

**Annual Review
2022**



**Standing strong
with the people
of Afghanistan.**

Afghanaid
For peace and prosperity

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What We Do

- Basic Services**
Community Infrastructure
Education
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
- Livelihoods**
Agriculture & Livestock
Natural Resource Management
Rural Savings & Small Business
- Climate Change Adaption**
Disaster Risk Reduction
Emergency Assistance
Gender Rights
Good Governance
- Staff**

Statement from the Managing Director



In the early hours of August 16, 2021, just hours after the Taliban had taken control of Kabul, I waited to board an RAF evacuation flight.

I was tired from long weeks of insecurity, anxious for the safety of my Afghan colleagues, yet proud of the team they are, and confident of their ability to not only keep our operations going but also to scale up to meet what I anticipated would be the massive and urgent needs of the people of Afghanistan.

2021 was an extraordinarily challenging year for the people of Afghanistan. As it began, the country continued to battle the Covid-19 pandemic. Through spring, the conflict between Government and Taliban forces intensified, towns and then cities fell under Taliban control, the number of people killed or maimed in the crossfire grew and tens of thousands were displaced, shattering families and wrecking livelihoods. By the time the Taliban took control of Kabul on August 15th, it was clear that the second drought in three years would very soon cause massive food shortages, which would only be compounded by the flight of capital outside of the country, the International Community’s freezing of Afghanistan’s financial reserves and the introduction of sanctions. Banks lost the ability to operate in any meaningful way, unemployment skyrocketed, salaries went unpaid for months, and people with paid work found themselves supporting three or four families. The national currency went into freefall and the price of staple foods increased up to 50%. By year’s end, as freezing winter temperatures set in, 23 million people – 57% of the population – were considered severely food insecure, and did not have enough to eat. Additionally, the reporting of human rights abuses by the new authorities as well as the restrictions imposed on girls attending school and women working caused great anxiety across the country.

Afghanaid responded to the changing context with considerable agility, rapidly switching from a programme of work that prioritised development assistance to one that focused on emergency humanitarian relief, providing cash for work and cash assistance, distributing food packages, as well as materials to help people in some of the most hard to reach areas of the country prepare for the winter months ahead. As the conflict reached our areas of operation, we temporarily suspended work, relocated programme teams and ensured our personnel were safe, temporarily evacuating our international staff to work from home. Yet, as calm was restored, within days we renegotiated access with the new de facto

authorities and secured permissions for our female staff to work. Despite the lack of banking services, through clear communication with our donor governments and strong due diligence of traditional Hawala money transfer services, we put in place effective and secure measures to move sufficient funds into and around the country, and by mid-September we were again fully operational, supporting communities and families.

Between August and December our supporters donated just over £1.4 million to Afghanaid allowing us to leverage six times that in funding from institutional donors.

The fantastic response that we received to our Crisis Appeal, from generous private and corporate supporters, as well as a number of Trusts and Foundations, was absolutely critical to delivering emergency life-saving assistance where it was most needed. Between August and December our supporters donated just over £1.4 million to Afghanaid, allowing us to leverage six times that in funding from institutional donors and provide direct cash, food and winterization assistance to an additional 206,000 people by the end of the year. This effort has been continuing through 2022 and by the end of the winter we had provided support to over one million people.

A year on from the Taliban’s return to power, drought, the financial crisis and food shortages have persisted, and a humanitarian crisis even worse than last winter’s looms over the country. The de facto authorities have imposed restrictions on women’s work, dress and travel and girls’ education; journalists have been detained, and allegations of other rights violations against opposition and civil society activists have all added to a sense of uncertainty. National and local Taliban authorities have sought to interfere in our staff recruitment and selection of programme participants, and it is now more important than ever to pre-emptively engage with the de facto authorities to build trust so that we can work collaboratively without hindrance in our service to the people of Afghanistan.

Charles Davy
Kabul, September 2022

Our History



1983

■ Afghanaid is registered as a UK charity and opens an office in Peshawar, Pakistan to work with Afghan refugees from the Soviet conflict.

1984

■ Responding to the threat of famine, we move from medical and livelihoods assistance to food provision.

1989

■ Our first tailoring project, started in Pakistan, becomes self-financing.

1990

■ Large-scale infrastructure and road-building projects start in Badakhshan. We begin setting up nurseries of fruit and timber trees to introduce new varieties and demonstrate improved ways of planting and cultivation.

1992

■ Beekeeping becomes a core component of our projects and remains an important aspect of livelihood development in Badakhshan today.

1997

■ We establish village organisations as decision-making bodies and through them set up income generation, veterinary care, agricultural and health education programmes.

2000

■ We begin work in Ghor and Samangan provinces, where we continue to work today.

'03

2003

■ Afghanaid becomes one of the first implementing partners of the National Solidarity Programme, which strengthens local governance and livelihood conditions through community projects.

In May, our head office moves from Peshawar to Kabul.

2004

■ Our engineers complete their most ambitious project to date: the Dahan-e-Dara Bridge in Badakhshan (below). Linking five districts, the bridge greatly improves communications and market access for farmers.



■ We begin a project integrating governance and disaster risk reduction into livelihoods programmes.

'12

2012

■ We partner with Afghan NGOs to build their capacity in delivering emergency assistance.

2014

■ Afghanaid becomes the lead agency in piloting disaster risk reduction in the National Solidarity Programme.



2015

■ Afghanaid launches the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), a partnership between Afghanaid, ActionAid, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children and UN Environment (UNEP).



2017

■ Afghanaid becomes a facilitating partner in the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP) to deliver core infrastructure and social services.

2018

■ We celebrate our 35th year of continuous work in Afghanistan.

2018

■ Natural resource and watershed management become crucial components in our disaster risk reduction programmes.

'22

2020

■ Afghanaid responds to the COVID-19 outbreak across Afghan communities, addressing threats of food insecurity and unemployment exacerbated by the pandemic.

2021

■ As the political settlement and security situation transform across the country, we adjust our programme delivery to the changing context and respond to increasing and urgent humanitarian needs.

2022

■ Following the Taliban's return to power in August 2021 we maintain our presence in Afghanistan and focus on meeting the urgent needs of communities while resuming longer-term development projects

Our Approach

Afghanaid works with rural men, women and children in some of the most underserved and marginalised regions of Afghanistan to identify and support their most pressing needs.

We target the households at greatest risk of exclusion, including those headed by women, or with elderly, chronically ill or disabled family members. Together, we work to find solutions to their problems. Our work gives Afghans a voice in their own development and allows them to be active participants in shaping their lives and communities.

We continue to focus on advancing the roles that women and girls play in society. We recognise their role as agents of change in promoting the wellbeing of, and opportunities for, themselves and their families.

Keeping Afghans at the heart of our work has a long-lasting and irreversible impact, as the skills we teach are then passed on to whole families and communities. With 39 years of experience and a deep understanding of local, cultural and ethnic issues, Afghanaid has earned great trust and respect among the communities we serve.

Afghanistan is a land of magnificent landscapes – Badakhshan province, eastern Afghanistan.

Our Vision

A peaceful and thriving Afghanistan, where freedom from fear, want and indignity is assured, where the people of Afghanistan have the right to a just society, economic opportunity, and freedom from poverty.

Our Mission

To provide the people of Afghanistan, especially those in the poorest, most marginalised, and underserved areas, with the training and tools they need to help themselves, their families, and their communities – in pursuit of our all-encompassing vision.

Where We Work

Our head office is located in Kabul, Afghanistan, and through our network of field offices and partners, during 2021 we implemented programmes in eight of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London, UK.



Kabul (top). *Since 1989*
Situated in the eastern part of Afghanistan, the city is the centre of political, cultural and economic activity. The influx of rural families and refugees has caused its population to balloon from 1.5 million in 2001 to over 4 million today, making it one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

Badakhshan (below). *Since 1988*
Situated in the far north-eastern



corner of Afghanistan and sharing a border with Tajikistan, China and Pakistan, Badakhshan is a mountainous province with a harsh climate and limited arable land.

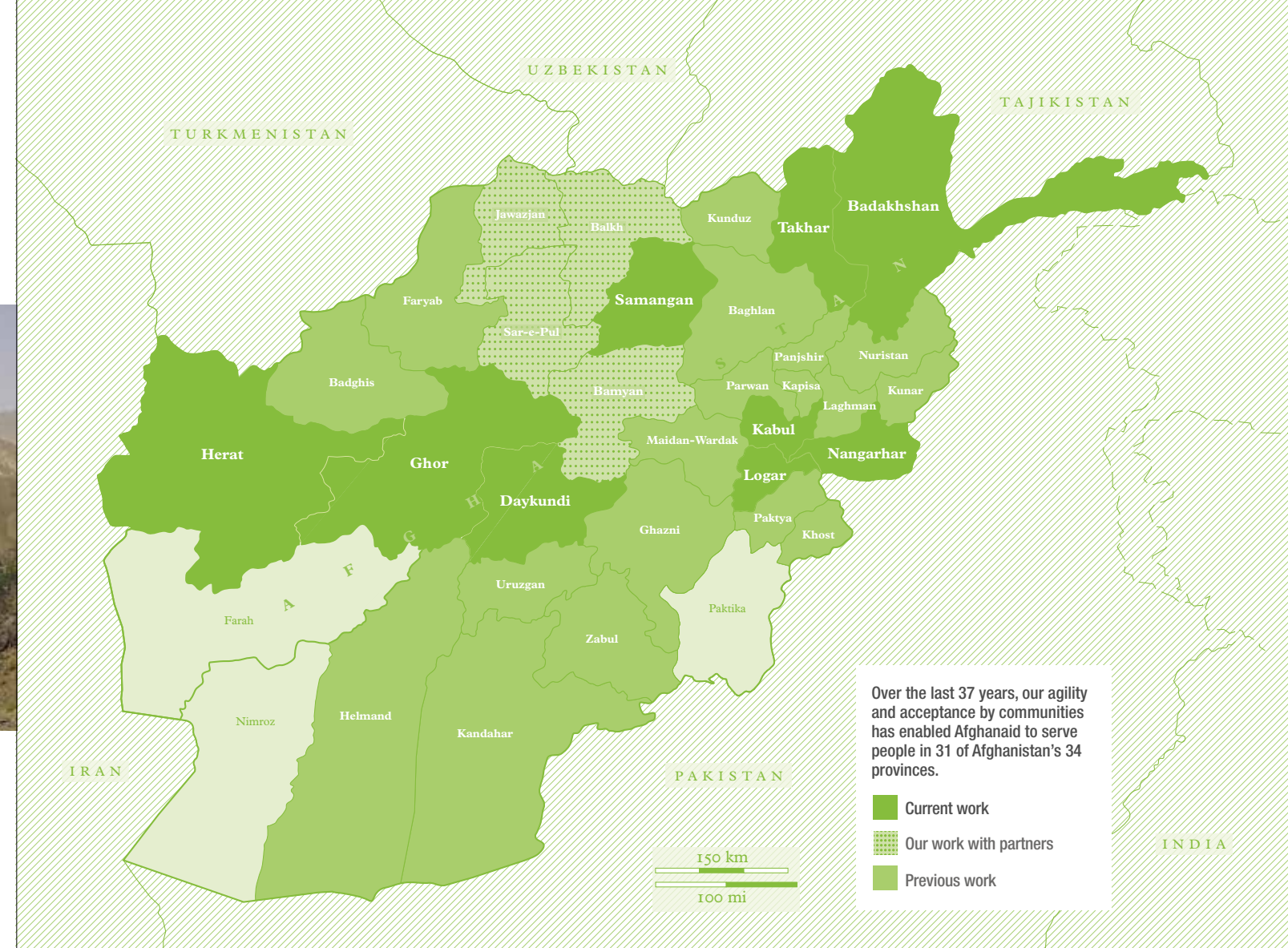
Daykundi (above). *Since 2018*
To the south-east of Ghor, also in the central highlands, lies Daykundi, a province with an equally unforgiving climate and some even more remote and hard-to-reach villages, where

families and livestock must rely on arid rain-fed land.

Ghor (below). *Since 2000*
Located in the central highlands region and with one of Afghanistan's harshest climates, Ghor is a remote and underserved province exposed to conflict and lawlessness. Farmers must rely on rain-fed land for agriculture, which is susceptible to floods, droughts, and erosion.



Herat. *Since 2017*
Sharing borders with Iran and Turkmenistan, Herat is located in Afghanistan's arid west. Herat City is an economic hub for the western provinces and harbours large numbers of displaced people from the surrounding region as well as refugees who have returned from Iran.



Logar. *Since 2017*
A mountainous province south of Kabul, Logar is home to numerous people displaced by conflict and refugees who have returned from Pakistan. Political instability and a fragile security situation have for many years made large parts of the province difficult to access.

Nangarhar. *1988-2005 & since 2016*
Located in the most eastern part of Afghanistan and at a lower altitude than much of the rest of the country, Nangarhar has a hot, semi-arid climate. Bordering Pakistan, it has been heavily affected by returning refugees and internally displaced people uprooted by conflict.

Samangan (right). *Since 2000*
Located 250km north-west of Kabul, Samangan enjoys a relatively mild climate and accessible roads. Nevertheless, Samangan suffers disproportionately from a lack of clean drinking water and food insecurity.



Takhar. *Since 2017*
Located in north-east Afghanistan, Takhar has a wealth of fertile land suitable for agriculture. However, long running insecurity and instability in the province have prevented its people from taking advantage of this asset.

During 2021, Afghanaid also worked through partner organisations to deliver essential services and development assistance in **Bamyan**, **Jawzjan** and **Sar-e Pul** provinces.

Our Programmes

Afghanaid's work has evolved to address four main pillars: providing basic services for all; promoting economic opportunities, sustainable livelihoods and food security; supporting communities to adapt to the ravages of climate change and reduce their exposure to disasters; and providing assistance in humanitarian crises.

Through all our projects we pay special attention to gender and inclusion, good governance and community development, and conflict mitigation and peacebuilding.

We deliver **basic services** including constructing community infrastructure such as wells, reservoirs and pipe systems that provide clean drinking water; constructing latrines and raising communities' awareness of good hygiene practices; installing micro-hydro power plants to bring electrical power to villages; constructing roads that give remote villages access to medical services, schools and markets; and building and equipping schools, making it possible for boys and girls to receive an education in a safe environment.

We improve rural **livelihoods** by providing resources and creating associations for communities to more effectively protect and manage their natural resources. Improving livelihoods also entails working with farmers and their families to improve agricultural and animal husbandry techniques and productivity; providing vocational training and support for small enterprise development, and introducing innovations that add value for farmers and entrepreneurs, as well as improving access to markets.

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction involve



working with communities to assess hazards and provide training and support to find ways to lessen the impact of climate change and future disasters. This area of our work also

We believe that working with both men and women is critical to creating a just society and achieving political and economic stability where families can prosper and hope for a better future.

strengthens communities' capacities to effectively respond to, and manage, disasters.

When disasters or crises do occur, Afghanaid responds directly with **emergency humanitarian assistance**, immediately providing urgent food, clean water, shelter and sanitation, or access to cash to

support these needs, amidst a crisis or in the aftermath.

Gender rights, good governance, and conflict mitigation are central to our work and are incorporated as cross-cutting themes across our projects. We believe that working with both men and women is critical to creating a just society and achieving political and economic stability where families can prosper and hope for a better future. We also work to improve local governance to ensure that services and development are in line with the needs and priorities of under-represented communities. Our community-led approach aids communities in working together to resolve issues, such as access to water and other natural resources, which are of concern to all families within a community and in neighbouring communities, thereby addressing conflicts at the grassroots.

We improve rural livelihoods by providing resources and creating associations for communities to effectively protect their natural resources.



Our Programmes

Basic Services for all



Community-led development lies at the heart of our programming approach. We work alongside community-members to help them identify and address the most pressing development needs in their local areas.

Four decades of conflict, extensive corruption and poor governance have wreaked havoc and held back the development of Afghanistan's education, health, transportation, communications, power, water, sanitation, irrigation, and essential commercial and financial infrastructure and services, keeping people in poverty.

For example, despite some success over the previous 20 years to increase school enrolment, finishing school remains a faraway dream for many of the country's children, particularly in

rural areas for girls and women. Low school enrolment and completion has left Afghanistan with appallingly high illiteracy rates: 77% for women and 48% for men, meaning that more than half the population is ill prepared for the future.

While some of the more arid parts of Afghanistan are physically water-scarce, most of the people who lack access to drinking and irrigation water are in that situation because of inadequate water infrastructure and poor water management. In 2021 we constructed and/or rehabilitated 41 community water management structures including reservoirs,

canals, protection walls, and super passages in the central highlands of Afghanistan. These structures helped 6,942 farming families to irrigate 586 hectares of agricultural land, supporting 43,752 fruit and non-fruit trees, and helped livestock owners to provide enough water and fodder for their animals. These irrigation systems store millions of litres of water for an extended period, allowing farmers to continue watering saplings, seedlings, vegetable plots and rangelands, even in times of drought. Moreover, the water storage systems provide essential drinking water for wildlife.



'This past year's drought affected springs in other areas, but thanks to Afghanaid we had enough water.'

Success Story

Baqir's Story

Baqir lives in Daykundi, a remote rural province in the central highlands of Afghanistan. He is a widower who lives with his four children and the family relies on the land for their food and income.

Baqir reflected that, "In the past, I was busy every day farming on my land. I cultivated crops and cut down shrubs to use as fuel, but we didn't have any irrigation systems, or know how to avoid soil erosion and manage our land most effectively. When drought came to our village I lost my ability to farm. Our economic situation deteriorated and we couldn't grow enough food. My health started to deteriorate and we lost hope of being able to stay in our village. We were thinking of leaving to find a better life elsewhere."

Baqir then heard about one of Afghanaid's Rangeland Management projects. He took part in several training sessions on managing land sustainably and received material support.

"Afghanaid helped us to construct sustainable land management structures like trenches, eyebrow ridges, and ridge terraces which reduce water run-off and protect against soil erosion, keeping the water for productive use on our land. I also constructed a new reservoir and installed a water supply pipe system to irrigate my crops and ensure they have enough water. I am now able to cultivate different types of vegetables to feed my family. Also with help from Afghanaid I planted almond saplings under my new reservoir, which in a few years will give us a better income. This past year's drought affected springs in other areas but thanks to Afghanaid we had enough water."

The home nurseries are a vital component of Afghanaid's work to combat the effects of climate change in remote rural communities like Benafsha's.

Success Story

Benafsha's Story

Benafsha is 37 years old and lives with her five children in Badakhshan province. Her husband has worked in Iran for the last five years but hasn't been sending money back, so Benafsha relies on agriculture and livestock to provide for her family.

"Before joining Afghanaid's training course, the situation for my family was getting desperate, I was working hard on my land but I was only earning 800 to 1000 AFN (£7-£9) per month which was not enough. It was too difficult for me to provide my family with the basic things like food, clothing, medicine, supplies for school and so on, and I was always worrying. I did not have any financial support from my husband or anyone else. Everything was on my shoulders," she said.

When Afghanaid staff came to her community looking for women to participate in a home nursery training course so that they might grow saplings for reforestation and orchard planting, Benafsha enrolled in the course. She received 1000 poly pots, walnut seeds, pistachio seeds, and the tools and technical training she needed to get her home nursery going. The home nurseries are a vital component of Afghanaid's work to combat the effects of climate change in remote rural communities like Benafsha's, and provide an opportunity to further empower women to earn enough to support their families.

Our Programmes

Economic Opportunities, Sustainable Livelihoods and Food Security 🌾🐄🌳🍷

In 2021, as the people of Afghanistan faced intensified armed conflict and insecurity, drought, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the massive political upheaval and economic collapse, Afghanaid responded by continuing to help vulnerable families improve and diversify their livelihoods, teaching improved farming practices and essential vocational skills, and providing the tools and resources for families to ward off threats and lift themselves out of poverty..

We supported 10,000 farming families to improve their agricultural production and livestock by providing better seeds and training in improved cultivation, harvest and storage techniques, as well as providing veterinary services and training in improved animal husbandry. Our activities improved the health of tens of thousands of farm animals, boosted productivity, and strengthened resilience,

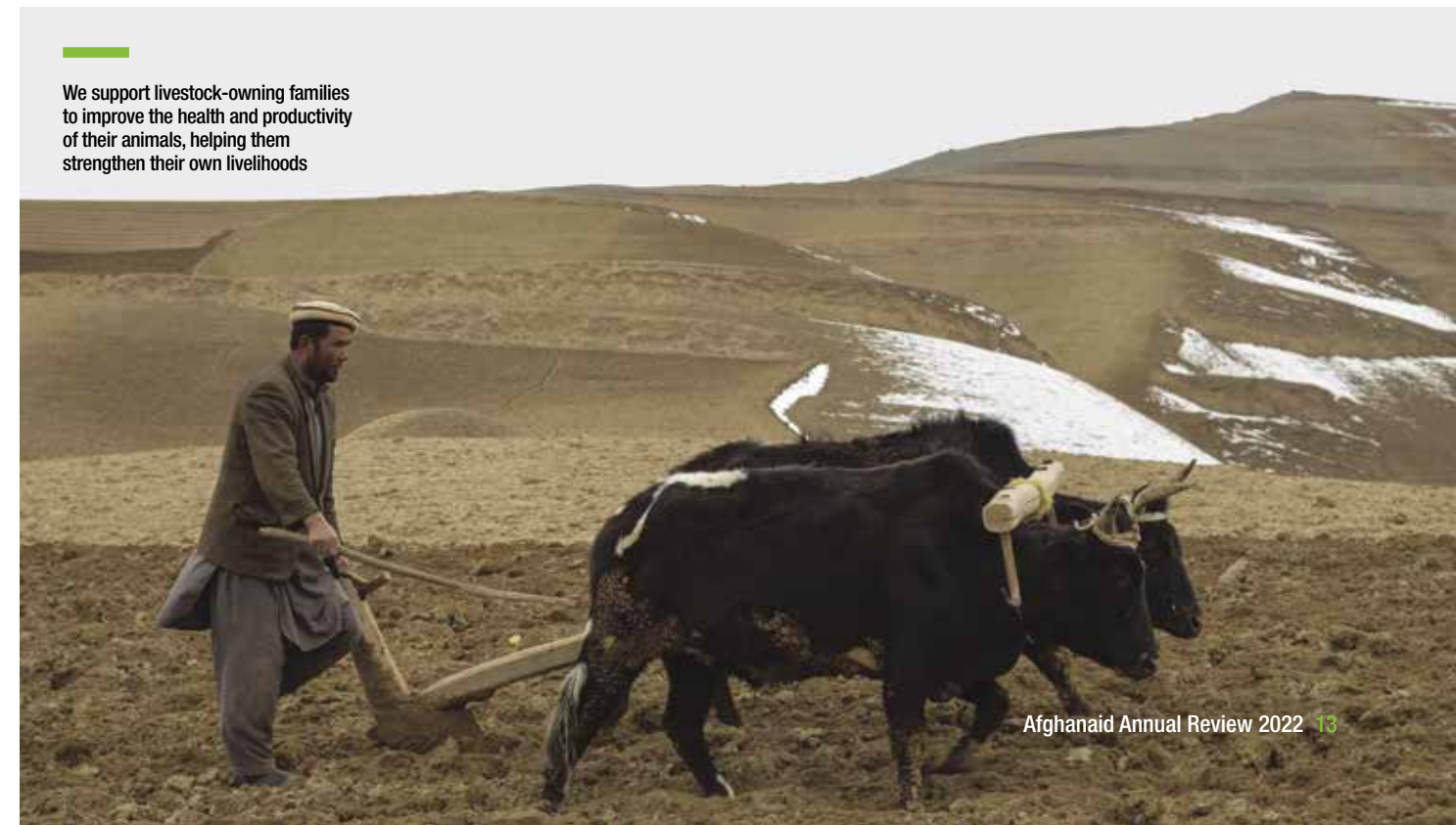
doubling incomes and enabling participants to better meet their basic needs.

Our women's vocational training (supported mainly by the British Government's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office – FCDO) in poultry rearing, dairy processing, food processing, handicrafts, and tailoring, and reinforced by training in enterprise development and financial management, supported 10,500 women and their families. These women, all returning refugees and internally displaced people or considered otherwise at risk, formed 585 Savings Groups and we provided each group with a small seed grant to help the women apply their new skills and start small businesses, creating sustainable sources of income. These activities not only enabled the women to increase their family incomes but also strengthened their social positions, helping them gain greater influence and decision-making power in their families and communities.

The literacy classes were critical to maximising the women's learning from our vocational training courses, to growing their small enterprises, and increasing influence in their families and communities.

In 2021, to bring positive changes in the social and economic lives of women, we also organised literacy courses for hundreds of illiterate women in the east and central highlands of Afghanistan. The literacy classes were critical to maximising the women's learning from our vocational training courses, to growing their small enterprises, and increasing influence in their families and communities. Unfortunately, upon the Taliban's return to power, we were required to suspend literacy training for women. We are advocating to be permitted to resume this work in 2022

We support livestock-owning families to improve the health and productivity of their animals, helping them strengthen their own livelihoods



Our Programmes

Climate Change Adaption ⚠️ and Disaster Risk Reduction ⚡

Due to climate change, its geographical location, and years of environmental degradation, Afghanistan is highly prone to intense and recurring natural hazards, including drought, floods, flash floods, avalanches, landslides and earthquakes, which destroy livelihoods and property, uproot families, injure and kill both people and livestock, and set back development gains, holding families in the grip of poverty for years to come.

To assist families and communities adapt to the changing climate and protect against natural disasters, in 2021, with support from Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC),

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), we implemented comprehensive and sustainable

We created thousands of jobs that put money in people's pockets and food on the table of families struggling in the challenging economic climate.

ecosystem restoration and soil and water conservation activities across 34,000 hectares of land in seven central and northern provinces of the country. By paying local under

and unemployed people for their daily labour to perform the work, we also created thousands of jobs that put money in people's pockets and food on the table of families struggling in the challenging economic climate. Moreover, we provided training to 283 community associations in soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, rangeland improvement and forest management, as well as in disaster risk reduction, and first aid.

Our work helped mitigate the risk of disasters, supported farming families to adapt to the changing climate and create more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

To support communities to protect themselves against the changing climate, our multifaceted approach to adaptation revitalises local environments whilst helping farmers to create reliable food and income sources.



Our Programmes

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance 🤝

In recent years, tens of thousands of Afghans have been killed, injured, or forced to flee their homes as a result of the country's longstanding conflict and natural disasters including flooding, avalanches, drought and earthquakes. Such disasters take a devastating toll on Afghan families and their ability to break free from poverty, demanding urgent humanitarian assistance.

international community responded by cutting off critical financial support and imposing sanctions: collapsing the banking system, creating massive unemployment and forcing millions more into poverty and food insecurity. As winter approached and freezing conditions gripped the country, it was estimated that 23 million people (57% of the population, did not have enough to eat and faced acute food insecurity. Afghanaid responded by ramping

up our emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable and disaster affected households in our areas of operation.

Between August and December 2021, we provided humanitarian assistance to more than 206,000 men, women and children.

Between August and December 2021, we provided humanitarian assistance to more than 206,000 men, women and children; providing cash assistance to 10,111 vulnerable families, food packages to 21,580 households, as well as nutritional supplements to 3,557 malnourished children. We also provided 5,678 internally displaced families, refugee returnees, and other conflict-affected households with emergency shelter and non-food items, such as warm blankets, winter clothing, fuel for cooking, and kitchen utensils, to help them survive during the harsh winter and reduce their likelihood of illness and death. In addition, we provided awareness raising sessions on Covid-19 to 30,706 families to help them be better protected from the pandemic.



In 2021, Afghanistan faced the combined weight of multiple disasters: The Covid pandemic continued to rage across the country; the second drought in three years devastated crop yields and food production; and the conflict intensified with the Afghan government quickly losing territory to the Taliban, uprooting tens of thousands. In August the whole country fell under Taliban control. In response to the Taliban takeover, the





Success Story

Mohammad Omar's Story

Mohammad Omar is 47 years old and the father of five, three daughters and two sons who are all under 18. In the past, his life was simple but happy. He owned some land which he worked on to provide the basics for his family. He didn't earn much, but they got by. When conflict erupted in their village however, Mohammad Omar and his wife fled with their children in search of safety. He recalled, "most of our neighbours died during the violence. Luckily some of us were able to escape, but during our escape I stepped on a mine and my leg was severely injured in the explosion. Eventually the doctors had to remove some of it". His family made it to the centre of Ferozkoh, in Ghor province, but had no money, no belongings, and nowhere to stay. Their home had been destroyed as a result of the conflict and they were not able to carry any clothes, food, or fuel when they left.

"I borrowed money from my relatives to rent us a home, which I was so grateful for as my wife was pregnant and we were afraid to lose our children to the cold. Because of my disability I could not find work and it was too hard for me to provide my family with their basic needs," he said.

Then he heard that Afghanaid was providing support for people in situations like his. "We received money in four instalments to cover our rent, and to purchase fuel and firewood to warm our rooms throughout the winter months. Now here we are and my newborn son is 15 days old and we have a room for him. If I did not receive this help from Afghanaid, I would never have been able to protect him from the cold weather!"

Mohammad Omar's story and ones like it are all too common in Afghanistan. Conflict and drought have created widespread displacement in the last year, and a harsh winter made it challenging for families already struggling to meet their basic needs for shelter and heat. Afghanaid works to support families like Mohammad Omar's during critical periods in the country.

Our Programmes

Cross-Cutting Themes ♀ 👤

Gender and Inclusion

Afghanistan remains one of the most challenging places in the world to be female, with women and girls continuing to face widespread discrimination and rights abuses, particularly since August 2021's regime change. Gender equality and women's rights are pivotal to Afghanaid's mission, reflecting the inclusivity enshrined in our core values, and recognising the importance of gender equality for reducing poverty.

Afghanaid is, and always will be, committed to creating a society in which women can become active citizens and leaders, negotiating their social and economic rights, actively contributing to their families' incomes and leading development activities in their communities. In 2021, we helped establish community based associations with 50% female members. We built women's capacity in DRR activities including in conducting hazard risk assessments, planning disaster mitigation measures, and planting trees. We also provided training to women on income generation activities as we believe that women must share in any socio-economic benefits achieved in society and that economic independence elevates women's status in their family and community. Our work on gender accords with Afghan culture and Islamic teachings and it encourages behavioural changes, including more inclusive women's involvement in family decision-making and greater respect for women's rights.

Our experience has shown that working with men and women together can more effectively change beliefs and behaviours than working with women alone. We worked with religious leaders to organise workshops and campaigns promoting

women's rights, and spread positive messages through theatre, radio, and print and visual media. We provided gender and inclusion awareness training to 665,338 women and 839,888 men across our areas of operation.



Good Governance and Community Development

Afghanaid strives to support good governance in all our projects promoting the core tenets of transparency, accountability, inclusivity, rule of law, integrity, responsiveness, participation, sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency, and sound financial management. We strengthen relationships between citizens and local authorities, in furtherance of our goal to broaden inclusion in governance and decision-making. In a year of dramatic change, we have worked with integrity to find common ground and ways in which we can collaborate with the new government at the national and provincial level, without contravening sanctions or crossing our red lines, so that we are able to deliver essential services to our target communities.

We worked with a wide range of community-based organisations

(CBOs), building on our commitment to put communities at the centre of all that we do; and we established and offered capacity-building training and support to members of savings groups, self-help groups, livestock owner groups, rangeland

management associations and forest management associations, to ensure that men and women have the skills and confidence to play a role in tackling key issues in their communities.

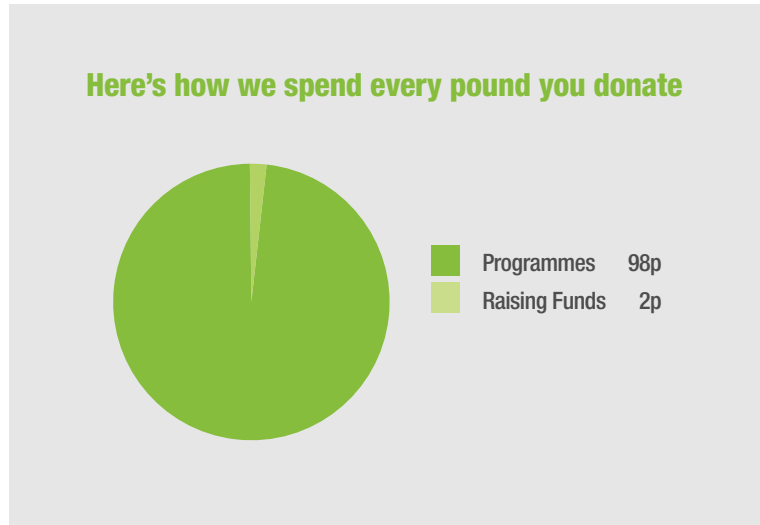
Conflict Mitigation and Peacebuilding

Though the peace process is currently suspended due to the change of government in Afghanistan, conflict mitigation and peacebuilding are growing more significant across all our programmes. All pillars of our programming intersect in aiming to ensure a sustainable transition from conflict to peace, making it a key cross-cutting theme for Afghanaid. In 2021, we trained 25 men and 22 women from different communities in conflict mitigation and resolution, fostering a more cooperative and harmonious community life.

Our Finances

Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 December 2020
	£	£
Income		
Grants and contracts		
Government grants and contracts	3,839,5765	8,848,855
Multilateral grants and contracts	2,090,618	1,402,665
Trusts and foundation grants	6,208	68,950
Other grants and contracts	131,166	332,364
Other income	1,896,601	196,677
TOTAL INCOME	7,964,169	10,849,511
Expenditure		
Raising funds	145,477	141,254
Programme costs	6,461,269	10,480,916
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,606,746	10,622,170
Net (expenditure)/income	1,357,423	227,341
Net exchange/gains(losses)	81,809	(5,526)
Net movement in funds	1,439,232	221,815
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	1,534,747	1,312,932
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	2,973,979	1,534,747



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2021	As at 31 December 2020
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	-	4,213
Tangible Fixed Assets	35,242	62,220
Current Assets		
Debtors	1,720,521	1,838,073
Cash at bank and in hand	3,635,593	3,561,750
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	5,356,114	5,399,82
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(2,417,377)	(3,931,509)
Net Current Assets	2,938,737	1,468,314
NET ASSETS	2,973,979	1,534,747
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	150,000	150,000
Restricted funds	-	-
Unrestricted funds	2,823,979	1,384,747
TOTAL FUNDS	2,973,979	1,534,747

Acknowledgements

2021 was a challenging year for mobilising institutional donor resources for work in Afghanistan as a result of an uncertain political and security outlook and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on overseas development assistance budgets. We are immensely grateful to the institutional donors, trusts, foundations, and individual givers who increasingly support our work and thank them here.

In 2021, Afghanaid received humanitarian and development funding from the following institutional donors:

- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (MRRD)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- US Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)

We also received generous support from the following trusts and foundations:

- Aegis Charitable Trust
- Arghosha Association
- AVAAZ
- BP Foundation
- CHK Foundation
- Evan Cornish Foundation
- Give2Asia
- Khaled Hosseini Foundation
- Oakdale Trust
- P&G Charitable Trust
- Rhododendron Trust
- SJR Foundation
- The 3C Foundation
- The Allen & Overy Foundation
- The Bernadette Charitable Trust
- The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Matching Gifts Scheme
- The Brooke Hospital for Animals
- The Coles-Medlock Foundation
- The Dr Susan Chambers Trust
- The Eleemosynary Fund
- The Hearst Lea Foundation
- The Leaver Family Trust
- The Maple Trust
- The RKT Charitable Trust
- The Sante Fe Community Foundation
- The Schooner Foundation
- The Silicon Valley Community Foundation

We are especially grateful to our corporate and individual supporters, who responded with compassion and generosity to our Crisis Appeal in the later part of the year, enabling us to expand our emergency humanitarian programming at a time of great need among the people of Afghanistan.

We would also like to extend a huge thank you to our dedicated 2021 London Marathon Team, who put an immense amount of effort into training and fundraising despite uncertainty surrounding the event. We are similarly extremely grateful for the enduring support of our corporate partners, The Afghan Rug Shop, Yashar Bish and Untamed Borders, as well as many new corporate supporters including Jefferies LLC and Aman Behzad of Royal Park Partners. Corporate in-kind contributions made to our silent auction also helped ensure that our biennial event, Don't Forget Afghanistan, at the Royal Geographical Society in November was a success. We could not have delivered such a successful event without the support of our Event Committee: Sarah Rutherford, Heidi Kingstone, Felicity Finch, Tasha Arguile, Sima Vaziry and Olivia Inge, as well as for the contributions of our esteemed panelists, Shaharзад Akbar, Andrew Scanlon, Anthony Loyd, Lady Frances D'Souza and Shukria Barakzai.

Our Plans for 2022

In 2022 Afghanistan's population will face extensive food insecurity and a malnutrition crisis of unparalleled proportions.

The rapid increase in those experiencing acute hunger – from 14 million in July 2021 to 23 million in March 2022 – has forced households to resort to desperate measures including skipping meals or taking on unprecedented debt to be able to put food on the table. Considering the crisis and our organisational expertise, in the coming year we plan to extend our work in different districts and communities to provide

assistance to those most vulnerable and in need of support.

In the first six months of 2022, we anticipate reaching another 700,000 individuals with emergency humanitarian assistance, which will include food packages for 29,550 families, agricultural support to 46,019 farming families, and to construct 85 small mitigation structures from which 1,906 families will benefit from short-term job opportunities. We will also provide 6,825 vulnerable families with unconditional cash support. Considering the particularly challenging situation facing women



in the country, we will also target 3,520 women with training and support to develop new skills, knowledge, agency, and access to networks and services, allowing them to more effectively influence and advance progress on gender equality, women's empowerment, and elimination of violence against women within their communities.

As things stand, the situation in Afghanistan is set to become more dire. Whilst continuing to deliver vital humanitarian assistance to alleviate the impacts of the current unprecedented emergency, we know that the most sustainable approach out of this crisis is for Afghan communities to re-establish their ability to feed and shelter themselves. We will continue to work alongside local people to restore local economies, ensure that their livelihoods are more resilient and increase self-sufficiency and independence.



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