



# ANNUAL REPORT 2018

## Partners in Revitalization and Building

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| BACKGROUND OF PARTNERS IN REVITALIZATION AND BUILDING -----                       | 0                                   |
| Operating Highlights -----  | 0                                   |
| <b>1 ACTIVITIES 2018-----</b>   | <b>1</b>                            |
| <b>1.1 Narrative Report for activities achieved in 2018 -----</b>                 | <b>1</b>                            |
| 1.1.1 Multi Sector - Need Assessment-----   | 1                                   |
| 1.1.2 Emergency support to reduce drought impact in Balkh -----                   | 2                                   |
| 1.1.3 Afghanistan Cashmere Chain Supply project-----                              | 4                                   |
| 1.1.4 Strengthening Food Security and Natural Resource Management in Jawzjan----- | 7                                   |
| <b>2 INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT 2017 -----</b>                                  | <b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b> |

## BACKGROUND OF PARTNERS IN REVITALIZATION AND BUILDING

Partner in Revitalization and Building (PRB) is an independent national, independent NGO found in the year 1990. PRB is a member of ACBAR and is active in the realm of rehabilitation reconstruction, relief, and development in the northern and central regions of Afghanistan. PRB supports this vision by providing service in the area of engineering and construction livestock and animal health, agriculture, skills training, community development, education income generation, and relief. The agency conducts its activities through its head office in Kabul, and field office in Faizabad, Mazar-e Sharif, Sheberghan, Andkhoi, and Herat city.

### Operating Highlights

- Conduct Panjshir needs assessment in five districts of Panjshir. with a total of 302 KIs to provide insights into sectoral and inter-sectoral unmet needs among vulnerable populations in Afghanistan
- Emergency support to reduce drought impact in Balkh Province. Through the initiative, 2608 families (most vulnerable male, female, and disabled) **were** supplied with (300 KG) white straw and (90) concentrated fodder to cope with drought and keep their livestock alive to maintain their livelihood
- Afghanistan Cashmere supply chain initiative focuses on Herat and Balkh. The project Strengthen the enabling environment for goat producers to harvest, process, and sell cashmere  
Organize goat producers in collective action organizations at the community level for market linkages and joined sales  
Improve the Livestock management of goat producers for breeding, feeding, and animal health.
- 173 village groups were established in these 3 districts; 48 groups are all female and 125 groups are male or mixed in Herat. Fifteen stable remodel, the establishment of 16 stop shops, for now only in Karukh (cashmere collection centers) and establishment of 3 para-vet doctors, 1 in each district of Herat while the in Balkh

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# 1 ACTIVITIES 2018

## 1.1 Narrative Report for activities achieved in 2018

### 1.1.1 Multi-Sector – Need Assessment

Devastating drought and escalating conflict in 2018 result in a high level of forced displacement in most parts of Afghanistan. Overall, 62% of households were reported experiencing active conflict or violence in their communities.

MSNA planned and proposed, by REACH a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations - ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) to provide insights into sectoral and inter-sectoral unmet needs among vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. It was decided to collect series of efficient data, analysis and strengthen evidence-based decision making for the upcoming year and to furnish a comprehensive dataset for strategic humanitarian programming

The assessment covered needs relevant to all national Clusters. PRB become part of this assessment, based on MoU between PRB and agency coordination body for Afghan Relief and Development (ACBAR) a Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) in five districts of Panjshir Namely Onaba (Anawa), Bazark, Khiji (Hisa -e-Awal), Paryan and Rukha conducted by PRB team from 16 July -16 Sep 2018. PRB's is a persisting member of ACBAR since its inception in early 1990.

The role of ACBAR for this assessment was to provide mentoring and other support to the NNGP partners for the MSNA.

The survey was the first of its kind in Afghanistan, intended to provide an evidence base for integrated response planning to effectively address inter-sectoral drivers of need across geographical areas and population groups.

The need assessment took place in five districts of Panjshir. In total 302 KIs were interviewed from five districts through the cell phone method. Experience, verified field study, and report reveals that more than half of the households in rural areas preferred to communicate via community or religious leaders, while almost one third chose the mobile phone as their preferred means of communication

### 1.1.2 Emergency support to reduce drought impact in Balkh

Afghan experience the worst crises in terms of conflict and drought in 2018. Most people are displaced by drought than by ongoing conflict. A bulk portion of livestock either sold at a cheap price, died, and remaining to experience starvation predominantly in the northern region in the first place and western region in second. Based on the humanitarian response plan for 2018-2021 Balkh province identified with the highest need for 2018-2021). The lack of precipitation in Balkh has left most of its farming and grazing land parched. Around half of the community members who got some kind of livestock searching for assistance to keep the animal alive because that is all, they have in life.

PRB conducted two round short assessments in July and again in September to find out the impact of drought on the cashmere value chain project in Balkh. The finding of the assessment reveals that the the price of livestock in the the market drastically dropped, prices of sheep and goats have plunged as farmer's rush to sell their animals before they become even weaker and in the same period, the cost of fodder has soared while little assistance was expected from the government site.

The overall combined effect of drought evaluated was a significant shortage of water for rain-fed agriculture, irrigated agriculture, and pastures. Being livestock products as a major source of nutritious food and income for vulnerable farmers especially women-headed families. It was difficult for people to maintain livestock in absence of fodder and water, livestock production had gone down, and livestock sale prices have decreased.

The drought reversely affects Oxfam / PRB Afghanistan Cashmere Supply chain Value project therefore the challenges addressed by emergency support activity to reduce drought impact.

An early drought impact assessment on agriculture and livestock in Target districts of Char Kent conducted by PRBs, Mazar provincial office reveal 40% of livestock lost 70% of Decrease on the crop. In Khulm, another target district in Balkh province shows more or less the same result. Another market survey was also carried out later to gauge the consequence of drought on livestock in Balkh as well as in Herat. Both assessments pointed out that the rural area of target districts has been worst affected, and getting worse. PRB field team in confirmation with the report from MAIL, MRRD concluded that there is a risk for this project that with increased food insecurity, the herders would sell or slaughter the Cashmere producing goats for household consumption. It is estimated if the numbers of Cashmere goats and other productive animals drop, the project won't be able to establish the value chains and subsequently would

not reach the targeted number of beneficiaries impacting the project outcomes in five years. To mitigate this risk and to protect local herders' livelihoods it became imperative to provide the target beneficiaries support in terms of forage feeders to maintain their livestock during the harsh winter.

Based on the approved grant the Burberry donation was used for procurement of livestock package of concentrate fodder with white straw to 425 families in the highly vulnerable areas. Each beneficiary was supplied with (300 KG) white straw and (90) concentrated fodder, a composition of Barley, Maize, Wheat husk, Oil cake of cottonseed, Paddy husk, or rice residues, Salt, Powder of limestone, and bone powder.

A short assessment has been carried out in two districts of Balkh (Khulm and Char Kent) in addition to an assessment already done in the area to identify the most vulnerable Cashmere producers. Four community facilitators (2 males and 2 females) were hired to complete the assessment select beneficiaries, coordinate with cashmere project staff, and lease with authority to maintain transparency and accountability with all stakeholders on the ground. Based on the result of the decision on selection of beneficiaries and resource allocation made. The activity was mainly focused on those who are heavily affected by the drought from cashmere project beneficiaries, primarily female households, small herd holders, elders to contribute to improved access to nutritious food for their livestock and to preclude the risk of drought on the Cashmere project

PRB was maintain coordination with Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority(ANDMA) Balkh Department for Agriculture, Irrigation and livestock MAIL Balkh department of Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and local authority at the district level who has the assessment for most vulnerable families too. Our main priority was to immediately address the needs of the most livestock food insecure families from our cashmere project in the areas worst affected by the drought. At the end of these activities, PRB received a compliment and acknowledge

The emergency response in cashmere project beneficiaries was a timely and effective effort that helped the most vulnerable goat herder to help, to keep the number of goats stable, and has prevented the trend of selling or slaughter the goat. On the follow-up, the PRB team noticed that majority of these households are extremely happy with the given input and very optimistic about the future of their livestock. In two visited cases goats became fatty and the head of the household expecting goat kids soon.

Pertaining table show the number of beneficiaries' district-wise

| S #          | Name of District | Total HH   | Male        | Female      | Disable   | Total       |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1            | Khulm            | 213        | 741         | 782         | 12        | 1535        |
| 2            | Char Kent        | 212        | 520         | 563         | 5         | 1073        |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>425</b> | <b>1261</b> | <b>1345</b> | <b>17</b> | <b>2608</b> |

The distribution of aid package made a dual positive impact on target community first it helped those cashmere project beneficiaries, desperately in need of assistance to keep their livestock second it inspired most of other how to make concerted fodder mix to cope with similar situation beforehand in the future.

Abdul Mobein, 49 years old supports a family of nine members from the Khulm district has lost 60 % of his livestock. In an interview with PRB, he said (Most of our land irrigated by canal diverted from the river and unfortunately shortage of rain and snowfall has led to declining in pasture and created an unpleasant effect in the livestock. I am the one who engages in rearing livestock alongside farming.



((In the past I could produce about 2 tons of

wheat from my land but this year condition was exacerbated by failed rain of last year, the yield decrease to one third (75% decrease) and I also sold 60% of my livestock and kept only could keep few of them to maintain the livestock generation.

The future is dark. So far, neither the government nor aid organization hand any kind of assistance. We are sitting and praying for help otherwise I may likely sell the rest of the livestock. May other farmers have the same fate and this condition will have a bad effect on overall livestock and agriculture. In addition to drought, we also have disease challenges in are which disturb livestock owners))

### 1.1.3 Afghanistan Cashmere Chain Supply project

Agriculture is the backbone of Afghanistan's economy; it makes up the main source of livelihood for around 75 % of the rural population. Livestock product including skin, cashmere and wool and a significant quantity of these commodities heads to the export market but the agriculture

sector in Afghanistan remain underdeveloped in production and value chain areas. This is due in part to the lack of private sector engagement and market linkage development among both donors, agriculture, and rural development intervention.

The livestock sector makes up 15% of Afghanistan's GDP. Afghanistan has made significant progress in livestock over the past decade yet the country still imports live and frozen meat, as well as egg and dairy products to the tune of more than 2 billion while the country has incredible potential for the in-country value-added process to generate revenue for the country and create earning and income opportunity for poor rural communities. Investment in livestock by improving breeding, artificial insemination station, veterinary service, feeding processes, commercial farming, and milk processing, and packing and utilizing effective technology to improve dairy products would yield great benefit to Afghanistan. The cashmere fiber industry has the potential to make an important contribution to the Afghan economy. Approximately 95% of goats in Afghanistan are cashmere-producing, but only 30% are harvested for cashmere. This is primarily due to low local demand and herders failing to understand the true value of the cashmere

Cashmere fiber is a highly prized textile fiber that comes only from goats. The fiber is finer than wool and mohair and finished goods made of cashmere fetch comparatively higher than other woolens. The fiber represents the insulating undercoat of the goats' fleece. It begins to grow in the autumn and is shed in the spring. Combing the undercoat from goats in the spring is the most common way that cashmere is harvested.

Goats are a common form of livestock in Afghanistan with as many as 77% of all farmers owning some goats and/or sheep. As dairy-type goats are uncommon, the vast majority of goats are of the fiber and/or meat-producing type. Goat hair is already widely exploited, particularly by Koochi nomads, for use in making tents, ropes, carpets, sacks, and pillow stuffing. However, the goats are usually sheared and the valuable undercoat is rarely separated from the coarser guard hairs that comprise the bulk of the fleece.

Under Afghan conditions, 10-20 goats could readily produce a kilogram of mohair per year providing a substantial boost in annual income to farmers owning goats. Out of 7 million existing goats in Afghanistan, only 30% of cashmere harvested

The objective program is to empower and support goat-producing households to have more sustainable livelihoods and diverse incomes.

The project is aimed to exploit the untapped commercial potential of cashmere fiber from Afghan goats through extension, training, and marketing activities to enhance the profitability of goat raising in Afghanistan and provide added income to families depending heavily on livestock for their livelihood.

This initiative was implemented in five years period and expects the following outcome

- 1- Strengthen the enabling environment for goat producers to harvest, process, and sell cashmere
- 2- Organize goat producers in collective action organizations at the community level for market linkages and joined sales
- 3- Improve the Livestock management of goat producers for breeding, feeding, and animal health.

By end of 2018 following activities has been accomplished under the Afghanistan supply value chain project in Herat and Balkh

#### **Herat Province**

- The Cashmere project is implemented in 3 districts of Herat province: 1. Karuk, 2. Zenda Jan 3. Pashtun Zarghon with 1374 herders/producers in each district (total of 4122 producers).
- So far, 173 village groups were established in these 3 districts; 48 groups are all female and 125 groups are male or mixed. The village groups are organized merely around cashmere activities. However, this may be directed into livestock village groups which form a broader-based than cashmere only.
- The villages groups have a board of 3 people: Chairperson, Deputy Chairperson, and Secretary or Clerk. The groups have on average some 24 members. Combining men and women in 1 village group remains a big hurdle. Groups meet at least once a month. Then, a general assembly is held once a year when 1 board member is replaced by an election (so, only 1 board member can change per year).

Apart from the village groups and associations, the project implemented the:

- Remodeling of 15 stables, 5 in each district
- Establishment of 16 stop shops, for now only in Karukh (cashmere collection centers)
- Establishment of 3 para-vet doctors, 1 in each district

## **Balkh Province**

The Project in Balkh has achieved the following results :

- PRB collaborates closely with the Government officials and Governor
- Selection of communities
- Close collaboration with government extension workers
- Criteria to be members of village groups: having 5 to 10 goats
- Socialization of the project with communities and selection of communities where goat producers had the interest to form groups (people without interest did not join)
- Benefits presented from forming groups: collective marketing of their cashmere at a higher margin, group-wise problem solving with the goats or cashmere, collection through the stop-shop, access to goats from the breeding farm
- Discussion on how to establish village groups with a 4-member board: chair, deputy, cashier, and clerk
- 48 village groups in Khulm and 46 village groups in Charkent started (94)
- 2760 households are members (men and women)
- Remodeled 10 stables (5 in Khulm and 5 in Charkint)
- Communities selected existing para-vets and approved by public agencies
- Need assessment for the 2 para-vets and equipment bought for them: motorbike, desk, chair, fridge, battery, vaccinator, thermometer, tab gun, needle holder, etc.
- The arrangement between para-vet, community leader (elder), dept. of agriculture, district governor for delivery of para-vet services to the goat producers

### **1.1.4 Strengthening Food Security and Natural Resource Management in Jawzjan**

The main objective of the project was to improve the food and nutrition security in the three districts of Jawzjan and improve their livelihoods through activities in the area of agriculture and livestock breeding, internal production of food as well as restoration of and better handling of natural resources.

Food security and nutritional condition are dependent on a broad spectrum of factors thus it requires a multi-sectorial approach. "A household has achieved food and nutrition security if it has secure access to food in connection with a hygienic environment, access to adequate healthcare services, as well as competent care, to ensure a healthy life for all household members". Therefore, the project organizations intend to combat the food insecurity in the target population by applying an integrated holistic approach, which concentrates on the improvement of all four dimensions of food and nutrition security: availability, secure access,

use, and utilization as well as stability. The project supported small-scale food production and livestock farming at the household level.

Project activities implemented for following target group in area of :

➤ *Reconstruction of infrastructure:*

- Aqcha: 10,780 residents/1,540 HH
- Khaniqa: 8,582 residents/1,226 HH
- Sheberghan: 146,335 residents/20,905 HH

➤ *Demonstration fields:*

- 48 model farmers

Training courses and agricultural input:

800 small landowners, farmers, sharecroppers

➤ *Demonstration fields:*

- 30 model farmers (24 male/6 female)

Training courses and input:

- 1200 (800 male and 400 female) small animal breeders

Veterinary assistants/animal assistants

- 48 (one veterinary assistant and animal assistant in each target community)

- Restoration of the clinic

➤ *Training courses and input:*

- 432 (72 "activists" and 360 female beneficiaries), women of child-bearing age, female-led HH; disabled persons; wives of day laborers

**1.1.4.1 NRM measures:**

- 24 villages,

Training courses:

10 government employees; at least 30 students and teachers of the Institute for Agriculture and Livestock Breeding

- In total, 165,697 people directly have benefited from the reconstruction of the infrastructure. The primary target group included 800 small farmer families and sharecroppers, as well as 48 lead farmers.
- The primary target group comprised 1,200 (800 male and 400 female) small livestock owners and their families. Furthermore, 30 lead farmers/trainers benefited from ToT measures. The residents and livestock owners of four districts with benefit from the renovation of the animal clinic. In total, 48 veterinary assistants and animal assistants will benefit from a knowledge increase

- Measures for the cultivation of kitchen gardens, food processing, nutrition, and hygiene target 432 female beneficiaries, including 72 "activists", who themselves held training courses in their target villages.
- villages benefited from the recovery of natural resources at the community level. 24 committees for natural resources management (NRMCs) - sub-committees of the CDCs - also benefited from training courses and interventions, which target the capacity development in terms of communal usage of natural resources.
- Other beneficiaries include 10 MAIL and DRRD employees, at least 30 students and teachers of the Institute for Agriculture and Livestock Breeding in Sheberghan as well as employees in hospitals and schools in all target villages.

Indirect beneficiaries of the project covered the inhabitants of the 24 target villages in Aqcha and Khaniqa, altogether 37,800 persons.

PRB had the following management arrangement

Recruitment and orientation of the leading project employees regarding the project. as the first measure, a technical training

PRB formed an executive committee a managing director and 9 experienced employees in the main office of Kabul, including 1 woman, (security guard, driver not factored in); Expertise exists in the sectors of animal health/animal husbandry, emergency aid and humanitarian assistance, agriculture and agrarian technology. An administrative department including teams with a focus on publications, logistics, communication, and finances supports the planning. In Faizabad,

At the beginning of the project, the agricultural and NRM study was carried out to modify the training modules and materials on sustainable land management. the study serves as a basis for the curricula, which is to be developed for the kitchen garden component

Training for Project Staff and farmers

Training courses and inputs for the restoration of livelihoods target 2,432 persons (1,600 male and 432 female beneficiaries) in the 24 villages. 24 Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMCs) - sub-committees of the CDCs - will benefit from training courses and measures that target the development of their capacities with communal management of

natural resources. The project will support 10 officials of the DAIL<sup>1</sup> and DRRD<sup>2</sup>, as well as 30 (male and female) students of the Institute for Agriculture and Livestock Breeding through training courses in the areas of food and nutrition security, livelihoods, and natural resources management as well as through practical courses. The capacities of the personnel of health centers and institutes will also be strengthened.

#### Sum up of project achievement

##### 1- Training for project staff and farmer-herder

Training on the methodology of the field school, livestock rearing, contraction disease for teachers and students of Institution of Agriculture for 24 days

##### 2- Establishment of FFS for livestock owners

Training courses were organized for 1200 small livestock owners (800 men and 400 women) from 24 villages. Two separated (male and female) classes formed for each village

The 24 male model farmers and 6 female teachers participated first in a ToT, to function afterward as trainers for the Farmer Field Schools. These activities took place around the demonstration fields as well as in private houses, where animals have been kept. During the training, inputs made available to the participating livestock owners, such as fodder seeds or inputs for the urea treatment of straw and medicine against parasites, which distributed within the context of a de-worming campaign; in addition, concentrated feed for bridging of the 3 winter months. In the second year, they receive these inputs only against a stake of 50%, in the third year they must pay the entirety themselves. PRB has experienced in other projects that the positive effects are so convincing and visible, that a majority of the participating livestock owners develop their own interests and also in the future provide for greater hygiene and health in the stall and purchase additional fodder for the winter. It is assumed that word of the successes is passed around. In principle, as described in component 2.5, veterinarian service for all interested persons is to be developed. Through the involvement of the Shuras and committees, the knowledge and access to information are to be dispersed as far as possible.

- Selection of pioneer farmers among 24 villages who demonstrated best practice from the learning so that the rest of the farmers could follow. for instance concentration feed to the selected animals, medical service to sick livestock by PRB team, enhancing community awareness on livestock medical treatment
- Distribution of milking equipment for 1200 beneficiaries in 24 villages covered

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

<sup>2</sup> Department of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

- Training of concentrate feed from available local material conducted in 40% of the village
- Conduct training on Urea treatment( Urea with white straw) to project beneficiaries
- Seasonal vaccination campaign for 1200 project beneficiaries

#### *1.1.4.2 Creation of demonstration in target villages*

- Two demonstration plots in collaboration with CDC were established in 24 target villages on 1 to 2 hectares. The demonstration plots were used as practical training centers for the target farmers' beneficiary, they were taught practically on best cultivation practices, the advantages of the use of better seed varieties and, water management techniques in practice.
- In consultation with the CDCs, the implementing partner will identify suitable land plots, which can be used as demonstration fields. These fields will be accessible to men from the village and close-lying villages. The test/demonstration fields will be used for training courses and viewing visits. Each year, per school, approximately 20 participants have accepted
- Renovation and remodeling of 120 stables in 24 villages by providing Metallic windows and doors, mud plastering, painting and installation of ventilation

#### *1.1.4.3 Training of veterinary assistants and animal assistants*

The project renovated the existing animal clinic in the center of Aqcha, which offers services for the population of Aqcha, Khaniqa, and two other districts. As the existing clinic could not meet the high demand, the project proposes additionally establishing a local veterinary station in each district to extend the veterinary services to remote and isolated communities with the existing government structures, within which a veterinary assistant already offers services for payment. In this project, a female animal assistant and a veterinary assistant in each district trained, to make services available in the areas of animal health (vaccination, diagnosis, and treatment), nutrition, breed improvement, and husbandry. After completion of the training the veterinary assistants associated with the local partner as paid employees and held FFS training courses for the beneficiaries.

Fourth eight people (24 male, 24 female) were selected from 24 villages trained on basic livestock veteran work. The training lasts for 30 days

- Running intricacies, intestines, enterotoxaemia, chicks, and vaccination campaigns in 24 villages for 1200 livestock owners, contributed to a decrease o the morbidity and mortality of livestock
- Organizing FFS sessions and conduction awareness campaign in target 24 village and neighbor settlements by BVW
- Establishment of linkage between BVW and livestock medicine store

- Survey of all medicine stores in Aqcha and Sheberghan in collaboration of agriculture department and WHH
- Identifying the quality medicine store and BVW acquaintance with the retailer to get the best quality drug

#### **Annex 1 - Statement of income and expenditure 2018**

**PARTNERS IN REVITALIZATION AND BUILDING (PRB)**  
**Statement of income and expenditure 2018**

|                     |
|---------------------|
| Previous Balance    |
| Budget 2018         |
| <b>Total income</b> |

| AFGHANI              |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 24,174,480.00        |  |
| 27,745,665.50        |  |
| <b>51,920,145.50</b> |  |

**Detail of PRB projects in year 2018**

|   |
|---|
| Strengthening Food Security and Natural Resource Management in Jawzjan AFG-1177 |
| Twining Programme   |
| Afghanistan Cashmere Supply chain Project                                       |
| Emergency support to reduce drought impact                                      |
| Survey Sheberghan and Panjshir  |
| Twining Programme field visit   |
| <b>Total</b>  |

| Income AFN           | Expenditure AFN      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 27,716,932.85        | 22,163,060.68        |
| 459,975.00           | 298,125.00           |
| 18,452,055.00        | 15,772,577.08        |
| 4,837,350.00         | 4,020,788.71         |
| 397,979.44           | 398,004.15           |
| 55,853.20            | 55,835.46            |
| <b>51,920,145.50</b> | <b>42,708,391.08</b> |

**Detail of Expenditure 2018**

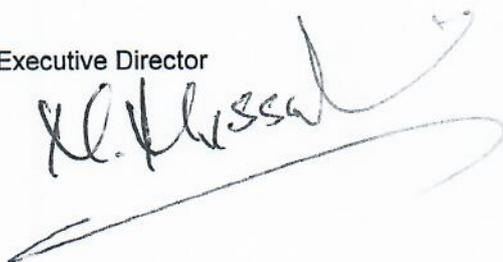
|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| Implementation costs            |
| Office running costs            |
| Office rent costs               |
| Travel and transportation costs |
| Personnel costs                 |
| Perdiem and accomodation costs  |
| Material and supplies costs     |
| Maintanance                     |
| <b>Total expenditures</b>       |
| <b>Total income</b>             |
| Refund/Refundable               |
| <b>Balance for Year 2019</b>    |

**AFGHANI**

|                      |
|----------------------|
| 9,867,933.50         |
| 2,502,509.75         |
| 1,429,998.74         |
| 2,722,351.51         |
| 23,784,003.40        |
| 782,059.70           |
| 1,619,534.48         |
|                      |
| <b>42,708,391.08</b> |
| <b>51,920,145.50</b> |
| -                    |
| <b>9,211,754.42</b>  |

December 31, 2018

Executive Director



Finance Manager

