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The Team ♥

Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

This year Afghanaid's staff coordinated our work across fourteen provinces to achieve many significant results.

We employed an average of 166 staff: 160 were based in Afghanistan and six in the UK.

Ninety-two percent of our staff are Afghan nationals and 38% are women.

Fazil Hadi Omarzai Provincial Programme Manager Ghor province

'Afghanaid enables me to make a contribution to marginalised and vulnerable Afghans living in remote areas, where so many people lack access to basic services. I feel proud to work here.'



Statement from the Managing Director



I introduce this report with a tinge of relief and a good deal of satisfaction.

At the start of the year the challenges facing both the country and Afghanaid were considerable. The conflict between Government and armed opposition groups was expanding in geography and intensity. The Afghan economy was in sharp decline, and the poorest people, those that Afghanaid is committed to serving, were bearing the brunt of both the conflict and the economic downturn.

As for Afghanaid, our longest running and largest project, the National Solidarity Programme (NSP), was about to end. Securing new contracts and financial resources was critical, most especially contracts for the NSP's successor, the Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP), which would aim to improve Government's delivery of basic infrastructure and social services.

A year on, I am delighted to report that we formed strong partnerships, prepared excellent proposals and were successfully awarded three CCAP contracts. We obtained an additional six million pounds for the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), which Afghanaid leads and by year-end, in partnership with several other organisations, we had already secured or were confident of securing further contracts. With this additional funding, Afghanaid looks to an exciting future with confidence.

In addition to Afghanaid's excellent track record and reputation, partnerships with other reputable national and international organisations proved key in securing new work and resources. In this annual review we highlight the importance of leading relief and development organisations joining together in partnerships to complement one another's reach, resources, capabilities and relationships, so as to best address the challenges that confront the people of Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, the security situation in 2016 continued to deteriorate and the prognosis remained challenging. 11,500 civilians were killed or wounded in the conflict – one third of them children. In total, 23,000 combatants and non-combatants were killed. Fully 600,000 people were uprooted from their homes, bringing the total number of people internally displaced to 1.5 million by year's end. Compounding the challenges presented by so many displaced people, Pakistani authorities and people, who have shown great hospitality to Afghan refugees for more than a generation, coerced over 600,000 people, the majority of whom have lived in Pakistan their entire lives, to 'up-sticks' and return to an impoverished and war-stricken country. Half of those returning, with no home in Afghanistan to speak of, remained in the border province of Nangarhar. We responded to the crisis by opening an office in Nangarhar province, and providing cash assistance to the most needy cases.

We now look to the coming year with hope and determination. We will expand our new office in Nangarhar and open new offices in Herat and Logar provinces. We will respond to the evolving needs in Afghanistan, emphasising disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, humanitarian assistance and early recovery in our programming; while efficiently rolling out new livelihoods programmes and the Citizens' Charter so as to strengthen the resilience and voices of the rural and urban poor.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Charles Davy'. The signature is stylized and fluid, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Charles Davy
Managing Director

Our History

Afghanaid was established in Britain in 1983 to support Afghans fleeing war in their country.

We have since become one of the longest serving and most widely respected non-governmental organisations in Afghanistan.

Today, our dedicated personnel work in some of the most remote

and inaccessible areas of the country, supporting more than a million deprived, excluded and vulnerable families.

In the early years, while based in Peshawar, Pakistan we delivered



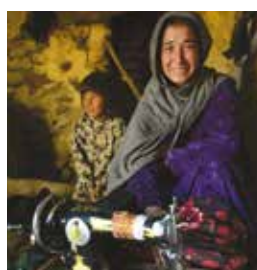
1983 🛡️

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



1986 🚑

We set up an ambulance service so that people injured in the war can receive urgent medical attention in neighbouring Pakistan.



1989 🧵

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

1996 🗺️ ♀

We set up 'mobile' women's resource centres to provide spaces for women to meet, improve literacy and vocational skills, and increase awareness of health issues.

We expand the scope of our work to include rural development and move our head office from London to Peshawar.

1984 🍲

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

1985 📖

We develop a series of basic textbooks in reading, writing, maths and religion for primary schools, while helping to fund teachers' salaries.



1987 🛡️

We play a lead role in setting up the British and Irish Agencies in Afghanistan Group, which is focused on discussing policy and advocacy issues related to Afghanistan.

1987-88 🌾

We begin major work to develop the agricultural sector in Badakhshan province.



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.



Basic Services

- 🏠 Community Infrastructure
- ✏️ Education
- 💧 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Livelihoods

- 🌾 Agriculture & Livestock
- 🌳 Natural Resource Management
- 💰 Rural Savings & Small Business

Disaster Risk Reduction

- 🆘 Emergency Assistance
- 🏠 Disaster Risk Reduction
- 🆘 Emergency Assistance

Gender Rights

- 👥 Good Governance
- 🛡️ Staff

humanitarian relief to Afghan refugees and essential food, medical supplies and agricultural support to Afghans displaced within their country.

In the 1990s, we shifted the focus of

our work from emergency aid to long-term development.

Moving our head office from Peshawar to Kabul in 2003 enabled us to work more closely with the Government of Afghanistan and

local stakeholders. Today, we have a network of offices and partners across 15 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces that allow us to meet the needs of Afghans facing the greatest hardships.

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.

2005 🌱 ♀

We pilot savings groups in Badakhshan after an exposure visit to India. Women's groups soon outnumber men's and are introduced in Ghor and Samangan in 2006.



2012 🤝

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



2013 🛡️

We celebrate our 30th year of continuous work in Afghanistan.

2016 🛡️

We open an office in Nangarhar province.

2004 🏠 🏠 👥

Our engineers complete their most ambitious project to date: the Dahan-e-Dara Bridge in Badakhshan. 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.

2008 🌱 🐄

We begin a four-year project which strengthens farmers' understanding of natural resource management.



2010 💧

Improving water, sanitation and hygiene becomes a key element of our programming strategy.



2014 🏠

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



2015 🏠

Afghanaid launches the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium.

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 most vulnerable households, 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 the future of their country.

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 33 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.



Our Vision

A peaceful 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 we implement programme activities in 15 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces.

During 2016 our primary provincial offices were located in Samangan, Badakhshan, Ghor and Nangarhar provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London in the United Kingdom.

Badakhshan (below, left). Situated in the far north-eastern corner of Afghanistan and sharing borders with Tajikistan, China and Pakistan, Badakhshan is a mountainous province with a harsh climate and limited arable land. Afghanaid has been working in Badakhshan since 1988.

Ghor (below, centre). Located in the central highlands and with one of Afghanistan's harshest climates, Ghor is a remote and underserved province. Between November and April, Ghor

is inaccessible due to heavy snowfall. Farmers must rely on rain-fed land for agriculture, but which are also more susceptible to floods, droughts and erosion. Afghanaid began working in Ghor in 2000.

Samangan (below, right). Located 250km northwest of Kabul, Samangan straddles the main road between the capital and Afghanistan's fourth largest city, Mazar-e-Sharif. Despite enjoying a relatively mild climate and accessible roads, Samangan suffers disproportionately from a lack of clean, accessible water. Afghanaid has been working in Samangan since 2000.

Nangarhar (opposite page, left) Located in the most eastern part of Afghanistan, on the major transit route connecting Kabul with Pakistan and at a lower altitude than much of the rest of the country, Nangarhar has a hot, semi-arid climate. The province is a major centre for agriculture. The provincial capital, Jalalabad, is Afghanistan's fifth largest city and the first port of call for most refugee returnees from

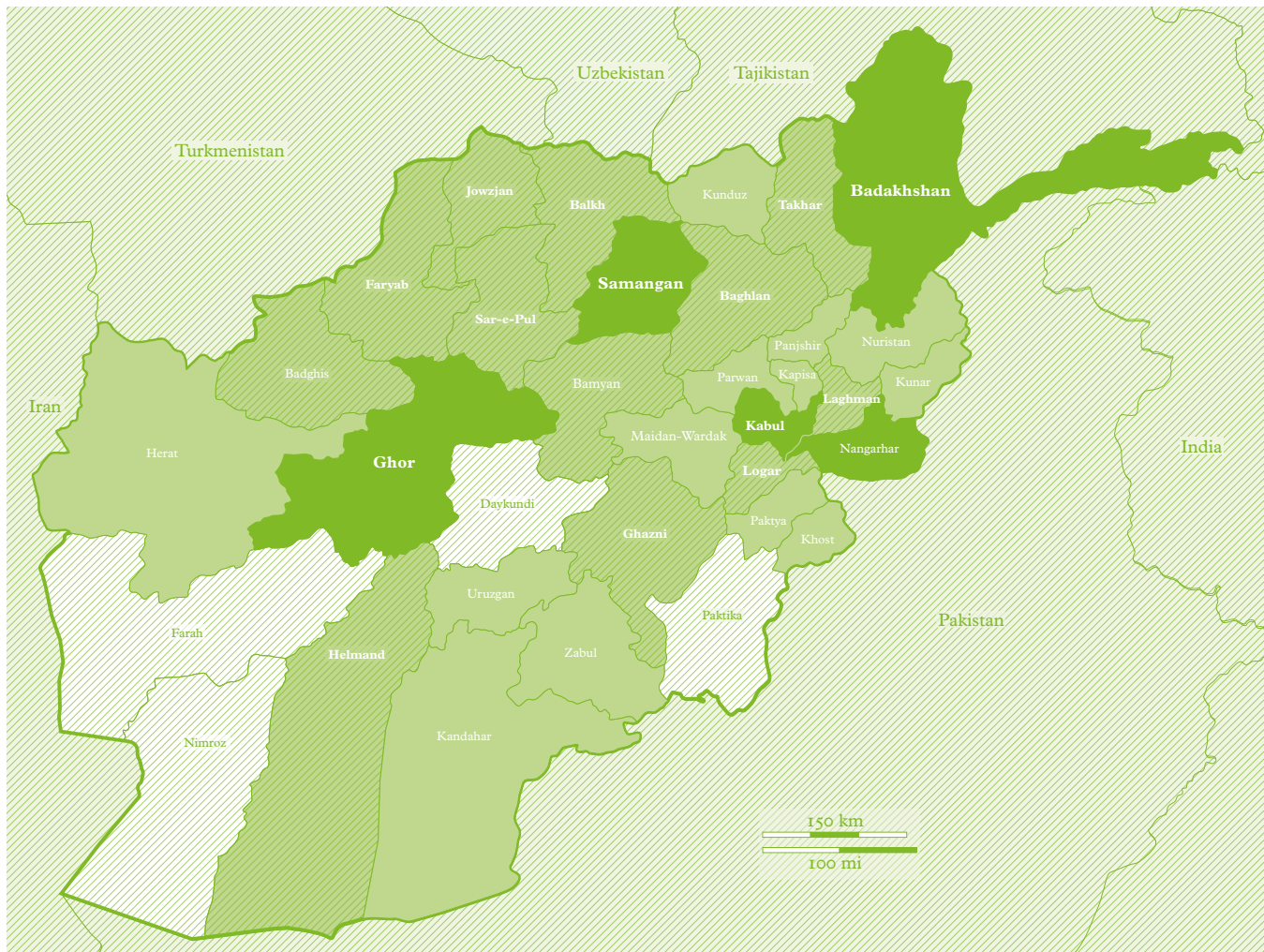
Pakistan. Afghanaid began working in Nangarhar in 2016.

Kabul (opposite page, right). Situated in the eastern part of the country, the city of Kabul is both the capital and the largest city in Afghanistan. It is the centre of economic, cultural and political activity. As such, it is also a centre for human rights and advocacy work, forming a hub for government and activists alike. With the influx of people uprooted by the conflict, refugees returning from Iran and Pakistan and rural families in search of jobs and better lives, since 2001 Kabul's population has ballooned from 1.5 million people to around 6 million, making the city the fifth fastest growing in the world and placing tremendous pressure on available infrastructure and services.

Afghanaid also works through partner organisations to deliver essential services and development assistance in ten other provinces:

Badghis, Baghlan, Balkh, Bamyan, Helmand, Jowzjan, Laghman, Logar, Sar-e-Pul Takhar.





- Current work**
- Our work with partners**
- Previous work**

Over the last 30 years, our agility and acceptance by communities has enabled Afghanaid to serve people in 33 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces.



Our Programmes



We support Afghans in three ways: by providing basic services, improving livelihoods, reducing the impact of natural disasters and responding to emergencies.

Basic services include the provision of clean water and raising awareness of good hygiene practices, equipping villages with electricity, constructing roads so farmers can transport their produce, and building schools which are fit for purpose for both boys and girls alike.

We improve **rural livelihoods** by training farmers in new agricultural and animal husbandry techniques.

Afghanaid-established trade associations help farmers, and businessmen and women access markets and achieve higher prices for their products. Our community associations effectively manage natural resources such as water, forests and rangelands.

Climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction involves working with communities to understand how climate change is impacting livelihoods and disaster hazards and finding ways to lessen the impact of both 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 the most vulnerable families. We then support communities in their efforts to recover by rebuilding homes and infrastructure, restoring productive land and revitalising livelihoods.

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

Spotlight On Partnerships

Afghanistan is a complex operating environment where people face multiple challenges related to ongoing conflict, natural disasters, healthcare, education, unemployment and corruption, amongst others.

Responding to these challenges demands close collaboration and coordination among the best international development and non-governmental organisations, all branches of government and ordinary people. Mindful of this need, in 2014 Afghanaid determined to make ‘partnership’ with other development and non-governmental organisations central to our way of working. Since then, selectively entering into mutually complementary partnerships has allowed Afghanaid to develop new relationships with a wider group of donors and supporters, to learn new approaches and gain new capacities and we have been able to extend our reach to do more work for more people – thus providing more complete and better services to our target populations and donors.

In 2016, Afghanaid was particularly successful in forging new and strengthening existing alliances. The Afghanistan Civil Society Forum Organisation (ACSFO), the Afghan Education Production Organisation (AEPO) and Afghanaid continued to work closely to strengthen civil society, promote gender rights and protect human rights defenders. Further, the

members of the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) successfully pursued new funding opportunities to expand the ARC footprint and replicate work in new areas.

Complementing the work of the ARC and responding to the emerging needs of returning refugees and people internally uprooted by the conflict, Afghanaid joined with the Norwegian Refugee Council

Afghanaid was also successful in winning awards to implement the Citizens’ Charter Afghanistan Programme (CCAP) in Herat and Ghor provinces in partnership with Oxfam and the Afghan organisation, Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA); in Herat city with Oxfam; and in Kabul, Wardak and Logar provinces in partnership with the Swedish Afghanistan Committee and ActionAid. Working effectively



(NRC), the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR) and UN Habitat, to form the Early Recovery Consortium (ERC). Through this partnership, we aim to secure durable solutions for the target population, meeting their needs for access to land, housing and employment. Over the past year Afghanaid, DACAAR and The HALO Trust also forged an important partnership, which will see The HALO Trust make land safe from mines and Afghanaid and DACAAR apply our expertise in agriculture and sustainable livelihoods to restore that land to productive use.

in consortia and partnerships requires openness, trust, strong communication, common goals and above all complementary capabilities, resources and relationships. However, when the right partners are selected for the right reasons and when strong communication and mutual accountability are maintained, the whole of a partnership is greater than the sum of its parts.

Our Programmes

Basic Services 🏠✍️💧

Across Afghanistan, but most especially in poor, isolated rural communities, basic services such as roads, electricity, health and education facilities, as well as clean water are severely lacking. Similarly, the very poorest in Afghan society have no social safety net or pension facilities to support the frail elderly, people with disabilities or chronic illnesses, or the large number of female-headed households.

Community Infrastructure 🏠

After a long and successful engagement as a facilitating partner of the Afghan Government's National Solidarity Programme (NSP), our work came to an end in 2016. Over the course of this flagship programme Afghanaid worked with 387,105 families and more than 1,742,000 people, across Ghor, Samangan, Nuristan and Badakhshan provinces, to provide basic services in remote rural communities. Under the NSP, in 2016 alone we completed 443 infrastructure projects, including the construction of schools, irrigation infrastructure, micro hydro-power plants, community centres, roads, culverts and bridges, as well as supplying communities' with clean water sources and improving sanitation. Constructing even small infrastructure can have profound effects on local economies and services, for example, a small bridge can



connect thousands of people to markets and medical services, and mean children no longer have to risk crossing rapidly flowing rivers to get to school.

In addition to building infrastructure and improving access to services, Afghanaid's work in the NSP increased the participation of community members in local governance and created functional village councils, most notably providing venues for women's participation in local governance and economic activities.

Social Safety Nets 🏠

Over the past year, Afghanaid has piloted a national scheme to support the poorest families with children under 5 years

of age. In total Afghanaid worked with 3,590 families, facilitating the delivery of payments equal to £52 to each family. It is anticipated that in time, the lessons learned through this project, and two others like it, will make an important contribution to the design of a national safety net and pensions programme.





Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌾🐏🌳🕒

In the areas where Afghanaid works, over 90% of the population is dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income, yet it is a sector beset by nearly 40 years of war, the destruction of irrigation systems, environmental degradation, and out-dated farming practices. Moreover, Afghan society has traditionally under-valued the contribution women can make to family livelihoods and well-being.

Sustainable Agriculture

Afghanaid is committed to improving sustainable livelihoods, which is why in 2016 we continued to work directly with farmers and communities to effectively manage natural resources such as water, forests, orchards and rangelands, thereby reducing water run-off and erosion. In order to further boost agricultural productivity and incomes, we repaired irrigation systems, introduced improved farming techniques and superior seeds, and increased access to a variety of crops to mitigate the risk of crop failure and to improve animal health.

Community Associations and the Environment

In 2016 Afghanaid continued to work closely with local branches of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock to train and strengthen community water-user associations which represent and serve over 6,600 rural households. We also



established a Community Watershed Management Committee in Kishim District in Badakhshan.

Women and Business

Our women's empowerment work continued to support women in Badakhshan and Ghor provinces to develop their vocational and literacy skills so as to undertake activities that contribute to family income and well-being. In 2016, Afghanaid completed the vocational training of nearly 10,000 women in, for instance, vegetable gardening, food processing, and carpet weaving. Afghanaid complemented this vocational training with literacy training, which has proved so important for women undertaking commercial activities.

During the past year, Afghanaid paid special attention to securing the sustainability of

eight dairies and 16 women-run milk collection centres, as well as 80 women's savings groups and 24 agricultural and livestock associations which had been established over the previous three years. Groups such as these work in solidarity to provide credit, share skills and add value to women's products and services.

It is notable that, through Afghanaid's investment in women, the greater proportion of additional income families earn is spent on providing more nutritious food for the family, health-care for children and supporting daughters to attend school regularly. As income earners, women report that they are also afforded more respect and have a greater say in decisions made within their families and communities.

Our Programmes

Livelihoods



Our work in action

Khalida, a cheerful woman in her late twenties, lives in Chata village in Badakhshan. She, her husband, and five children have lived with her brother-in-law's family since an earthquake destroyed their own home in 2015. Khalida's husband is unemployed but she is involved in many different enterprises – always trying to find ways to support her family. She is a member of a Home Gardening Savings Group established with help from Afghanaid.

'I started a business of making bolani (flat-bread with a vegetable filling) and mantu (traditional Afghan dumplings) when I was a teenager, but I was spending all the money I earned and didn't know how to calculate profit and loss. I was also not very familiar with marketing.'

However, after she received vegetable seeds and some tools for home gardening, and learnt new gardening, enterprise development and marketing skills from Afghanaid, things began to turn around.

'I make bolani with the vegetables I harvest and jam from carrots,' she says while pointing to two jars of carrot jam in front of her, 'I sell around 100 bolani and 150 mantu daily. Now I can afford to send my four older children to school and give them 10 afghani (10p) for pocket money, which makes them happy,' she adds.

Khalida now has many customers in her village. She also has many other great business ideas. *'I gave 20,000 afghani (£240) to my husband to bring vegetables from other places and sell here.'*

She is a role model for other members of her group and inspires other women from the community; demonstrating that, by learning basic vocational skills and applying an entrepreneurial mindset, women with limited education can improve the wellbeing of their family and community.

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance 🏠🤝



Approximately 60% of Afghanistan's population is threatened by natural hazards.

Each year earthquakes, floods, droughts, landslides and avalanches indiscriminately harm people, land and infrastructure alike, causing serious setbacks for individual families, businesses and development programmes aiming to improve basic services and livelihoods.

With a changing climate the incidence of extreme weather such as droughts, floods and extreme cold will increase; leading to further deforestation, desertification, pest infestations and aquifer depletion; placing even greater stress on Afghanistan's economy, stability and food security.

At the same time, Afghanistan faces an acute humanitarian crisis as 600,000 people became newly displaced in 2016 and the same number

of Afghan refugees were forced to return from Pakistan to Afghanistan, which is ill prepared to receive them.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

In 2016, Afghanaid and its Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) partners continued working with 454 communities, 140 schools and 400,000 people, to identify the hazards they face, support them to develop plans and undertake activities to protect themselves and their property. For example, Afghanaid helped communities construct 165 community-based disaster mitigation structures, such as small dams, flood protection walls and contour terraces, designed to slow water run-off and reduce flash flooding and erosion.

To further bolster the resilience of individual families and communities to disasters and shocks, Afghanaid and its ARC partners also continued

to work with the poorest and most vulnerable community members, supporting them to create more resilient livelihoods. We provided cash-for-work, food-for-work and distributed improved wheat seeds to almost 20,000 families in total. Furthermore, almost 5,000 families benefited from non-farm income-generation projects.

Another important element of Afghanaid's work in DRR is in supporting the Afghan government at the national and provincial levels to enhance capacity in co-ordinating government actions in DRR and disaster response with the aim of rolling out DRR training and practices nationwide. As a result of the ARC's efforts, the Government of Afghanistan was able to include disaster preparedness and DRR principles into the new national Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Programme.

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance



Emergency Assistance

Afghanaid responds to emergencies affecting people in our existing areas of operation and responds to larger emergencies in other areas when we believe that our distinct capabilities can add value and save lives.

In response to the massive influx of Afghan refugees returning from Pakistan in 2016, Afghanaid opened an office in Jalalabad City in Nangarhar province and launched an emergency cash distribution programme for 1,754 extremely vulnerable families, enabling them to meet their essential needs. In Badakhshan, Afghanaid rebuilt a further 116 houses damaged in the earthquake that occurred towards the end of 2015, enabling families to return to their own homes. Afghanaid also distributed 40,913 metric tonnes of food to families affected by flooding in Badakhshan province. Meanwhile, in Ghor province, where locusts destroyed crops during July, Afghanaid provided two-months' worth of emergency food to 400 of the hardest-hit families to get them through the winter and distributed wheat seed and fertilizer to 2,452 affected farmers so that they could replant in the spring.

Our work in action

Habib Rahman, 38, is originally from Dara-i-Noor district, Nangarhar province, but had fled to Pakistan as a refugee with his parents many years ago. In late 2016 he returned from Pakistan because authorities there repeatedly harassed him. In Nangarhar he lives with his wife and seven children in a small tent on vacant government land in Jalalabad City.

'In Pakistan, I worked in a bakery for a monthly salary of 8,000 Pakistani rupees (£56). Now I spend most of the day in the market to see if anyone has any job for me. When they do they pay me very little but I must feed my children and keep them warm. Since we came back, my elder children have not even attended a day of school because I can't afford their uniforms and books.'

The whole family was frustrated and depressed by their situation until Afghanaid understood Habib Rahman's plight and selected him and his family to receive a cash assistance of 12,000 afghani (£140). Habib Rahman spent the assistance from Afghanaid to buy flour, oil, sugar, tea, vegetables, gas for cooking and heating as well as clothing – things his family needed badly. Though the cash gave him temporary relief, he still worries how he is going to survive if the government does not come forward to provide people like him with shelter and the opportunity to work.

'I want my children to go back to school, but I do not know when they will be able to!' he laments.

Our Programmes

Gender Rights and Good Governance ♀ 👤

A lack of gender rights and good governance leads to the exclusion of disadvantaged Afghans from decision-making processes and limits their opportunities.

Afghanaid believes that for Afghanistan to achieve peace and prosperity, all its citizens, including women and children, must be able to exercise their human rights. In all of its work, Afghanaid endeavours to create an environment in which poor women can empower themselves to be active citizens and responsible leaders, and negotiate their social and economic rights.

In 2016, Afghanaid, together with its partners AEPO and ACSFO, continued to support hundreds of human rights advocates and focused human rights education towards Community Development Councils (CDCs). This work consisted of: providing extensive training to stakeholders, including students, to advocate for rights; establishing seven female para-legal groups to advise human rights activists; awarding 15 motivational grants to committed rights defenders for projects promoting women's rights; and organising exposure visits for rights defenders to facilitate learning and sharing. Through AEPO's expertise in print and broadcast media, the

partners continued to educate and challenge discriminatory attitudes and behaviour against women.

Working closely with CDCs in Ghor and Samangan provinces, Afghanaid enabled residents of these communities to work more effectively with local government in demanding and securing their human rights and mainstreaming women's participation in both the CDCs and local government. We also mobilised religious and youth leaders across 539 villages to research, discuss and challenge the persistence of child marriage.

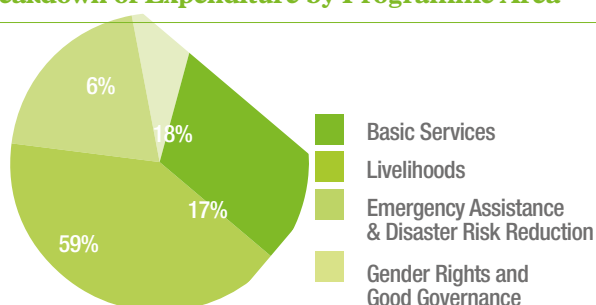


Our Finances

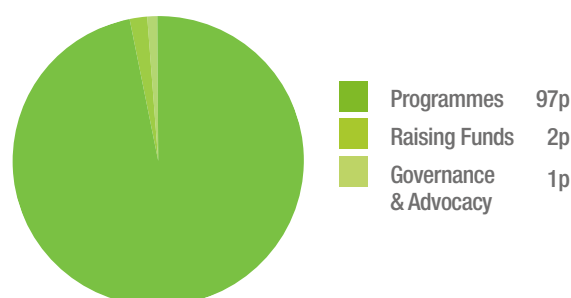
Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2016	Year ended 31 December 2015
	£	£
Income		
Donation and legacies	85,984	69,566
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	6,388,362	5,732,426
Other trading activities	33,720	69,212
Investment income	1,440	1,346
Other income	21,220	38,457
TOTAL INCOME	6,530,430	5,911,007
Expenditure		
Raising funds	168,415	238,641
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	6,773,003	5,946,534
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,941,418	6,185,175
Net (expenditure)/income	(410,988)	(274,168)
Net exchange losses	(32,267)	(57,627)
Net movement in funds	(378,721)	(331,795)
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	973,949	1,305,744
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	595,228	973,949

Breakdown of Expenditure by Programme Area



Here's How We Spend Every Pound You Donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2016	As at 31 December 2015
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	45,321	33,624
Tangible Fixed Assets	25,443	26,900
Current Assets		
Debtors	242,803	795,927
Cash at bank and in hand	2,332,874	1,349,075
	2,575,677	2,145,002
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(2,051,213)	(1,231,577)
Net Current Assets	524,464	913,425
NET ASSETS	595,228	973,949
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	100,000	-
Restricted funds	114,381	90,151
Unrestricted		
Designated funds	370,764	410,524
General funds	10,083	473,274
TOTAL FUNDS	595,228	973,949

During 2016, Afghanaid invested a significant amount of unrestricted funds to streamline and improve the organisational structure, as well as the systems and processes required to deliver programmes more effectively and ensure compliance with agreements. In line with operational plans for the year, this enhanced core capabilities in programme development, fundraising and management in advance of the major new initiatives in which the organisation is now involved.

Our 2016 annual report and full set of audited accounts are available online at afghanaid.org.uk

Acknowledgements

Afghanaid is able to continue providing critical support and create opportunities to men, women and children in some of the most underserved regions of Afghanistan thanks to the generous support of our donors and supporters. We would like to recognise and thank them here.

In 2016 Afghanaid received funding from:

- UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
- Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD)
- European Union (EU)
- European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
- Inter-ministerial Committee on Food Aid (Comité Interministériel d'Aide Alimentaire) (CIAA)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Afghanaid also received generous support from a number of trusts and foundations in the UK:

- J A Clark Charitable Trust
- Brewster Maude Charitable Trust
- The E M Macandrew Trust
- Islamic Aid
- The Evan Cornish Foundation
- Sheila Whitley Trust
- Milbourn Charitable Trust
- Andre Bernheim Charitable Trust
- The Joanna Herbert Stepney Charitable Settlement (also known as the Paget Charitable Trust)

These generous funders enable us to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities in a timely manner.

Afghanaid, on behalf of these communities, would like to express our sincerest appreciation for the continued support of all our individual donors. Your assistance continues to gradually empower these communities so that they can stand on their own feet and become resilient.

Afghanaid would also like to thank and congratulate all the runners who participated in marathons and other challenge events to raise money for Afghanaid: Danny Tomblin, Chris Proops, Tom Barron, Jo Nicholson, Roger Hephher, Jamie Darling, Arul Umapathy, Nadia Serroukh, Saliha Ali, and Danielle Genillard.

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Our Plans for 2017

In 2017 Afghanaid will continue the expansion started in late 2016, opening new offices, recruiting new personnel and launching several important new projects.

Central to Afghanaid's contribution to improving basic services in 2017 will be the roll-out of the Citizens' Charter Programme across Ghor, Logar and Herat provinces, facilitating the delivery of basic government services to rural and urban communities over the coming years.

Sustainable rural livelihoods will remain central to our work in 2017. We believe that the economic empowerment of women is a critical driver of poverty reduction and the attainment of human rights in Afghanistan. We will continue working on the sustainability of our women's economic empowerment work in Badakhshan and aim to expand similar work in Logar, Nangarhar, Samangan and Ghor provinces.

We will launch new projects under a new partnership established with the British mine clearance agency, The HALO Trust, and the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees, ensuring land made safe from mines is quickly returned to productive use.

Afghanaid and its ARC partners will expand the activities conducted over the past two years, bringing the total number of villages served to 700 and schools to 254. We will equip communities

with the tools for effective early warning systems and search and rescue. We will continue to bio-engineer watersheds to protect against erosion, mudslides and flooding and we will plant over 300,000 trees. We will continue to construct small

returnees and internally displaced persons through their own initiatives and with assistance provided through the national government. Afghanaid will work with the Early Recovery Consortium to enhance local capacity to



disaster mitigation structures that protect communities from floods and we will continue our efforts to support thousands of vulnerable families to develop more resilient and sustainable livelihoods.

The flow of desperate refugees returning to Afghanistan from neighbouring Pakistan and Iran is expected to continue throughout 2017 and many more people are likely to be uprooted by the civil war raging across the country. Afghanaid will continue providing emergency cash assistance to the returning refugees. However, we recognise that the best possibility for sustainable return assistance is for Afghan communities and local government to support

respond to the flow of returning refugees and the spiralling number of destitute people uprooted by the conflict.

Finally, it is unlikely that people across this disaster-prone country will escape without experiencing extreme cold or drought or being forced from their homes by avalanches, floods, landslides and earthquakes. Afghanaid and its partners will pre-position emergency supplies across the nine of the provinces we work in to respond to smaller, unheralded, local disasters; and we will continue reconstructing and repairing homes destroyed by the earthquake in 2015.

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