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The Team ♥

Afghanaid’s core values are creativity, fairness and honesty. Our staff are passionate and proud of their work.

Coordinating across five provinces and between two countries, our staff have overcome significant challenges to make possible many achievements this year. Of our 400 personnel, 392 were based in Afghanistan and eight in the UK. Ninety-eight per cent are Afghan nationals and 30% are women.

This year we honoured 48 staff members who have dedicated 10 years to working for Afghanaid, while the following seven were honoured with more than 20 years of service:

- **Muhammad Amin**
Driver, Kabul Office
- **Shah Muhammad**
Security Guard, Kabul Office
- **Toy Muhammad**
Liaison Officer, Kabul Office

Trustees

Having served as a trustee since 1995, David Page became Chairman of Afghanaid’s Board of Trustees in 2003. After 11 years of inspirational leadership, David stepped down in 2014, handing over to our Treasurer, Chris Kinder. We are pleased to welcome Chris to his new role and to announce that David will remain a member of the board.

Mr Christopher Kinder	<i>Chair</i>
Mrs Elizabeth Winter OBE	<i>Vice-Chair</i>
Mr Stephen Turner	<i>Secretary</i>
Ms Mary Mountain FCA	<i>Treasurer</i>
Mr David Page	<i>Member</i>
Prof Jonathan Goodhand	<i>Member</i>
Mr Anthony Fitzherbert OBE	<i>Member</i>
Ms Tigger Stack	<i>Member</i>
Dr Martin Greeley	<i>Member</i>
Mr Shirazuddin Siddiqi	<i>Member</i>
Dr Orzala Ashfrat Nemat	<i>Member</i>
Dr Brian Pratt	<i>Member</i>

- **Muhammad Maqsoud**
Administrator/HR
Coordinator, Samangan Office
- **Hamra Khan**
Security guard, Badakhshan Office
- **Sayed Hassan**
Driver, Badakhshan Office



- **Aziz Jan** (pictured above)
Security guard, Kabul Office

‘I first worked with Afghanaid in the Peshawar office in Pakistan. In all of Afghanistan there is no other organisation like Afghanaid; we are brothers and sisters here.’

Foreword



In 2014 the people of Afghanistan faced lengthy presidential elections, the withdrawal of international forces, increased conflict with armed opposition groups, and natural disasters, all of which exacerbated instability across the country.

At the same time, Afghanaid doubled its efforts to operate according to the principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence in order to serve those in greatest need in remote areas. As a result, our programmes continued to deliver essential services that saved or improved the lives of more than 1.2 million of the most marginalised people in the country.

As the first responder to a landslide in Badakhshan province in May, our team brought fresh water and food to those whose homes had been destroyed. Days later, thanks to the generosity of hundreds of individuals and several organisations, we reconnected the water supply and built toilets so that 800 displaced families had access to clean water and sanitary living conditions. Our team’s immediate response to the emergency needs caused by the landslide was remarkable.

This year saw the unfolding of exciting new opportunities for Afghanaid, including geographical expansion into Kabul and Balkh provinces, where we are delivering women’s and human rights training programmes to local organisations.

I am also delighted to share with you that Afghanaid took on the role of lead agency in the newly established Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) which, over the next four years, will better equip more than 365,000 people in eight of the country’s most vulnerable provinces to respond to natural disasters and climate change. Afghanaid has become a real leader in disaster risk reduction programming in Afghanistan.

This year our income reached £6.5 million. This increase from £2.9 million in our last accounts for the nine months to 31 December 2013 reflects in part the full twelve month reporting period and in part a higher level of activity in 2014.

In this Annual Review, we highlight our work in bringing clean water, sanitation and good hygiene (WASH) practices to rural communities in 2014. Across Afghanistan, our WASH programmes have helped thousands of families improve their health, enabling them and wider communities to invest more in education and livelihoods and improve their overall quality of life.

I hope that you enjoy reading about our year of accomplishments and of the lasting impact that we have been able to make with your support.

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 humanitarian relief to Afghan

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

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 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.

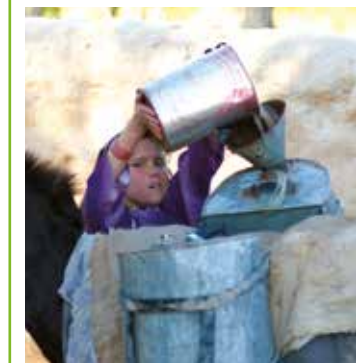
2008 🌾 🐄

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.



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 20 programme offices across Samangan, Badakhshan and Ghor provinces and a small fundraising and donor liaison office in the United Kingdom. We also implement projects through local partner organisations working in Kabul and Balkh provinces.

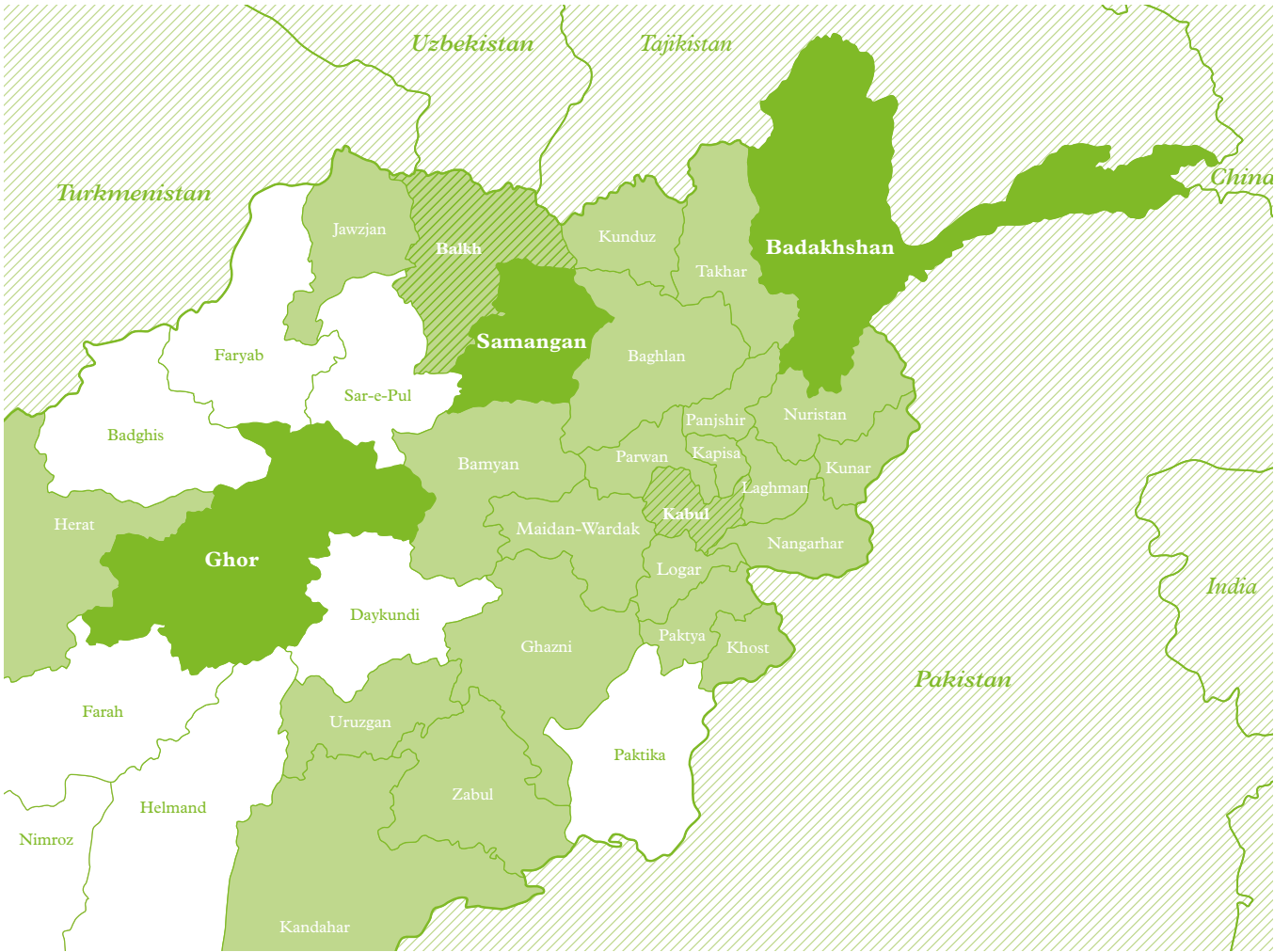
Badakhshan (below, left): Situated in the far northeastern corner of Afghanistan and sharing borders with Tajikistan, China and Pakistan, Badakhshan is a mountainous province with a harsh climate and limited arable land. Afghanaid has been working in Badakhshan since 1990.

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 are also more susceptible to floods, droughts and erosion. Afghanaid began working in Ghor in 2000.

Samangan (below, right): Located 250 km 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.

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.

Balkh: Located in the north of the country, Balkh province shares borders with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, making it a major gateway to Central Asia. Balkh has long been a centre of learning, playing a major role in the early development of Persian language and literature.



- 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 26 of Afghanistan’s 34 provinces.

Our Programmes



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

Basic services include the provision of clean water and raising awareness on 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.

Disaster risk reduction involves working with communities to assess hazards and find ways to lessen the impact of future disasters. When disasters do occur, Afghanaid responds directly with the immediate delivery of food, clean water, shelter and sanitation services. We then support communities in their efforts to recover by rebuilding homes and infrastructure.

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

‘Each day I am in touch with the ordinary Afghan communities – the poorest of the poor in the remotest villages – who are truly grateful for the changes our effort brings. For me, there is no alternative to Afghanaid.’

Abdul Rahman Tariq
Director of Programmes since 2003



Spotlight On Clean Water

Clean water is essential for a decent quality of life, yet only 48% of Afghans have access to safe drinking water.¹ Afghanistan has the highest death rate of children under the age of five in all of Central and South Asia.² Sadly, many of these deaths are caused by easily preventable, waterborne diseases like diarrhoea.

Providing communities with access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is a top priority for Afghanaid. Day-to-day access to safe drinking water is hugely important and in the event of an emergency, a critical component in relief and recovery.

As a result of our work in 2014, nearly 348,000 people benefitted from training on the importance of handwashing, sanitary toilets and clean water. Across 60 villages in Samangan, 234 new and reconstructed water reservoirs and wells are providing 38,425 men, women, girls and boys with clean drinking water. Another 57 wells were constructed in Ghor, providing more than 21,700 people with clean water. We also trained 180 mechanics and masons to ensure that the maintenance of these clean water sources stays in community hands.

Afghanaid believes that any new activity or tool installed without consulting communities beforehand will cause more problems than it resolves. Nowhere has our commitment to consultation been more evident than in our water projects which distribute locally produced water filters. This year, we consulted with 2,500 families before providing each with a water filter. These filters reduce the risk of disease and death associated with dirty water; this is pivotal in a country like Afghanistan, where diarrhoea is the third highest cause of death.³

In addition to providing water filters and building community water reservoirs and wells, we also built more than 1,270 toilets which are decreasing the occurrence of open defecation and the spread of disease.

Our WASH projects are improving the health of rural Afghans, not only by providing communities with access to clean water sources, but also by raising their awareness of the importance of hygiene. As a result of our work, families fall sick less often and are able to spend more time at work and school. What is more, families are now able to use the money they would otherwise spend on medicines to pay for other necessities and save for hard times.

Success Story

Two years ago a village called Pusht-e-Bagh did not have safe drinking water and people used river water for everything. Every winter the village suffers from flooding which pollutes the river with debris. Children had chronic diarrhoea from drinking the water. ‘Whatever little I earned doing odd jobs went to buying them medicine’, remarks Sayed Nabiullah, a father of five.

However, things changed when Afghanaid and the village’s Community Development Council (CDC) constructed a water reservoir, providing 115 families with toilets and water filters. ‘Afghanaid gave us a water filter and taught us how to use it. Now we pass river water through the filter to make it safe for drinking’, says Nabiullah.

Mohammad Amir, another village resident explains: ‘Since the project started everyone has seen positive changes. People now realise that our children got sick so often because we were drinking dirty water, which is now safer to drink.’



¹ UNICEF
² World Bank
³ WHO

Our Programmes

Basic Services

Thirty years of war, continuing insecurity and limited government capacity have left many rural Afghan communities without adequate access to basic services, such as electricity, roads and bridges.

A recent survey shows that Afghans believe their country's poor electricity supply and roads are the second (22.5%) and third (17.5%) biggest national problems, respectively.⁴

Community Infrastructure

In addition to our clean water and sanitation projects, this year we supported more than half a million rural Afghans to develop their communities through small-scale infrastructure projects.

As a facilitating partner of the Afghan Government's National Solidarity Programme (NSP), Afghanaid works with Community Development Councils (CDCs) in Badakhshan, Samangan and Ghor provinces to help them identify and solve their development needs. We place a high value on communities' involvement in the development process, believing that they are best placed to identify their needs. Furthermore, by involving communities, we ensure the sustainability of our projects, which means future generations will also reap the benefits.



Afghanaid worked with more than 700,000 people across 1,036 villages in Badakhshan, Samangan and Ghor provinces to complete many infrastructure projects this year, including the construction of 148 culverts (water tunnels), bridges and roads, 20 micro-hydro power plants, 17 canals and 52 community centres, which provide vital social spaces for community gatherings. We also built 27 retaining and protection walls to lessen the impact of flooding.

Success Story

The village of Qala-e-Hazara is home to more than 60 families, most of whom are farmers. Today, there is a road connecting the small village to the district centre, but just a few years ago, there was nothing. In 2009, Qala-e-Hazara's CDC prioritised the road's construction. With funding from the NSP and village residents, the CDC constructed a nine kilometre road, which now links farmers to markets and families to clinics.

This year, the CDC focused its efforts on getting access to potable water, as they were using a single spring which was contaminated by animals. With a contribution of more than £8,600 from the NSP and the remaining £1,000 from village residents, the CDC constructed a water supply network that now provides Qala-e-Hazara with clean drinking water.



⁴ The Asia Foundation

Our Programmes

Livelihoods

More than 70% of Afghans live in rural areas, the majority of which depend on agriculture for their income.⁵

Afghan women and girls bear much of the burden of poverty: experiencing poorer nutrition, limited opportunities to obtain work or an education and exclusion from health services.

Afghanaid is committed to improving livelihoods of rural Afghans, which is why in 2014 we provided nearly 80,000 people with the training and tools necessary to diversify their sources of income and make them more sustainable.



Across the communities we serve, Afghanaid is creating jobs for men and women: raising incomes, promoting natural resource management and reducing opium poppy cultivation.

Food Security

Afghanistan's extreme climates, natural disasters and high unemployment rates make accessing food a daily challenge for the majority of Afghans.

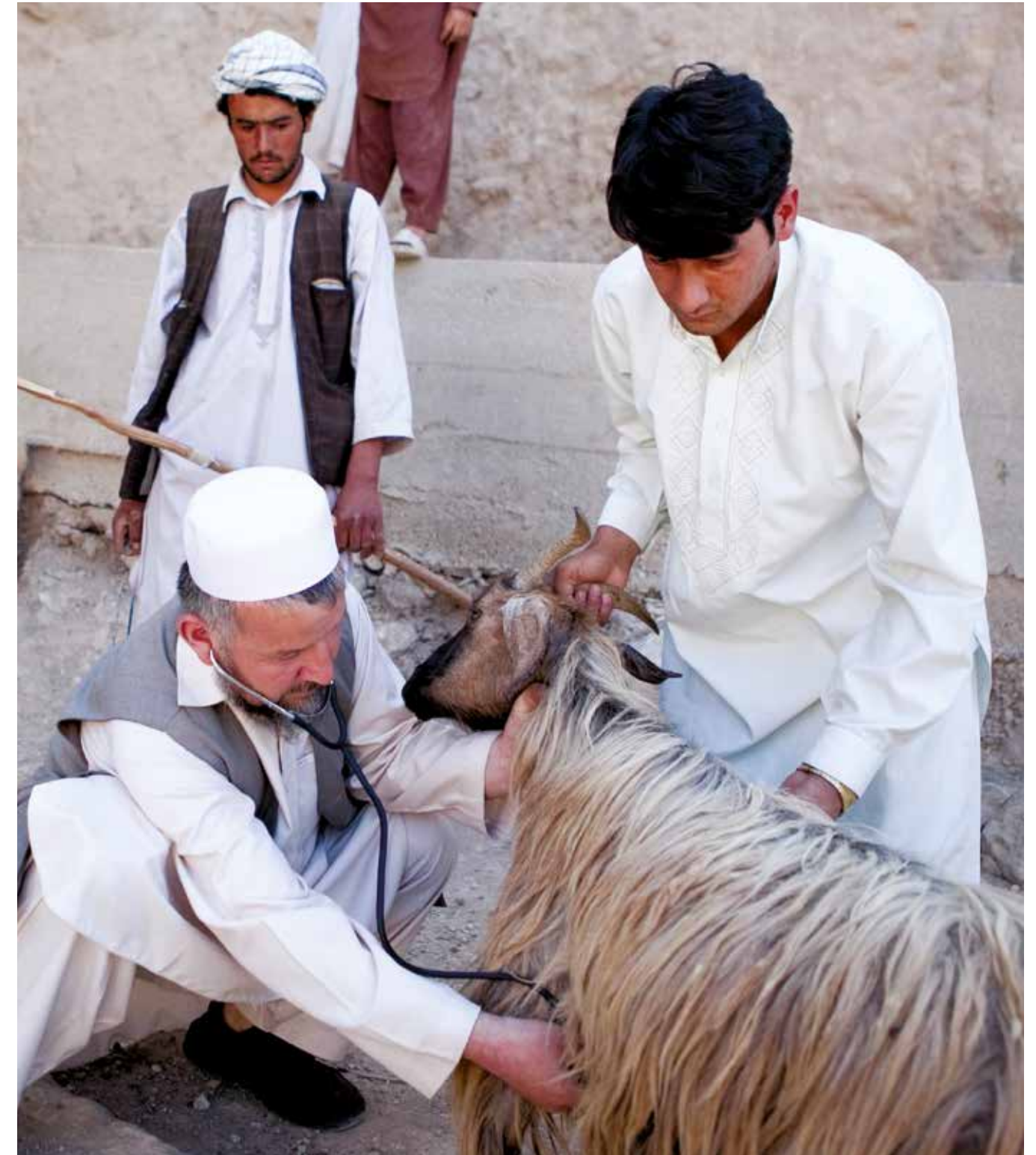
This is particularly true in the winter, during which it is estimated that more than 10 million Afghans face food shortages.⁶ As a result of these shortages, many Afghans

are unable to eat a nutritious diet and nearly 60% of children under five are stunted.⁷ This year, Afghanaid implemented projects to improve food security: nearly 24,000 people benefitted from food-for-work programmes, while 9,900 families received food packages and an additional 7,000 households received wheat seed.

High Value Crops

This past year, Afghanaid provided 540 farmers with seed potato and onion seeds and delivered training on pre-planting, harvesting, sorting and storage. The seeds the farmers received yielded larger and better quality crops, allowing them to demand higher prices in markets.

Afghanaid assisted 31 farmers to build bio-climatic stores (cold storage units), which keep produce fresh so that they can wait until the market price is at a premium before selling. We also helped establish a producers' association, which directly links more than 1,100 farmers to local markets and helps them to sell more produce. We estimate another 5,600 farmers indirectly benefit from these associations.



⁵ Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
⁶ OCHA
⁷ WHO

Our Programmes

Livelihoods 🌱🐏🌳👤

🌳 Community Associations and the Environment

Effective management of natural resources such as water, forests and rangelands is key to improved livelihoods in rural Afghanistan.

Afghanaid has established 80 natural resource associations, which focus on the protection of natural resources. In 2014, 15 of these associations were formally registered and licensed. These associations build members' knowledge through training in new techniques and refining traditional practices. They have also allowed members to express their collective problems and influence local government decision-making.

Afghanaid continues to support women to produce bio-briquettes (flammable bricks made from organic matter) that are an affordable, clean energy source. This year 439 women produced more than 90,000 briquettes, some of which were sold, but most of which were used by the women to cook and heat their own homes during the winter.

Conservation-friendly techniques such as terracing, live hedgerows, check dams (which counteract erosion) and agro-forestry (in which trees or shrubs are grown around crops or pasture) are resulting in increased yields and diversification of crops.

In Badakhshan, farmers planted agroforestry plots of almonds, apricots and pistachios, covering more than 62 hectares of land.

👤 Women and Business

Through our Women's Economic Empowerment project, we have assisted more than 14,000 women in Badakhshan to earn an income and improve their status within their families and communities.

This year, more than 5,000 women participated in training on fruit sapling cultivation, 1,215 women attended training on kitchen gardening and another 758 on fruit and vegetable processing. An additional 1,950 women improved their knowledge and skills related to livestock management.

Through the project, women have also been trained in dairy processing, beautification, poultry and animal husbandry, beekeeping, tailoring and embroidery, and confectionery production. The women have also received training in marketing and business.

Women are utilising the knowledge they have acquired to start small businesses, improve the health of their children and become successful community leaders.



Success Story

Before her training as a beautician, Marina, (above), 25, depended on her husband and had to ask him for money every time she went to the bazaar.

Since setting up a beauty salon in her home, life has changed dramatically, 'Now he is very happy because I have an income so I do not need to ask him for money! When I go to the bazaar I have my own money to spend.'

It is not just relationships between husbands and wives that are changing as a result of increased household income, cultural attitudes towards women working are shifting too.

'Two years ago we could not go for beauty treatments, as it was not accepted by the Shura (local council), but now I sell beauty treatments in my home. It is very new. Afghanistan is changing.'

Marina, beautician, Badakhshan

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Assistance 🏠👤



Afghanistan is highly prone to natural disasters. It is located in a zone of high-seismic activity and faces harsh winters, heavy spring rains and dry, hot summers.

The country is vulnerable to earthquakes, snow avalanches, floods, landslides and droughts. Sixty per cent of the Afghan population is threatened by these disasters, which rob communities of development gains and limit their ability to bounce back. This year, Afghanaid provided more than 2,000 people with disaster risk reduction and emergency assistance.

🏠 Disaster Preparedness Committees

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) means working with communities to identify potential environmental hazards, assessing the likelihood and impact of disasters should they occur and putting into place strategies to reduce or eliminate risk.

Afghanaid has been at the forefront of DRR initiatives in Afghanistan and has developed guidelines which have been piloted for inclusion in the nation-wide National Solidarity Programme (NSP). If adopted, this will make DRR an essential component of every Community Development Council's work across the country.

🏠 Disaster Management

During the past year Afghanaid helped establish and train 20 community-based and 20 school-based Disaster Management Committees. The committees received training on DRR, search and rescue and first aid, increasing their knowledge of how to prepare for disasters and manage them when they do occur.

👤 Emergency Response

In May, landslides and floods engulfed villages, sweeping away lives and homes in several districts of Badakhshan and Samangan.

Afghanaid was the first organisation to respond to the largest of the landslides in Ab-e-Barik village in Badakhshan. We assisted community members by digging survivors from the mud and transporting them to the hospital.

In the immediate aftermath of these disasters, we worked closely with other stakeholders to ensure the clear and orderly distribution of more than 2,400 metric tonnes of food as well as kitchen utensils and tents. Displaced families are highly vulnerable to waterborne diseases and to lessen this, Afghanaid constructed field toilets, reconnected a damaged water supply and provided hygiene kits across four districts to more than 1,000 families.

Several months after the disaster in Ab-e-Barik, once land and financial resources were secured, Afghanaid, along with two partner organisations, began the construction of 150 homes on a new site for the most vulnerable families.

Also in May, spring rains led to devastating floods across northern Afghanistan, destroying homes and livelihoods. Afghanaid responded again, delivering crucial assistance and helping more than 140 families to build sturdier homes capable of withstanding floods.

Our Programmes

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Assistance



Success Story

Mahjuba, 40, a mother of four, lost everything in the spring floods.

‘I saw an enormous wave of water rushing down the mountains.’ Mahjuba and her family ran for shelter at a neighbour’s house and returned to their home the next morning.

‘Every single thing had vanished.’

Consequently Mahjuba was forced to move with her family to a temporary shelter which contained only two rooms, had no toilet and was shared by more

than 30 people. Months went by with Mahjuba having flashbacks about the floods and worrying about how her family would cope with the coming winter.

Afghanaid began assisting families like Mahjuba’s to build back better homes with stronger foundations. Mahjuba spoke with elation about this new chapter in her life:

‘I am waking up in my own home! My children are warm. My nightmares have passed. Life will get better now that I have a roof over my head and a floor under my feet.’

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.

Afghanaid believes that gender rights and good governance are essential components for the sustainability and impact of all our work.

Working with local organisations, we established five Women’s Resource Centres (WRCs) and trained 2,500 women and men in human and gender rights, project management and leadership. To ensure knowledge is retained, women facilitators were selected to raise awareness in their communities on the value of inclusive participation, accountability, transparency and the critical importance of women’s perspectives in community and family life.

WRCs are gathering points where women learn to read, write, acquire vocational and business skills and join support networks. As a direct result of support given by Afghanaid, men and women now have greater respect for one another’s roles in the family and community. Relationships between husbands and wives have improved and there has been a reduction in early marriages.



Success Story

Mahjabin, 26, is a mother of five and a member of her village’s CDC in Samangan. At 14, she was forced to marry a man 30 years older than her.

Mahjabin was her husband’s second wife, which meant home life was hard. She was abused by both her husband and his first wife. ‘My heart was broken for a long time. Sometimes I thought I better commit suicide but I never lost hope. I am an illiterate person and did not know about my rights.’

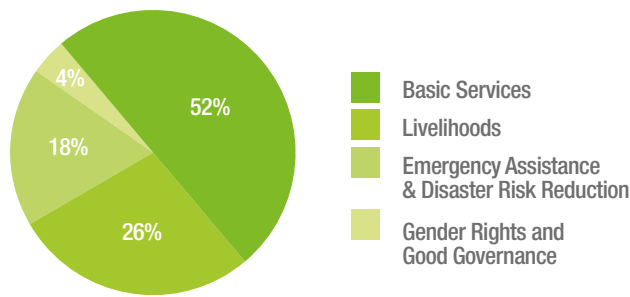
Afghanaid has provided training on gender rights in Islam to community members, including Mahjabin, which they then pass on to other members of their villages. Sharing what she learned with her husband, Mahjabin convinced her husband to allow her to go to school, where she is now in grade six. He has stopped beating her, supports her with her studies and helps her with the household chores. ‘This training opened our eyes!’ Mahjabin says.

Our Finances

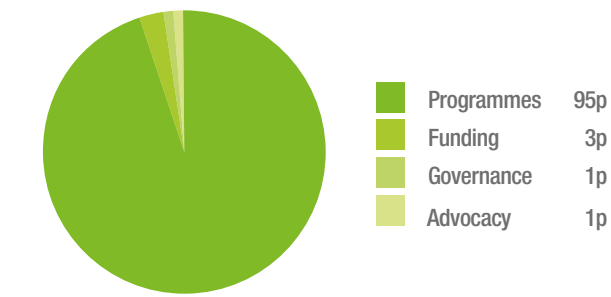
Income & Expenditure

	12 months ended 31 December 2014	9 months ended 31 December 2013
	£	£
Income		
Donations, merchandise and events	141,808	86,055
Investment income	1,200	160
Donated goods, services and facilities	14,300	199,381
Grants for development and emergencies	6,394,435	2,683,700
Other income	10,283	14,173
TOTAL INCOME	6,562,026	2,983,469
Expenditure		
Programme	6,144,799	3,827,154
Funding	211,535	82,246
Governance	68,374	32,929
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,424,708	3,942,329
Net incoming (outgoing) resources before transfers	137,318	(958,860)
Net exchange (losses)/gains and transfers between funds	(5,203)	(152,951)
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources after exchange gains and losses and transfers	132,115	(1,111,811)
Funds at 1 January 2014	1,173,629	2,285,440
Funds at 31 December 2014	1,305,744	1,173,629

Breakdown of Expenditure by Programme Area



Here's How We Spend Every Pound You Donate



Our Finances

Balance Sheet

	12 months ended 31 December 2014	9 months ended 31 December 2013
	£	£
ASSETS		
Tangible Fixed Assets	47,499	141,540
Current Assets		
Debtors	2,016,116	961,725
Cash at bank and in hand	1,030,730	1,814,553
	3,046,846	2,776,278
CREDITORS		
Amounts due within one year	(1,788,601)	(1,744,189)
Net Current Assets	1,258,245	1,032,089
NET ASSETS	1,305,744	1,173,629
FUNDS		
Restricted funds	103,023	–
Unrestricted		
Designated funds	350,000	400,000
General funds	852,721	773,629
TOTAL FUNDS	1,305,744	1,173,629

This year, we strengthened our organisational objectives, allowing us to prioritise our work on the three pillars. The objectives also define our accountability and governance, as well as the ways we raise our profile, income and influence.

Achievements included a substantial increase in the number of individual donations, in support from UK-based trusts and foundations and an increase in our total income.

Our 2014 annual report and full audited accounts are available online at www.afghanaid.org.uk.

Acknowledgements

Part of what makes Afghanaid an outstanding organisation is the commitment that donors and supporters have made to sustain our efforts and initiatives.

Every grant and donation contributes to bringing about lasting change in the lives of Afghan people. We would like to acknowledge the generous assistance of the following donors:

- UK Department for International Development
- European Union (EU)
- EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
- Government of France through Comité Interministériel de L'aide Alimentaire
- Food & Agriculture Organisation
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations World Food Programme
- Al-Khair Foundation
- Brewster Maude Charitable Trust
- Eleanor Rathbone Trust
- J A Clark Charitable Trust
- Jan & Belinda Pethick Trust
- Open Gate Trust
- The Persula Foundation

- R A & V B Reekie Trust
- St James's Place Foundation
- The Allan & Nesta Ferguson 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 (also known as the Paget Charitable Trust)
- The Leslie Williams Trust
- The Limbourne Trust
- The Oakdale Trust
- The Ravensword Trust
- The SMB Charitable Trust
- Friends of Afghanaid

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We sincerely appreciate the continued assistance of all our donors and supporters. On behalf of the people of Afghanistan, thank you.

To help Afghanaid all I had to do was lace up my trainers and crawl my way around the London Marathon. Thank you Afghanaid, for giving me the opportunity to help the Afghan people.
Christopher Powell
Afghanaid supporter



Our Plans for 2015

In 2015, we will finalise our five-year strategy which seeks to strengthen our programme expertise, diversify our funding sources while building on relationships with existing donors and partners, and improve our management systems.

In the coming year, we aim to achieve the following:

- Assist 1,000 Community Development Councils with vital infrastructure projects
- Reduce the incidence of disease for 30,000 people through the promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices
- Provide more than 650 farmers with seeds and training in the production of high-value crops, leading to increased access to food and improved incomes
- Boost the participation of more than 8,000 women in the economic sphere
- Distribute an estimated 2,520 metric tonnes of food to ensure 16,000 households have adequate food reserves
- Continue to support more than 80 natural resource management associations
- Train nearly 450 people in gender, good governance, social accountability and advocacy
- Educate 2,500 women and men on human rights and establish a network of 100 women's organisations

training in the production of high-value crops, leading to increased access to food and improved incomes

Afghanaid and its partners in the Afghanistan Resilience Consortium (ARC) will implement the project: Strengthening the Resilience of Afghanistan's Vulnerable Communities Against Natural Disasters. Through this project, Afghanaid will start working in the following provinces: Bamyan, Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul to strengthen the capacity of communities and government to protect 400,000 people from disaster.

Thank you for taking the time to review our accomplishments in 2014 and goals for 2015. With your support we are confident that our work has and will continue to make a lasting impact to the lives of Afghan men, women and children.



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