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The Team ♥

Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

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

We employed an average of 328 staff: 322 were based in Afghanistan and six in the UK.

Ninety-six percent of our staff are Afghan nationals and 42% are women.

Aqa Jan Sultani
Senior Programme Manager
National Solidarity Programme
16 years service

Engineer Sultani (below) has been with Afghanaid since 1999. He first joined us as a site engineer and then as provincial chief engineer. Since 2003, Engineer Sultani has managed the surveying, design and implementation of more than 4,600 canals, bridges, community centres, roads, micro-hydro power plants and other vital community infrastructure.



Statement from the Managing Director



Afghanaid’s work of delivering life-saving and development assistance to some of the poorest people in Afghanistan became increasingly challenging in 2015.

Following the withdrawal of international forces, conflict between armed opposition groups and Government forces escalated. In September the Taliban captured Afghanistan’s fifth largest city and seized territory across the country, including areas where Afghanaid works.

By year’s end, national security forces had suffered 12,000 casualties, the number of internally displaced people had risen to 1.2 million, nearly 200,000 Afghans had fled the county towards Europe, and Afghanistan continued to be the most dangerous place in the world for charity workers. In this context, Afghanaid found its work increasingly restricted.

As security deteriorated, so did the economy. Unemployment increased dramatically from 25% to 40% – driving still more people to support armed opposition groups. In response, Afghanaid continued to support thousands of families to improve their livelihoods.

Afghanistan is always at risk of natural disasters and 2015 was no exception. Floods and a major earthquake destroyed thousands of homes and ruined livelihoods. We responded by providing families with emergency food and cash assistance for temporary shelter.

I am pleased to report that during the year we continued to successfully adapt our programmes to the evolving context. Notably, we launched a project with nine partners to integrate disaster risk reduction (DRR) practices into the next phase of the Afghan Government’s National Solidarity Programme. With £10 million from the UK Department for International Development we launched the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium, a partnership of four NGOs and the United Nations Environment Programme, to build capacity in climate change adaptation, DRR, and resilience over the next four years. Projects like these are significantly reducing the risk of disasters and building communities’ ability to bounce back when disasters occur and in this report we pay special attention to this work.

Working in partnerships and consortia with other non-governmental organisations enables Afghanaid to complement and share our expertise, relationships and geographical reach with those of other organisations to deliver better value for money for donors and communities alike.

In November, at the Royal Geographic Society in London, we successfully profiled the challenges the people of Afghanistan continue to face, most notably due to the decline in funding for essential humanitarian and development-assistance.

During the year we also proactively strengthened the quality and accountability of our financial and contractual management: deploying a new financial system, appointing a new internal auditor and creating a distinct compliance department. As a result, we improved the efficiency of full cost recovery and optimised use of tangible/intangible, financial and human resources.

At the end of 2015, as we steel ourselves for a challenging year ahead, as security and the economy deteriorate further and we conclude several successful long-running projects, we strive to find new efficiencies, build new partnerships and secure long-anticipated new contracts. We are confident that our efforts will enable us to continue to deliver the best possible value for money while assisting those Afghans who need it the most.

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

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 three provincial and 17 district offices across the country which allow us to meet the needs of Afghans facing the greatest hardships.



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.

2003 🧑‍🤝‍🧑

Afghanaid becomes one of the first implementing partners of the National Solidarity Programme, which strengthens local governance and livelihood conditions through community projects.

Our head office is moved from Peshawar to Kabul in May.

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.



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.



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 more than 30 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. We have an additional 15 programme offices across Samangan, Badakhshan and Ghor provinces and a small fundraising and donor liaison office in the United Kingdom.

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

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

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

Kabul. Situated in the eastern part of the country, the city of Kabul is both the capital and the largest city in Afghanistan. As such it is a centre for human rights and advocacy, forming a hub for government and activists.

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

We also work through partner organisations to deliver essential services and development assistance in twelve other provinces:

North/Northeast/Northwest

- Badghis
- Baghlan
- Balkh
- Faryab
- Jowzjan
- Sar-e Pul
- Takhar

Central Highlands

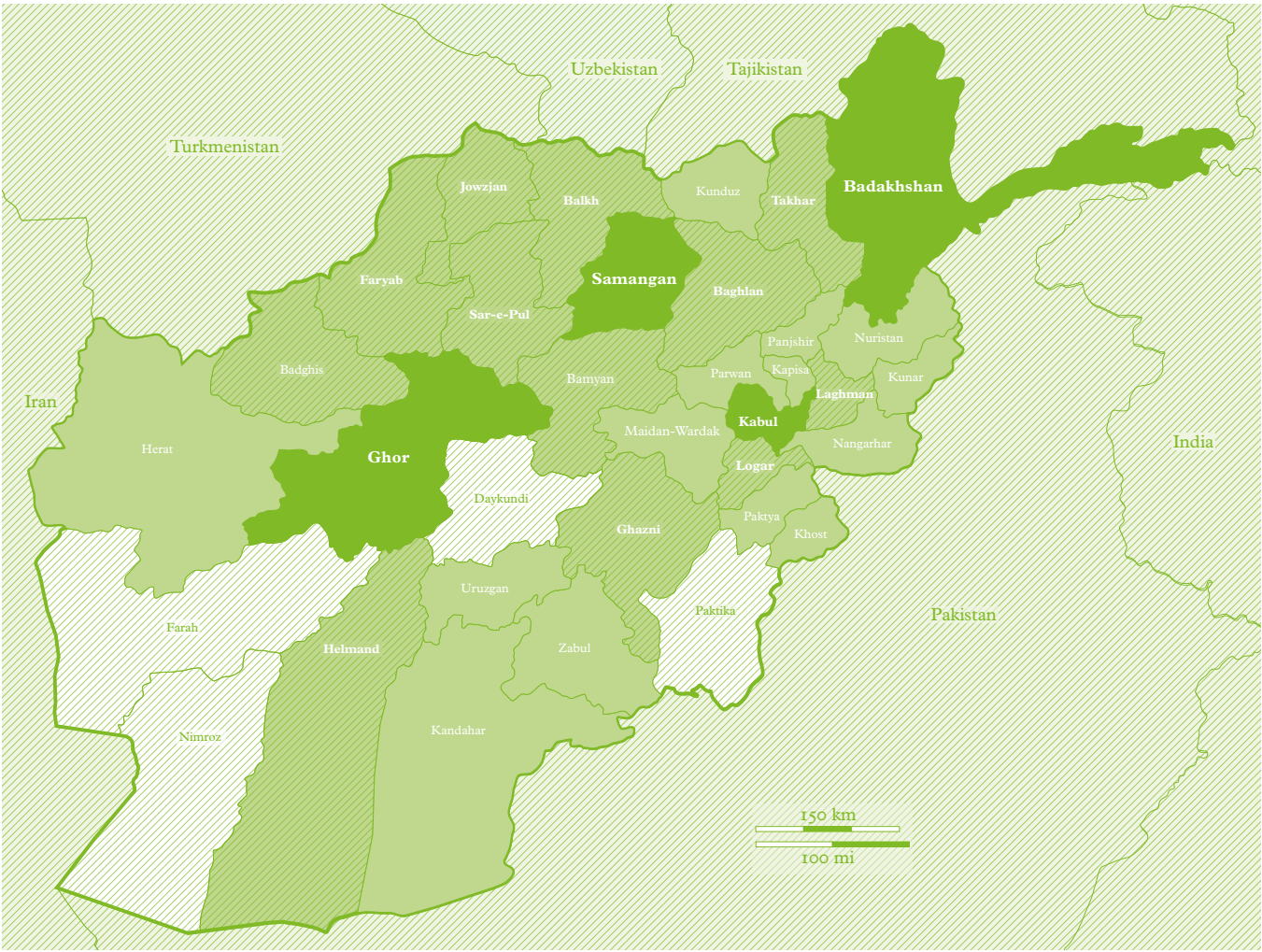
- Bamyan

South/Southeast

- Ghazni
- Helmand

East

- Laghman
- Logar



- Current work
- Our work with partners
- Previous work

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



Our Programmes



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

Basic services include the provision of clean water and raising awareness of good hygiene practices, equipping villages with electricity, constructing roads so farmers can transport their produce and building schools which are fit for purpose for boys and girls 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 adaption and disaster risk reduction involves working with communities to understand how climate change is impacting livelihoods and disaster hazards and finding ways to lessen the impact of both climate change and future disasters.

When disasters do occur, Afghanaid responds directly with Emergency Humanitarian

Assistance, immediately delivering cash or providing food, clean water, shelter and sanitation services to the most vulnerable families. We then support communities in their efforts to recover by rebuilding homes and infrastructure, 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 of our work.

Spotlight On Building Resilient Communities

Afghanistan is highly susceptible to recurring natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, droughts, avalanches and floods, which destroy lives, homes and livelihoods.

While some of these disasters are due to the country's geographical location and topography, others are the result of decades of environmental degradation and climate change and combine to make successful economic development for rural communities highly challenging.

In 2014, Afghanaid led the formation of the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC), consisting of three other British and Irish charities: Save the Children, ActionAid and Concern Worldwide, as well as the United Nations Environment Programme, to provide a coordinated response to the country's vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters. Working in close collaboration with the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and other key government departments, the ARC initially aims to reach 400,000 people in 454 communities and 116 schools, in nine of Afghanistan's most disaster-prone provinces: Badakhshan, Takhar, Bamyan, Samangan, Balkh, Sar-e Pul, Jawzjan, Ghor, and Kabul.

In 2015, the ARC laid the foundations for the implementation of its

future work. We exceeded expectations by forming 386 community-based disaster management committees (CBDMCs) during the year. These committees, made up of men and women, were selected by fellow villagers to learn about climate change, resilience and potential hazards; plan coordinated climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster mitigation actions; and prepare their communities for the disasters that might strike.

Interventions included for example, improved natural resource management through terracing hillsides and planting of agro-forests and fodder crops to slow rain runoff and reduce the risk of landslides and flooding.

The ARC also provided livelihood assistance to support the most vulnerable families become more resilient to climate change and natural disasters, by such means as through distributing improved varieties of wheat seeds that enhance yields and allow families to increase their incomes and consumption, as well as save more for hard times to come.

Emergency response kits of first aid materials, megaphones, picks, shovels and other tools, as well as food provisions and more were distributed to communities, enabling them to properly respond in the immediate aftermath of disasters.



Success Story

Masjid-e Jumeah Ozbekia village in Samangan province is home to nearly 1,100 men, women and children. Like many communities in Samangan, this village is prone to flooding during the heavy spring rains.

When floods strike vulnerable communities, the consequences are devastating: houses are damaged or destroyed; land and crops are ruined; livestock is lost; water reservoirs are polluted and irrigation systems are damaged or blocked.

This is why in 2015, Afghanaid worked with Masjid-e Jumeah Ozbekia village and 385 other communities to form much-needed community-based disaster management committees (CBDMC) and take appropriate actions.

Since the village's committee was formed, its members have worked tirelessly with the whole community to map the type and location of potential hazards and developed plans to reduce the risks. These plans will be implemented with Afghanaid's support and guidance over the coming years. The committee members have also participated in basic disaster risk reduction and first aid training. Twelve members of the community, including six women are now trained in first aid – a critical and potentially life-saving skill when the nearest hospital is several hours away.

Our Programmes

Basic Services 🏠✍️💧

Just 39% of rural Afghans have access to safe drinking water. Afghanistan has one of the world's highest death rates resulting from inadequate clean water and sanitation; more than 16% of the total population, and one in five children under the age of five, die from preventable illnesses such as diarrhoea.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) 💧

A top priority for Afghanaid is to provide communities with access to clean water and sanitation as well as awareness of good hygiene.

In 2015 we reached 66,642 people across 60 villages in Samangan; providing latrines, clean water and over 3,000 training sessions that transformed hygiene and sanitation behaviours. We provided 5,000 schoolgirls with menstrual health and hygiene handbooks, giving them critical information during this important time of their development. As a result of our work over the past three years, under-5 mortality rates across the 60 targeted villages dropped from approximately 110/1000 to 70/1000 and family members experienced less sickness, allowing them to spend more time at work and school.

The strongest evidence of the impact of our work is that 630 families were inspired to construct their own latrines and 450 to acquire their own



water filters. These investments clearly demonstrate the communities' understanding of the benefits of adopting new behaviours.

Community Infrastructure 🏠

Afghanaid has been a facilitating partner of the Afghan Government's National Solidarity Programme (NSP) in Ghor, Samangan, and Badakhshan since 2003. Working with Community Development Councils (CDCs) we have helped them address their most pressing development challenges.

In 2015, we worked with 603,888 people to complete infrastructure projects, including 31 micro-hydro power plants; 96 bridges; 180 roads, culverts and protection walls; 8 schools; 93 community centres and more than 350 water distribution points, reservoirs, and latrines.

In addition to essential community infrastructure, Afghanaid's NSP work supports CDCs to become viable local institutions. Community members, including women, have increased their participation in community life and governance. During the year, 7,437 people received training in financial management, project management and gender mainstreaming for elections and other activities.

In September, Afghanaid took the lead with other NSP facilitating partners to support the Government of Afghanistan in re-designing the fourth phase of the programme – known as the Citizens' Charter. The Citizens' Charter will be rolled out in late 2016 and will build on successes achieved to date, to improve the government's legitimacy and deliver essential services.



Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌱🐄🌳🍷

Agriculture accounts for nearly one-third of Afghanistan's gross domestic product, yet agricultural productivity and profitability have declined over more than three decades due to conflict, destruction of irrigation systems, out-dated farming practices, climate change and environmental degradation, placing an increasing burden on the poorer and especially tenant farmers.

Afghan women and girls are most affected by this burden, experiencing poorer nutrition, less opportunity for education and training and limited opportunity to obtain work, as well as exclusion from health services.

In the areas where Afghanaid works, more than 90% of people are dependent on agriculture as their primary source of income. For this reason we work with farmers to boost their agricultural productivity and incomes by repairing irrigation systems, introducing superior seeds, increasing access to a wider variety of crops, enhancing animal health, improving natural resource management, strengthening farming and storage techniques, adding value added additions and forming producer associations that improve quality and increasing access to markets.

High Value Crops 🌱

In 2015, Afghanaid provided more than 1,500 farmers in Badakhshan with high-value seed potato and trained them on pre-planting, harvesting and sorting. They were able to produce 5,453 metric tones of potatoes. We further trained the same farmers in usage of bio-climatic stores built over the previous two years; these units keep produce fresh for longer periods compared to traditional storage methods,



so that farmers can now wait until the market price is at a premium to sell their produce. The producer associations we have fostered help farmers share knowledge, improve quality and build sustainable links with markets.

Food Security 🌾

In earlier years, Afghanaid had distributed 144,000 seedlings and saplings amongst farmers, enabling 5,000 women to establish nurseries and earn incomes selling walnut, apricot, pear, almond and poplar trees. This year, we supported community members to manage the trees, harvest the crops and sell them, further stimulating the local economy and providing families with fresh food to eat.



Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌱🐏🌳🐔

Livestock Management 🐏

This year we completed construction of the first veterinary clinic and livestock centre for treating, sorting and selling livestock in Khash district of Badakhshan. More than 2,700 chickens, goats, sheep, cattle and donkeys received treatment at the clinic. We trained over 100 livestock owners in animal husbandry, including hygiene, feeding and disease control. The livestock centre also facilitates packaging and the bulk sale of farmers' products.

User and Producer Associations 🗳️

Afghanaid places importance on sustainability and community ownership in all our work. This year in Badakhshan we created a province-wide apex producers' association (APA), made up of representatives from beekeeping, high value crop and livestock associations. The APA is a sustainable, government-registered, enterprise that collects membership fees, trains member associations and businesses, provides start-up loans and establishes linkages with traders across Afghanistan.

Women and Business 🗳️

Promoting women's economic empowerment is an important means for women to attain their rights and increase their influence within their family and community. Over the last three years, we have undertaken a ground-breaking project

to advance the economic and social status of 14,000 vulnerable women in eight districts of Badakhshan. Our staff work with rural women to identify their marketable assets and skills; organise peer coaching, training, and exposure visits; and distribute essential equipment, livestock and materials to put their skills into practice.

This year, Afghanaid supported 7,500 women to establish or expand small enterprises in animal husbandry, poultry, home gardening, food processing, baking, knitting, embroidery, beauty treatment and more. We also established 16 milk collection centres and 8 small dairies that benefit 1,500 women and their families.

More than 76,000 other household members benefited from the new or improved livelihoods of wives, mothers, daughters or sisters. These women now have greater resources to spend on food, health and hygiene and support more girls in regularly attending school. Moreover, because the women's contributions to families' incomes are now more visible, they are afforded greater respect and have more say in decisions made within their families and communities.



Success Story

Tajwar enrolled in Afghanaid's Women's Economic Empowerment programme to learn about and set up a dairy with a group of other mothers.

Tajwar says, 'The training was great, we learned we shouldn't keep the cows in the house because it spreads diseases – now my family is healthier. Afghanaid taught us which feedstuff is best and we add much more greenery; now the cows produce more milk.'

'Each day we buy raw milk for Afs500 (£5) and get an income of Afs1,000 (£10). Now we're saving most of the profits to grow the business and buy the land the dairy is on, so we don't have to keep paying rent. Already the business is making a big difference for my family. Now I've more money and more freedom in how to spend it. I can buy what my children need for school, so they can improve their situation.'

'Being part of the dairy also made a big difference to my life. I'm more confident; I can go out in public; my family respects me more and my children say, "don't look down, look ahead."

'In the future we want a women's market where we can sell our own products and attract more customers. We should be the producers and the shopkeepers because at the moment we have to sell to male shopkeepers and they take some of our profits.'

Our Programmes

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance 🤝🏠



Sixty per cent of Afghanistan's population is threatened by natural disasters.

Afghanistan's susceptibility to natural disasters is due both to its geographical location as well as climate change. As a result of climate change and the inability of communities to adapt quickly enough, flooding and landslides have become annual occurrences in many parts of Afghanistan.

At the start of 2015, Afghanaid continued to support more than 280 families in Samangan and Badakhshan whose homes had been destroyed in the spring floods and landslides of the previous year. We assisted these families by distributing clothes and cash for cooking and heating fuel. When spring arrived, we completed the construction of 192 homes.

In May of 2015, additional homes in Badakhshan province were washed away by spring flooding. As families struggled to recover, during October,

the conflict between the Taliban and the Afghan security forces in eastern Badakhshan flared up, leaving thousands unable to harvest their annual crops or trade them in the markets. Carefully monitoring the security situation and communicating with the warring factions, Afghanaid provided 1,267 families with three months' worth of food (wheat flour, oil, pulses and salt) or food vouchers. We also provided these same families with training on the preparation of nutritious food.

On the 26th of October, a devastating earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale struck northern Afghanistan. The earthquake affected fifteen provinces. As the epicentre of the quake, Badakhshan sustained the most damage, with 3,413 houses completely destroyed. In total, more than 51,000 people in Badakhshan were in need of humanitarian assistance. Within days and in coordination with the UN World Food Programme, Afghanaid

distributed food assistance to nearly 22,200 individuals.

Additionally, with the support of the United Nations' Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), we provided cash assistance over the course of four months to a total of 1,551 families whose homes had been either destroyed or seriously damaged, so that they could pay rents in temporary accommodation, contribute to the costs incurred by relatives and neighbours who took them in and purchase essential winter supplies lost in the earthquake, such as fuel, warm clothing and blankets. Cash payments such as these, as part of a wider humanitarian response, are cost-effective and quick to deliver; they also allow families the freedom to choose what to purchase based on their unique individual needs.

Our Programmes

Emergency Assistance and Disaster Risk Reduction 🤝🏠



Success Story

Abdul Wakil lives in Darayem District, Badakhshan. As a farmer, he works hard to support his family of twelve. He was at home when the earthquake struck on 26 October and describes in detail the events of that day.

'The earthquake did not give me time, not even a moment to go outside. The room collapsed on my head. When I opened my eyes, I found myself in the clinic, the local community had taken me there, I had been unconscious for three or four hours. When I opened my eyes, I did not know what had happened to my family

and our home. Finally, I found out that my family were well. But I went to my home and saw that everything was destroyed. There was no place to continue our life.'

From December 2015 to April 2016, Abdul Wakil received cash assistance from Afghanaid. He is thankful to our staff for supporting him. He used the money to rent accommodation for him and his family during the winter months and to buy the necessities of daily life.

Our Programmes

Gender Rights and Good Governance ♀👥

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

This situation especially affects women and girls. Moreover, Afghan women who do participate in public life are commonly at greater risk of discrimination and violence because they are seen as defying cultural and social expectations. Afghanaid believes that gender rights and good governance are essential and integral components for the success and sustainability of our work.

Good governance starts at the community level. In 2015, Afghanaid worked to strengthen local civil society's role in influencing reforms and transparency in government. We closely linked constituencies with their elected officials, enabling them to voice their grievances and advocate for redress at the provincial and national levels.

Over the years Afghanaid's work on gender rights and good governance has brought about a number of positive effects: women have become more active in advocating for their rights; women's physical mobility and self-confidence has increased as well as access to education, and the number of early marriages has decreased.

This past year, we provided 1,802 men and women in Samangan and Ghor provinces



with training on gender and good governance, advocacy, communications, media awareness, conflict resolution, proposal writing and more. Also during 2015, working with local partner organisations, we trained human rights defenders in Kabul and Balkh provinces in advocacy, combating violence against women, leadership skills, human rights, and monitoring and evaluation. These human rights defenders include civil society organisations, youth groups, religious leaders and media organisations that are working toward a greater understanding and dissemination of knowledge surrounding women's and human rights.

In addition to training human rights defenders, Afghanaid

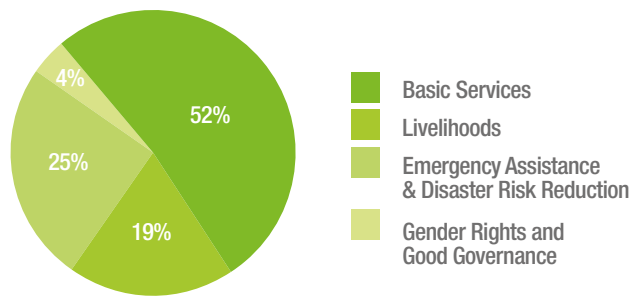
has also supported its partner Afghan Education Production Organization (AEPO) to produce content for 46 episodes of the popular radio drama *New Home, New Life*. The episodes have been broadcast on the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) World Service (Afghan Stream), which reaches up to 39% of adults in Afghanistan and is subsequently re-broadcasted by 20 local FM stations. Afghanaid also supported AEPO in developing educational feature programmes, roundtable discussions, radio messages and scripts for interactive theatre performances to raise awareness of human rights issues through the media.

Our Finances

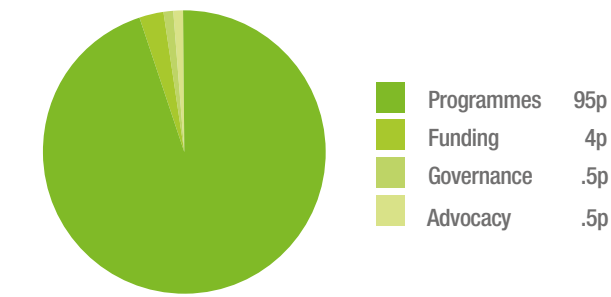
Income & Expenditure

	Year ended 31 December 2015	Year ended 31 December 2014
	£	£
Income		
Donation and legacies	69,566	82,787
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	5,732,426	6,394,435
Other trading activities	69,212	59,021
Investment income	1,346	1,200
Other income	38,457	24,583
TOTAL INCOME	5,911,007	6,562,026
Expenditure		
Raising funds	238,641	211,535
Rural rehabilitation & emergencies	5,946,534	6,213,173
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,185,175	6,424,708
Net (expenditure)/income	(274,168)	137,318
Net exchange losses	(57,627)	(5,203)
Net movement in funds	(331,795)	132,115
TOTAL FUNDS BROUGHT FORWARD	1,305,744	1,173,629
TOTAL FUNDS CARRIED FORWARD	973,949	1,305,744

Breakdown of Expenditure by Programme Area



Here's How We Spend Every Pound You Donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	As at 31 December 2015	As at 31 December 2014
	£	£
ASSETS		
Intangible Fixed Assets	33,624	9,621
Tangible Fixed Assets	26,900	37,878
Current Assets		
Debtors	795,927	2,016,116
Cash at bank and in hand	1,349,075	1,030,730
	2,145,002	3,046,846
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(1,231,577)	(1,788,601)
Net Current Assets	913,425	1,258,245
NET ASSETS	973,949	1,305,744
FUNDS		
Restricted funds	90,151	103,023
Unrestricted		
Designated funds	410,524	350,000
General funds	473,274	852,721
TOTAL FUNDS	973,949	1,305,744

In 2015, Afghanistanid invested significantly in systems and processes. These included the rollout of a new and more robust financial management system, the strengthening of compliance and assurance mechanisms and the outsourcing of internal audit services to Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder. As a result, the organisation improved its efficiency in the utilisation of financial and human resources.

Our 2015 annual report and the full set of audited accounts are available online at www.afghanaid.org.uk

Acknowledgements

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

In 2015, Afghanaid received funding from:

- Embassy of France in Afghanistan
- European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)
- European Union (EU)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)
- Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)
- UK Department for International Development (UK DFID)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

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

- Al-Khair Foundation
- Aspect Capital
- Brewster Maude Charitable Trust
- JA Clark Charitable Trust
- Open Gate Trust
- Persula Foundation
- St. James's Place Foundation
- The Brillig Charitable Trust
- The Collisson Charitable Trust
- The E M Macandrew Trust
- The Finnis Scott Foundation
- The Garth Doubleday Trust
- The Joanna Herbert Stepney Charitable Settlement
- The Leslie Williams Trust
- The Limbourne Trust
- The Oakdale Trust
- The Ravensword Trust
- The SMB Charitable Trust (also known as the Paget Charitable Trust)

Afghanaid works with some of the most vulnerable and marginalised communities.

These generous funds enable us to respond to their needs in a timely manner. Afghanaid, on behalf of these communities, would like to express our sincerest appreciation for the continued support of all our individual donors. Your assistance continues to gradually empower these communities so that they can stand on their own feet and become resilient.

Afghanaid would also like to thank and congratulate all the runners who participated in marathons and half-marathons around the world to raise money for Afghanaid: Jo Nicholson, Guy Harding, John Lee, Khus Miah, Rosie Gannon, Major Declan Lynn, Bryn Kewley, Nadia Serroukh, Christopher Powell, Chris Simpson, Henry Unwin, James Robinson, John Ball, Saliha Ali, Gareth Wiggins, Sol Meer, Matt Lewin, Claudia King, Rob Shear, Guangyuan Zhu, Tom Warner, Isobel Darcy, Ashleigh Dunn, and Al Buckle.

Finally, Afghanaid would like to extend a special thank you to: Mirwais Alizai, Arabella Dorman, Owen Davis, Christina Lamb OBE, Lyse Doucet, Nicholas Crane, HE Dr Daud Yaar, Sir Richard Stagg, Pauline Hayes, Sophia Swire, James Blewett, David Lee, Hugh McQueen, Sir Nicholas Barrington, Jennifer and Roger Scarlett-Smith, Christopher Brewer, Michael Maude, Hubert De Pelet, Elisa Di Cataldo, Stephen Sharples, Sulaiman Maroof, Qaria Cashmere, the Afghan Professionals Network, and the King's College London Afghan Welfare Society for their support to Afghanaid during 2015.

Our Plans for 2016

We fully expect 2016 to be a challenging year in Afghanistan.

If the security situation deteriorates and the State loses control of further territory, development and humanitarian actors will find their access to rural areas restricted further and their ability to provide essential services under threat. There is a serious danger that the development gains made in the years following the international intervention in 2001 will continue to be eroded. Afghanaid is fortunate in continuing to attract support from several international donors and individuals. But there is much uncertainty ahead and the continuation of international support for the country's development efforts will be critical for future wellbeing.

For Afghanaid and similar organisations, several large projects providing essential services to the Afghan population will be concluded in 2016, with no certainty of renewed funding at this stage. It will be necessary to be agile and creative and to find new efficiencies, at the same time as encouraging renewed investment in Afghanistan and aggressively pursuing new financial resources to serve those most in need.

Afghanaid will continue to strive to deliver the best value for money in serving poor and marginalised people of Afghanistan. For example, we will continue our vital

and cutting-edge work in the economic empowerment of women, irrigation and improved farm technology, as well as in providing clean water and improving sanitation and hygiene practices and seek to extend our impact in time and coverage.

Afghanaid will seek to deepen and broaden our complementary partnership



with sister organisations, for example in strengthening the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium to build national, sub-national and community capacity to adapt to climate change, reduce the risk of disaster and increase the resilience to withstand and bounce back from disasters.

As Chair of the group representing all the partners of the National Solidarity Programme, Afghanaid will coordinate input on the design

of its successor programme, the Citizens' Charter, and seek important roles for us and our partners in its implementation, so as to contribute to the reduction of poverty and build the legitimacy of the Afghan State.

Afghanaid will take the opportunity of international conferences such as the World Humanitarian Summit

Istanbul in May, the Brussels Conference on Afghanistan in October and the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Delhi in November, to highlight the need for greater international assistance to Afghanistan, most especially in the areas of climate change adaptation, DRR, building more resilient communities and economic empowerment.

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