

ANNUAL REPORT

2021



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2021 proved to be a challenging year in Afghanistan. In the face of armed conflict, a traumatic political transition, soaring food prices, economic decline, and the impacts of climate change, Afghanistan grappled with heightened food insecurity, plunging a significant portion of the population into hunger. A staggering 65% of Afghans faced major shocks in the last six months, with 76% experiencing significant income reduction and 20% a slight decrease. The escalating conflict from January to September forced people out of their homes, disrupting their livelihoods.

Amidst these adversities, ANCC emerged as a beacon of hope, supporting the most vulnerable segments of Afghan society. ANCC played a pivotal role in diverse interventions, focusing on food security, community development, and humanitarian assistance. The organization addressed emergencies nationwide, providing critical humanitarian assistance aid to 99,664 families direct beneficiaries, and 690,648 indirect beneficiaries. Additionally, ANCC established 250 community-based organizations (CBOs), including CDCs, GA, and BGA in Nangarhar and Kandahar cities. Notably, ANCC actively encouraged women's full participation in decision-making, recognizing their potential for positive societal change.

ANCC's contribution to the IPC-2021 analysis in the southern region showcased a dedicated effort to identify the most vulnerable provinces and take urgent humanitarian action. The analysis aimed to pinpoint contributing factors and 1st outcome elements leading to the deterioration of these provinces.

The annual report (2021) serves as a comprehensive update on ANCC's projects, successes, challenges, and contributions to community development and empowerment. ANCC adheres to the motto "Change the community to change the country," reflecting its commitment to fostering positive transformations. I express deep gratitude for the generosity and steadfast commitment of all contributors, acknowledging their role in advancing ANCC's mission during a time when hope is desperately needed across the country.

Abdul Qadeer Abid
Country Director
Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination (ANCC)

ANCC Actions in 2021

By the Numbers

17 **11** **99,664** **690,648**

PROJECTS

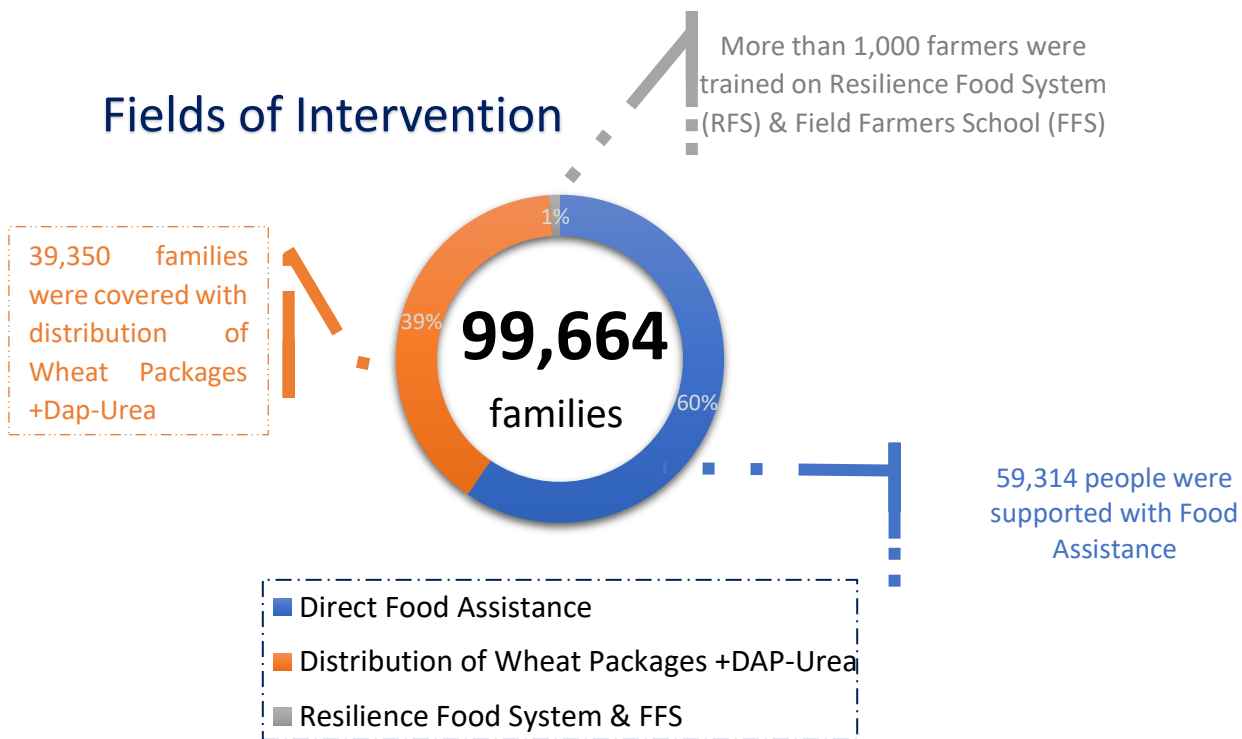
PROVINCES

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

IN-DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

Breakdown of the people in each sector

Fields of Intervention



Project implemented in the Year 2021

EZ-KAR Project- (1) Kandahar city and (2) Jalalabad city

Food Assistance for Unodiational Seasonal Support Families

Seasonal Support Food

General Food Distribution-Natural disaster affected HHs-1st Phase

General Food distribution Natural Disaster Affected HHs- 2nd Phase

Food Assistance for Asset (FAA)

OSRO/AFG/111/EC: Cash and livestock based Intervention

OSRO/AFG/108/CHA: Livelihood Protection

OSRO/AFG/110/USA-1: Minmizing Impacts of Drought and Covid-19

OSRO/AFG/110/USA-2:Minimizing Impacts of drought and Covid-19

OSRO/AFG/111/EC: Safeguarding Food and Nutrition Security

OSR/AFG/008/CHA: Time Critical Emergency Agriculture Inputs

UNICEF-Provision of Safe Drinking Water for Southern Region

Field Farmer Schools (FFS)

AHF- Emergency Food Assitance to Communities Affected- KDR

OSRO/AFG/010/CHA: Cash Assistance Strengthening Livelihood

List of Acronyms

ANRCC	•Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination
CDCs	•Community Development Council
GA	•Guzar Assembly
CSO's	•Civil Society Organizaiton
HHS	•Households
SDGs	•Sustainable Development Goals
NGO	•Non-governmental Organization
WFP	•Wordl Food Program
FAO	•Food Agriclture Organiation
IDP	•Internal Displaced Population
EZ-KAR	•Eshtighal Zaye o Karmondana
CBO	•Community Based Organization
BGA	•Bussiness Guzar Assembly
FSAC	•Food Security Agriculture Cluster
IPC	•Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
UNICEF	•United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
MRRD	•Ministry of Rural Rehibition and Development
O&M	•Operation and Maintenance

Organization Profile

- **ANCC** Afghanistan National Re-Construction Coordination
- **28** Years of Experience
- **1994** Established
- **255** Projects executed till now
- **7,152,302** beneficiaries served
- **117** Registration No
- **Email:** info@ancc-afg.org
- **Website:** www.ancc-afg.org
- **Address:** Street No.9, Karta-e-3, Darul-Aman Road, Kabul, Afghanistan

Vision

ANCC envisions prosperous and developed communities in Afghanistan.

Mission

ANCC collaborates with stakeholders to foster peaceful and stable societies, contributing to Agriculture & sustainable food security, Humanitarian Relief, Education and community development through participatory and sustainable approaches.

Objective

- To enhance the quality and quantity of formal & non-formal education in the country.
- To actively participate in community development programs, aiming to empower communities socially, economically and in local governance.
- To improve the agriculture sector and ensure sustainable food security.
- To respond to people in crises through humanitarian services and provide emergency response in coordination with all stakeholders.

Core values

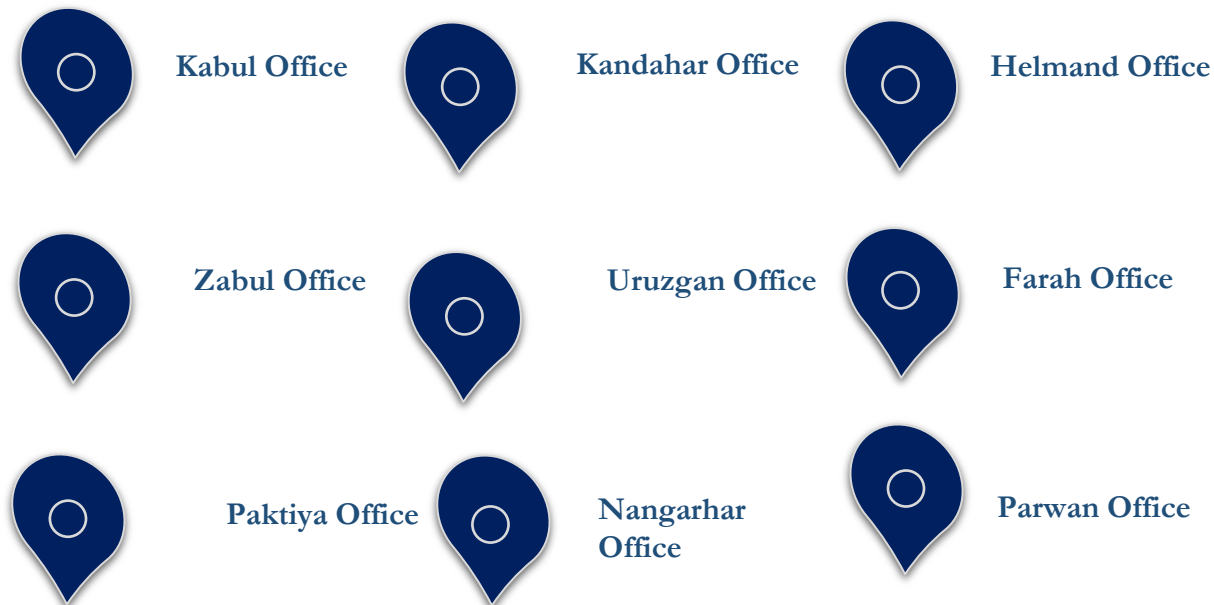
- Ensure human rights
- Accountability and transparency
- Mutual respect among all stakeholders
- Commitment to sustainable development
- Coordination and cooperation with all stakeholders
- Working with religious values and respect for the culture and traditions of the citizens
- Working with independence and impartiality

ANCC Background

Afghanistan National Re-Construction Co-ordination (ANCC) is an Afghan, nongovernmental, non-political, and non-profit organization established for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan. Established in 1994, ANCC emerged in response to the urgent needs of vulnerable Afghan refugees and internally displaced families during a period of civil and factional fighting in the country. ANCC is officially registered (117) with the Ministry of Economy Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

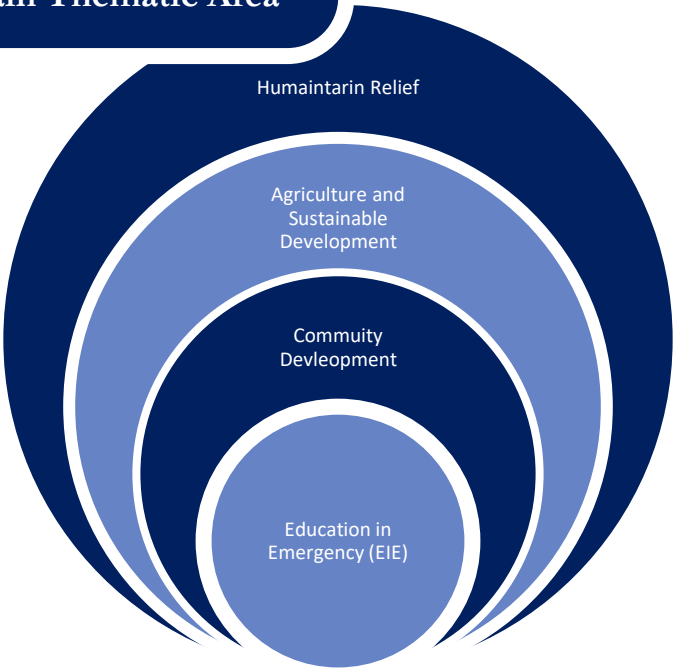
ANCC Achieved

Since its establishment in 1994, ANCC has supported **7,052,302** direct and indirect beneficiaries across the central, western, and southern regions, with a particular focus on Kabul, Kandahar, Zabul, Uruzgan, Paktiya, Helmand, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Parwan, and Farah provinces of Afghanistan. ANCC's head office is situated in Kabul and it operates provincial offices in the following highlighted provinces.



In the year 2021, ANCC undertook seventeen (17) projects, extending support to **99,664 families** by providing services in different sectors notably, agriculture and food security, community development, humanitarian response, and more. The services offered were strategically designed to empower communities to become self-reliant and independent in the source of their income, livelihood, and food production – additionally, the initiative aimed to raise awareness of civil rights within these communities.

ANCC's Main Thematic Area



Eshteghal Zaiee – Karmondena Project (EZ-KAR)

The wave of returnees and the growing IDP population have put enormous pressure on inundated service delivery systems as well as on the social, economic, and physical infrastructure of the communities. Currently, the host communities have come under intense pressure, since they were already living in difficult economic conditions. Hereby, the concept of the EZ-KAR program was derived from the interlinked DiREC strategy and corresponding multi-ministerial technical working groups. The program was implemented in 13 cities including Jalalabad cities (Package-1) and Kandahar city (Package-8) of Kandahar province. ANCC was responsible for these two cities in Afghanistan.

The project's overall development objective is to strengthen the enabling environment for economic opportunities in cities where there is a high influx of displaced people. The core mandate of the IDLG includes:

- Improving local governance to ensure access to development, stability and security
- Providing good governance at the local level; and
- Supporting local administration and ensuring public participation in the decision-making process

ANCC signed the contract of the EZ-Kar project with IDLG/WB for Kandahar and Jalalabad of Nangarhar provinces of Afghanistan. ANCC has been contracted for Package #1 (Nangarhar province) which encompasses 340 CDCs, 68 GA, and 14 BGA to be established within 3 years of contract duration with close consultation of PMU and Municipality. Simultaneously, ANCC has been contracted for Package #8 (Kandahar province) which encompasses 100 CDCs, 20 GA, and 10 BGA to be established within 3 years of contract duration in close consultation with the PMU and municipality of Kandahar city of Kandahar province.



Figure 1: Description related to the EZ-KAR program is being delivered to Jalalabad city's Mayor by ANCC's program team.

Number of CBO for the Jalalabad City						
Package #.	Province Name	Provincial offices established?		No. of Communities	# of GAs	# of BGAs
		Yes	No			
		01	Nangarhar			

Number of CBO for the Kandahar City						
Package #.	Province Name	Provincial offices established?		No. of Communities	# Of GAs	# Of BGAs
		Yes	No			
		08	Kandahar			

The project comprised multiple components, ANCC was responsible for component two (2) of the project. This component was further divided into three categories, (1st) **Maintenance Construction Cash Grants (MCCG)**, (2nd) **Gozar Assembly (GA)**, and (3rd) **Business Gozar (BGA)**. The project started in January 2021 in both provinces without any obstacles. The project technical team received the Training of Trainer (ToT) from the IDLG and post to that the training was then cascaded to the field team to train them in terms of the project's overall concept bearing in mind the quality, quantity, and timeline of the project aspects. The non-key staff got an overall understanding of the EZ-KAR program and closely pursued the project operation manual for proper and smooth implementation of the program. The key and non-key staff were trained in core training areas, particularly as follows;

1. **ToT 1:** Soft Aspects I: Community mobilization to GA-DP finalization (program orientation, CDC/GA/ BGA elections and mandates, PLA tools, bank accounts, maintenance plan, CDP/ GA-DPs), CDC/ GA sub-committee formation and their action
2. **ToT 2:** Soft Aspects II (beyond CDP: institution building): Grievance handling, participatory monitoring, and linkage
3. **ToT 3:** Project Management I (basic project management, subproject implementation and grant utilization, community accounting, and community procurement) and economic baseline for BGAs

4. **ToT 4:** Project Management II (environmental and social safeguards, operations and maintenance)
5. **ToT 5:** Engineering Training specific to the infrastructure subproject types allowed in the EZ-Kar Component 2
6. **ToT 6:** CDC/ GA sub-committee formation and their plans with a scorecard

To add this, the ANCC team recruited all the key and non-key staff according to EZ-Kar and HR policies, and based on the EZ-KAR Operation manual 42 male and 42 female qualified social organizers in Jalalabad city, and 13 male and 13 female qualified social organizers in the Kandahar city of Kandahar province were recruited and deployed to the field for day-to-day operation.

ANCC was responsible for the facilitation of the entire process of EZ-KAR- P-1 and P-8 particularly, communities' identification, demarcation by remote sensing (RS), conducting HHs surveys to identify the exact number of HHS and revising the CDCs boundaries based on the exact number of HHs if needed, Community mobilization, election, CDCs registration, community profiling, PLA, the establishment of bank account, CDP plan development, training for the respective CDCs and its subcommittee and proper utilization of the grant. The same CDC project implementation cycle was applied to GA and BGA with some modifications and procedures mentioned in the ToR and described in the ToT on GA and BGA establishment. The EZ-KAR project implementation cycle was executed in close consultation with PMU and the Municipality.

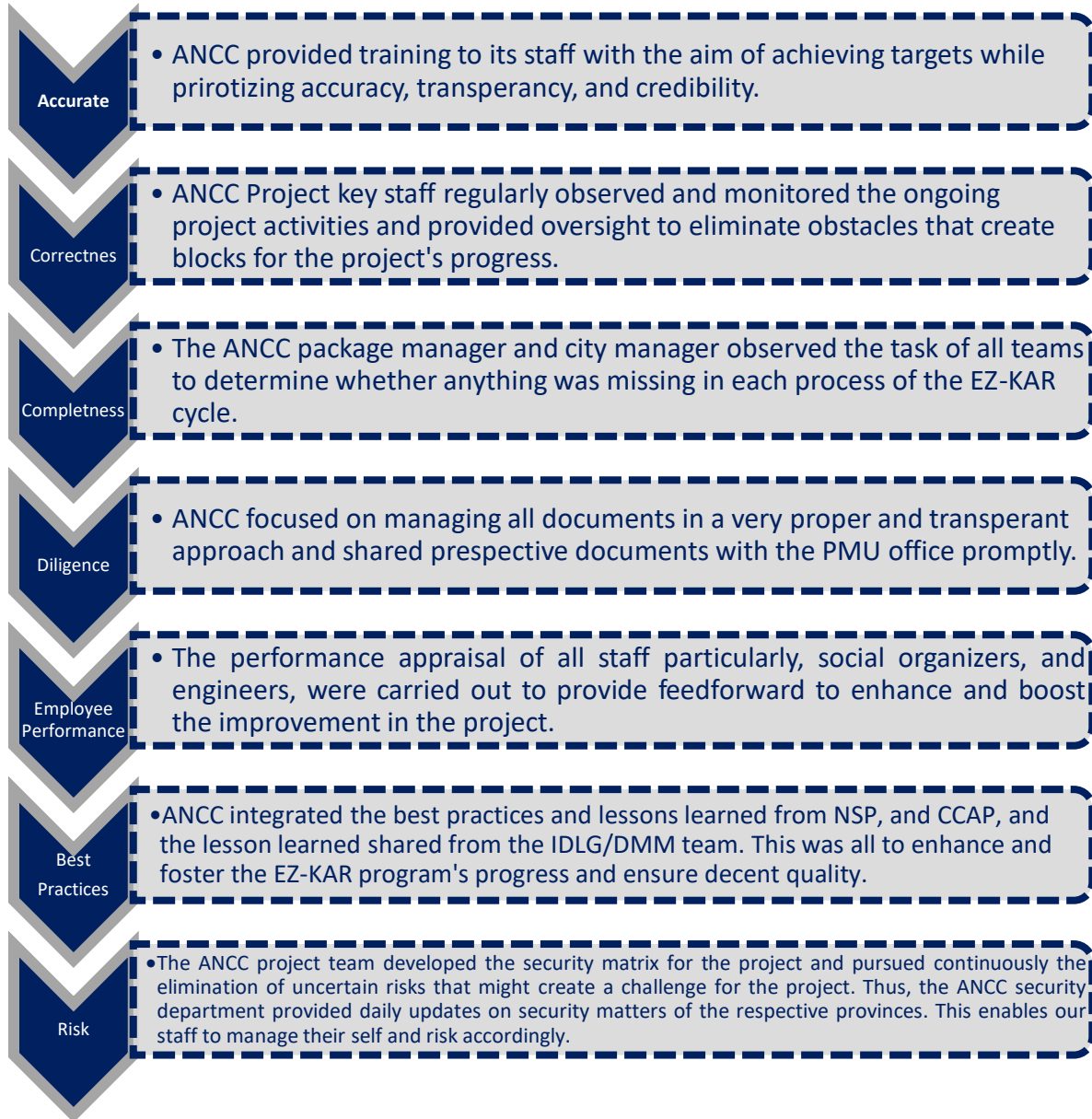
The gender balance was maintained to promote equal opportunities by delivering facilities that promote women's participation in economic and business activities particularly, women's markets run exclusively by women owners, etc. Concurrently, handling of numerous complaints such as sensitive and non-sensitive complaints were handled in line with ANCC complaint handling policy and IDLG-DMM policy to take on time and proper decisions and provide a satisfactory response to upward and downward stakeholders.

Bearing in mind the exit strategy, the ANCC master trainers delivered training for capacity building of the municipal staff and MAB and closely mentored them to retain the skills, and knowledge to improve their capacity by transitioning the ownership of EZ-KAR to the municipality staff. For an appropriate existing strategy and transition of the project, they were made capable of implementing a similar program by the swift transition of the program from FP to the municipality in the upcoming future.

ANCC Program department and package team developed the EZ-KAR management master plan by applying the participatory and consultative approach with project key staff that involves identifying all EZ-KAR activities, sequencing those activities, setting the project milestones for those activities, and subsequently designing the project schedule management plan to achieve the anticipated deliverables within the due date. The plans were developed for both anticipated cities of Nangarhar and Kandahar provinces. Additionally, the ANCC HQ management team has reviewed and revised the time frame with time limits for the project and all milestones considering the preplanned duration mentioned in the contract for each targeted milestone. The total duration of the project is 36 months and three (3) schedule management plans have been developed for the EZ-KAR Project considering the project's triple constraint **time, budget, and quality**. Following is the list of plan developed for the program.

1. **Project Schedule Management Plan (Master Plan)**
2. **Annual Plan**
3. **Quarterly Plan**

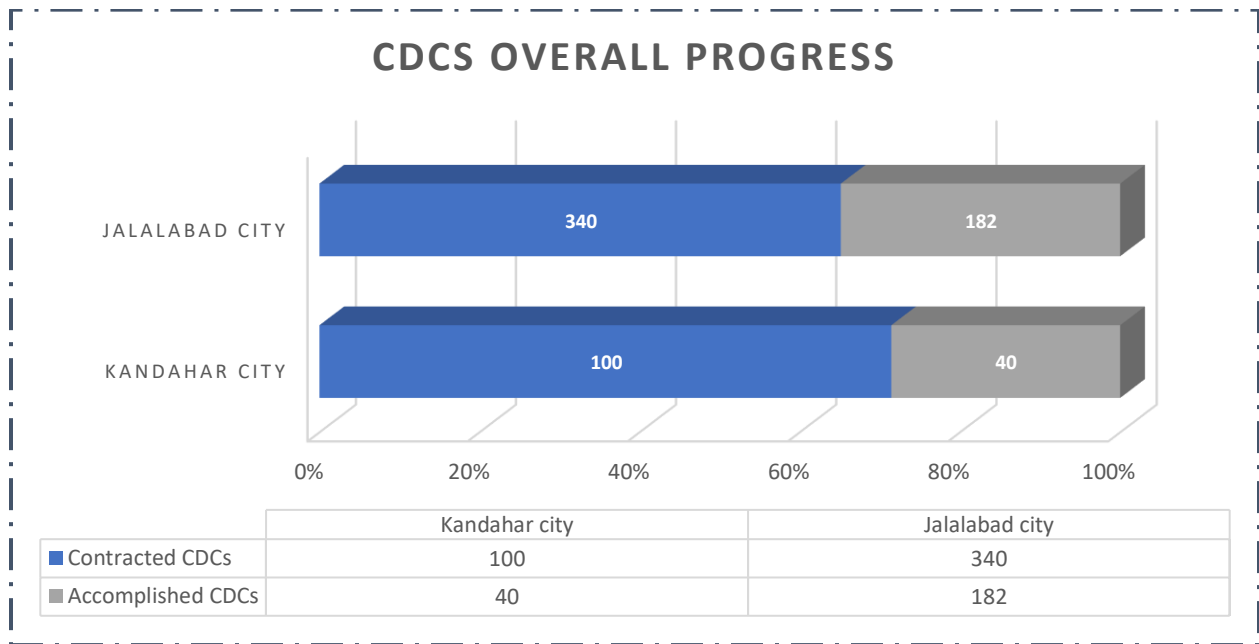
ANCC has commitment, and executed the project according to the operation manual of EZ-KAR which complements the accuracy, competence, thoroughness, productivity, and ability to meet the deadline with the quality and quantity mentioned in the contract. ANCC strived to deliver the services considering all aspects of work quality and bearing in mind the following features as well.



Overall achievement during the year 2021 – Jalalabad city – EZ-KAR		
Major activities	Contracted	Accomplished so far
Communities' identification	340	205
Communities Mobilization	340	226
Communities HHs Survey	340	205
CDCs election	340	182
# Of CDCs registered	340	182

Overall achievement during the year 2021 – Kandahar City – EZ-KAR		
Activities	Contracted	Accomplished so far
Communities' identification	100	92
Communities Mobilization	100	71
Communities HHs Survey	100	71
CDCs election	100	51
# Of CDCs registered	100	51

Overall achievements in the project



Projects Implemented with Partnership of World Food Program (WFP)

Afghans faced unprecedented levels of hunger and malnutrition in the year 2021 due to declining opportunities for work, education, and agriculture. Other contributing factors are drought, earthquakes, floods, and increasing restrictions on human rights are the main causes of food insecurity in the country. In September 2021, nearly 19 million in Afghanistan experienced high levels of acute food insecurity, and the main drivers of acute food insecurity include drought and its impact on crops and livestock, the collapse of public services, severe economic crisis, and increasing food prices.

In the course of the year 2021, ANCC implemented five (5) major projects with the World Food Program (WFP) in the various provinces, particularly Kandahar, Uruzgan, and Zabol provinces. Overall, 59,314 (individual) beneficiaries were assisted in terms of food assistance in the above provinces. These households were eligible in line with the WFP and FSAC vulnerability criteria. The vulnerability criteria helped us to identify the right beneficiaries through the scoping process. The scope is a process that identifies the intended beneficiaries of the project in line with the vulnerability criteria which ensures that as far as possible, the benefit goes to the poor and vulnerable people and not others.

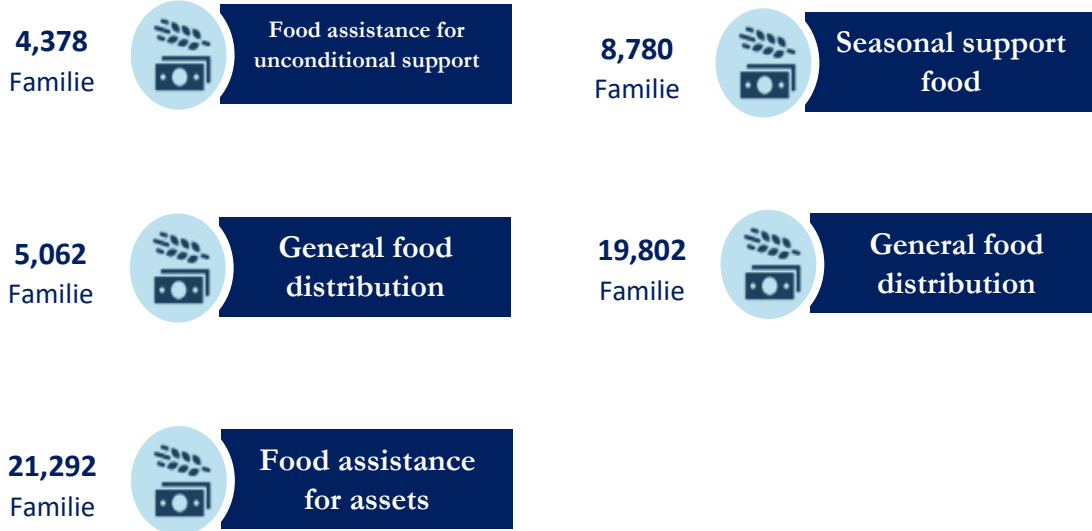
The food assistance for unconditional seasonal support families was initiated in the Kandahar province where 4,378 beneficiaries were supported in Maruf and Arghandab districts. Besides this, a project named Seasonal Support Food was implemented in all districts of Uruzgan province where 8,780 beneficiaries were supported to meet their basic food necessities. Simultaneously, General Food Distribution for natural disaster-affected populations in two rounds was implemented in both Zabol and Uruzgan provinces where 24,864 beneficiaries were supported in-kind support by receipt of approved food baskets. Finally, yet importantly, the Food Assistance for Asset project was implemented in the Zabol province where 20,780 beneficiaries integrated into the different components of the project. The project started in January and finished in December 2021.



Projects Funded by WFP

S No	Project	Location	Beneficiaries
1	Food assistance for unconditional seasonal support families	Marufi & Arghandab districts of Kandahar	4,378
2	Seasonal support food (wheat flour only) 1 st February 2021 up to 30 th April 2021	All districts of Uruzgan province	8,780
3	General food distribution; natural disaster affected population food; general food distribution conflict-affected IDPs food (Uruzgan	Zabul and Urozgan	5,062
4	General food distribution; natural disaster affected population food; general food distribution conflict-affected IDPs food (Uruzgan (Amendment #	Zabul and Uruzgan	19,802
5	Food assistance for assets	Shar-e-Safa district of Zabul office	21,292

Figure: Number of families covered in each project and different fields of intervention



General Food Distribution

The effects of climate change and COVID-19 have adversely affected people all around Afghanistan. Many people lost their main income sources. Mr. Moladad is one of them and lives in Zabul province. He was not able to fulfill the basic food needs and commodities for his family. ANCC with the support of the WFP office distributed a 3-month food ration package to him and among the anticipated beneficiaries planned for the general food distribution.

Feedback Helps Remedy Weaknesses



All humanitarian projects were executed with a locally adapted system with clearly defined processes and responsibilities. The channel through which project participants communicated with us was also established with their input and agreement. This is important because to hear from the people and reform our project intervention. Access, safety, confidentiality, and transparency were guaranteed for all participants at all times so that they could feel secure enough to express themselves freely.



The people we work with in our projects are very important to us. We do everything possible to protect them from harm and encourage them to give us confidential feedback on our work. A systematic approach to handling feedback and complaints is therefore crucial to our work.



Any misconduct, especially in connection with our project activities for instance, by employees, or contractors, can be reported to us simply, directly, and anonymously by any participant or third party. We investigate all tips. Our compliance division promptly and confidentially investigates reports of particularly serious offenses such as fraud, corruption, privacy violations, sexualized violence, or child abuse.

If any allegation is confirmed, we take appropriate measures, including legal steps, to prevent the offense in question from recurring. We are continually assessing and improving the performance of our feedback and complaint mechanisms, in conjunction with our employees and partner organizations. Such vigilance is necessary if we are to deserve the trust placed in us and for us to meet our standards of quality and integrity.

We receive a wide range of feedback including praise, encouragement, and criticism for the way we plan and perform our projects. We believe feedback provides us with a valuable tool for learning, keeping our project current, and continually improving our work.

Projects Implemented with the Partnership of Food Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Major challenges identified in the livestock farming systems were lack of pasture and quality feed, scarcity of water, climate changes, undeveloped breeding and ill management of livestock, poor marketing and trade, and socioeconomic constraints. Besides this, essential issues are attributed in terms of agriculture where 83% of the total population reported that they faced difficulties with land cultivation this season. Throughout the year 2021, the people in Afghanistan have experienced several combined crises through protracted/spreading conflict and massive displacement, recurrent natural disasters, conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, and drought with its social, economic, and health impacts. As a result, the prevalence of acute food insecurity in Afghanistan alarming increased over time and is widespread throughout the country.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis from April to May 2020 reported that 10.9 million people were facing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above). Sadly, this increased to 11.15 million people between August and October 2020 but slightly decreased to around 11 million people between March and May 2021. Although the food security situation has relatively improved, the situation is still concerning and expected to deteriorate again during the 2021-2022 lean season and looming La-Niña-induced drought.

Taking into account the aforementioned obstacles, scaling up emergency agriculture and livelihood assistance is essential. This support was necessary to safeguard livelihoods, aid spring season crop cultivation, prepare for the next winter wheat season, and ensure the well-being of livestock. ANCC executed various interventions in the livestock and agriculture sectors. Special attention was given to women farmers to prevent asset depletion and further deterioration of household food production capacity in rural areas.

With the financial support of the Food and Agriculture Organization “FAO”, ANCC supported almost 54,900 potentially vulnerable households (384,300 Indirect Beneficiaries) in various interventions during the year 2021. ANCC’s intervention can be classified into three different sectors particularly, in the agriculture sector, livestock sectors, and mitigate the impact of COVID-19. This was all to support the vulnerable smallholder farming households that received emergency wheat cultivation packages and technical training. Throughout the year 2021, ANCC implemented seven (7) projects to support the most vulnerable segment of societies which played a vital role in the life of anticipated beneficiaries to reduce the food consumption gaps and protect their livelihood.

The overall purpose of the above projects was to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable agriculture-based livelihoods while the primary objective of these projects was to enhance the food nutrition security and near-term resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers. This will be achieved by increasing wheat production and enhancing access to nutritious food at the household level through the provision of time-critical and agriculture season-sensitive support.

This assistance contributed to protecting productive assets including livestock health and provided some much-needed cash flows thereby safeguarding food and nutrition security as well as creating income and livelihood opportunities through the uninterrupted functioning of markets. These projects

have contributed to ensuring that vulnerable households do not adopt negative coping strategies for the sake of survival.

54,900 vulnerable households were supported by receiving livestock and agriculture assistance.



Cultivating opportunities for the vulnerable and deprived segment of the societies

Above all, ANCC agricultural and livestock experts delivered numerous trainings for the anticipated beneficiary families. These trainings were focused on livestock management, wheat management, vegetable, and pulse management. These beneficiaries were the most vulnerable and were fulfilling the eligibility criteria of beneficiary and created new opportunities for them and avoided adopting negative or unhealthy coping strategies.

Full information related to projects, location, and number of anticipated beneficiaries are depicted in the following table.

List of beneficiaries and quantity of assistance delivered

S/no	Projects	Location	# Of HHs	# Of HHs supported
1	Cash-based intervention and livestock protection package OSRO/AFG/111/EC	Kandahar	9,000	9000
2	Anticipatory livelihood protection to minimize drought impacts and safeguard food security OSRO/AFG/108/CHA	Kandahar & Uruzgan	7,000	7,000
3	Minimizing impacts of drought and COVID-19 on livestock herders and smallholder farmers by protecting agriculture livelihoods of vulnerable food-insecure households in Afghanistan (OSRO/AFG/110/USA)	Zabul	2000	2000
4	Minimizing impacts of drought and COVID-19 on livestock herders and smallholder farmers by protecting agriculture livelihoods of vulnerable food-insecure households in Afghanistan” (OSRO/AFG/110/USA)	Zabul & Nimroz	5000	5000
5	Safeguarding food and nutrition security using anticipatory actions through cash transfer and emergency livestock protection inputs assistance to vulnerable food insecure households impacted by the COVID-19 crisis and anticipated impacts of La Niña induced drought in IPC-4 areas of Afghanistan OSRO/AFG/111/EC	Arghandab, Kandahar	2000	2000
6	CASH ASSISTANCE FORAVERTING FAMINE strengthening emergency livelihoods OSRO-AFG-010-CHA	KANDAHAR,	11000	11000
7	Time-critical Emergency Agriculture inputs assistance to Marginal and food insecure farming households” OSRO/AFG/008/CHA	Kandahar	2500	2500

Provision of Safe Drinking Water

The “Provision of Safe Drinking Water” project is executed in three provinces of the southern region, particularly, the Kandahar, Helmand, and Uruzgan provinces. The overall expected objective of the project is to reduce waterborne diseases and foster healthy living. The expected result of the project was to provide safe drinking water and establishment of community-based operation and maintenance mechanisms in 8 villages (8,000 People) of specific districts of the southern region. The UNICEF office supported the implementation of water supply projects in rural and remote areas of Afghanistan.

A preliminary and technical assessment was conducted with the sectoral department to identify the most vulnerable and deprived communities that did not have access to safe drinking water. The project water supply system design, drawings, bill of quantities, bill of materials, and technical specifications were shared with both UNICEF and MRRD to get their official approval.

ANCC installed eight (8) construction water systems in the three above-mentioned provinces. All water system and quality tests were carried out and approved by the respective line department and started the next step of the project.

Specifically, to ensure high-quality standard project implementation, the ANCC project team pursued the UNICEF (*UNICEF strategy 2016-2030*) and MRRD technical manual, sector quality standard, and material specification. All relevant standard in all stages of the program was taken into account.

To ensure a proper exit strategy, ANCC engaged the communities to establish a functional operational and maintenance (O&M) committee comprised of men and women before the handover. The community elders or responsible persons were involved from the start of the project to be able to run the system independently in the future. This committee (O&M) is responsible for the maintenance of the solar system and water provision to ensure the long-term durability of the project within the community.

Generally, the project has resulted in a positive impact on the lives of anticipated beneficiaries. All people in the relevant villages have access to safe drinking water. Clean water helps people reduce the spread of diseases, which has a positive impact on the health of the individual.

Provision of Safe Drinking Water Implemented				
S/No	Province	District	# Of water systems installed	# Of beneficiary benefits from a project
1		Maruf	One	1,000
2	Kandahar	Spind Boldak	One	1,000
3		Ghorak	One	1,000

4		Dehrawod	One	1,000
5	Uruzgan	Traikot	One	1,000
6		Traikot	One	1,000
7		Nawzad	One	1,000
8	Helmand	Nawzad	One	1,000

All eight (8) rural water system (RWS) project was successfully implemented in the abovementioned districts with quality and quantity. These RWS projects were thoroughly handed over to the relevant line departments, CDC heads, and water management committees. These committees are responsible for the maintenance of the projects and will take care of the projects in the future as well. The committee is elected by the community. In case of any issues, the relevant community will be mobilized to collect money for the maintenance of the project. The committee manages the operation and maintenance of water facilities.



ANCC's Donors, Partners, and Members



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ای ایچ ایف (AHF) پیه مالی مرسته
سیسی (ANCC) لخوا دکنده کار و لایسنس پیه ولسوالی کی د کرونا خفه د
سو تولنو سره د خورون ایازره ایازره پیه ولسوالی مرسته

Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Communities affected by COVID-19 in Mi
unded by
Humanitarian Fund
Afg Construction Coordin
February 2021

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