As I write this letter, it's raining. After a year of severe drought each drop is refreshing! These rains will have a positive impact, especially for the farmers, who make up most of the population. On the same note, the Afghan proverb 'Qatara qatara, darya meshal!', 'Drop by drop, a river is made!', summarises well an important principle for us in SERVE. It is our belief that what might seem small, or as a 'drop' today, is the beginning of a bright tomorrow.

I think none of us can adequately measure what these 'drops' mean in the lives of the people we are touching. Eyes that were blind, that now can see! Faces of despair, now beaming with hope! An orchard, where there once was a desert! Health, instead of sickness! A better future, in place of one filled with poverty! This is what SERVE is all about, bringing hope to individual lives, and investing in the potential of what these lives hold.

The SERVE team of Afghan staff and international expatriate volunteers has, in a tangible way, touched the lives of thousands of Afghans. I commend the men and women that have over the years made SERVE a reality, for their commitment, dedication, and a job well done. I also want to especially thank our partnering agencies, which have trusted us to be an expression of their own heart of compassion for the peoples of Afghanistan.

A combination of civil war, political instability, economic ruin and severe drought continues to leave Afghanistan as one of the poorest and neediest countries in the world. For the ordinary Afghan life is very hard. For the most needy, the disabled, widows, children and the poor, it's unbearable. It's for those lives hardest hit that SERVE has a special place in its heart. It's SERVE's hope that the fruit of these 'drops' today will be 'streams in the desert' tomorrow!

Thank you for helping us, SERVING AFGHANISTAN.

Most sincerely,

Ray Cooper
For the SERVE team
Jalalabad,
Afghanistan
Before the Russian invasion in 1979, Afghanistan was attempting to improve its socio-economic development in many ways (infrastructure, education, health care, and agricultural and industrial production). Since 1979 these attempts have come to a standstill, and much of what had been achieved was either destroyed or fell apart. In addition, twenty years of war has caused lots of damage and human suffering. At the fall of the Soviet backed communist government in 1992, the fighting continued between Mujahadeen factions. 1994 saw the emergence of a new group, the Taliban. At present they are in control of the majority of the country. Millions of citizens, many of whom were educated and economically well off, have fled the country.

SERVE was founded in 1972 to assist victims of a famine in Ghor province, Afghanistan. It was re-established in 1980 and worked among the many Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Since 1992, when many refugees began returning to their country, SERVE has shifted its focus to work inside Afghanistan. In December 1998, SERVE’s activities in refugee camps in Pakistan closed down completely. The shift of focus from refugee work in Pakistan to rehabilitation and development inside Afghanistan was not only a geographical change, but at the same time a shift from more relief oriented work to more development activities. Some of the sectors in which SERVE works are the same as those in which SERVE was active in the refugee camps: blind rehabilitation, health education, use of solar energy, reforestation/fruit tree growing and relief work. These are needy sectors inside Afghanistan as well, and SERVE is effectively using the experience and expertise acquired over the years. However, to meet additional needs, new activities were added: deaf rehabilitation, functional literacy, community based rural development, and prevention of blindness. SERVE also plans to start a community development project in 2001 for which preliminary surveys and research took place in 2000.

Summary of SERVE's activities during 1980-2000

1980  SERVE was recognised as a Relief Agency by the government of Pakistan
1980 - 1998  SERVE's Relief Project established (distributing: tents, food, clothes, lanterns and mosquito nets to refugee camps in Pakistan, Jalalabad and Puli-Charki)
1981 - 1994  SERVE's Carpet Weaving Training Centre in Peshawar
1981  Public Health established (education, immunisation and mine awareness in Jalalabad and Dara-I-Noor)  see page 8
1983 - 1984  Afghan Eye Hospital in Peshawar
1983  Solar established (developing and distributing solar ovens and other solar appliances in refugee camps in Peshawar, Kabul and Jalalabad) see page 11
1986  SSBA (Support Services for Blind Afghans in Peshawar and Kabul district)  see page 5
1987  Forestry established (in Nangarhar province, Jalalabad and refugee camps in Peshawar) see page 10
1992  SHIP established (Serve's Hearing Impaired Project started in Peshawar, moved in 1995 to Jalalabad)  see page 6
1993 - 1998  CDAP (Comprehensive Disabled Afghans Project in Mazar-I-Sharif)
1996  FCP established (Family Casework Programme/Relief in Jalalabad) see page 9
1999  DIN established (Community Development in Dara-I-Noor district) see page 13
2000  Prevention of Blindness established (in Laghman district) see page 4
**Prevention of Blindness**

SERVE’s newest project is the Prevention of Blindness project that was established in January 2000. Through the years, many SSBA-workers were confronted with patients who became blind due to eye diseases that could have been prevented. That was how the idea was born for a prevention project. Today, the PBL project is working in Laghman province and it is the only program of its kind not only in the Eastern region but in the entire country.

**PBL’s activities:**
- providing eye health care services for the rural population of the Eastern region
- teaching health issues in order to prevent eye problems and blindness to clients as well as in the district schools

**Community volunteers**
Community volunteers have an important role in PBL’s work. Volunteers visit the villages to survey the number of people with eye problems. They also inform the communities about PBL’s program and when the team will visit their village. PBL’s team consists of two eye technicians, a nurse, a health teacher, an administrator and two community volunteers. They check the patients, give medicine if needed or refer them to an eye-hospital. The patients also receive a lesson about hygiene and other important subjects to prevent eye diseases.

“*The value of eyes is incredible! What can you do when you can’t see? That’s why eye-care is so important! The communities are very happy with the PBL project SERVE is providing. Most people don’t have the possibility to travel all the way to the city to visit the eye clinic. PBL is the only program that is coming to the communities to give education and medical treatment.*”

Mr. Shiragha, PBL community volunteer

**Isn’t this a miracle?**
Assadulla and Farhad, seven and eight year old boys, live with their families in a village called Qala Tack in the Qarghali district of Laghman province. Both boys suffered from congenital cataracts. They are not the only ones. Assadulla and Farhad have at least 15 blind family members (!) probably due to close intermarriage among relatives. The two boys spent their lives in darkness and were learning braille taught by a SSBA teacher. When the PBL project started in their district, the two boys came to have their eyes checked. The PBL doctor diagnosed cataracts and referred them to the ophthalmic center in Peshawar, Pakistan. Since the family is very poor, PBL took over the transportation and the operation costs and care during and after the operation. The day after the operation the doctor took away their eyepatches and they realized there was light in the room! They were so surprised and they called their fathers: 'Father, father, I can see!’ The fathers of the boys were overwhelmed with joy and said that they will celebrate this miracle within their village community inspite of their poverty!
E.M.A.D/SSBA
SERVE's Support Services for Blind Afghans (SSBA) grew out of the perceived needs for blind people by the staff of the Afghan Eye Hospital (AEH) in Peshawar, Pakistan. The AEH staff was forced to turn away hundreds of incurably blind patients every year. For this reason SERVE started a project in 1986 for the rehabilitation of blind Afghans. The SSBA project moved into Afghanistan in 1993 after the political takeover by the Mujahedeen and has worked since then in six provinces of Afghanistan. At the end of 1998, all of SSBA's activities in the refugee camps in Pakistan were closed and the project concentrated its efforts among visually impaired people inside Afghanistan.

Community Based Rehabilitation
Beginning in the year 2000, it is SSBA's focus to work through family members of people with disabilities on a voluntary basis. In addition to the family members, SSBA also mobilises local communities to take responsibility for sustainable rehabilitation of their disabled members. In every district local committees are formed. Together with the CBR workers and volunteers, they raise awareness of the needs of the people with disabilities within the community. They integrate children with disabilities (if possible) into local schools and they refer others to relevant services. They also organise vocational training and provide rehabilitative training to people with disabilities in their homes.

Because of this new approach, the target group of SSBA has widened. It is not only blind people who are given support, but the project's target group now includes all people with disabilities in the area where the project is working (Kabul province). For this reason the name of SSBA has changed to E.M.A.D., which stands for: Enabling and Mobilizing Afghan Disabled.

E.M.A.D.'s activities:
- publishing and printing braille books and producing audiotapes
- providing functional training: daily living skills, social skills, communication skills, orientation & mobility
- education in braille (home-schooling)
- vocational training & job placement in various trades (tailoring, shop keeping, vegetable gardening etc.)

The communities participate actively in the rehabilitation and education of blind clients as they provide resource rooms, volunteers for teaching blind pupils, and vocational training & job placements. These job placements help the blind clients to become self-supporting and active members of their community. In the areas where E.M.A.D. is working with rehabilitation programs, the attitude of the people regarding the disabled has changed significantly as they now accept that people with disabilities have the right to receive education and that they are able to work. This changes the lives of E.M.A.D.'s clients, as they are now becoming accepted as full members of society.

The problem solver
'Give me another problem, give me another problem!' In front of me sits a big smiling blind boy with his braille mathematics plate. He can't get enough of solving mathematical problems! His brother is sitting next to him, they are both blind and they also have a blind little sister. Their father is watching them and he looks very proud. He is a teacher himself in Kabul City and knows the value of education. Before the boys could start the braille lessons, they were taught by E.M.A.D. how to move and do chores around the house. E.M.A.D. is working very hard to integrate blind children, like these two boys, into local schools so that they can enjoy studying together with other children!
SHIP

SERVE’s Hearing Impaired Project (SHIP) was first established in September 1992 in Peshawar in response to the growing needs of deaf Afghan refugees. For two years the program successfully provided vocational training, sign language and literacy training and audiological services to more than 60 deaf Afghans (children and adults) in Peshawar and in the surrounding refugee camps. Realising the greater need inside Afghanistan, the project relocated to Jalalabad in 1995 when the security situation eased up.

During a survey in a nearby district Surkh Rod, a significant number of deaf people were located as well as people with many other disabilities. SHIP decided to widen its scope to include programs for people of all disabilities while maintaining its own speciality in Deaf Education and Rehabilitation. The 5 districts targeted for SHIP are: Jalalabad, Surkh Rod, Behsud, Kama and Chaparhar (all located in the Eastern region).

SHIP’s activities:

- **education:** model school for the deaf in Jalalabad, home-based classes for deaf girls, and deaf units in village schools, providing special education to deaf children
- **sign language documentation:** a second edition of SHIP’s Regional Sign Language Dictionary was completed in 1998. SHIP is currently working together with 2 other agencies in the production of an Afghan Sign Language Dictionary with over 2000 concepts.
- **deaf clubs:** SHIP provides a place and an opportunity for deaf adults to interact and socialise with other deaf people
- **Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR):** local village committees, together with volunteers are actively involved in their own communities in raising awareness, referrals, integrating disabled children to schools, organising vocational training and providing rehabilitative training to disabled people in their homes

Deaf men can marry too!

When Asadullah, a deaf man, was 18 years old, he lived in a village in Surkhrod. He was known as being illiterate and some people called him names. However, his family managed to find a girl for him and after much discussion a date was set for his engagement. On that day the relatives of his fiancée started to voice objections as they were thinking that Asadullah is useless because of his deafness. Arguments went back and forth. Those who knew him defended him, and told everyone present that Asadullah is a member of the deaf club in his village and that he could read and write. A piece of paper was found and Asadullah proved his abilities much to the amazement of the crowd. Alas, he was not stupid after all, and he was allowed to marry! Asadullah is now a full-fledged member of his community. His dignity and self-confidence has taken a leap forward.

This is Muhammad Isa. When he was 2 years old, a rocket hit his home and exploded close to him. After this traumatic incident, his parents realised that he could not hear or speak. Isa, at 10 now, is a fluent signer and participates actively in his class. Sign language has helped him to express himself in a better way!
Community Based Rehabilitation

"People with disabilities become active members of the community again!"

1- Disabled boy integrated in village school

2- Vocational training: taking care for the cow

3- Vocational training: tailoring

4- Village meeting about Community Based Rehabilitation
In a time of war most victims are civilians and the most vulnerable among them are women and children. Many women and children have died in Afghanistan, and those that survived are faced with traumas, injuries and the loss of family members. The infant mortality rate is very high: 150 children out of every 1000 born die each year before their first birthday. Besides the devastating impact of the war, there are also other factors that make the situation for women and children very difficult. Many children die because of diarrhoea or other diseases which could be prevented through vaccinations or health education. Because of the restrictions of the current government, girls can not receive an education and women are not allowed to work. This is especially difficult for the war widows who have to support their children. Malnourishment is a widespread phenomena affecting approximately one-fourth of children under the age of three. To meet the need of this vulnerable target group, SERVE developed two projects: Public Health and the Family Casework Program.

Public Health
SERVE’s longest running program is Public Health. It was first started in 1981 to work among the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Besides publishing material and teaching about health issues, Public Health was also involved at that time in providing vaccinations. Currently, Public Health’s main focus is to raise the level of health awareness for children and their families in Jalalabad and its surrounding districts thereby promoting good health practices.

PH’s activities:
- teaching basic health topics to primary school children in the Nangharar province
- developing and publishing health education material

Education
The health and hygiene situation in many parts of Nangarhar province is very poor. Because of open sewers, poor access to safe drinking water, and lack of knowledge many people get sick. For these reasons the main activity of Public Health is an education program. Through the years many boys have received health teaching in the schools with topics such as: hygiene, disease prevention, disability and environmental awareness, landmine awareness and nutrition. Unfortunately, since 1996 girls have not been allowed to go to school because of government restrictions. SERVE is trying to reach them by teaching the girls at home in the girls clubs.

Nazaneen, the bright student
Nazaneen is an intelligent student and never misses her club. She has great interest and always comes on time. She has learned all her lessons thoroughly and when she returns home, she tells her mother, sisters, and relatives all the things she has learned. One day Nazaneen went to one of her relative’s house with her mother. She saw a child with a severe fever lying on the bed. The child’s mother had wrapped the child in many blankets and she was crying. When Nazaneen observed the situation, she hastily took the blankets away from the patient and covered the child in cotton clothes. She gave the patient half of a paracetamol tablet and a little lemon sherbet. A while later the child, who was seriously ill, opened his eyes and his fever started decreasing gradually. The patient’s mother was very happy and was eager to learn about these sorts of cures. Nazaneen gave her a lot of information. The mother was very glad and said that she would send her daughter to this club too. She asked Nazaneen to tell her teachers to expand these programs to teach women like herself.
Family Casework Program

In 1996 SERVE started the Family Casework Program. The main goal of the program is to break the cycle of poverty and malnutrition among poor and vulnerable families in the city of Jalalabad.

**FCP's activities:**

- provide food supplies to families with malnourished children
- give the mothers health and nutrition teaching
- give the families a chicken coop with 13 chickens

Before the Family Casework Program starts in a new area, a group of FCP workers selects 100 families who are identified as having malnourished children. It is often very hard to choose families, because the need is so great. When a family is selected, FCP workers visit the families twice a month to give health and nutrition teaching, in consultation with SERVE's Public Health project. During these visits the child's weight and height measurements are taken to track the child's development over a four-month period. The family also receives four months of food supplies (beans, rice, oil), health education and at the end of the program a chicken coop with chickens. The eggs are then a source of protein for the children and a means of sustainability for the families of the malnourished children.

**Worms from eating too much candy...**

Health and hygiene education is a very important part of FCP. Although being poor affects the situation of the child negatively, it's not always the reason why the child is malnourished. Often it is also because of a lack of health knowledge. Many illnesses like diarrhoea and worms can be prevented simply by knowing what causes the sicknesses. There are many stories about health that are not true. For example, many people think that worms come from eating too much candy, and a few families said that they thought eating too much oil in their food caused malaria.

"At the end of the four months health lessons many of the mothers expressed great appreciation for the health teachings that were given. It's great to see that the mothers pass on the health teaching to neighbours. In that way whole communities take advantage of the information that's given by FCP."

A FCP worker

**The Story of little Nargis**

The weakest child in one of the programs, Nargis, started with an arm circumference of 6 cm and weighed 5 kilograms at one and half years of age. Nargis also had a rapid heartbeat and often experienced convulsions. She was alert, but growing weaker every day when the health workers found her. However, at the end of the four-month period Nargis was crawling, communicating, and crying. Her arm circumference increased to 9.5 cm and she weighted 6.5 kg. When we first met her mother, she was afraid to give Nargis food because often she would get diarrhoea, but now Nargis has an appetite and is developing. Nargis' heartbeat has slowed down to a more normal speed and she has not had a convulsion since starting the program.
FORESTRY

SERVE started the Forestry project in 1987 in refugee camps in Pakistan. Since 1994 it has worked in the Nangarhar province of Afghanistan, with the goal to motivate local farmers to establish their private fruit and non-fruit tree nurseries and thus provide trees for orchards and wood lots in the districts. Forestry workers provide training for a selected group of farmers to become fieldworkers. Every fieldworker is responsible for one district. In this district he will pass on his knowledge about nurseries and orchards to local farmers.

Forestry's activities:
- Training fieldworkers
- Teaching men in villages new agricultural techniques about how to establish a nursery
- Providing advice and services to orchard owners
- Distributing vegetable seeds to owners of 1- and 2-year old orchards for intercropping
- Maintaining a central nursery in Jalalabad which is used as a reliable source for disease free, high quality plant material and as a demonstration orchard

Pilot projects:
- Teaching kitchen gardening to deaf young women
- Training young men with disabilities to become nurserymen

As stated, fruit production was well established in most parts of Afghanistan as well as in Nangarhar province before the war. Many farmers who have returned after fleeing the country want to rebuild their former orchards. When an orchard is planted, it takes at least three years before the fruit trees start to provide food for the family and an income through trade in the local bazaars. To fill this three year gap, these orchard owners are provided with good quality vegetable seeds to plant and use as food for their families.

I want to get started!

Karimullah from Sangina village in Chaparhar District is 24 years old and blind since his birth. During a survey carried out by the Forestry project he was asked if he would be interested to learn how to grow vegetables and later how to establish a nursery. He and his family agreed. Two days later the Forestry supervisor met him in Jalalabad bazaar. Karimullah asked: 'When do you come with the seeds to my place? I want to get started!'
Through the years the Solar Project has developed and produced two different types of solar ovens, a tea boiler, a water heater and a fruit dryer. The tea boiler and the solar oven are the most popular solar appliances. Now that the solar products have been developed, the main focus and challenge for Solar is distribution and education. Distribution involves training local people to produce and market the solar products themselves. Education is another important part of Solar. Solar workers visit high schools and universities to teach about solar energy. The Solar Project has a special cooperation with the University of Kabul, which had already done research on solar appliances before the war. Besides visiting schools, Solar also reaches out to local communities by giving cooking demonstrations. To raise awareness about the possibilities of solar energy Solar also publishes marketing material such as calendars and radio programs have been broadcast in the Kabul area.

Solar’s activities:
- Developing solar appliances
- Producing solar appliances
- Training & distributing - train local business people to produce and market solar appliances
- Education teach students and people at public places about solar energy

The hungry groom
One day in the Sheewaki village of Kabul City, a groom was invited to his father-in-law’s home. It was around lunch time and all of his relatives were busy in and around the house. The groom was very hungry and he was perplexed and wondered why no one was preparing the meal. Suddenly someone called: ‘Lunch is ready!’ The groom was very surprised and asked: ‘Did you bring cooked food from a hotel or the bazaar?’ He had not seen anyone cooking, and there was no fire or smoke on which people could cook. Besides that, there was no electricity. Then his mother-in-law told him: ‘We have two solar ovens, so we don’t need any fuel or electricity. And the tea you just had was boiled by a solar tea boiler!’

This man really likes the solar products: "It's great that we don't need any fuel like wood or gas. We only need the sunshine. And besides that, the food has a better taste!"
Afghanistan is an extremely poor landlocked country, highly dependent on farming and raising livestock. During two decades of war, one-third of the population fled the country, with Pakistan and Iran sheltering a combined peak total of more than 6 million refugees. For the Afghans who decided to stay, as well as those that have returned to their country, it is a huge struggle to survive. The local community is generally the only stable social structure left in this torn country. SERVE is developing projects to both work with and meet the need, of these communities.

Community Development Program

In September 1999 SERVE decided to extend its activities in the field of community development. For this reason a preliminary survey was done to select a district where SERVE could start a community development program. Nazian was selected out of several districts that have many needs not addressed by other organisations. Nazian is a relatively small district compared to the surrounding areas, and the population in the district is in a stage of re-building their lives, since most people have returned to Afghanistan during the last 8 years. The people of Nazian are poor and their living standards are low.

Agriculture and livestock are the main means of income in the Nazian district. Subsistence farming (wheat and corn) plays an important role, but poppy certainly surpasses these crops in the area where it is cultivated. It is grown throughout the whole district, partly because of its high profit and also because of its low water demand. Most people need its income because the production of wheat and corn alone is not enough to meet their needs. The only other cash crop is onion. Farmers in most Nazian villages are interested in growing other crops, such as vegetables and fruit trees, and several farmers expressed a willingness to change their poppy crop when land and water availability improves.

The people of Nazian heavily depend on good and reliable water provision. Many of the existing irrigation canals coming from the river are weak. When floods occur in the summertime these canals are easily damaged. Besides water for irrigation the river provides drinking water for the villages as well. This water is not always clean and it can be hard to get.

Education facilities in the district are poor, although there is a large population of children. There is also a lack of schooling materials and teachers.

SERVE (in close co-operation with the community) wants to reach out to the people of Nazian in providing these most essential elements: water and education.

CDP hopes to mobilise and organise the local communities for the following activities:

- providing drinking water
- building or repairing irrigation systems
- education
- building protection walls against floods
- meeting any other priority needs expressed by the people

'The readiness of people to participate in a Community Development Program is good. They realize the benefit of projects and of their own development. And they are willing to cooperate with other villages.'

Report of field survey
Dara-I-Noor Project

Dara-I-Noor is a beautiful green valley in the Nangarhar province. It is well known as the place where the famous Dara-I-Noor cheese is produced. In 1999 SERVE started the DIN project with the objective to restore and develop the potential of dairy farming in the area, with a specific focus on poor and vulnerable families. Besides this, DIN also attempts to assist people in learning to read, write and do simple calculations so that they can improve their standard of living and development skills in many ways.

DIN's activities:
- providing one and a half year old cows (heifers) to poor and vulnerable families
- improving the local dairy cattle breed by natural and artificial insemination
- reading, writing and mathematics teaching

The whole community involved

From the beginning of the project process the whole community is involved as they survey and select one family who will receive the cow to take care of. The families that are chosen are often the weakest of the community; they are windows, orphans or the disabled. Even though the cows are given to specific families, the whole community is willing to help because they all feel responsible in raising the cows. After giving back one calf to the project, the family then owns the cow. The milk of the cow is a means of income generation and it helps to develop the potential of dairy farming and improve the life of the people in Dara-I-Noor. The calf that is returned to the project is given then to another family at the age of one and a half years. In this way, not only single families but whole communities profit from this project!

Young and old together in DIN's literacy courses

The literacy rate in Afghanistan is very low; only 31.5% of the total population can read or write. This is not because of lack of interest or unwillingness to learn, as is seen in the great success DIN's literacy program. The number of classes even had to be expanded because of the great numbers of people that were interested in taking the courses! Many men didn't have the chance to go to school because they had to work or to fight. Although the lessons are a success, unfortunately only the boys and men can attend the classes because of the restrictions of the government towards the education of girls and women.

What one COW can do?

It's incredible what one cow can mean for a poor widow... As a widow with three young children, without a husband who can raise an income for the family and without permission to work as a woman, it's almost impossible to live and survive in Afghanistan. One day the DIN team visited the village of this widow and started to talk with the community leaders about helping the poor families. The community decided that this woman and her children were the most needy and they received the cow. Today, the family has an income from the milk and cheese that they sell at the local bazaar!
SERVE's purpose is to express God's love and to bring hope by serving the people of Afghanistan, especially the needy, as we seek to address personal, social and environmental needs.

**Organisation Structure**

**BOARD**

Executive Director

HEAD OFFICE Jalalabad

Peshawar

Support Office

Donor Relations
Personnel Officer
PR Officer
Logistics/Security
Finance Department
Program Director

**PROJECTS** (under the overall responsibility of Program Director and financially accountable to Finance Department)

EMAD (former SSBA, Blind Rehabilitation & CBR Programme in Kabul Province)

PBL (Prevention of Blindness in Laghman province)

SHIP (Deaf rehabilitation & CBR Programme in Eastern Region)

Public Health (Health education for primary school children in Jalalabad)

FCP (Teaching/Assistance to families with malnourished children in Jalalabad)

Solar (application of Solar Energy in Jalalabad and Kabul)

Forestry (fruit trees, vegetables, non-fruit trees in Nangarhar Province)

DIN (Community based program in Dara-I-Noor District)

CDP (Community development in Nazian District) pilot program
What's your contribution to 'fill the river'?

SERVE's work can only be done with the support of donor organisations and individual gifts. Besides financial support, SERVE is always looking for professional volunteers who can join the team. Thank you for helping us to continue the work in a country with so many needs!

Donations
SERVE's funding comes from private agency donations, trusts, churches and concerned individuals. Checks (designated for SERVE) can be made out to the following, for tax deductible, receipts:

HSBC (Midland Bank)
2, Queens Road
Aberdeen
AB15 4ZT
U.K.
Account number: 39207152
Sort code: 400515
Swift Code: MIDLGB22

Please notify the SERVE office with the following information when donating directly to SERVE's bank account: amount and date of transfer, details of transfer, details of the bank arranging the transfer, senders name and address, specific designations of gift if applicable.

SERVE is a registered charitable trust in the U.K. (No. 282 864)

Vacancies
SERVE’s expatriate staff is made up of volunteers seconded from various international agencies. Management, computer and financial skills are needed for all project and for office support work. People and publication skills are needed for Public Relations. Each project has its own technical requirements. Community and development workers are needed for growth and expansion. For more information on SERVE’s projects and how you can be involved, please contact us!

SERVE is approved by the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan. SERVE continues to work closely with various UN bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGO's).

Map of Afghanistan:

Used sources:
The CIA World Factbook 2000
Essential Field Guides to humanitarian and conflict zones, Afghanistan
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