

Afghanaid



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<i>Resigned 26th July 2018</i>	

The Team ♥

Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

This year Afghanaid's staff coordinated our work across 14 provinces to achieve many significant results.

At the end of 2018, Afghanaid employed 397 staff: 391 were based in Afghanistan and 6 in the UK.

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

Hazratullah Mayar Project Manager Daykundi province

'It is very fulfilling to be able to support the most vulnerable people through my work with Afghanaid. By strengthening families' livelihoods we improve their lives, their communities and the country.'



Statement from the Managing Director



This year marked our 35th year working with poor Afghans in the most hard to reach areas, and the need in the country is as great as ever.

In 2018, the situation in Afghanistan deteriorated further and life became ever harder for ordinary people doing their best to provide for and protect their families. The Government lost control of more territory to armed opposition groups and conflicts between these groups resulted in even more families being uprooted. Moreover, the minimal snowfall through the winter and sub-par spring rains pushed the dry spell that had persisted for the past several years into the worst drought in decades; at its worst, the total number of Afghans considered severely food insecure surpassed 13.5 million, and over a quarter of a million people were forced to flee their homes in search of food and water. We highlight the impact of climate change on Afghanistan in our Spotlight on Climate Change on page 8.

I am proud that in response to the drought our field teams were able to deliver more life-saving emergency relief, to both people and livestock, than ever before. In addition, we launched several new multi-year projects that will greatly contribute to families' resilience to disasters and shocks and enable them to recover more quickly. In partnership with The Liaison Office (TLO), with funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and complementary funding from Brooke, we embarked on a new project to protect rangelands, enhance rural livelihoods and improve the lives of working animals in six districts of Daykundi province. Along with our Afghanistan Resilience Consortium partners, and with funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), we launched a project in six provinces to help communities better manage the risks of natural disasters. Meanwhile, with funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), we built upon our extensive experience to roll out a large, four-year project to support women's economic empowerment.

Also this past year, our London team successfully navigated the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that heavily affected many charities. Our communications team's renewed efforts using social media, coupled with the continued development of our website, meant that GDPR had little impact on our ability to communicate with and fundraise from our supporters. Our team also ran a very successful BBC Radio 4 Appeal.

Meanwhile, our operations and administration teams successfully relocated our offices in London, Kabul and Jalalabad and established a new office in Daykundi province. Also, cognisant of the safeguarding scandal that beset British charities at the start of the year, Afghanaid's Board of Trustees and executive team undertook a full review of our safeguarding policies, as well as our procedures for orienting personnel and handling whistleblowing. We found it necessary to update and align some policies, but all in all we believe that Afghanaid is well-run and in good order.

In 2019, we will continue to prioritise strengthening our security and safeguarding across the board, work with key donors to renew expiring contracts and improve payment terms, attract new unrestricted funds and working capital, and speed up our recruitment and on-boarding processes so that we can roll out new initiatives still more effectively.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles Davy', followed by a long horizontal line 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 14 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.



2014 🏠 ⚡

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

2018 🛡️

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

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.



2015 🏠 ⚡

Afghanaid launches the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium.

2017 🛡️

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

Our Approach

Afghanaid works with 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 35 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 14 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London, United Kingdom.

Badakhshan. 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 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. Afghanaid has worked in Ghor since 2000.

Samangan. 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. Afghanaid has been working in Samangan since 2000.

Nangarhar. 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.



Kabul (above). Situated 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.

Herat. 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. Afghanaid opened an office in Herat in 2017.

Logar. A mountainous province south of Kabul, Logar is home to numerous people displaced by conflict and refugees returning from Pakistan. Meanwhile, political instability and a fragile security situation

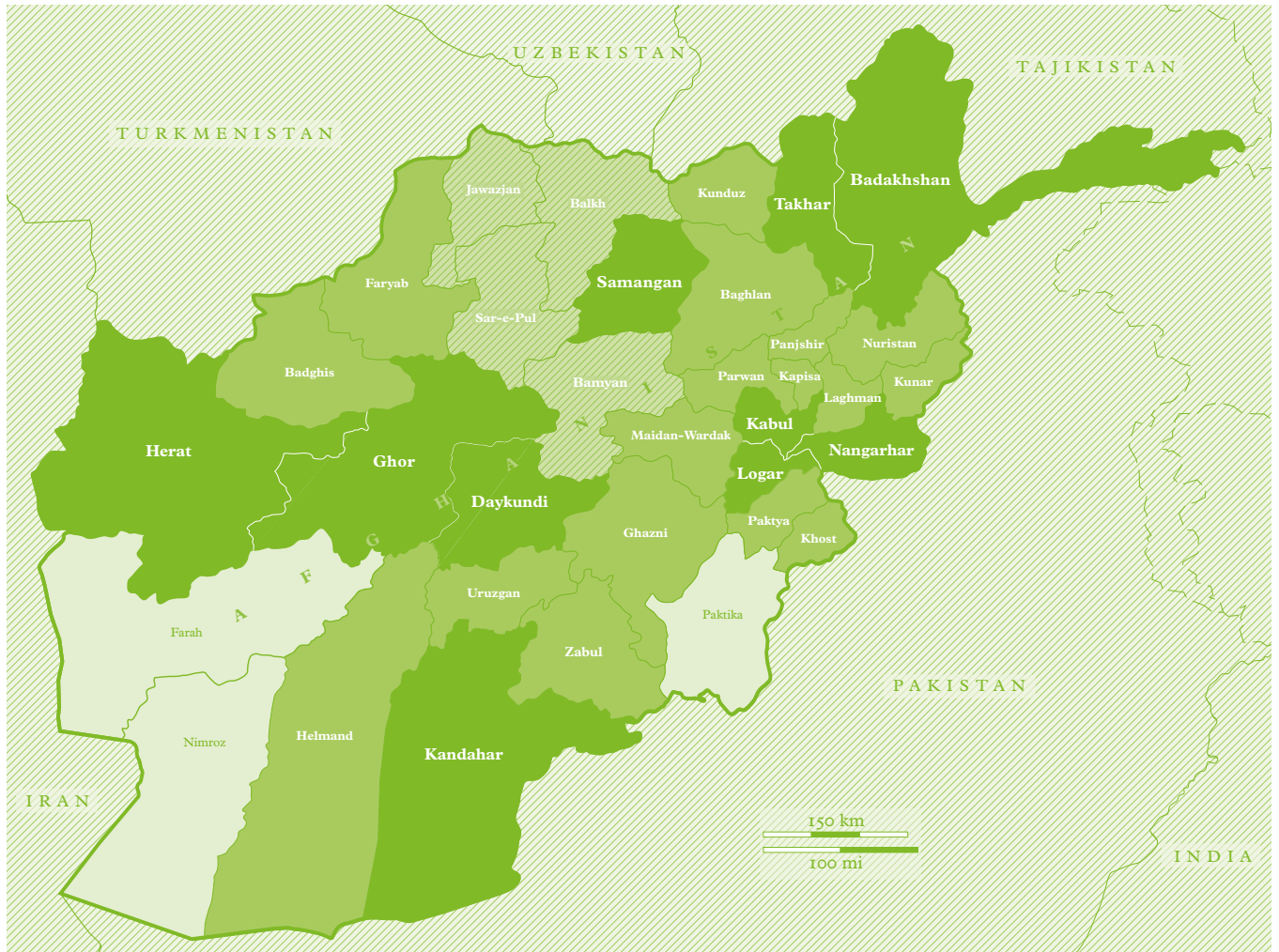
make large parts of the province difficult to access. Afghanaid has worked in Logar since 2017.

Takhar. 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. Afghanaid began working in Takhar in 2017.

Daykundi (below). To the south-east of Ghor, also in the central highlands, lies Daykundi, a province with an equally harsh climate and some even more remote and hard-to-reach villages, where families and livestock must rely on arid rain-fed land. Afghanaid opened an office in Daykundi for the first time in 2018.



During 2018 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, Bamiyan, Sar-e-Pul and Jawazjan.**



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

Over the last 35 years, our agility and acceptance by communities has enabled Afghanaid to serve people in 31 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces.

Spotlight On Climate Change

It is well known that the successive geopolitical conflicts that have been waged across Afghanistan for the past 40 years have created a state of instability and lawlessness that have left the country one of the most poverty-stricken in the world. Yet there is another major factor gripping Afghanistan that goes largely unreported – that of climate change and the inability of ordinary Afghans to adapt quickly enough, making it nigh impossible for people to lift themselves out of the poverty that drives the conflicts and inhibits adaptation.



Climate change is impacting Afghanistan and Afghan farmers in a variety of ways. Winters are progressively warmer and shorter, so less snow falls in the highlands; spring rains are heavier and snow melts more quickly, causing quicker run off, greater soil erosion and devastating landslides and flash floods that uproot trees and destroy crops and homes alike.

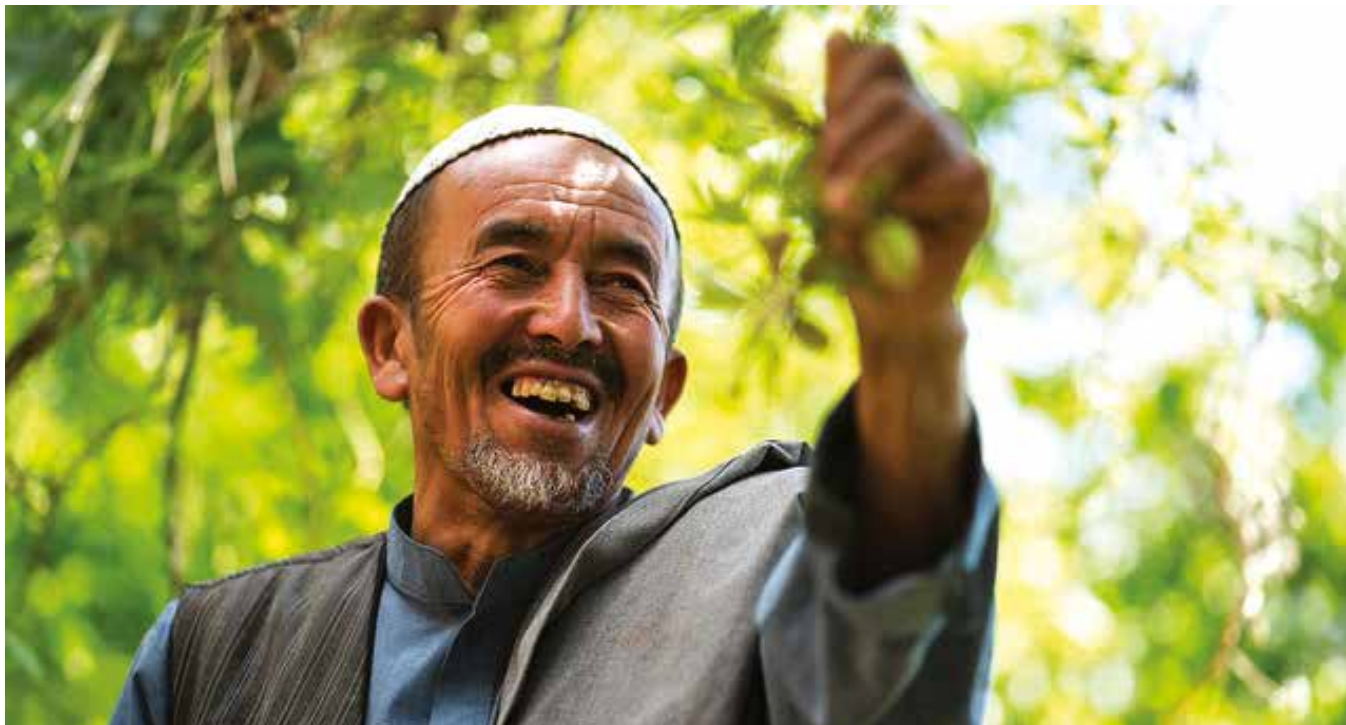
Summer months are progressively hotter and drier, further limiting water for irrigation and livestock, creating conditions more favourable to pests and fungal diseases and reducing the level of the water table so as to deprive many of clean drinking water. Harvest yields and livestock weights are less than optimal and farmers are increasingly forced to exploit poorer land for food or resort

to illicit cash crops such as opium and cannabis to feed their families and make a living.

Unless urgent action is taken to adapt to climate change and build the resilience of Afghanistan's households, communities and the environment, the country's development gains over the last 30 years are in danger of being further eroded. The unpredictable and ever-changing natural environment necessitates a concerted and coordinated effort to train and invest in climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience countrywide, alongside disaster management capacity, in order to create an environment in which individual farmers and communities can reap the rewards of their efforts, lift themselves out of poverty and advance national development.

To support the achievement of meaningful resilience and sustainable peace in Afghanistan, Afghanaid is working closely with the international community, the Afghan Government and local communities to: 1) integrate development efforts and humanitarian aid; 2) strengthen and coordinate national and sub-national institutions and policy planning; 3) invest in long-term solutions to drought and flooding and the consequences of climate change; 4) prevent and reduce vulnerability to disasters and increase preparedness for response and recovery by building community-based resilience through local-level DRR and CCA planning and programming.

Our Programmes



We support Afghans in the following ways: by providing basic services, improving livelihoods, reducing the impact of natural disasters and responding 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 girls and boys alike.

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

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, Afghanistan 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 🏠✍️💧



Many communities across Afghanistan lack basic services such as electricity, clean water, sanitation and access roads. Particularly in isolated rural areas, few are able to access the healthcare, education and markets they need to live healthy lives and lift themselves out of poverty.

At the heart of Afghanaid's basic services work is the Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP), which we implement in partnership with the Afghan Government. The CCNPP pursues a government commitment to provide every community in Afghanistan with

basic services, based on each community's specific priorities. In 2018, we facilitated the formation and training of over 1,400 village-level community development councils (CDCs) across three provinces. We helped the CDCs to identify challenges affecting all their people and to develop plans and manage development investments that address their needs. As a result of Afghanaid's work in 2018, poor, rural communities have been able to bring basic infrastructure, facilities and services to more than 47,000 households in their villages.

In a country prone to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, avalanches and

drought, the basic infrastructure of numerous communities across Afghanistan is at constant risk of damage or destruction. The frequency with which communities are hit by one disaster or another robs communities of the opportunity to rebuild or improve their infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Afghanaid aims to integrate infrastructure and disaster risk reduction programming, for instance by building flood retention walls in strategic locations so as to protect communities' houses, agricultural land and vital infrastructure.

From urban centres to some of the most remote areas of the country, we work with communities across Afghanistan to help them shape the future of their own country.



By providing communities with the skills, knowledge and tools they need to look after their livestock, Afghanaid supports farmers to ensure that their animals are healthy and their families are thriving.



Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌱🐏🌳🐔



Animal husbandry and small-scale crop cultivation are the main source of income for the vast majority of rural Afghans. In order to build peaceful and thriving communities, we work hard to help ordinary people diversify their livelihoods and make them more sustainable.

Over the course of 2018, we supported communities to boost both their agricultural yields and livestock productivity, and we continued to provide

vocational and literacy training to support the establishment of small businesses.

For example, with the support of the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the German Government, we helped families in mine-affected villages increase their income through the cultivation of improved and alternative crop varieties. We also provided women in these communities with young hens and the supplies and training they needed to start poultry farming. Already, this project has helped

families to diversify their diet and strengthen their financial position.

Similarly, in two eastern provinces, close to the border with Pakistan, we continued to provide support for improved livelihoods that greatly aids returning refugees and families forcibly uprooted by the ongoing conflict to assimilate with their host communities and to establish new homes and lives. In the central highland province of Ghor and the northern province of Samangan, we launched a new project with funding from DFID to help more than 10,000 women generate their own income and thereby exercise greater power over their lives and the wellbeing of their families.

Afghanistan is known as the world's largest producer of illicit opium, which is refined to produce heroin and other opioids. Our livelihoods programmes also help communities transition to the cultivation of sustainable licit crops. With funding provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Afghanaid provided improved seed, fertiliser, and training, as well as value chain and market linkage support to more than 1,400 farming families in north-east Afghanistan. This assistance has helped reduce hunger, bring greater variety to the families' diets and encouraged them to replace poppy cultivation with other crops.

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance



Due to climate change and the increasing instances of floods and droughts, as well as widespread conflict and insecurity, in vast parts of Afghanistan, millions of people are trapped in a severe and complex humanitarian crisis and are often forced to seek sanctuary in other parts of the country or beyond.

In 2018, the worst drought of the century struck two thirds of the country, robbing large numbers of people of their livelihoods and uprooting families from their homes and communities. Afghanaid responded by providing emergency assistance to affected families and implemented projects to make communities more resilient to these disasters.

We continued to lead the five-agency Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) which collectively assisted hundreds of villages across nine

provinces to adapt to climate change and reduce the risk of natural disasters. We equipped these communities to better respond to emergencies when they occur, and we enhanced their capacity to recover. We trained communities in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and we also increased people's awareness of the natural hazards prevalent in their regions.

Collectively, the ARC built mitigation structures in over 180 villages, including flood prevention walls with a combined length of 2,800 metres and boulder walls protecting 1,200 households and more than 260 hectares (642 acres) of agricultural land. To reduce soil erosion and the risk of flash flooding, while also enhancing livelihoods, we worked with local communities to plant over 400,000 trees, especially fruit and nut trees.

Meanwhile, as drought swept through the country, we provided vital assistance to

affected communities. We distributed food to over 11,000 families, and gave special assistance to nursing mothers, in some of the remotest, coldest and hardest to reach parts of the central highlands. We also provided winterisation packages of firewood, blankets and cooking supplies to 1,300 families and distributed cash to a further 1,100 families so that they could purchase their own winter supplies and rent suitable accommodation.

As a means of coping during times of drought, farming families often resort to killing surviving livestock for food or selling them at significantly reduced prices, which dramatically reduces the resources at their disposal to recover. To address this challenge we assisted more than 8,000 drought-stricken smallholder livestock farming families by providing concentrated feed, forage seeds and de-worming medicine to support their livestock. We provided another 2,000 families without livestock with drought-resistant wheat seed, vegetable seed and fertiliser. This enabled farmers to maintain their food security and livelihoods throughout the worst of the drought and prepared them for the recovery phase.

Collectively, our drought response protected over 150,000 people from the freezing cold, reduced hunger and malnutrition, limited the occurrence of negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriage and child labour, prevented further displacement and saved lives.



Success story

Mohammad Ali's village, located in the highlands of Ghor province, used to be severely affected by natural disasters. The members of his community struggled to respond to the yearly floods and avalanches and were unable to prevent them from devastating the village. Afghanaid supported Mohammad Ali's community to prepare for and respond to natural disasters effectively, and become more resilient against future disasters.

'In the past, frequent floods and avalanches caused a lot of difficulties for my village. We did not know how to stop these disasters from causing damage to our community. A few years ago, Afghanaid established a community-based disaster mitigation committee in our village, through which they have taught us about the disasters which occur here and how to reduce and prevent the risks they pose to us. They constructed a number of clean latrines, a road to link our village to the local market and hospital, and an early warning alarm system so that we can notify people in our community when disasters occur.'

As well as this, Afghanaid taught us improved cultivation methods and provided us with the tools and seeds to put these into practice. They also distributed saplings to revitalise our damaged soil and provide families with an alternative or additional source of income and food.

Based on my new knowledge I decided to build my own greenhouse, so that I can cultivate fresh vegetables all year round. Thanks to Afghanaid's support, I now have the tools and skills I need to keep my family safe and healthy.'

Our Programmes

Gender Rights and Good Governance ♀ 👤



While Afghan women have made great strides towards securing their rights since the fall of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan remains an incredibly challenging place for women and girls.

Women's Rights

In 2018, Afghanaid continued to provide support for women by working together with local youth associations and religious leaders to organise conferences, workshops, theatre shows and radio programmes to raise awareness and spread positive messages on women's rights. By working closely with local religious leaders, Afghanaid pays particular attention to promoting women's rights through an Islamic lens, so that messages on, for example, the education and employment

of women, marriage and reproductive health, as well as economic and property rights, are addressed in ways that are consistent with Islamic teachings.

As a result of Afghanaid's work during the year, over 400 girls were allowed to return to school and numerous cases of domestic violence against women were resolved through the intervention of religious leaders and community activists. In several areas where we work, women's participation and representation in local government increased, and in one of Kabul's most conservative districts, three women were recruited to work in the district governor and municipality offices for the first time.

Good Governance

We continued to advocate on behalf of other marginalised groups and supported the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations to develop a training curriculum for municipality workers and community members on the reception and integration of refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. We promote good governance by working with community associations such as community development councils (CDCs), community-based and school-based disaster mitigation committees, and rangeland management committees. We also provide direct support to Afghan Government ministries, for instance by advising the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority on how best to prepare for and respond to disasters.



Success story

Ahmad Balkhi (26) is originally from Balkh Province but grew up in Pakistan as a refugee. When he returned to Afghanistan, he was selected as the mullah of a mosque in Kabul that is attended by around 1,000 families. He now lives in the community with his wife and daughter.

Having had a conservative upbringing, he was initially not a proponent for women's education. This changed when he met the manager of Afghanaid's women's rights projects. Impressed with her extensive knowledge of Islam and her outspoken support for women's rights, he agreed to take part in the project. He participated in several Afghanaid-organised conferences for religious leaders. *'As I started to educate myself more on women's rights and took part in Afghanaid's project, I realised that what I was taught is wrong,'* he recalls. *'What the Holy Quran and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) say is different from what I was taught.'*

Now, Ahmad regularly addresses the subject of women's rights during the Friday prayers at his mosque to dispel the idea that Islam is incompatible with women's rights. *'Islam gives various rights to women, and women should be able to get an education, access healthcare, work, and be involved in politics.'* He illustrates his points with examples from the lives of well-known Muslim women such as Bibi Aisha and Bibi Fatima. Reactions to Ahmad's speeches have mostly been positive, and he has observed changes in the community's attitudes towards the rights of women. Forced marriages and child marriages no longer occur in the area, and more families are willing to send their daughters to school. Ahmad applauds Afghanaid's work with religious leaders, as they are highly influential and reach a large audience through their mosques.

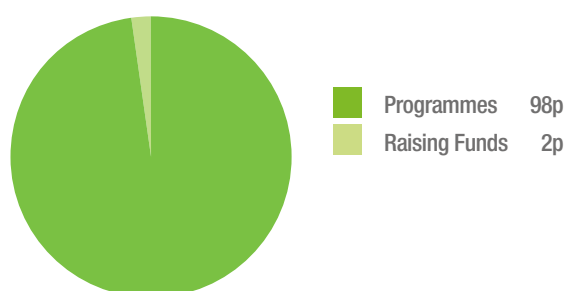
As for Ahmad himself, he would love his own daughter to get a good education and he hopes she will one day become a doctor.

Our Finances

Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2018	Year ended 31 December 2017
	£	£
Income		
Grants and contracts		
Government grants and contracts	7,844,070	8,256,787
Multilateral grants and contracts	399,312	1,051,023
Trusts and foundation grants	-	17,834
Other grants and contracts	518,225	135,219
Other income	189,108	138,652
TOTAL INCOME	8,950,715	9,599,515
Expenditure		
Raising funds	145,082	145,561
Programme costs	8,763,524	9,529,239
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	8,908,606	9,674,800
Net (expenditure)/income	42,109	(75,285)
Net exchange/gains(losses)	156,943	166,405
Net movement in funds	199,052	91,120
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	686,348	595,228
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	885,400	686,348

Here's How We Spend Every Pound You Donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2018	As at 31 December 2017
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	28,151	51,875
Tangible Fixed Assets	14,573	18,395
Current Assets		
Debtors	2,086,351	1,336,650
Cash at bank and in hand	5,226,484	1,169,615
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	7,312,835	2,506,265
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(6,470,159)	(1,890,187)
Net Current Assets	842,676	616,078
NET ASSETS	885,400	686,348
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	100,000	100,000
Restricted funds	-	-
Unrestricted funds	785,400	586,348
TOTAL FUNDS	885,400	686,348

Shifting funding priorities, political instability in Afghanistan, and Britain's exit from the European Union have created some uncertainty around funding commitments for Afghanistan beyond the 2018 financial year. However, Afghanaid continues to build key donor and implementing partner relationships to position itself for future funding opportunities.

Our 2018 annual report and a full set of audited accounts are available online at afghanaid.org.uk

Acknowledgements

Afghanaid is able to serve the survival and development needs of some of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities in Afghanistan thanks to the generous support of our donors and supporters. We would like to recognise and thank them here.

In 2018, Afghanaid received funding from:

- UK Department for International Development
- UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- US Department of State Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- European Commission
- The HALO Trust
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Oxfam
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- United Nations World Food Programme
- University of London School of Oriental and African Studies

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

- Ajahma Charitable Trust
- Andre Bernheim Charitable Trust
- Brewster Maude Charitable Trust
- The Broadley Charitable Trust
- Brooke
- The Collisson Charitable Trust
- The Eddie Dinshaw Foundation
- The Garth Doubleday Trust
- Roger Stirk Charitable Trust
- Myrtle Charitable Trust
- Zyba Charitable Trust

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Our Plans for Next Year

Next year, we will continue our work to empower marginalised Afghans to lift themselves out of poverty.

Basic Services

With funding from the Afghan Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, we will continue to work with our partners to implement the Citizens' Charter in order to bring improved access to government services to 1.6 million people. We will complete the mobilisation of the remaining CDCs and hold elections for the councils' officers. The project team will also complete community profiles, community development plans and wellbeing analyses for the remaining CDCs. In addition, we will establish subcommittees in over over 350 CDCs and nearly 900 community grain banks.

Livelihoods

We will also work to strengthen the livelihoods of communities across the country using funds generously provided by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), and Brooke. We will boost the livelihoods of more than 78,000 farmers (almost 40% of whom are women) by providing agricultural and livestock support, as well as technical training on poultry rearing, orchard management,

vegetable and dairy processing, alongside business development. We will also organise literacy courses and vocational training, specifically for women, providing them with the tools they need to build their independence and lift themselves out of poverty.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

Afghanaid will provide vital support to those affected by drought and conflict, especially those who have been displaced as a result, to get through the cold winter and to recover come spring. In the spring, as the snow melts, heavy seasonal rains cause floods that wreak havoc, typically across the northern and central provinces. Afghanaid will provide immediate life-saving assistance to disaster-affected communities. We will distribute emergency cash, food, materials and shelter as needed; provide ongoing assistance to reconstruct homes; and supply affected families with seeds, fertiliser and feed for their livestock to help them rebuild their livelihoods. We will also support families to become more resilient to future disasters, for instance by training them in climate-smart agricultural techniques, such as land preparation and livestock rearing. Of particular importance in this area will be the growth of our natural resource management and eco-disaster risk reduction work. This includes a multi-

year project generously funded by Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to improve rangelands in the central highlands, as well as a large project funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) to reduce disaster risk by restoring ecosystems in the north of the country.



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. During 2019, with the support of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, we will complete the production of five short films that present women's rights through an Islamic lens, which we anticipate using in most of our projects to lay the foundation of gender rights as a cross-cutting theme across all of our work.

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