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Mr Mark Bowden	Member
<i>Joined 27 July 2017</i>	
Ms Laura Mosedale	Member
<i>Joined 15 February 2017</i>	
<i>Resigned 31 December 2017</i>	

The Team ♥

Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

This year, Afghanaid's staff coordinated our work across 13 provinces to achieve many significant results.

We employed an average of 244 staff: 240 were based in Afghanistan and four in the UK.

Of all Afghanaid staff, 96% are Afghan nationals and 40% are women

Mariam Kosha Champions Project Manager Kabul province

'I am always impressed with the community acceptance Afghanaid enjoys as a result of respecting local culture and religion, and I appreciate that Afghanaid truly brings about change in the lives of those who need it most. I am proud to be part of this organisation.'



Statement from the Managing Director



I write this introduction having just completed five years at the helm of Afghanaid and look back with pride on the challenges we have overcome, the good we have done and most especially on our successes in 2017.

We began the year with the ambition to launch new multi-year projects, to expand our geographical footprint in three new provinces, and bring on board an additional 200 personnel. All the while we needed to continue to deliver strong, relevant and efficient programmes, while keeping our personnel and beneficiaries safe in an increasingly volatile environment. In ‘Spotlight on Coping with Conflict’ on page 8, we highlight the evolving conflict, the damage and destruction caused and how Afghanaid copes with these challenges.

As planned, we launched several new projects including three supported by new donors; most especially we expanded and rolled out our Department for International Development (DFID) – funded disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation work to new areas, as well as launching the Citizens’ Charter National Priority Programme on behalf of the Afghan Government. We grew our programmes in Ghor and Nangarhar provinces, and launched new operations in Herat, Takhar, Logar, and Kandahar provinces.

Our HR department went well beyond the call of duty and efficiently coordinated the screening, selection, orientation and training of 200 new personnel. We ended the year with a staff complement of 375 having made further progress in addressing gender balance, raising the percentage of women employed to nearly 40%.

On top of this, we wanted to strengthen our communication with supporters and partners, most especially through a new website and more active social media channels. In September we launched our new website, just in time for our very successful bi-annual fundraising and communications event in London, held again at the Royal Geographical Society.

Looking forward, we are determined to continue growing our work in natural resource management, eco-disaster risk reduction and resilient livelihoods. Around 80% of Afghanistan’s population is dependent on agriculture, while conflict affects nearly two million people annually and natural disasters affect a further quarter of a million people. Afghanaid is convinced that creating and protecting more resilient rural livelihoods is key to providing families with the wherewithal to lift themselves out of poverty, provide sufficient food and nutrition for their children, send them to school, meet the cost of medical care and, ultimately, create a just society where peace can flourish.

Afghanaid will also open operations in a tenth province, but that will be enough for the time being; expansion and the need to establish and adapt to new relationships and forge new agreements in this volatile and insecure context, takes time and patience.

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 13 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.

2017 🛡️

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

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 34 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 13 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. A small fundraising and donor liaison office is located in London, United Kingdom.



Badakhshan (above). 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 (above). Located in the central highlands and with one of Afghanistan's harshest climates, Ghor is a remote and

underserved province. Farmers must rely on rain-fed land for agriculture, which is also more susceptible to floods, droughts and erosion. Afghanaid began working in Ghor in 2000.

Samangan. Located 250km northwest of Kabul, Samangan enjoys a relatively mild climate and accessible roads. Nevertheless, Samangan suffers disproportionately from a lack of clean, accessible 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. Over the past year, a series of attacks has made the province particularly insecure. Afghanaid began working 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. With the influx of rural families in search of better opportunities, people seeking sanctuary from the conflict and refugees returning from Iran and Pakistan, since 2001 Kabul's population has ballooned from 1.5 million to over six million,

making it the fifth fastest growing city in the world.

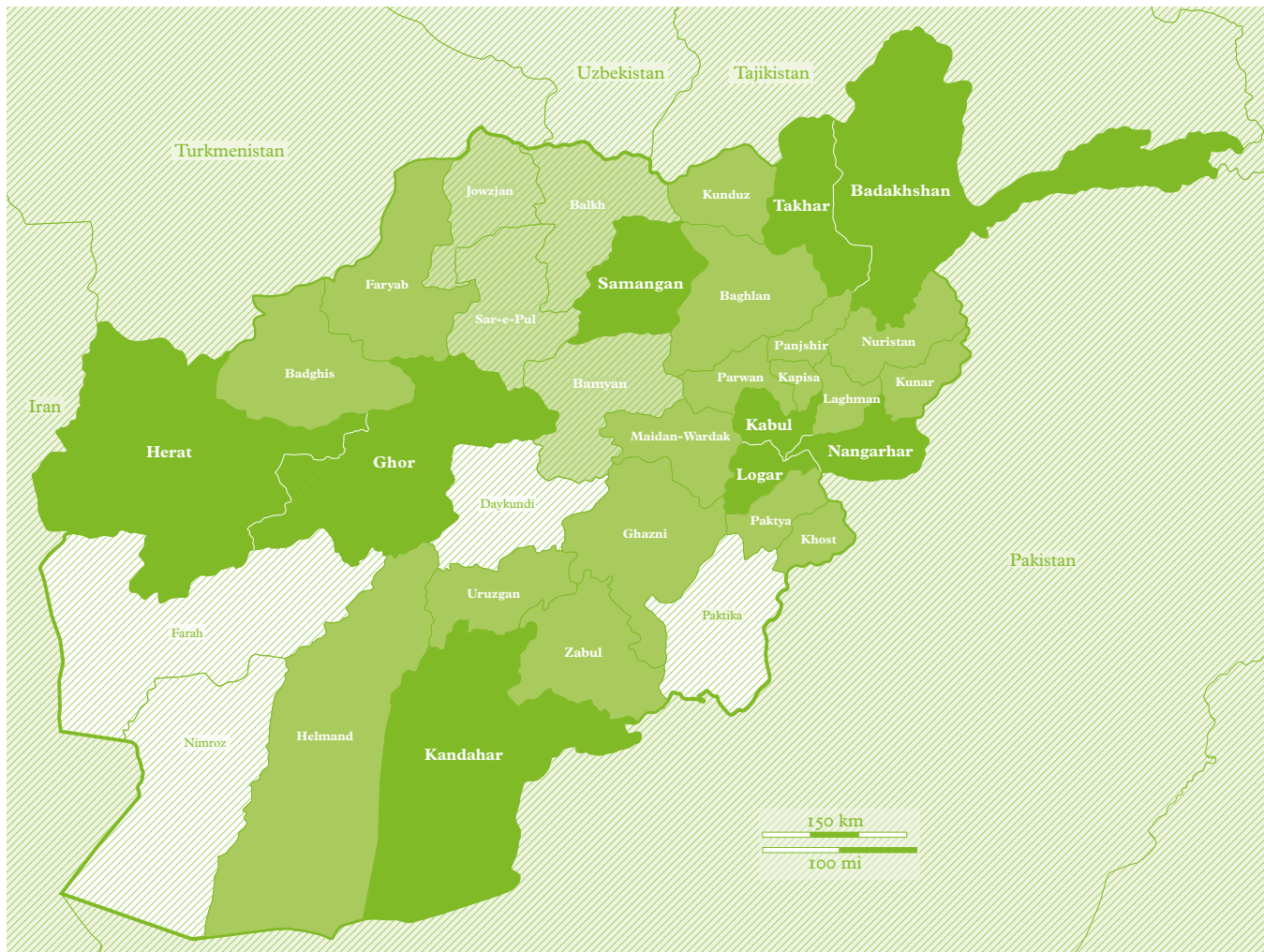
Herat. Sharing borders with Iran and Turkmenistan, Herat is located in Afghanistan's arid west. With Herat City being an economic hub for the western provinces, the province harbors large numbers of displaced people from the surrounding region as well as refugees returning from Iran. Afghanaid opened 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. 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 poppy cultivation and the presence of armed groups have brought instability and insecurity to the province. Afghanaid began working in Takhar in 2017.

In 2017, we also established a small 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, Sar-e-Pul and Jowazjan.**



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

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

Spotlight On Coping With Conflict



The prevailing security situation in Afghanistan poses a persistent challenge to development efforts. Afghanaid continually adapts to conflicts being waged across the country in order to operate safely and efficiently.

In 2017, conflicts between various armed opposition groups and Afghan security forces intensified, as the warring parties battled for territorial control. By the end of 2017, the United Nations had reclassified Afghanistan from a 'post-conflict' country to a country in 'active conflict'. Heavy weaponry was deployed in civilian-populated areas, destroying schools, medical facilities and other civilian infrastructure. Over the year, 3,438 civilians were killed, 7,015 wounded and a further 405,000 people displaced, bringing the total of internally displaced

people to 1,286,000, over half of whom have been displaced twice or more in their lifetime.

Life and work in this environment presents unimaginable challenges for Afghan families. Children miss years of education. Critical medical care is unavailable to the elderly, the infirm, the chronically ill, pregnant women and newborns. Jobs and enterprise opportunities are lost so that 39% of people now live below the poverty line; some 1.9 million people are severely food insecure and 40% of all children under 5 are stunted. The rule of law is weak, leaving the most marginalised people even more vulnerable.

Aid and development workers providing essential services and assistance to people in need are all too often collateral damage, caught in the crossfire or directly targeted by armed opposition and criminal groups. Humanitarian and

development assistance is often obstructed and unlawful 'taxes' are demanded of NGOs to operate in areas controlled by opposition groups.

Essential to Afghanaid operating safely and effectively in this environment is a set of 'red lines', standards which we refuse to cross, and strict adherence to a code of conduct established among fellow NGOs. These follow the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. In other words, we always endeavour to address human suffering where it is found. We refrain from taking sides in controversies of a political, ethnic, religious, or ideological nature. We work on the basis of need, giving priority to the most urgent cases. And finally, we are independent of the political, economic, military or other interests of any actors in the area where we work.

ABOVE: We work with community leaders to resolve conflicts and ensure that our projects reach those facing the greatest hardships.

Our Programmes

We support Afghans in four 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 to markets and building schools which 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 demand 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, 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 🏠✍️💧

Many Afghan communities lack essential facilities such as schools, clinics, clean water sources, access roads and electricity. As a result, literacy rates are low, while the country has one of the world's highest death rates from water-borne disease and inadequate sanitation. Afghanaid is committed to improving access to basic services for these underserved communities.

Community Development Councils and the Citizens' Charter

In May 2017, Afghanaid became a facilitating partner of the Afghan Government's Citizens' Charter National Priority Programme (CCNPP). The CCNPP aims to improve the delivery of core infrastructure and social services to participating communities through strengthened Community Development Councils (CDCs). These services are part of the minimum service standards package that the government is committed to delivering to the citizens of Afghanistan.

To facilitate the implementation of the CCNPP, Afghanaid and its partners set up 11 district offices across Herat, Ghor and Logar provinces and recruited 324 front line staff to serve 1,487 community development councils in those provinces. Staff were trained



on topics such as community mobilisation, poverty analysis, book-keeping, environmental and social safeguards, grievance handling, and the basic principles of transparency and accountability. These trainings provided project staff with the knowhow critical to project implementation, which was in turn passed on to community members to help them launch their own projects. During the remainder of the year, Afghanaid and its partners mobilised 1,090 communities, supported 983 to prepare profiles of their demographics and assets and then organised 912 CDC elections.

Social Safety Nets 🏠

Afghanistan has no social safety net or pension facilities to support people living in poverty with numerous young children, with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Over the past year, Afghanaid continued to pilot a national scheme to support the poorest families with children under 5 years of age with social welfare payments. We worked with 3,475 families, delivering welfare payments totalling £185 to each family.

BELOW: By supporting villages to keep their water supplies clean and raising awareness of good hygiene practices, Afghanaid ensures that communities can survive and thrive.



BELOW: Afghanaid works with local men and women, giving them the skills they need to identify their most pressing needs and drive their own progress forward.



Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌾🐏🌳🐟

The vast majority of the Afghan population rely on agriculture to support their families, yet it is a sector beset by 40 years of war, the destruction of irrigation systems and environmental degradation. Afghanaid empowers vulnerable families to lift themselves out of poverty by supporting them to better manage their natural resources, renovate irrigation systems, improve farming techniques, diversify their livelihoods, as well as to train them in literacy, numeracy and small enterprise development.

Woman and Business

In 2017, we successfully concluded our 4-year Women's Economic Empowerment Project in Badakhshan, having supported 14,000 women and their families to grow small enterprises through providing training in vocational skills, basic literacy, enterprise development and management. We also provided equipment for the enterprises and established 80 women's savings groups and 16 agriculture and livestock associations to facilitate women's access to credit and markets.

Complementary human rights training for male family members, so as to deepen their understanding of the rights of men and women, was also highly successful in creating an environment for female family members to succeed in their enterprises. Overall, this



initiative has enabled thousands of poor and vulnerable women to generate their own income for the first time in their lives, leading to increased self-confidence, mobility and participation in decision-making processes at the household and community level.

Refugee Returnees

With funding from the US Bureau of Populations, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM), Afghanaid launched a three-year project to support 4,000 refugee men and women, most of whom have recently returned from Pakistan, to reintegrate into Afghan society. The project provides vocational, literacy and enterprise training, establishes savings groups and enables families to create small enterprises with which they can better meet household needs.

Mine-affected families

In the provinces of Ghor,

Samangan and Logar, Afghanaid supported mine-affected families with generous support from the UK's Department for International Development, as well as the German and French Governments. A total of 1,350 farming families were given training and improved wheat seed which resulted in doubling the yields of previous years. A further 1,039 food insecure families were supplied with livestock, poultry, fruit tree saplings and vegetable seeds to start small enterprises. In addition, Afghanaid constructed canals and reservoirs serving approximately 14,000 people to irrigate farmland and provide water for livestock. The families participating in these interventions not only increased their annual income by an average of 30 percent, but also diversified their incomes, making their livelihoods more resilient to bad weather, natural disasters and conflict.

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance



As a result of climate change, Afghanistan is increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards such as floods, droughts, landslides and avalanches, which affect over 235,000 people annually.

These disasters kill and maim family members, destroy infrastructure and jeopardise both livelihoods and development gains. Such disasters compound the humanitarian crisis which has resulted from the ongoing violence that has already forced 1.3 million people to flee their homes. Afghanaid helps build resilience against disaster and provides relief to those affected by both natural disasters and conflict.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

In 2017, Afghanaid continued its leadership of

the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), working with the UN Environment Programme, ActionAid, Save the Children and Concern Worldwide to expand climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and resilience practices across Afghanistan. Afghanaid also continued to support the Minister of State for the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) on policy and strategic improvements on DRR, and we trained 1,063 staff from key ministries in the concepts and techniques underpinning DRR and climate change adaptation.

At the local level, Afghanaid and its partners continued work with 959 community and school-based disaster management committees in nine of Afghanistan's most disaster-prone provinces. To help prepare for disasters, we delivered training, assisted in risk assessment and

planning, distributed early warning systems equipment and emergency response kits, and provided materials for mitigation structures to protect houses, shops and land. In order to prevent landslides and reduce flooding, we planted over 400,000 trees and worked with communities to protect eight different watersheds.

To help the most vulnerable families become resilient to disasters, Afghanaid and its partners supported 29,742 families with livelihood support, in areas such as wheat cultivation and home gardening, as well as through cash for work when participating in the construction of flood mitigation structures.



Success story

In Ansari's village in Ghor province, families have lived off the land for generations; however, in recent years, as the climate has changed, this has become increasingly difficult, making life a daily struggle for his isolated community. Children, parents, homes and livelihoods have become exposed to life-threatening and devastating floods and snow avalanches on a yearly basis.

'My wife and I and our five children lost land and crops due to avalanches, and every spring our fresh water supply was destroyed by flash-floods,' Ansari recalls. 'Often, we had to go without clean water for drinking or washing for weeks at a time, allowing diseases to spread.'

'Then Afghanaid came to our village and established a community-based disaster management committee to help us find ways to reduce risks. Afghanaid helped us to build a reservoir and a wall to protect our water sources, and they built a road to connect our community to the closest market and hospital.'

In addition, Afghanaid provided the community with training on disaster preparedness and response, and installed a loudspeaker system to alert the village in emergencies. To ensure a better yield in the changing climate and during all seasons Afghanaid also distributed tree saplings as well as flood-resistant wheat and vegetable seeds.

Ansari now feels optimistic about the future: *'With Afghanaid's help we have made big changes. What's great is that we now plan ahead; we don't just wait for a disaster to happen. I now know I am capable of helping my community, reacting effectively in emergencies and finding solutions to problems if they do occur.'*

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Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Assistance 🏠🤝



Emergency Assistance

When disasters strike, Afghanaid is quickly on hand to assist those most in need. We distribute emergency supplies and support those who have lost their homes due to disaster or conflict.

In 2017, Afghanaid and its partners distributed a total of 9,701 emergency kits and 95 metric tons of wheat grain across 9 of the most disaster-prone provinces. Half of the kits were given out to disaster- and conflict-affected internally displaced families across six disaster-hit provinces. We completed work to rebuild the homes of 246 families destroyed in an earthquake in 2015, allowing the assisted families to return home at last. We continued to distribute cash assistance of £140 to 1,817 vulnerable displaced families who had been forced to return from Pakistan during the latter part of 2016. Working in collaboration with partners and local communities, we also began the development and field-testing of a manual to guide government institutions and communities on the reception and integration of returning refugees and internally displaced persons.

Our Programmes

Gender Rights and Good Governance ♀ 👤

Afghan women are routinely excluded from work and other social and governance activities. Afghanaid believes that for Afghanistan to achieve peace and prosperity, all its citizens must be able to exercise their human rights and men and women must enjoy equal decision-making power as well as access to and control over resources and services.

For these reasons, we endeavour to create an environment in which poor women can empower themselves as citizens

and leaders, and negotiate their social and economic rights. In practical terms, this means consulting both women and men and making sure their respective needs and perspectives are considered in the design, implementation and evaluation of projects. It also means ensuring that our programmes benefit women and men equally, do not harm or exclude women, and help redress existing gender imbalances.

In 2017, together with our partners AEPO and ACSFO, we continued to support hundreds of human rights defenders and provided human rights

education for religious and community leaders, community residents, and human rights defenders to help them advocate for human rights. We organised an advocacy campaign that encouraged citizens to discuss and plan actions against child marriage, discriminatory attitudes and violent behaviour against women, and we promoted the rights of women through Islamic teachings.



Success story

Malalai (17) grew up in her uncle's family after her parents' divorce. Her uncle would not allow her to go to school because he thought it was a waste of time and money. Instead, he expected Malalai to help his wife in the house. Malalai was keen to go to school, and learned to read and write from a neighbour, but had no hope of ever attending school.

When the Afghanaid-trained advocates in Malalai's community found out about her case, they approached her uncle, and explained the benefits of education. 'Letting Malalai go to school will transform her from a burden on the family to an asset,' they told Malalai's uncle. They also enlisted the support of a community religious leader from the district. After several meetings, Malalai's uncle was convinced and allowed his niece to attend school. 'It was a dream come true for me,' Malalai says.

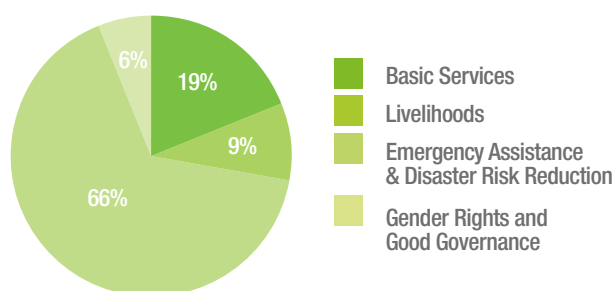
Malalai has turned out to be a talented student, passing four grades in just two years. She now dreams of becoming a brain surgeon. Her uncle is one of her biggest supporters, and they have a good relationship. Malalai is also helping to improve the situation of women and girls in her community, saying that *'there are thousands of girls in the same situation I was in. I was lucky to be identified and helped. Others should get this chance too. Afghanaid changed my life, and I would love to do the same for other girls.'*

Our Finances

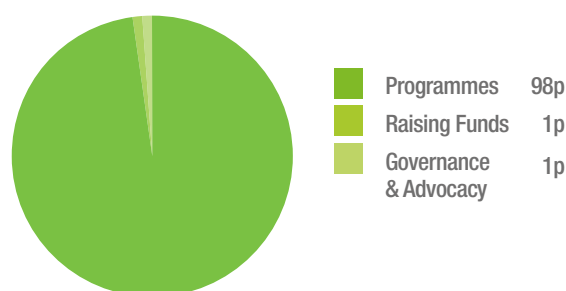
Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2017	Year ended 31 December 2016
	£	£
Income		
Donation and legacies	69,056	85,984
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	9,460,863	6,388,362
Other trading activities	63,838	33,720
Investment income	1,212	1,144
Other income	4,546	21,220
TOTAL INCOME	9,599,515	6,530,430
Expenditure		
Raising funds	145,561	168,415
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	9,529,239	6,773,003
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,674,800	6,941,418
Net (expenditure)/income	(75,285)	(410,988)
Net exchange/gains(losses)	166,405	32,267
Net movement in funds	91,120	(378,721)
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	595,228	973,949
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	686,348	595,228

Breakdown of Expenditure by Programme Area



Here's How We Spend Every Pound You Donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2017	As at 31 December 2016
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	51,875	45,321
Tangible Fixed Assets	18,395	25,443
Current Assets		
Debtors	1,336,650	242,803
Cash at bank and in hand	1,169,615	2,332,874
	2,506,265	2,575,677
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(1,890,187)	(2,051,213)
Net Current Assets	616,078	524,464
NET ASSETS	686,348	595,228
FUNDS		
Endowment funds	100,000	100,000
Restricted funds	-	114,381
Unrestricted funds	586,348	380,847
TOTAL FUNDS	686,348	595,228

Afghanaid increased its unrestricted funds, reflecting the stronger funding position achieved in 2017, where new multi-year contracts were signed. The strong funding position enabled Afghanaid to retain and enhance core functions to optimise delivery of new projects and initiatives.

Our 2017 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 2017, 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 Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD)
- European Commission
- French Embassy
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United States State Department Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)
- University of London School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS)

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

- Ajahma Charitable Trust
- All Saints Church West Dulwich
- Brewster Maude Charitable Trust
- The E M Macandrew Trust
- The Joanna Herbert Stepney Charitable Settlement (also known as the Paget Charitable Trust)

Because of the support of these generous donors, we are able to bring about lasting change in the lives of people in some of the most underserved communities in the country. On behalf of these communities, Afghanaid would like to express our sincerest appreciation to each and every donor. Your assistance continues to gradually empower communities so that people can stand on their own feet and become resilient.

Afghanaid would also like to thank and congratulate everyone who participated in the London Marathon and other challenge events to raise money for Afghanaid this past year: Matthew and Lucy Emptage, Peder Beckett, Chris Kelly, Tom Godfrey, Tamsin Fisher, Anna Larson, Emily Fitzherbert, Mel Corrigan, Chris Shirley, Jackie Walkom, David Nuthall, Ben Watson, Isobelle Page, Hayley Christy, Laura Bolton, Pippa MacDonald, William Fitter, Harry and Toby Gobourn, and not forgetting Charles Davy, our Managing Director.

Finally, Afghanaid would like to extend a special thank you to:

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Our Plans for Next Year

Next year, Afghanaid will continue to create an enabling environment for the most vulnerable people of Afghanistan to meet their long-term development needs.

At the core of our efforts to provide basic services will be the continued implementation of the Citizens' Charter Programme. We will work together with local communities to mobilise another 362 Community Development Councils (CDCs), conduct elections for 540 CDCs and prepare community development plans for 693 CDCs. Through this project, Afghanaid and its partners will help a total of 1.6 million people gain better access to government services.

Sustainable rural livelihoods will remain a key area of focus for our work over the next year. With the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and the UK's Department for International Development (DfID), we anticipate launching at least two new multi-year projects focused on improving livelihoods in Samangan, Ghor and Daykundi provinces. Our livelihoods projects will promote effective natural resource management, enhance agricultural practices and technology, and provide vocational skills training that will allow men and women to diversify and increase their incomes. Across our projects, we anticipate supporting 17,450 men and women to strengthen their livelihoods and to improve the wellbeing and resilience of

an estimated 122,000 family members.

Together with our partners in the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium and with the support of DfID, we will assist over 700,000 people who are vulnerable to natural disasters. We will continue to promote disaster preparedness by providing support to educate school students on disaster risk reduction, and help nearly 600 communities and

central to all of our work. We will raise awareness among religious leaders and Islamic scholars about women's rights and further build the capacity of 40 human rights defenders. We also plan to organise over 400 community dialogues on women's rights. In addition to that, Afghanaid will build the capacity of 451 CDC members, six government departments, and four media outlets on the topic of good governance.



schools to update their disaster preparedness plans. Our efforts to protect communities from natural hazards will include completing 55 mitigation structures and planting 500,000 trees. We will also support 4,000 families to develop more resilient livelihoods, and provide training to farmers in 454 communities on climate-smart agriculture.

Mainstreaming gender and good governance will remain

As violence and natural hazards will likely continue to displace large numbers of people in 2018, we will respond to assist people wherever we can. The Afghan Government and UN predict that drought will affect large parts of the country. We plan to conduct independent assessments of the situation in Ghor and Samangan, which are likely to be two of the most severely affected provinces, and design interventions accordingly.

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