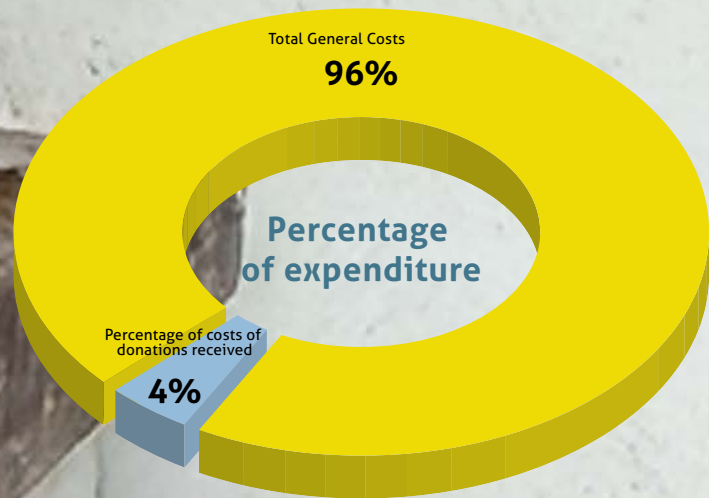
4%

compared to the previous year.

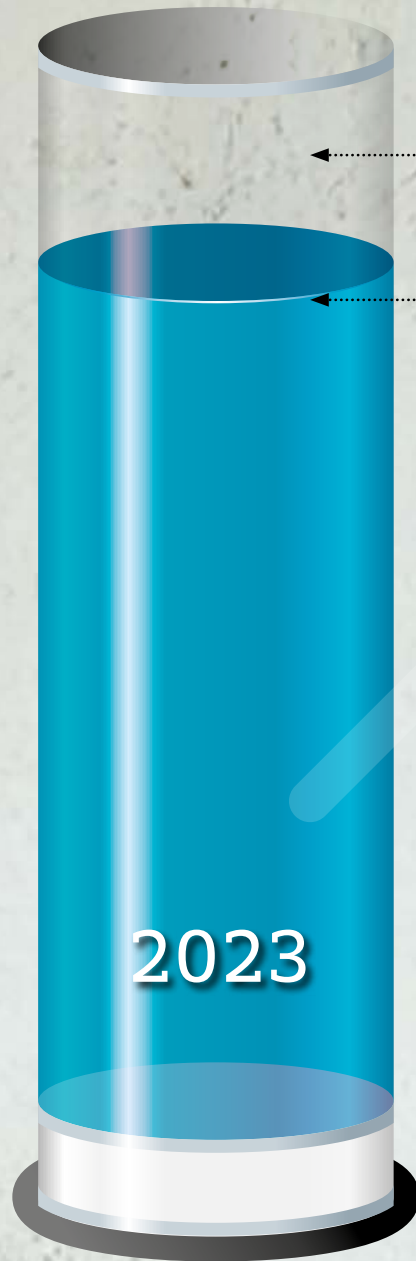
Total donations	21,718,111
Total General costs	946,019
Percentage of costs of received donations	4.36%

Donations 2023	€ 20,974,547
Donations 2024	€ 21,718,111

Percentage of donations compared to last year 4%



€ 20.974.547



2023

€ 21.718.850



2024

Donations comparison
€ 744,303

number of beneficiaries
aid projects



4.926.325



Regular donors

8540



Volunteers

1921



Total Donors

90.000



Number of countries of
project implementations

40