



Annual Review
2021

**Staying and
delivering through
challenging times.**

Afghanaid
For peace and prosperity

Contents

- 01 Statement from the Managing Director
- 02 Our History
- 04 Our Approach
- 06 Where We Work
- 08 Our Programmes
 - 10 Basic Services
 - 12 Livelihoods
 - 14 Climate Change Adaption, Disaster Risk Reduction
 - 16 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance
 - 17 Cross-Cutting Themes: Gender, Good Governance, Peacebuilding
- 18 Our Finances
- 20 Acknowledgements
- 21 Our Plans for Next Year

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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**

Tribute to Engineer Mohammad Ashraf Himmat



In March 2021, Afghanaid suffered the loss of a cherished friend and colleague, when Engineer Mohammad Ashraf Himmat, known as Ashraf, passed away following a sudden illness. He will be very greatly missed by his friends and colleagues, so many of whom benefitted from his knowledge, wisdom and generosity since he first joined Afghanaid in 2015.

You may recognise this photo of Ashraf from the staff profile in our 2020 Annual Review, in which he spoke of the passion and motivation

that he always brought to his work. To commemorate Ashraf's legacy and enormous contribution to the organisation, we have planned to plant apple orchards, with a memorial plaque, near his family home in Paghman District, outside Kabul, and have renamed in his honour a meeting room in our head office and several of the structures he engineered. In these ways and countless others, Ashraf's memory will live on in Afghanaid's work. He will not be soon forgotten.

Statement from the Managing Director



As I write this introduction in the autumn of 2021, the situation across Afghanistan has changed dramatically.

Following the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Government of Ashraf Ghani fell to the Taliban and whilst a new government has been formed, the country is now in the grip of a major economic crisis and hard-won rights and development gains are at risk of being lost. In the face of the continued COVID-19 pandemic and one of the worst droughts the country has faced in years, uncertainty and insecurity continue, and very difficult times lie ahead for the people of Afghanistan.

Despite all this, as always, we are committed to staying and delivering emergency and development assistance to people in some of the most remote and hardest to reach areas of the country. After what was already a very challenging 2020, I could not be prouder of our Afghanaid team of dedicated staff, or more certain that they will be equal to the challenges ahead.

During 2020, the peace process faltered, violence increased across the country and the number of deaths and injuries increased further, and the hardship and grief brought to Afghan families and communities spiralled ever upwards. Meanwhile, the Afghan Government passed a new NGO law and made it increasingly difficult for NGOs to provide critical services effectively, and the warring parties created obstructions and threatened aid and development workers, human rights defenders and others with good intentions, shrinking the humanitarian space in which NGOs and UN agencies could deliver assistance.

Just as in the rest of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic swept across Afghanistan, putting immense pressure on medical services, ruining the economy, killing tens of thousands, and bringing despair. The Afghan government's efforts to inform the populace in advance were poor, and much of this work had to be done by organisations such as Afghanaid. We acted early in the first quarter: we rolled out training for staff, procured personal protective equipment (PPE),

reorganised office space, shifted work online, planned for work-from-home, worked with our donors to repurpose programme resources, and delivered training and protective equipment to 1,500 rural villages. Our preparations meant that we were able, though working extra-long days, to continue to implement our projects and continue to deliver basic services, improve livelihoods, help communities adapt to climate change

We are committed to staying and delivering emergency and development assistance to people in some of the most remote and hardest to reach areas of the country.

and reduce exposure to natural disasters, and respond to humanitarian crises. During the year we served over one million Afghans across seven provinces, while our partners extended that reach to four further provinces.

Throughout the year, we were immensely grateful to our funding partners and our growing supporter base in the UK and around the world, who continued to demonstrate trust in our work and solidarity with the Afghan people.

While the near future of the country looks bleak, I am heartened that with your support, one day, our vision for a peaceful, just, and thriving Afghanistan will be realised. This annual review looks back at the year 2020, the plans we made for 2021, and our work which continues through the ever-changing context.

Charles Davy
September 2021

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.

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.

For more on our history, please visit afghanaid.org.uk

Our Approach

Afghanaid works with rural men, women and children in some of the most underserved and marginalised regions of Afghanistan to identify 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 find solutions to their problems.

Our work gives ordinary Afghans a voice in their own development, making them active participants in shaping their lives and their communities.

We continue to pay particular attention to 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 38 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. We have also earned access to some of the most remote areas of the country.

Afghanistan is a land of magnificent landscapes – Bamyan province, central Afghanistan.

Our Vision

A peaceful, just, and thriving Afghanistan.

Our Mission

To work alongside Afghans, providing the skills, training and tools they need to help themselves, their families and their communities.

Where We Work

Our head office is located in Kabul, Afghanistan, and through a network of field offices and partners, during 2020 we implemented programmes in 11 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London, United Kingdom.

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 (below). 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.

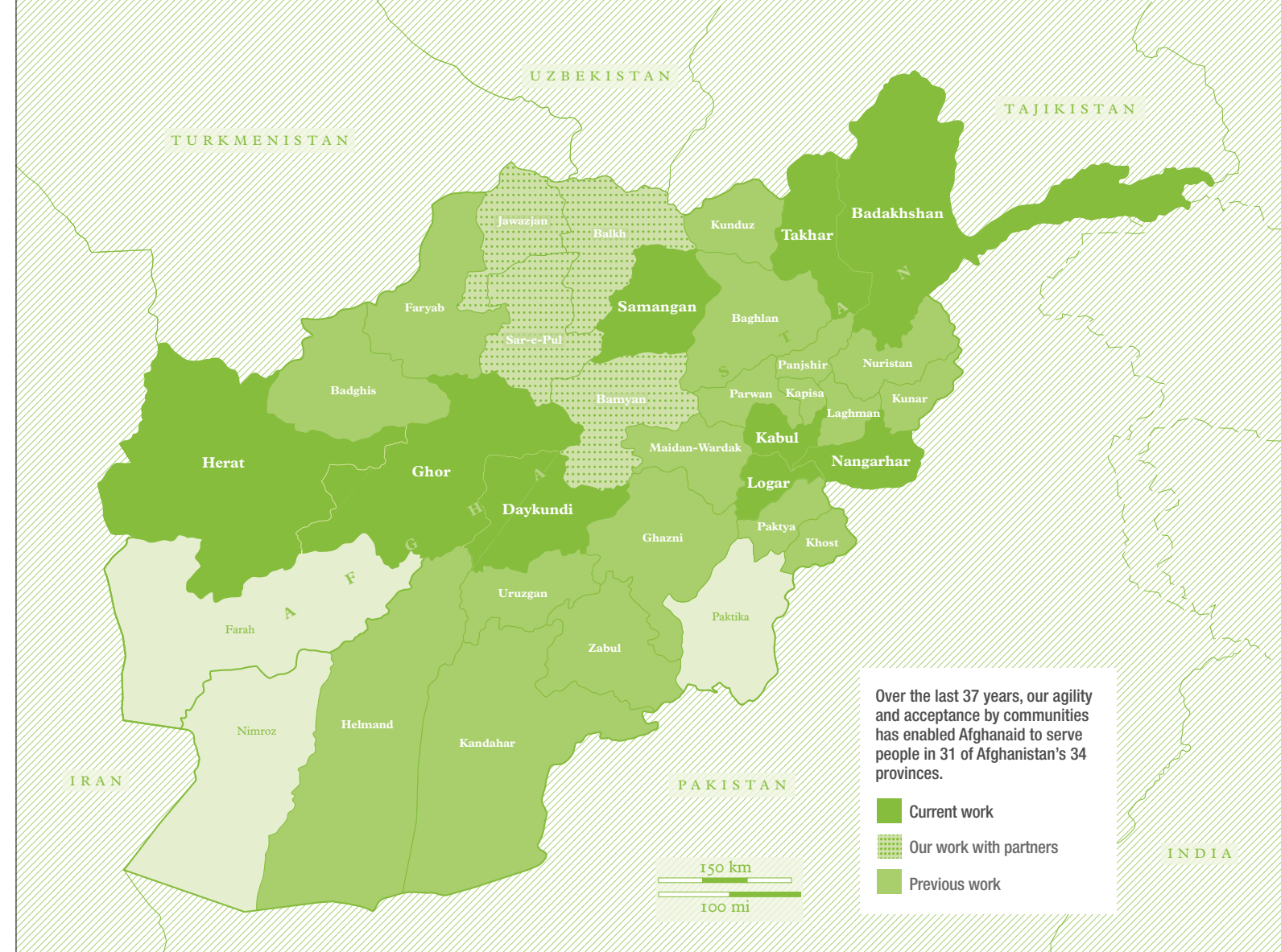
Ghor (top). Since 2000 Located in the central highlands region and with one of Afghanistan's harshest climates, Ghor is a remote and underserved province exposed to conflict and lawlessness. Farmers must rely on rain-fed land for agriculture, which is susceptible to floods, droughts, and erosion.

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.

Kabul (below). 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.



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 2020, Afghanaid also worked through partner organisations to deliver essential services and development assistance in **Bamyan**, **Jawzjan** and **Sar-e Pul** provinces.

Our Programmes

Afghanaid supports Afghans by providing basic services and helping them improve their livelihoods, adapt to climate change, reduce the impact of disasters and respond to emergencies.

We deliver basic services, such as providing clean water, raising awareness of good hygiene practices, equipping villages with electricity, constructing roads so farmers can transport their produce to markets, and building schools that are fit for purpose for girls and boys alike.

We improve livelihoods by training farmers in new agricultural and animal husbandry techniques. We establish trade associations to help rural people access markets and sell their products. Our community associations effectively manage

natural resources such as water, forests and rangelands.

All our projects are specifically designed to target the people at greatest risk of exclusion, including those with disabilities and chronic illness, helping to remove the barriers which may prevent them from enrolling in our projects, earning an income, and playing a role in driving progress in their communities.

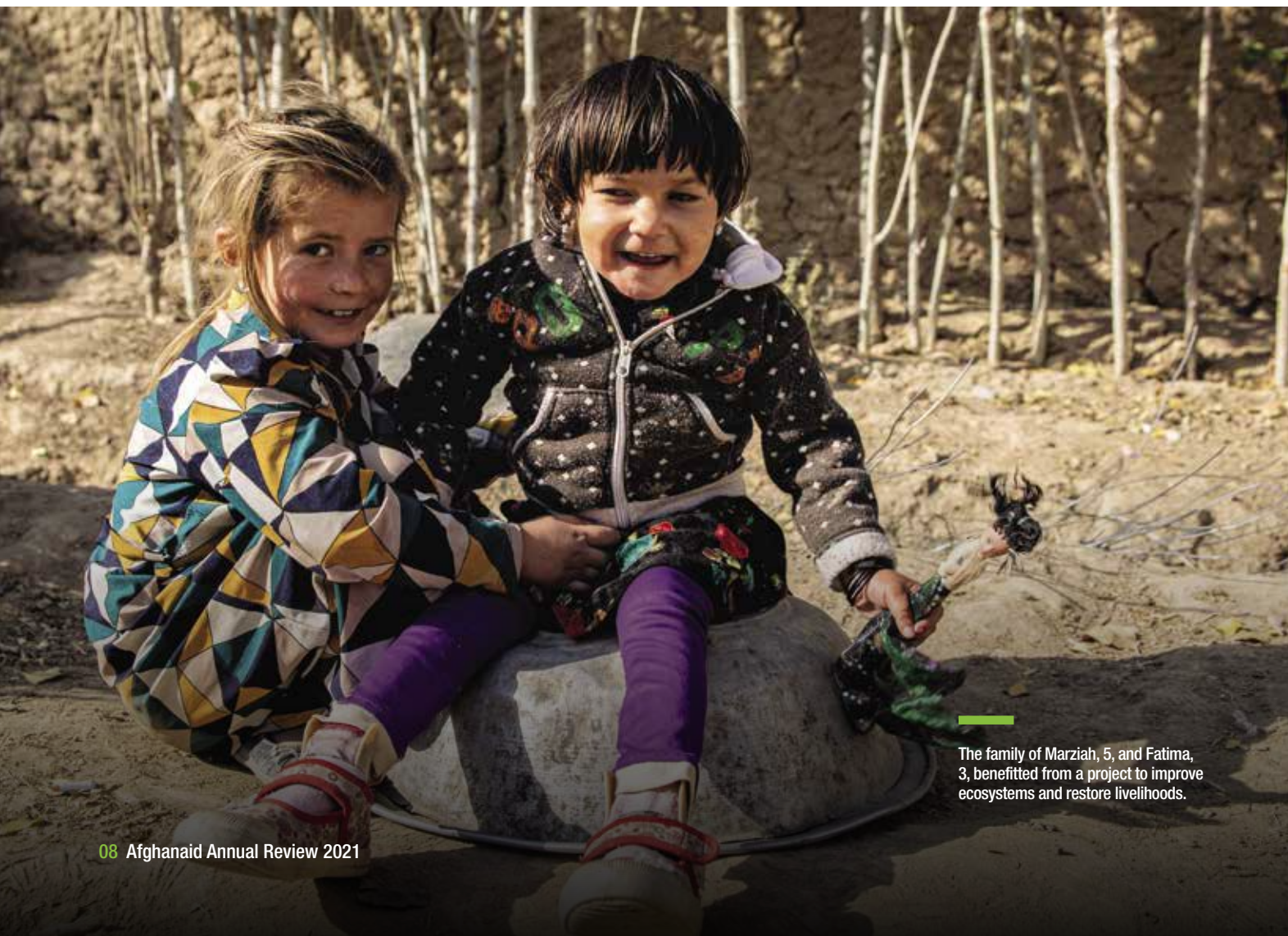
Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction involve working with communities to understand how climate change is affecting livelihoods and disaster hazards and finding ways to lessen

the impact of climate change and future disasters.

When disasters do occur, Afghanaid responds directly with emergency humanitarian assistance, immediately delivering cash or providing food, clean water, shelter and sanitation services to crisis-affected families. We then support communities in their efforts to recover by rebuilding homes and infrastructure, renovating productive land and revitalising livelihoods.

Gender rights, good governance, and conflict mitigation underpin all our work. Our projects support women through training in literacy, livelihoods and rights and enable communities to manage their own affairs. Investing in these areas is critical to the impact and sustainability of all our work.

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



The family of Marziah, 5, and Fatima, 3, benefitted from a project to improve ecosystems and restore livelihoods.



Our Programmes

Basic Services for all 🏠✏️💧

For millions living in rural communities across Afghanistan, essential basic services are extremely scarce.

Families living in isolated villages, cut off by terrain, weather and inadequate roads, struggle to access health and education services and local markets. Infrastructure, like electricity and sanitation facilities, is often lacking or in poor repair. The recent political turbulence in Afghanistan and the looming economic crisis will only exacerbate the situation.

Between 2017 and 2020, Afghanaid implemented the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP), in partnership with several other charity organisations. The CCNPP aimed to provide every community in Afghanistan with basic services, based on their specific needs. Using a community-led development approach, Afghanaid facilitated the formation of Community Development Councils (CDCs), village-level leadership bodies which we supported to identify challenges affecting their community, to create action plans and manage local development projects to

address their needs. As a result, local governance was strengthened, and local people were placed at the forefront of decisions affecting their lives.

In 2020, Afghanaid and its partners facilitated the development of 1,431 CDCs, with significant female membership, to tackle issues including education, health, agriculture, and youth engagement. When the project was completed at the end of 2020, the government Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development was able to take over the work with the CDCs.



Community-led development lies at the heart of our programming approach, giving communities the lead in identifying their needs and shaping their development.



The community is delighted with the new system. Hundreds of villagers are now able to access drinking water 24 hours a day.

Success Story

Safid Dewar village

In the highland countryside of Lal wa Sarjangal District of Ghor province, 38 households make up the small village of Safid Dewar. Most of the villagers live in extreme poverty, facing serious challenges on a daily basis, including – until recently – a lack of available safe water. With only three wells serving the village, many residents walked long distances to collect water. Unclean water often led to disease, which was especially dangerous for small children – and could even be fatal.

Two years ago, Afghanaid began implementing the Citizen's Charter National Priority Programme in Safid Dewar. The villagers quickly identified water for both drinking and irrigation as their most pressing needs. They submitted a proposal to the local government department, who worked with them to build a new clean water system in the village.

The community is delighted with the new system. Hundreds of villagers are now able to access drinking water 24 hours a day. Water-related diseases have decreased dramatically – this year, no children were lost to disease. In their speeches in the mosque, religious leaders encourage the community to take care of their new water facility. A leading woman in the community expressed her gratitude to Afghanaid for the water system, saying "Now we have our own drinking water, which has really decreased our level of stress. Thank you, Afghanaid."



'Afghanaid helped me improve my family's food security, and saved my children's lives.'

Success Story

Salma's biscuits

57-year-old Salma knows what it is to be blessed with a large family. She and her husband live in Nangarhar with their daughter-in-law and eleven children and grandchildren. But Salma also knows all too well the difficulties that poverty brings.

Her husband, a taxi driver, earned just £2.75 a day, and with so many mouths to feed, the family struggled to make ends meet. Eventually, Salma's son was forced to send his wife and child to her father's house. Several months later, he tragically took his own life.

Salma would not let financial hardship cause any more harm to her family. A year later, she enrolled in Afghanaid's confectionary-making course, and was soon learning how to cook, market and sell delicious biscuits and other treats to support her family.

Salma's ambitions did not stop there. A member of an Afghanaid savings group, she borrowed £460 to buy a cow. She uses the milk to feed her family, and to cook products to sell in local markets. With the money she makes, she has managed to pay the family's debts, buy food and medications, and even save some money for a rainy day.

The impact of the project has been life-changing. With a steady income source, she feels positive about her family's future.

Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌱🐏🌳👤

For decades, Afghanaid has worked to strengthen and diversify rural livelihoods, setting ordinary Afghans on a path towards prosperity.

In 2020, in addition to ongoing insecurity and low precipitation, the COVID-19 pandemic further threatened many families' economic situation. We continued to support communities to manage natural resources, maintain irrigation systems, and improve farming techniques.

In 2020, in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), we supported 5,246 farming families in two remote north-western provinces to find viable licit alternatives to opium poppy cultivation. The farmers'

In central and north-eastern provinces we helped thousands of at-risk households access better seeds, techniques, and irrigation systems, boosting productivity and strengthening resilience.

incomes increased by 50%, enabling them to meet household expenses and provide for their families. In central and north-eastern provinces we helped thousands of at-risk households access better seeds, techniques, and irrigation systems, boosting productivity and strengthening resilience.

Literacy, numeracy and vocational skills training are central to our livelihoods programming. In 2020, we worked with the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) to support returning refugees and displaced families



in the eastern regions bordering Pakistan, delivering vocational training to women uprooted by conflict, as well as host community members. Through community dialogues, women identified potential sources of tension with host communities and worked to mitigate these.

In two central provinces, we partnered with the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to provide women with literacy and vocational training in skills ranging from food processing, handicrafts and tailoring to poultry rearing and dairy processing. We reinforced this training with enterprise development and financial

management training for 10,320 women, and seed grants for savings groups, to help the women use their new skills in business initiatives to create sustainable income sources. We combined this income generation support with activities to promote women's engagement in community governance and raise awareness of their rights.

In partnership with UK charity Brooke Hospital for Animals, we provided animal health and welfare training and veterinary services to thousands of livestock owners in central Afghanistan, supporting farmers in remote areas to responsibly use their livestock for transportation, winter clothes and dairy products.

Our Programmes

Climate Change Adaption ⚠️ and Disaster Risk Reduction ⚡

Climate change and natural disasters are a persistent and increasing threat in Afghanistan.

Agricultural livelihoods and food security are menaced by extreme weather and inhospitable climates, while even small changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns can make land unusable, devastating harvests. Farming practices and overuse can leave natural resources depleted, unable to sustain future usage.

Since 2014, Afghanaid has led the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), comprising four international NGOs. In 2020, with funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the ARC worked with 245 communities in six provinces, strengthening resilience to natural disasters by combining climate change adaptation with disaster risk

reduction and response. Applying a watershed management approach, during the year the ARC planted almost half a million trees, and constructed 14 flood protection walls, as well as countless other mitigation structures to reduce water run-off and soil erosion, conserving precious water resources to be used for irrigation. An incredible

In 2020 we continued our work to help communities conserve the precious natural resources necessary for sustainable livelihoods.

99.5% of beneficiaries experienced lower losses to their agriculture and livestock. The consortium trained 1,823 people in Community Based Eco-DRR, helped villages establish early warning systems, and built their emergency response capacities and preparedness for disasters.

Also in 2020, we continued our work to help communities conserve the precious natural resources necessary for sustainable livelihoods. We promoted water preservation techniques, protected and restored forests and rangelands, and supported communities to reduce environmental degradation. With generous funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), we established Rangeland Management Associations, which planned and implemented activities to conserve water and reduce rangeland soil erosion. We constructed 50 irrigation structures to bolster agricultural productivity. As a result, vegetation coverage increased, groundwater levels were raised, and farmers and their livelihoods are now more resilient to natural disasters. Moreover, these activities provided crucial short-term employment for 4,280 community members during the pandemic.



We train women to grow saplings which are then used for tree plantation, helping to restore damaged ecosystems.



'Thank you, Afghanaid, and all the donors who supported us, you saved our lives and those of our children.'

Success Story

Abdullah's village

In 2005, disaster struck Abdullah's village in Badakhshan, when a powerful flood claimed several lives and swept trees, stones and mud down into the village. Abdullah's own land was destroyed. Since then, regular floods and a landslide have devastated land, homes and infrastructure on several occasions. Abdullah recalled that at the time, hope was in short supply. "We were just praying that God would help us," he said.

Afghanaid began implementing our Community-Based Eco-DRR project in the village, working to ensure that floods never caused such damage and loss again. We built ridge and bench terraces, planted thousands of trees, constructed several dams and a reservoir to capture and store water, and supported the community to cultivate drought-resistant seeds. We also formed emergency rescue committees and trained the villagers' in how to respond to disasters.

In total, our activities allowed us to protect over 1,000 acres of irrigated land, thousands of trees and farm animals. The effects were transformative. This year, the village was protected from floods, and Abdullah, having obtained only limited yields in recent years, was able to support his family with the profits from his rice, wheat and onion crops.

Our Programmes

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance 🤝



We provide emergency assistance to help crisis-affected families keep warm and comfortable during the freezing winters in the provinces where we work

For decades, Afghanistan has been beset by persistent disasters, both natural and man-made, with devastating consequences.

During the summer of 2021, as the international forces that had backed the Afghan government for 19 years prepared to complete their withdrawal, the Taliban fought to take control of provinces across the country. The conflict left thousands of families displaced and cut off from their livelihoods – and likely opened a new chapter in Afghanistan’s forty long years of war and displacement, which will generate new demands for services, infrastructure and livelihoods assistance for both displaced and host communities.

Afghanistan is also highly vulnerable to natural disasters and extreme weather. As the effects of climate change intensify, catastrophes such as flooding and droughts will increase, heightening the pressure on Afghanistan’s economy, political stability and food security. Rural

areas face the constant threat of drought, which affects households and communities, compromising food and economic security, weakening coping capacities, damaging whole ecosystems, and provoking displacement and conflict over depleted resources.

As part of our Emergency Humanitarian Assistance programme, we helped over 10,000 of the most at-risk disaster-affected households in northern and central parts.

With our strong roots in humanitarian programming, Afghanaid has always been ready to respond to crises. In 2020, as part of our Emergency Humanitarian Assistance programme, we helped over 10,000 of the most at-risk disaster-affected households in the northern and central parts of the country. We distributed non-food items such as cooking sets, hygiene kits and female sanitary kits, and,

as the cold Afghan winter set in, we provided cash assistance to help families pay for food, shelter and heating fuel. These interventions ensured that crisis-affected people were able to pass through the winter months safely and with dignity, with reduced risk of illness and food insecurity, or having to resort to negative coping strategies.

In addition, 2020 witnessed the unprecedented global emergency of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impacts of which fell heavily on those who were already excluded or at risk of being left behind. Healthcare systems struggled to cope with the sudden burdens placed on them, while those already living in poverty, often working informally, were dealt a devastating blow by national lockdown measures and market closures. Afghanaid responded quickly, delivering awareness and information sessions to help prevent the spread of the virus, and offering cash for work opportunities which served as a vital lifeline to families struggling to make ends meet.

Our Programmes

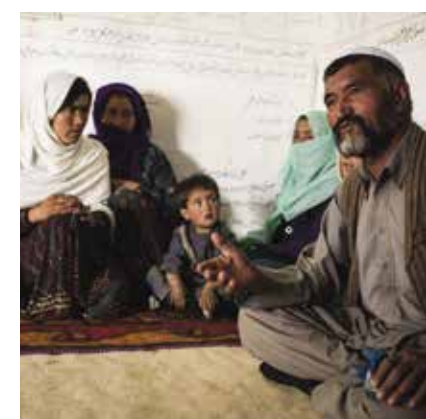
Cross-Cutting Themes ♀👤

Gender and Inclusion

Gender equality and women’s rights remain pivotal to Afghanaid’s mission, reflecting the inclusivity enshrined in our core values. We strive to create an environment in which women can become active citizens and leaders, negotiating their social and economic rights, and drive progress for their families and communities. In 2020, we worked with communities to elect female leaders to Community Development Councils (CDCs), centring women’s perspectives in their work. We built women’s capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction activities and vocational skills, supporting them to gain economic independence, thereby raising their status in their family and community.

Our experience has shown that working with men and women together can more effectively change beliefs and behaviours than working with women alone.

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 has always recognised the necessity of a viable and effective state for ending the cycle of fragility and enabling sustainable development. All too often, development efforts in Afghanistan have been hampered by poor government practices, rampant corruption and the diversion of resources. In 2020, we continued to work in close coordination with key ministries at the national and provincial levels, building the capacity

At the civil society level, we work with different sorts of community-based organisations to put communities at the centre of all we do. We offer capacity-building and support to give a wide range of men and women the required skills and confidence to tackle key issues in their community.

Conflict Mitigation and Peacebuilding

In a year when the political situation has been more tense and unpredictable than ever, conflict mitigation and peacebuilding became



of government staff in departments and ministries linked to our work. We strive to support good governance in all our projects, in furtherance of our goal to broaden inclusion in governance and decision-making and promote transparency, accountability, inclusivity, rule of law, integrity, effectiveness and efficiency.

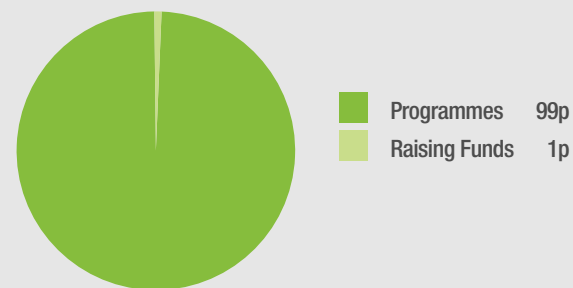
more significant themes across our programmes. All four pillars of our programming promote a sustainable transition from conflict to peace and in 2020, we trained 585 men and 544 women from different communities in conflict mitigation and resolution, fostering a more cooperative and harmonious community life.

Our Finances

Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2020	Year ended 31 December 2019
	£	£
Income		
Grants and contracts		
Government grants and contracts	8,848,855	9,976,203
Multilateral grants and contracts	1,402,665	935,183
Trusts and foundations grants	68,950	113,928
Other grants and contracts	332,364	851,628
Other income	196,677	124,564
TOTAL INCOME	10,849,511	12,001,506
Expenditure		
Raising funds	141,254	106,871
Programme costs	10,480,916	11,566,799
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,622,170	11,673,670
Net (expenditure)/income	227,341	327,836
Net exchange/gains(losses)	(5,526)	99,696
Net movement in funds	221,815	427,532
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	1,312,932	885,400
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	1,534,747	1,312,932

Here's how we spend every pound you donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2020	As at 31 December 2019
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	4,213	13,225
Tangible Fixed Assets	62,220	94,028
Current Assets		
Debtors	1,838,073	1,708,494
Cash at bank and in hand	3,561,750	6,180,841
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	5,399,823	7,889,335
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(3,931,509)	(6,683,656)
Net Current Assets	1,468,314	1,205,679
NET ASSETS	1,534,747	1,312,932
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	150,000	150,000
Restricted funds	-	-
Unrestricted funds	1,384,747	1,162,932
TOTAL FUNDS	1,534,747	1,312,932

Acknowledgements

Afghanaid's ability to serve communities across Afghanistan is thanks to the generosity of our donors and supporters, who enable us to continue addressing the survival and development needs of these communities. We would like to recognise and thank them here.

In 2020, Afghanaid received humanitarian and development funding from:

- UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)
- US Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, Embassy of Italy, Kabul (AICS)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (MRRD)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

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

- The Brooke Hospital for Animals
- The Swedish Postcode Foundation
- Islamic Aid
- Arghosha Association
- The Allan & Nesta Ferguson Charitable Trust
- Give2Asia
- The Khaled Hosseini Foundation
- The Linda Norgrove Foundation
- The Coles-Medlock Foundation

We would like to express our sincerest thanks to all of our individual donors – in particular David Jones, Jo Nicholson, Jerome O'Hea, Chris Brewer, Angela Morrison, Sir Nicholas Barrington, Kalpna Saxena, Lesley Scouler, Matin Behzad, Nigel Poole, James Sinclair-Taylor, Michael Maude, Don Elwick, Paul Hughes-Smith, Alun Ellis, Francoise Findlay and Brandan Hawthorne – whose continued support enables us to reach people in some of the most underserved regions of the country and create a brighter future for the people of Afghanistan. Thank you to each and every person who donated to our emergency appeal in 2021, whose overwhelmingly generous support will help us assist families in crisis as a result of the conflict and political turbulence.

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Our Plans for 2021

Despite the rapidly escalating violence and highly uncertain situation prevailing in Afghanistan in 2021, Afghanaid remains as committed as ever to staying and delivering the urgently needed programmes that we have run in Afghanistan for almost four decades. We will show flexibility in adapting to new and changing circumstances, while never deviating from our core values. Our plans going into 2021 were as follows:

■ Livelihoods

In 2021, we will strive to improve rural livelihoods by providing agricultural and livestock assistance, delivering technical training and material inputs for poultry rearing, orchard and rangeland management, vegetable and dairy processing and business development.

■ Climate Change Adaption and DRR

We want to expand our work in community-based Eco-DRR, building on our successes in recent years. We will train farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques, integrated watershed and natural resource management, and disaster risk reduction and response, to boost rural communities' resilience to climate-induced disasters. Key elements of this will be through reforestation hillsides, and strengthening sustainable, climate-resilient livelihoods that can withstand the threats of a changing climate.

■ Emergency Assistance

On top of the deteriorating security situation, escalating conflict and political upheaval, and the resulting economic crisis and large-scale displacement, the country will also experience a severe drought in

2021. This will all unfold against the backdrop of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, foretelling a very difficult year ahead for rural communities.

We will closely monitor the situation and provide life-saving relief, recovery and rehabilitation assistance to affected communities. We will especially support displaced families, distributing essential cash and in-kind assistance to help people

through an Islamic lens – both powerful approaches in effecting the inclusivity we wish to see.

We will continue to support and capacitate community-based leadership groups, creating platforms for all elements of communities to be represented and have their voices heard. We will continue to work to influence



in crisis provide food for their families and keep warm and safe during the winter.

■ Cross-cutting themes

In 2021, we will continue to promote the rights of women, disabled people and minorities, actively including them in all our projects despite the contextual challenges. We will strive to facilitate their inclusion in community decision-making processes and provide assistance that directly serves their interests and helps them claim their rights. We will continue to focus specifically on women's financial autonomy, and the promotion of women's rights

the choices and actions of the government and donors, to hold them to account and speak truth to power.

In 2021, we also plan to develop and strengthen our conflict mitigation and peacebuilding capacities, building on our rich experience and exploring new possibilities to incorporate this into our programming. We will work with other organisations, seeking synergies and partnerships to implement effective peacebuilding projects in our areas of operation.



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