

A man in traditional Afghan clothing, including a white robe and a patterned vest, is working with a shovel in a hilly, arid landscape. He is wearing a blue face mask and a brown cap. The background shows rolling hills under a cloudy sky.

**Annual Review
2020**

**One year, twelve
provinces, over one
million Afghans served**

Afghanaid

From aid to empowerment

Contents

- 01 Statement from the Managing Director
- 02 Our History
- 04 Our Approach
- 06 Where We Work
- 08 Spotlight on Access to Humanitarian Space
- 09 Our Programmes
 - 10 Basic Services
 - 12 Livelihoods
 - 14 Climate Change Adaption, Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance
 - 16 Gender Rights & Good Governance
- 18 Our Finances
- 20 Acknowledgements
- 21 Our Plans for Next Year

Trustees

- Chair**
Mr Christopher Kinder
- Vice-Chair**
Mrs Elizabeth Winter OBE
- Secretary**
Ms Pauline Hayes
- Treasurer**
Ms Mary Mountain FCA
- Members**
Mr Anthony Fitzherbert OBE
Dr David Page
Dr Martin Greeley
Mr Shirazuddin Siddiqi
Dr Brian Pratt
Dr Orzala Ashraf Nemat
Mr Mark Bowden, CMG

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**
- Climate Change Adaption
 - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Emergency Assistance
- Gender Rights**
- Good Governance**
- Staff**

Statement from the Managing Director

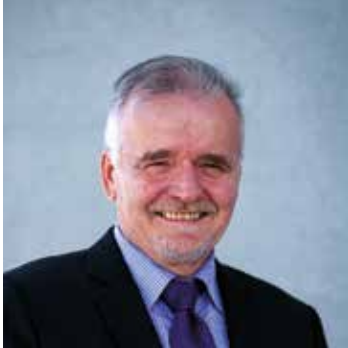
This past year saw the 40th anniversary since conflict began in Afghanistan; four decades of untold hardship and the loss of hope to millions of generous, caring and ambitious people.

In terms of the lives and opportunities lost, the infrastructure destroyed as well as the economic and ecological degradation caused, no country has suffered more or for so long. But this past year there was a ray of hope, as the USA and the Taliban opposition signed a peace deal, opening the way for further talks between the newly elected Government of Afghanistan and the Taliban. The people of Afghanistan dare to hope that a lasting peace, an Afghan peace, can be reached.

Meanwhile, putting the interests of the communities we serve at the heart of our work, we steadfastly continued to implement an expanded programme of basic services, improved livelihoods, climate change adaptation and ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction, as well as responding to climatic and conflict-induced humanitarian crises when they arose. Through the year we served over one million Afghans across eight provinces, while our partners extended that reach to a further four provinces.

Through our programmes we also continued to mainstream and advocate for the rights of women, good governance and appropriate environmental and climate policies; we played an influential role in forums, speaking truth to power and negotiating access to services for marginalised groups. Despite our continued advocacy efforts, leadership and policy changes among the Afghan government and opposition groups still present obstacles to accessing the communities we serve. I highlight the increasing challenges that NGOs in Afghanistan face in our Spotlight on Access to Humanitarian Space on page 8. I am immensely proud of, and thankful for, the determination and resilience our field staff, managers and board of trustees have shown in ensuring remote communities have both a clear voice and fair access to the services we and our partners offer.

Of course, none of these successes would be possible without the backing of our donors and supporters, for whom we are truly thankful. This past year, my very special thanks go to both the Ajahma and Brewster Maude Charitable Trusts which, by converting loans to grants and awarding or committing to award new grants, added a further £430,000 to our working capital reserves.



Diligent cash management is immensely important to Afghanaid and such grants will allow programme continuity when other donors are slow to meet obligations, helping us to leverage new projects for years to come.

I am also immensely thankful to the expanding and dedicated team of supporters in the UK and around the world, who in 2019 participated in a variety of challenges and cultural events to raise awareness about the needs of vulnerable Afghans as well as the funds to support them. Special thanks go to the organising committee of our now bi-annual Royal Geographical Society event, where Shoaib Sharifi, Harriet Sandys and Afghanaid’s own Shiraz Siddiqi, expertly led by Master of Ceremonies, Lyse Doucet, gave intimate and enthralling accounts of their Afghanistan and Afghanaid experiences.

‘Since January, Afghanaid has trained staff, provided protective materials, implemented mitigation measures, developed appropriate policies and systems and conducted awareness raising across 1,500 communities.’

As I close this introduction, the world has been gripped by COVID-19, and the number of cases in Afghanistan has mounted rapidly. In a country struggling with deep-seated poverty, long-running conflict and an extremely fragile health system, the prognosis is dire. Since January, Afghanaid has trained staff, provided protective materials, implemented mitigation measures, developed appropriate policies and systems and conducted awareness raising across 1,500 communities. Afghanaid, I believe, is well prepared to continue assisting the communities we serve through the challenging time ahead.

Charles Davy
Kabul, September 2020

The Team

Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

This year Afghanaid’s staff coordinated our work across 12 provinces to achieve many significant results.

At the end of 2019, Afghanaid employed 400 staff: 392 were based in Afghanistan and eight in the UK.

96% are Afghan nationals. We are working hard to increase the representation of women in our national team and currently 38% are women.



Mohammad Ashraf Himmat
Senior Programme Manager
Disaster Risk Reduction & Humanitarian Assistance

“I am delighted to be a member of this dynamic team. Afghanaid’s high level of acceptance among communities enables us to respond quickly and reach the most vulnerable people across the country with life-saving and emergency response assistance.”

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).



'20

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.



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 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.

We pay particular attention to advancing the rights and empowerment of women. 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 36 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.

We work with farmers to help them make the most of their livestock and strengthen their income sources.

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 12 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London, United Kingdom.

Badakhshan (right). *Since 1988*
Situating 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.

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



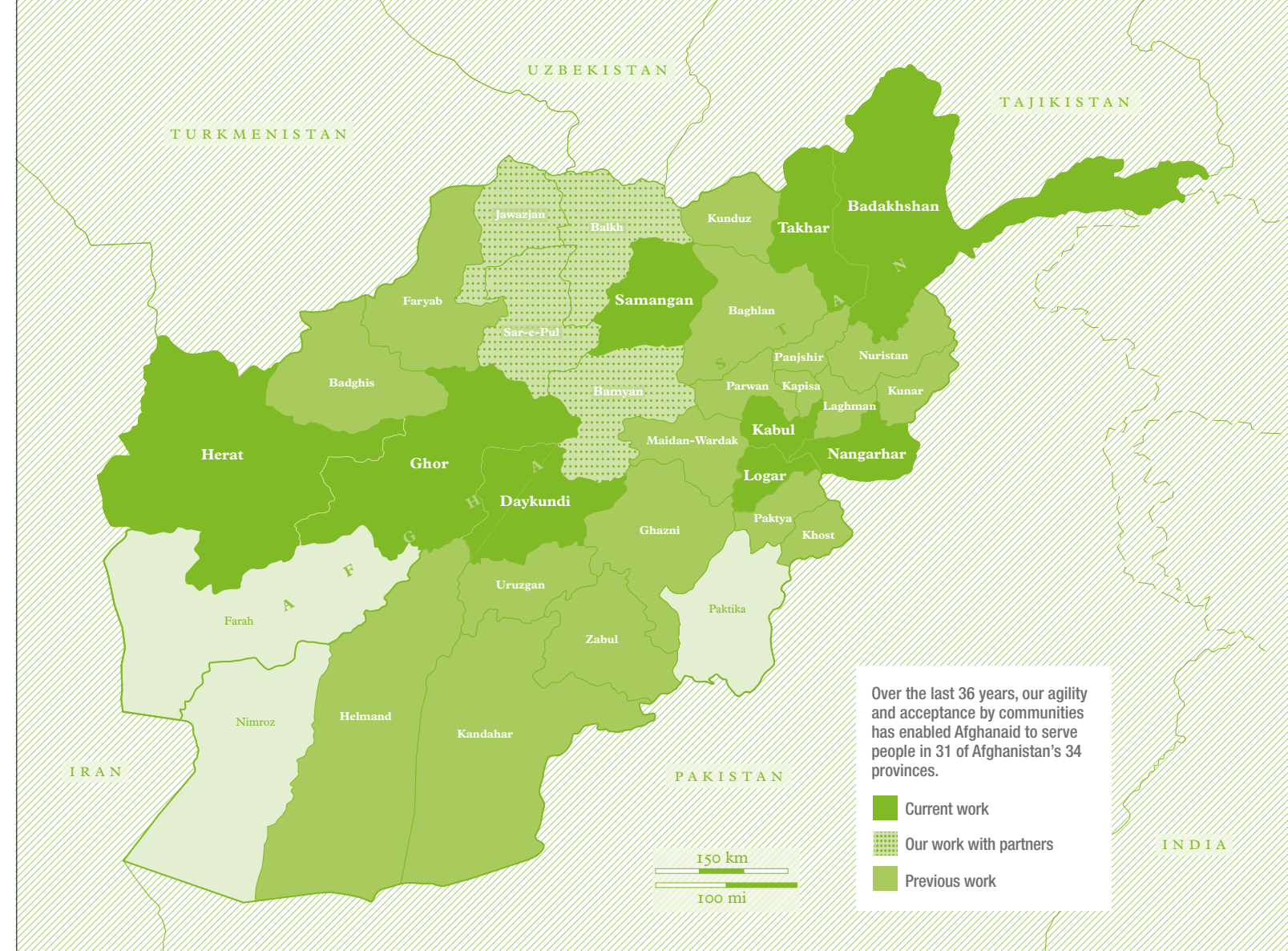
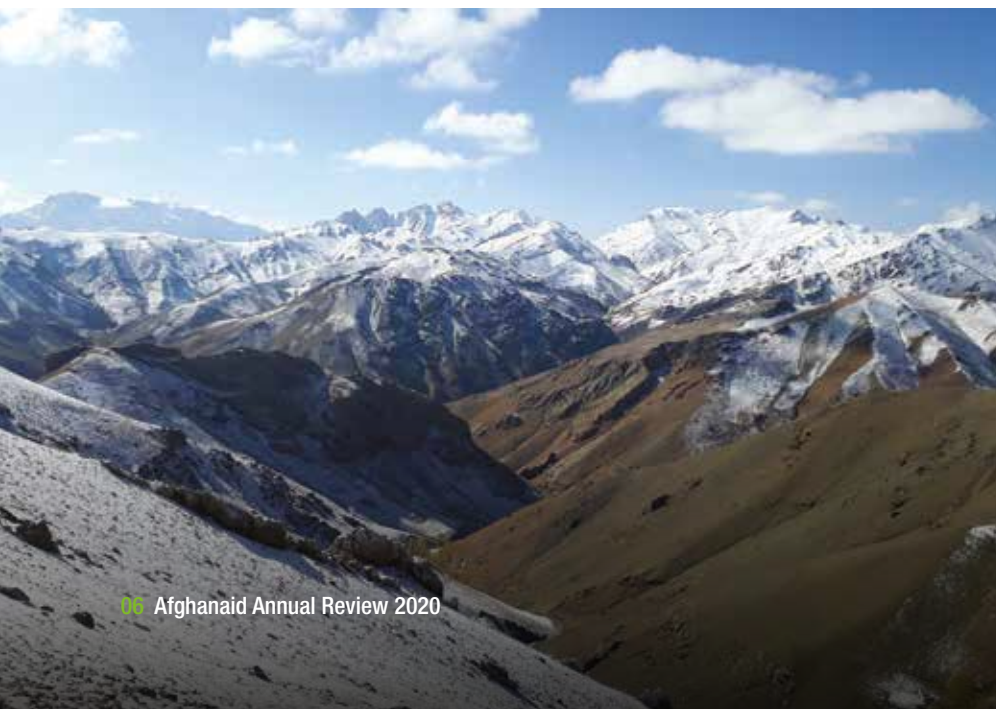
Herat. *Since 2017*
Sharing borders with Iran and Turkmenistan, Herat is located in Afghanistan's arid west. Herat City is an economic hub for the western provinces and harbours large numbers of displaced people from the surrounding region as well as refugees returning from Iran.

Kabul (right). *Since 1989*
Situating in the eastern part of Afghanistan, the city of Kabul 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 four 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 returning from Pakistan. Political instability and a fragile security situation make 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 is heavily affected by returning refugees and internally displaced people uprooted by the conflict.



Afghanaid re-opened its operations in Nangarhar in 2016.

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.

Takhar. *Since 2017*
Located in north-east Afghanistan, Takhar has a wealth of fertile land suitable for agriculture. However, widespread opium poppy cultivation and the presence of armed groups have brought instability and insecurity to the province.

During 2019, Afghanaid also had a temporary office in Kandahar, Afghanistan's second city. In addition, Afghanaid worked through partner organisations to deliver essential services and development assistance in four other provinces: **Balkh, Bamyan, Jawazjan and Sar-e-Pul.**



Spotlight On Access to Humanitarian Space

Our projects are carried out on the basis of needs alone.

Operating in an environment with as high levels of violence, intimidation and corruption as Afghanistan in the latter part of this decade brings with it many challenges, not least of which is the ongoing struggle to maintain access to populations in need of our developmental and humanitarian programmes.

As the military conflict has intensified, conflict actors have also sought to exert ever-increasing influence on the social, economic and judicial fabric of life. Under threats of violence, disruption or reputational damage, this unwanted control is most especially experienced by disempowered and voiceless communities and groups, but also commonly targets non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that seek to serve the families and communities in the greatest need, in accordance with humanitarian principles and in line with international humanitarian law. Humanitarian space is thereby diminished.

Over the years, occasional efforts to influence actions and inhibit

humanitarian access for Afghanaid and other NGOs have been manifested in demands for unjustified taxation on movements or projects; demands for goods intended for project beneficiaries; meddling in the selection of beneficiaries; interference in hiring or procurement practices; intimidation of staff; obstacles and delays in registration of projects or in meeting other regulatory requirements, as well as placement of roadside improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and straight out blockages of road access.

We never take sides in hostilities, or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature; our projects are designed and carried out on the basis of needs alone...

In this context it is critical that Afghanaid and all other NGOs firmly and steadfastly abide by the well-established humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality

and independence. In accordance with these principles, Afghanaid aims to address human suffering wherever it is found in our areas of operation. We never take sides in hostilities, or engage in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature; our projects are designed and carried out on the basis of needs alone, giving priority to the most urgent cases and most significant issues, making no distinctions on the basis of ethnicity, tribe, or political opinions. Our work is therefore independent of the political, economic, military or other objectives that conflict actors may hold in the areas where we work.

When confronted with the obstructions and intimidation that impede humanitarian access, our dedicated staff act courageously, with patience, skill and resilience, negotiating access with non-state actors and working alongside community members so they can advocate for our projects, putting forward our purpose and principles, building trust and negotiating resolution.

Our Programmes

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

We deliver basic services, including the provision of 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 rural livelihoods by training farmers in new agricultural and animal husbandry techniques. Afghanaid-established trade associations help farmers, 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.

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.

Climate change adaptation 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, renovating 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 rights and enable communities to manage their own affairs. Investing in these areas is critical to the impact and sustainability of all our work.

Our Programmes

Basic Services 🏠✂️💧



We deliver basic services including community infrastructure, clean water and sanitation that are essential for long-term development.

More than 70 percent of Afghans live in rural communities. In the most remote villages, which are isolated by the country's mountainous terrain and shortage of roads, basic community services such as electricity, clean water and sanitation facilities are scarce.

Villagers in these areas have difficulty accessing healthcare, education or establishing links with local markets in order to sell and receive goods. Without economic and social safety nets, impoverished rural communities struggle to support their most vulnerable members, such as the elderly, people with disabilities, those suffering from chronic illnesses and female-headed households. As

severe weather patterns and natural disasters in Afghanistan increase each year with climate change, the needs of these communities become ever more pressing.

Without economic and social safety nets, impoverished rural communities struggle to support their most vulnerable members, such as the elderly...

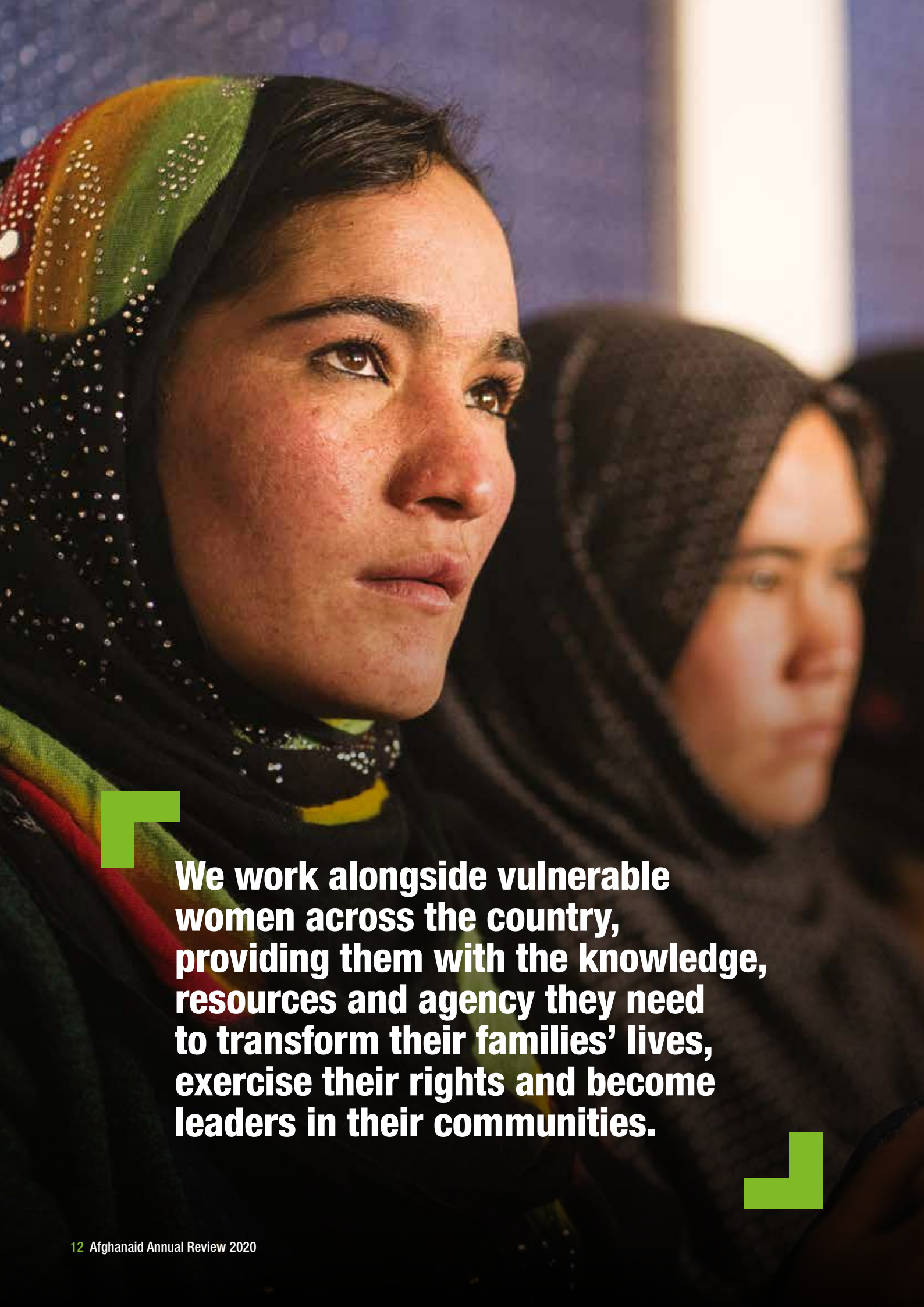
Central to Afghanaid's basic services work is the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP), which we have implemented in partnership with the Afghan government since

June 2017. The CCNPP pursues a government commitment to provide every community in Afghanistan with basic services, based on each community's specific needs. Using a community-led development approach, Afghanaid facilitates the formation of village-level leadership bodies, Community Development Councils (CDCs), which are trained to identify challenges affecting the entire community, create specialised action plans and manage local development projects to address their needs. As a result, local governance is strengthened, and local people are placed at the forefront of decisions affecting their lives. In 2019, Afghanaid supported 1,437 CDCs to bring basic infrastructure, facilities and services to approximately 134,000 households.

From freezing winters to punishing droughts, climate change is having an increasing impact on communities in Afghanistan. We support remote villagers to adapt their livelihoods to a changing world and get the most out of the natural resources upon which they rely, all year round.



Ghor, central Afghanistan, an area we have been working in since 2000.



We work alongside vulnerable women across the country, providing them with the knowledge, resources and agency they need to transform their families' lives, exercise their rights and become leaders in their communities.

Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌾🐏🌳👤

In areas where Afghanaid works, over 90 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income.

Farmers and pastoralists living in poor and isolated communities rely on small-scale crop cultivation and animal husbandry as their only sources of income.

Our livelihoods programme provides agricultural and livestock support to farmers through a combination of training and direct assistance. In 2019, Afghanaid improved the livelihoods of 36,500 households by enhancing their agricultural and livestock productivity, providing vocational training and incubating small businesses.

This year, we trained thousands of families in poultry rearing, dairy processing and financial management, enabling them to produce dairy products to eat at home and sell in markets.

We also partnered with The Brooke Hospital for Animals in order to provide animal health and welfare training and veterinary services to 2,000 families in central Afghanistan. With support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SIDA), we promoted techniques to conserve water, protect and renew forests and rangelands and reduce environmental degradation.

Afghanaid works with struggling farmers in northeast Afghanistan who have turned to the illicit opium trade – the largest in the world – in order to feed their families. Since



2017, Afghanaid has partnered with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide farmers with the agricultural supplies and tools needed to plant alternative licit crops, which are more lucrative than opium poppy production, bring greater variety to farmers' diets and better protect them from economic instability.

Our vocational and literacy training provides vulnerable women with the knowledge, resources and agency to contribute to household income and to thereby have greater influence

in household and community decisions. In 2019, we partnered with the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) and the Italian Agency for Development (AICS) to support rural women in northern and central provinces. We also worked with the US Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) to provide assistance to displaced women and their families in the eastern regions bordering Pakistan.

Our Programmes

Climate Change Adaption, Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance 🌡️⚡🏠

Prolonged political instability, widespread armed conflict and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters have trapped millions of Afghans in a severe and complex humanitarian crisis.

Heavy winter snowfalls seal off communities for months on end, weak infrastructure buckles under heavy spring rains and extended dry spells destroy crops and livelihoods. Due to a political system weakened by four decades of war, as well as geographical barriers separating the country's 34 provinces, it is difficult for the Afghan government to provide urgent and timely assistance to its citizens during floods, droughts, landslides, avalanches, earthquakes and repeated cycles of conflict. As climate change increases, extreme weather events will only surge and place more stress to Afghanistan's economy, stability and food security. Afghanaid supports communities to protect themselves from and adapt to the ravages of climate change, implements projects to make families more

resilient to the ensuing disasters and provides emergency assistance to meet the needs of affected communities when disasters strike.

During 2019, with the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Afghanaid continued to lead the four-agency Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) which collectively

...we built flood mitigation structures and planted thousands of fruit and non-fruit trees in order to reduce soil erosion and further mitigate the risks of flash flooding.

assisted 48,000 families in 245 villages across Afghanistan's disaster prone north and central highlands to adapt to climate change, reduce the risk of natural disasters, equip them to better respond to emergencies and enhance their resilience to recover after a disaster has occurred. Applying a watershed management

approach, we built flood mitigation structures and planted thousands of fruit and non-fruit trees in order to reduce soil erosion and further mitigate the risks of flash flooding. Moreover, so communities are better prepared to respond when disasters strike, we helped villages establish early warning systems and emergency response teams.

Also during 2019, Afghanaid supported small-scale farmers in the central highlands who were still recovering from the 2018 drought, a disaster which struck two thirds of the country and robbed millions of people of their livelihoods. We provided livestock owners with concentrated animal feed, fast growing fodder seed and deworming medicine to ensure their animals were well-fed, protected from parasites and produced enough milk. We also distributed agricultural inputs to families to improve the crop yield of their lands. Together, these interventions improved the food security of 35,925 households.

Many families displaced by natural disasters or conflict live in tents or makeshift homes inside incomplete buildings, leaving them particularly vulnerable during Afghanistan's bitter, icy winters. In total, Afghanaid supported 1,920 internally displaced families with winterisation assistance in 2019. We provided 780 drought-affected families with cash assistance so they could purchase heaters, medicine and meet critical daily needs. We provided a further 750 families with warm blankets as well as household and female hygiene kits; and for 390 families uprooted from their homes as a result of the drought and conflict, we ensured they had a warm shelter through the freezing winter months.



'My family's life has been completely changed for the better. Our finances are getting better, and now we can afford to send our daughter to school. I'm confident that we can make a better and brighter future for our children. Thank you very much Afghanaid for supporting me and other vulnerable women to stand on our feet.'

Success Story

Two years ago, Zubaida's eldest daughter dropped out of primary school in their village in Afghanistan's northeast.

Zubaida's husband, who worked as a daily labourer, was the sole provider of the family. His wages couldn't cover the family's basic household needs, let alone school supplies like notebooks and a uniform. That year, the family's financial situation took a turn for the worse. Desperate for more income, Zubaida found a job for her daughter in one of their neighbour's homes.

Then, Afghanaid came to the 39-year-old mother's village, and she enrolled in a six-day course to learn how to weave gabion, the wire baskets filled with stones used in civil engineering projects, as a part of a community-based disaster management project. After completing the course, Zubaida received cash in exchange for weaving gabion baskets, which were being used in the community to build walls preventing floods and landslides.

With the skills she learned, Zubaida successfully applied for a job with the local Department of Irrigation as a gabion weaving trainer. Now, with Zubaida's steady income, her family's economic situation is improving, and her eight-year-old daughter is back in school.

Our Programmes

Good Governance & Gender Rights



In 2019, Afghan men, women and children continued to witness widespread conflict and instability – for the sixth year in a row, the United Nations recorded more than 10,000 civilian casualties in the country.

The outcome of the September 2019 presidential elections remained contested and unresolved through the end of the year, and the peace negotiations between the Taliban and US government have raised more questions than answers. As a result, Afghanaid encountered more challenges in advocating for women's wellbeing, opportunities and protection, which raises grave concerns on how to maintain the gains made by women in a post-peace Afghanistan.

Afghanaid believes that good governance – the meaningful participation of all groups in Afghan society in the political process – is key to achieving longstanding peace and prosperity in Afghanistan.

This year, we worked with Islamic scholars to produce five short films on women's Islamic rights that were used as educational and advocacy tools within our projects.

We promote good governance by mobilising community-level councils, which are tasked to oversee basic services, the distribution of natural resources such as rangelands and the management of watersheds.

We also recognise the substantial amount of work still needed to guarantee Afghan women equity with men. We strive to create an environment in which women are empowered as active citizens and responsible leaders. This year, we worked with Islamic scholars to produce five short films on women's Islamic rights that were used as educational and advocacy tools within our projects. We interviewed past beneficiaries and current social organisers on the following topics: women's rights in Islam, women's right to education, women's economic rights, forced marriage and reproductive rights. Upon completion of the films, which were narrated and subtitled in Dari and Pashto, project leaders utilised them to integrate women's rights discussions into their activities.

When Arifa heard about the knitting classes provided by Afghanaid, she was excited to join. She knew enough knitting to make clothes for herself, but she had never thought of selling them in the market. "I wanted to learn something new and useful, and to make money so I could help my family."

For the first month, Arifa went to class in secret, joining two-dozen other women from her small town in northern Afghanistan to learn knitting and crocheting techniques.

Neither Arifa, nor her two older sisters, were ever given the opportunity to receive an education. Several weeks into the course, once Arifa realised how much she was learning, she had the confidence to broach the topic with her brothers again.

Now, Arifa goes to the local market every two weeks to sell her products. People have started requesting orders specifically from her. She can afford to buy supplies for her house and stationary for her younger brother, who is in school. Arifa's brothers have also started to take her work seriously.

Once she completes the course, Arifa plans to start a business. She wants to help other women in her community acquire skills as well.

Success Story



'My brothers were against me joining the class. Only my mother supported me. Because we were girls, we weren't allowed to go to school. I showed them what I had learned. I knew enough to be able to sell small products, and they could see this would benefit the whole family. Finally, after many discussions, they agreed. Before I enrolled in this course, my brothers thought that women couldn't work. I've shown them that I can, I can contribute.'

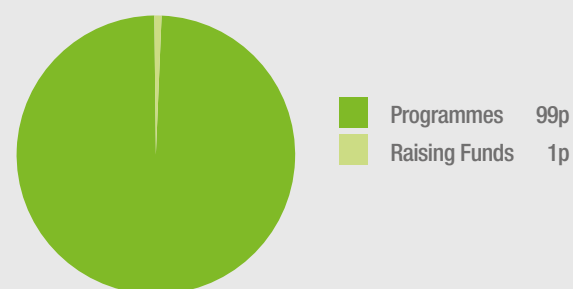


Our Finances

Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	£	£
Income		
Grants and contracts		
Government grants and contracts	9,976,203	7,884,070
Multilateral grants and contracts	935,183	399,312
Trusts and foundation grants	113,928	-
Other grants and contracts	815,628	518,225
Other income	124,564	189,108
TOTAL INCOME	12,001,506	8,950,715
Expenditure		
Raising funds	106,871	145,082
Programme costs	11,566,799	8,763,524
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,673,670	8,908,606
Net (expenditure)/income	327,836	42,109
Net exchange/gains(losses)	99,696	156,943
Net movement in funds	427,532	199,052
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	885,400	686,348
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	1,312,932	885,400

Here's how we spend every pound you donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2019	As at 31 December 2018
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	13,225	28,151
Tangible Fixed Assets	94,028	14,573
Current Assets		
Debtors	1,708,494	2,086,351
Cash at bank and in hand	6,180,841	5,226,484
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	7,889,335	7,312,835
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(6,683,656)	(6,470,159)
Net Current Assets	1,205,679	842,676
NET ASSETS	1,312,932	885,400
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	150,000	100,000
Restricted funds	-	-
Unrestricted funds	1,162,932	785,400
TOTAL FUNDS	1,312,932	885,400

The COVID-19 pandemic has created some uncertainty on funding in 2020. Income at risk assessments, which consisted of detailed reforecasting of income and expenses, were conducted to test the resilience on 2020 income and assess our ability as a charity to continue as a going concern. The trustees and management are confident that the charity has robust and resilient income to survive the volatility. The ensuing shift in funding priorities and the projected drop in Gross National Income (GNI) for donor countries after COVID-19 induced economic volatility, political instability and security risk in Afghanistan, will continue to create uncertainty on income for the charity post the 2019 financial year.

Our 2019 annual report and a full set of audited accounts are available online at afghanaid.org.uk

Acknowledgements

Afghanaid's ability to serve the most vulnerable and marginalised 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 2019, Afghanaid received humanitarian and development funding from:

- The Brooke Hospital for Animals
- Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, Embassy of Italy, Kabul (AICS)
- Islamic Aid
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Swedish Postcode Foundation
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDS)
- The HALO Trust
- UK Department for International Development (DfID)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- US Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)

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

- Joanna Herbert Stepney Charitable Settlement
- Roger Stirk Charitable Trust
- The E M Macandrew Trust
- The Guatemalan Indian Centre

Very special thanks go to the Brewster Maude Charitable Trust and Ajahma Charitable Trust. During 2019 The Brewster Maude Charitable Trust donated a further £50,000 to Afghanaid's working capital and Ajahma Charitable Trust converted a working capital loan of £150,000 to a grant and committed an additional grant of £230,000. Working capital grants such as these are immensely valuable to Afghanaid, allowing us to leverage post-paid contracts and easing cashflow so that we can assist tens of thousands of Afghans lift themselves out of poverty for years to come.

We would like to express our sincerest thanks to all of our individual donors; in particular to Matin Behzad, Joanna Lumley, Jo Nicholson, Michael Maude, Christopher Brewer, Hubert de Pelet, Jerome O'Hea, Kalpna Saksena, Sir Nicholas Barrington, James Sinclair-Taylor, Musmina Mustaffa, Simon Hall and Roger Scarlett-Smith, whose continued support enables us to reach people across Afghanistan and deliver emergency assistance and long-term support where it is needed most.

We would also like to thank the committee members who gave their time and expertise to help organise our event at the Royal Geographical Society: Dr Sarah Rutherford, Ulla Calvert, Heidi Kingstone, Tasha Jennifer Arguile, Felicity Finch, Sima Vaziry, Mareia Abed, as well as everyone who donated items to our auction, attended the event or contributed to making the evening a great success.

Afghanaid would like to thank and congratulate everyone who participated in the London Marathon and other challenge events to raise money for Afghanaid this past year: Mohammad Ilyas Hamdard, Mo Altamash, Kelly Barnes, Sophie Ellis, Isobel Darcy, Robert Johnson, Robert Nutter, Nadia Serroukh, Zeeshan Khan, Majid Butt and Matthew Lewin. We are also incredibly lucky to have the support of a number of fundraising groups and we would like to thank everyone who organised or attended community and student events in 2019. We would like to especially thank The Adstockistan Orchard, King's College University Raise and Give Society, and Brunel Afghan Society.

Our Plans for Next Year

In response to the outbreak of coronavirus across Afghanistan, we will continue to roll out urgently needed awareness training for communities. We will integrate hygiene training and practices into our programming, so that our staff can safely provide communities with the tools, training and support to address immediate concerns and long-term needs.

■ Basic Services

Next year, Afghanaid will finish the first phase of the Citizen's Charter. We will continue training communities in project management, disaster risk management, nutrition, gender and conflict resolution. The project team will increase their focus on community monitoring and evaluation of projects, utilising score cards and minimum standards monitoring sheets, so that communities are better equipped to achieve their development outcomes. We will hand over 1,437 capacitated CDCs to the Afghan government.

■ Livelihoods

Afghanaid will continue to provide vital support for the livelihoods of communities across the country. We will boost the livelihoods of 38,500 rural Afghans 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. We will also integrate literacy courses and vocational skills training, particularly for women, to further their empowerment and enable them to participate in the economy. As a part of the next phase of our women's empowerment projects, we will educate 5,250 women on family planning in order to

increase household knowledge of reproductive health, hygiene and nutrition.

■ Climate Change Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Assistance

Next year we will continue to train farmers in climate-smart agricultural techniques, such as land preparation and livestock rearing, so as to support families in boosting their livelihoods and becoming more resilient to climate induced disasters. We will continue to support people affected by natural disasters and conflict, especially displaced families, to get through the cold winter and to recover. In the spring, as the snow melts and heavy seasonal rains cause floods and landslides in the northern and central provinces, we will provide lifesaving assistance to disaster-affected communities. We will distribute emergency cash, food, materials and shelter. To aid communities in recovery we will assist in reconstructing homes and supply affected families with seeds, fertiliser and feed for their livestock. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, we will continue to conduct awareness campaigns across 1,500 communities and work closely with donors to incorporate a COVID-19 response into existing projects. We will provide personal protective equipment for front line staff, implement physical distancing measures and develop standard hygiene protocols to ensure our ability to provide humanitarian assistance with minimal risk.

■ Gender Rights and Good Governance

We will continue to promote the rights of women, disabled people and minorities, facilitating their inclusion in community-level



decision-making processes and providing assistance that directly serves their interests and leads to their empowerment. Most especially we will focus on women's economic empowerment and promotion of women's rights through an Islamic lens; our experience clearly shows us that these two approaches, when combined together, are powerful and effective means to achieve change.

We will also continue to work alongside and train community leadership groups to fairly and equitably represent and give voice to the best interests of all their constituents. And we will continue to influence the choices and actions of government and donors, to hold them to account and speak truth to power; most especially in advocating for better management of national initiatives such as the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme and in promoting sustainable watershed and natural resource management, and supporting adaptation to climate change.

Afghanaid

From aid to empowerment

afghanaid.org.uk

The Green House
244-254 Cambridge Heath Road
London E2 9DA
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)203 559 6647
info@afghanaid.org.uk

Kabul, Afghanistan
+93 (0)799 309 373
afg.info@afghanaid.org.uk

Afghanaid is a registered charity
in England, Wales (1045348) and
Scotland (SC044614).