

National Solidarity Programme (NSP)

Background

The National Solidarity Programme (NSP), established in mid-2003, is the flagship, national priority programme of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GoA). It was set up with initial support of the World Bank/International Development Association (WB/IDA). The aim is to empower Afghans to reduce poverty through establishing and strengthening a national network of self-governing community institutions. The NSP was conceived, cultivated and developed according to Afghan traditions, especially "Ashar", which is communities working together to build common facilities and make collective decisions to solve problems, as well as the Islamic values of unity, equity and justice.

Rationale

NSP is the primary vehicle used to build social capital by promoting good **local governance**, thereby **empowering rural communities** to make decisions on their own lives and livelihoods. Empowered rural communities collectively contribute to increase human security. The programme is **inclusive**, supporting entire communities including **the poorest and most vulnerable** people.

Objectives

◆ The objectives of NSP are to lay the foundation for community-level good governance and support community-managed sub-projects that improve rural communities' access to social and productive infrastructures and services.

Implementation Structure

◆ NSP is implemented under the guidance of the Steering Committee, which –under the chairmanship of the second Vice-President of Afghanistan – is comprised of the representatives of the concerned line-ministries, donor representatives (as observers). The NSP Management headed by the Executive Director, supervises the programme implementation and financial management. It is supported by an international Management Support Consultant team. Through Facilitating Partners (FPs), NSP mobilizes communities and supports the establishment of a framework for village level, consultative decision making and representative local leadership.

Currently, 29 NGOs including one UN agency are working as FPs, covering 34 provinces.

◆ NSP strongly promotes a unique development paradigm, whereby communities can make important decisions and participate in all stages of their development, contributing their own resources.

◆ With the support of FPs, communities elect their leaders and representatives to form voluntary Community Development Councils (CDCs) through a transparent and democratic process.



The CDC members have come together in an effort to exchange their opinions and make use of each other's experiences in implementing the infrastructure projects.



The CDCs in close cooperation with villagers channel the community-related activities and affairs



The hard-working villagers are eagerly building a road in order to link their villages with the neighbouring communities and district markets.

◆ Assisted by FPs, CDCs identify and prioritize community development needs, develop Community Development Plans and design community initiative projects in consultation with all members of the community.

◆ CDCs mobilize community resources and receive Block Grants (on average USD 33,000 per community) from NSP to implement community projects based on their Community Development Plans. CDCs are responsible for the management of all stages of project implementation and provide the community lead to implement the projects.

Summary of Achievements to Date

◆ **Coverage of NSP:** As of 16th December 2011, NSP has covered 361 out of a total of 398 districts across all 34 provinces.

Election and Training of the CDC: As of 16th December 2011, 28,183 CDCs have been established through a democratic election process.

Both men and women have participated in the CDC election in every village. Training has been provided to the CDCs on the election process, the importance of people's contribution and the effective planning of development interventions. As of 16th December 2011, 27,747 CDCs have formulated their Community Development Plans.

◆ **Block Grants:** As of 16th December 2011 a total of US\$ 945,875,434 of block grants has been committed, of which US\$ 906,582,727 has been disbursed to 27,157 communities for their projects.

◆ **Implementation of Community Projects:** Addressing the priority needs that the communities themselves have selected, the NSP has been supporting a total of 59,915 community projects as of 16th December 2011. These projects include construction of irrigation facilities, roads, bridges, schools, water supply facilities, clinics, income generation and vocational training projects. The majority of projects concern the following sectors: water supply and sanitation (24%), transport (24%), irrigation (18%), power generation (13%), education (12%), livelihood (5%) and miscellaneous projects (4%).

◆ **District School Construction and Rehabilitation Window Project (DSCRW):** DSCRW was established to reconstruct/rehabilitate schools through NSP at district level. Through planning meetings, comprising of CDC representatives, education and local authority representatives, 25 District Management Committees (DMCs) have been established and trained to oversee the DSCRW school construction /rehabilitation.



A Community Development Council identifies and prioritizes community development needs in close consultation with the villagers



The villagers have gathered together in an atmosphere of democracy and mutual trust in order to elect their CDC members.



The construction of modern school buildings, funded by the NSP, has created great educational facilities for the rural children.

National Area Base Development Programme (NABDP)

Background

National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) is one of the six closely interlinked National Priority Programs and Projects of the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and development (MRRD) in Afghanistan. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) is the lead executing agency. The project is nationally executed with UNDP support.

NABDP began in 2002 when the need for an integrated long-term rural development programme became clear. Applying the lessons learned from Phase I, NABDP's Phase III (2010-2014) aims to contribute to the sustainable reduction of poverty and improvement of livelihoods in rural Afghanistan, and to empower communities to articulate and address their needs and priorities. In addition, NABDP supports the Government in providing community-based rural rehabilitation and development in an integrated, people-focused, inclusive and participatory manner. The overall strategy is to support the establishment of an integrated planning and implementation framework for a comprehensive, coordinated, pro-poor and pro-growth approach to rural development.

Implementation of NABDP takes place mainly through four closely interlinked main components and several cross cutting themes:

Community Empowerment

Supporting the creation and development of gender-sensitive District Development Assemblies (DDAs), District Development Plans (DDPs), and Provincial Development Plans (PDPs).

Institutional Development

This component strengthens MRRD institutional capacity and technical capabilities to enable it to effectively fulfill its mandate of promoting rural regeneration and livelihoods at all levels.

Implementation Support

Strengthening MRRD's implementation capacity to mobilize its own resources, as well as public and private resources, to effectively coordinate and implement social and economic rural infrastructure development projects.

Economic Regeneration

Building the capacity of MRRD to formulate and regularly update regional economic regeneration policies and strategies, identify viable interventions for economic investment, poverty reduction and improving livelihoods and provide frameworks for comprehensive rural development planning at regional, provincial and district levels.

Cross-cutting Themes

Gender

NABDP aims at achieving equitable participation in selecting district representatives and ensuring an equitable voice in development planning, decision-making and project implementation, and gender equity in access to information and training.

Energy for Rural Development in Afghanistan

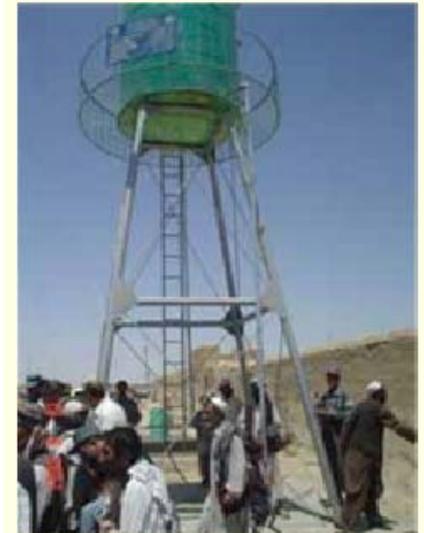
ERDA is a new sub-component of NABDP which aim to bring sustainable energy generation to the rural areas of Afghanistan which currently lack a reliable electricity supply, as well as contribute to the development of rural energy policy.

CNTF

NABDP also implements development projects aimed at promoting alternative livelihoods through funding provided to MRRD by CNTF.



A 180 meter long bridge on Arghandab River in Kandahar is under construction by MRRD's National Area Base Development Programme, the funding of which has been Provided by CIDA.



Completion of the Construction work of a 10,000 liter water reservoir in Aqcha District of Jawzjan Province



Panjsher Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development building is under construction

DIAG

In addition, NABDP supports the implementation of the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) initiative, which aims to establish a secure environment by disbanding illegally armed groups on the basis of voluntary compliance through community development incentives.

Achievements

Community Empowerment

- 383 District Development Assemblies (DDAs) have been established in 33 Provinces, each one of which has formulated a District Development Plan (DDP).
- 111 District Development Plans for Laghman, Panjsher, Kandahar, Balkh, Farah, Nooristan, Bamian, Uruzgan, Faryab, Hilmand and Parwan Provinces are available on our website: www.nabdp-mrrd.org
- The Community Empowerment Component established two mixed DDAs in Faiz Abad and Khaniqa Districts of Jawzjan Province.

Implementation Support

- In total, since Phase II began, 366 projects have been completed, 328 are Ongoing and another 60 are in the planning stages.
- The Ghoshta retaining wall, the Kotee Taran retaining wall, and the Najmul Jihad Clinic project were completed in Nangarhar.
- A total of 37 projects in Badakhshan, Sarepul, Nooristan and Paktika are Under technical survey through CNTF.
- Five CNTF projects, namely two bridge projects at Bangi and Darqad in Takahr, one reservoir and one water supply project in Balkh, and one Protection wall project in Samangan are ongoing.
- Three pipe schemes have been recently completed in Kabul by WatSan USAID.
- The total number of beneficiaries profiting from NABDP infrastructure Projects is approximately 2.5m people.

Institutional Development

- The Institutional Development Unit conducted PCM overview workshops for North-eastern region PRRDs (Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz and Baghlan) The Institutional Development Unit, along with MRRD HR Department, is currently reviewing the ToRs and job descriptions for all MRRD employees. Economic Regeneration NABDP has provided financial and technical support to the setting up of the Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme, which aims to kick-start economic growth and employment opportunities in rural areas.
- The Economic Regeneration Unit evaluated 17 proposals for SME implementation support in Balkh, Bamian and Hirat received from thirteen Organizations.
- Roodat shawl Making Factory project requested by the DDA of Rodaat District of Nangarhar Province was technically and economically evaluated. The final report was drafted and a presentation prepared.

Rural Energy:

- ERDA staff has provided policy guidance on the final draft of the Afghanistan National Development Strategy.
- A pilot programme of sustainable energy projects, such as micro-hydro units and biogas plants, are planned for seven provinces across Afghanistan.
- ERDA engineers visited Baharak, Zebak, Ishkasem, Wakhan and Khash Districts of Badakhshan Province to identify potential hydropower sites.

Future Priorities:

- Formation of gender-sensitive DDAs in all districts of Afghanistan.
- Development of the NABDP Phase III concept for 2009 and beyond.
- Completion of priority development projects which are still ongoing in the provinces.
- Continue strengthening the capacity, reach and credibility of the MRRD and other government bodies involved with local development.
- Deepening support for the planning and coordination process will ensure participation, transparency and accountability at the provincial and district levels.
- The community development process will become increasingly inclusive, gathering broader input from civil society and the private sector and



An NABDP facilitator encourages the people in Argo District of Badakhshan to take part in their district development planning process.



A workgroup of Argo DDA identifies priority projects to be incorporated in their District Development Plan



ADDA member in Kunar facilitates the process of selecting priority projects for their District.

encouraging the growth of both.

- The NABDP will continue to assist MRRD in addressing the issues which cause primary constraints on rural development in Afghanistan, such as alternative livelihoods for poppy-ridden areas and disarmament of illegal armed groups, through an integrated rural development approach.

Financial Information

February 2011			
Total Planned Budget	Available Budget	Shortfall	Donors
US \$ 294 m	US \$ 111 m	US \$ 1523 m	CIDA Belgium Norway Japan DIAG UNDP DFID Netherlands Spain USAID

National Rural Access Program (NRAP)

(Formerly called NEEP)

Background

The National Rural Access Program (NRAP) formally known as the National Emergency Employment Program (NEEP) was launched in 2002, aiming to increase access to rural infrastructure for local communities and to provide employment opportunities for rural labors. As a result of a joint assessment of NEEP conducted by the World Bank, ILO and the government of Afghanistan in early 2005, the program was reviewed and restructured to make a smooth transition to more development-centered assistance in Afghanistan. To mark the beginning of a new phase, NEEP was renamed the "National Rural Access Program (NRAP)" with a more strategic focus on the provision of a rural road access network that will connect households and communities to essential services and markets.

Rationale

NRAP supports enhanced livelihoods by ensuring all rural communities are serviced with access to basic facilities, services, and goods and helps individuals and households, to manage risks through the provision of targeted employment. The Programme provides the development of quality rural access infrastructure and a mechanism whereby temporary employment will provide a safety net for vulnerable rural people.

Objectives

The objectives of NRAP include:

- Establish a quality rural road network that connects all villages to basic rural infrastructures and services, such as markets, health care and schools.
- Provide increase employment opportunities through using labor intensive methods and a private sector led approach for all works.
- Enhance the capacity of communities and the private sector to manage, deliver and maintain public transportation facilities through on-the-job capacity development.

Implementation arrangements

- NRAP is a joint national priority program that is executed by Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) and the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development (MRRD), where the activities of both ministries are coordinated by National Coordination Unit (NCU). UNOPS is the implementation consultant (IC).

Summary of achievements to date:

- **Reconstruction and renovation of rural roads:**
 - A total of 2,913 km of road has been rehabilitated in 156 districts of 34 provinces.
- **Construction and rehabilitation of bridges and roads' infrastructures:**
 - 38 bridges with a total length of 1,104 meters.
 - 3,531 culverts with a total length of 5,413 meters.
 - 420 washes with a total length of 8,741 meters.
 - 670 retaining walls with a total length of 26,522 meters.
- **Employment generation:**
 - Through the rehabilitation and renovation of the above mentioned activities, a total of 4.6 million labor days were generated.
- **Winterization:**
 - During the past winters, 1,342 km road was cleaned from snow and opened back to traffic which resulted in generating 162,726 labor days.
- **Capacity building:**



Construction of 58 m retaining wall and approach road in Hosa Bridge, Ghazni.



Pashtoon Zarghoon graveled road completed, Herat.



Rehabilitation of 13.75 km road and construction of drainage structures, Jowzjan.

- During the year 1389, a 12-day Refreshing capacity building training workshop (Mar 12 to Mar 23, 2011) for regional teams of NRAP/MRRD was conducted at NRAP conference room in Kabul where around 100 participants actively participated in the workshop.

National Emergency Rural Access Project (NERAP):

⇒ NERAP is one of the NRAP's leading projects designed by national experts of the program with support of international colleagues. This project is funded by IDA & ARTF through World Bank. The approved initial funding for this project was USD 112 million which has increased to USD 232 million and is intended to be implemented till end of 2013.

NERAP includes the following three components:

- Improvement of secondary roads by MoPW, USD 140.5 million.
- Improvement of tertiary roads by MRRD, USD 82.3 million.
- Institutional strengthening, capacity building, project management and program development, USD 9.2 million.

Up scaling of the project is the future implementation plan of the program. In which:

- Cost: USD **192** million
- Duration: **3** years (from Aug 2011 to Aug 2014)
- Target:
 - Construction/rehabilitation of **1,753** km of road
 - Generation of **4** million labor days



Deputy Minister, Wais Barmak inaugurates the Training workshop. (Saturday Mar 12, 2011)



A shot of participants on the opening day of the workshop. (Saturday Mar 12, 2011)



Participants receiving training on one of the training workshop topics.



Group photo of all NRAP/MRRD team. (Wednesday Mar 23, 2011)

Rural Water, Sanitation & Irrigation Programme (Ru-WatSIP)

Background

Afghanistan is recovering from the 30 years of continued war and facing challenges of gross underdevelopment in various sectors. Water and Sanitation Sector is no exception to this. Access to safe water sources and sanitation is low and estimated to be about 27% and 5% respectively. Low level of access to safe water and sanitation and poor sanitation practices led to high mortality rate (particularly of children under 5 year ages), and poverty (through illness, increased medical expenses, and loss of productivity and income). Internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and disabled people constitute a mix of humanitarian and development challenges, including protection of their human rights and security of their livelihoods including access to potable water and improved sanitation facilities in the country.

The gravity of the problem has been recognized by government and thus the government has committed to increase water supply and sanitation coverage at least 27% to 50% in 2014 and 70% to 100% in 2016 and 2020. Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme (Ru-WatSIP) is a programme launched by the Ministry to accelerate water and sanitation coverage on demand responsive and sustainable basis across the country.

Rational

Improvement in the quality of life of people through their improved access to safe, convenient, sustainable water and sanitation services, and increased adoption of hygienic practices at the personal, household and community levels, resulting in (1) reduced morbidity and mortality rates (particularly under-five child mortality) and (2) enhanced people productivity and well-being.

Objectives:

The objective of Ru-WatSIP includes:

- Improve access of the rural population to 25 litres per capita per day (lpcd) and potable quality of drinking water (WHO standards) from 27% to 50% in 2013, and 70% to 100% in 2015 and 2020 respectively.
- Make all villages/rural communities in the country 100% open defecation free and fully sanitized by 2020; and 50% and 70% by 2013 and 2015 respectively by empowering communities to:
- Improve existing traditional latrines to become safe, hygienic and ensure user privacy;
- Make new latrines as models of safe sanitation in households, schools and clinics;
- Undertake the safe disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- Provide hygiene education with appropriate follow-up activities in schools, households and communities for sustained behaviour change and adoption of safe hygiene practices.

Implementation strategies

Ru-WatSIP starts implementation in areas where NSP at present has not as yet implemented projects or in areas that have finished the NSP and will make use of the CDC model of approach in the communities. The role of the Government is specified as policy development, national planning, coordination and monitoring and evaluation while direct service delivery will be outsourced eventually to the private and NGO sectors. In another words, Ru-WatSIP will basically leave implementation with the private sector (hardware as construction activities) and NGOs (software as hygiene education, community mobilization, CLTS). In line with WASH policy, NGOs cannot construct unless they get clearance from the Ministry of Economy. Further to this the organizations making the interventions must inform the MRRD and have a Memorandum of Understanding and make use of the Provincial RRD. The organizations must give full information about the activities; the software intervention will be seconded by the Ministries of Public Health (MoPH), Education, Haj and women affairs. The Ru-WatSIP might execute projects when the level of delivery of services in particular areas none exists or lower than in comparison to other Districts/Provinces.



A Piped Water System



Water Tank



Community Hygiene Education
Conducted

Summary of achievements till date (at the policy level)

Since 2005 Ru-WatSIP Achievements are:

- **Establishments of a national WASH policy framework:** a 4-year national WASH policy framework has been developed and approved. Institutional structure in the government to facilitate public investment in the water sector has been realigned with the national policy and plan. MRRD has plaid the lead role and strengthened its capacity to manage water and sanitation projects, and develop policies and strategies.
- **Construction of water points/sources: (at the implementation level)**
- Ru-WatSIP has constructed 15632 water points with hand pump-supported water wells, 160 pipe scheme networks, 35 water reservoirs, in schools, health centers and communities in rural areas across the country to date, beside this Ru-WatSIP constructed 14022 meters protection walls and 171357 meters irrigation canals in the rural areas of the country.
- **Sanitation facilities and Hygiene education:**
- A total of 16635 latrines have been constructed, either in houses or schools.
- Ru-WatSIP has also provided Hygiene education for over 4 million people across the country.
- **Specialized training on water & sanitation:**
- To ensure that water and sanitation projects meet the needs of the of the communities and create sustainable impacts on health and environmental sanitation, Ru-WatSIP has provided various training for a total of 1,100 MRRD staff, as well as representatives from NGOs and private companies trained in:
 - Policy making,
 - Project planning & management,
 - Community Mobilization
 - Hygiene Education
 - Basics of hydrology and water engineering Construction techniques for water wells. And water quality testing.

Plan for 2011(1390):

- Construction of 2200 water points consisting of wells and pipe schemes to provide rural populations potable water.
- Construction of 1500 latrines and provision of hygiene education training for more than 1, million people in schools, health centers and communities
- Training of more than 500 individuals from communities and school management, community and district hand pump group members.

Financial information:

- So far USD 74.498.887 has been utilized by MRRD/ WATSIP since 2002
- As per the WASH strategic plan and irrigation USD 400 million is required till 2014 with average requirement of USD 80 million on annual bases for the whole sector
- USD 15 million has been committed to be utilized in 2011
- USD 52 million has been invested by USAID for the years (2011, 2012 and 2013) to provide WASH facilities for the people of Afghanistan whereby around 16 million USD is allocated on yearly basset.



Water Well



Drilling a Well



Latrines Constructed

Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Programme (AREDP)

BACKGROUND

The first preparations for the launch of the Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program began in 2008. Building upon the success of other MRRD programs, AREDP has been designed to jump-start economic development and reduce rural poverty. The two program components are:

- (1) Community-based Enterprise Development: Supplies business knowledge and builds financial capacity and sustainable linkages through community-based enterprise interventions;
- (2) SME Development: Supports small and medium enterprises with business advisory services and connects rural SMEs to available credit and other financial services

AREDP is executed by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development with funds from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group and other funds contributed by bilateral donors.

RATIONALE

To achieve long-term stability and prosperity in Afghanistan, it is important that the successes of the past years on the political and institution-building fronts are matched by economic growth leading to sustainable job creation and poverty reduction. This is especially true for rural Afghanistan, where most of Afghanistan's population lives and where the problems of poverty and unemployment are particularly severe.

Whereas the Afghan economy as a whole has registered robust growth rates in recent years, these figures largely reflect booming construction and trade-related activities in urban areas and reflect the significant role of the illicit narcotics economy. To date, there has been little growth of enterprise-related activities in rural areas of Afghanistan, where most people still rely on subsistence farming. Even where Afghanistan could be self-sufficient in agriculture-related products, the country imports vast quantities of food and other easily-manufactured daily use items, while the exports sector remains small and undiversified.

According to a comprehensive AREDP SME survey, the two major obstacles to private sector enterprise growth in rural Afghanistan are shortage of business planning, management, and marketing know-how on one hand and shortage of access to formal credit on the other hand. More than 60% of surveyed SMEs have indicated a need for knowledge-based business development services and 96% of enterprises have reported an interest in accessing financial services, while so far only 7% have ever actually received a loan.

AREDP, in partnership with other government agencies and the private sector will target rural areas to improve access to credit and business advisory services for rural enterprises.

OBJECTIVES

The Afghanistan Rural Enterprise Development Program (AREDP) is aimed at enhancing the participation of rural men and women in economic activities by strengthening the private sector through integrated, value chain, knowledge delivery from both top and bottom, addressing credit/capital needs at all levels.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

- ✦ Within the context of MRRD, the demand for a national economic development program was first voiced by members of the CDCs created through the National



Meeting of female Savings Groups members in Bamyan Province



BDS Support to the Rahmat Insaaf Fish Hatchery in Nangahar Province



BDS Support to the Kunar Cheese Factory

Solidarity Program. MRRD followed up by investigating possibilities of setting up a national initiative for enterprise development. Since 2007, MRRD and its partners have gathered extensive information and lessons learned for the design of AREDP, mainly through consultation with other line ministries, the ANDS, donors, banks and other stakeholders and exposure visits to other countries.

- ✦ The AREDP management is headed by the Executive Director who supervises the program implementation and financial management. It is intended that at a later stage a Steering Board will be formed to provide guidance to the AREDP management.
- ✦ AREDP's activities in a province begin with a Provincial Situational Analysis (PSA). The purpose of the PSA is to understand the scale and nature of rural economic activities and the interactions between rural and urban enterprises. The PSA is then used to inform the focus of enterprise development in the province and AREDP's support to both community-based enterprises and SMEs. Once the PSA has been completed, AREDP moves to an orientation phase. Activities include dialogues with key stakeholders at the provincial and district levels in order to achieve cooperation and coordination. The next phase then focuses on raising community awareness on the availability of AREDP support services. Following the awareness raising process, community-led groups will be formed under Component A., i.e. Community-led Enterprise Development, and the needs for different types of training and financial support for SMEs will be assessed under Component B., i.e. SME Development. The next phase then focuses on capacity building and the delivery of trainings and BDS services to the community-led groups/ enterprises and client SMEs.

The delivery of BDS for SMEs will mostly be outsourced to local trainers identified in the PSA. If no suitable BDS provider can be identified, AREDP will deliver the required trainings through in-house experts. Training and capacity building for community-led groups/ enterprises will be delivered through AREDP field staff.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

In late 2007 the President of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan tasked the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to design and implement a national program that follows in the footsteps of previous achievements and is aimed at reducing unemployment, poverty, and reliance on opium

- Throughout 2008 AREDP preparation process was jointly undertaken by MRRD/AREDP and World Bank;
- The World Bank provided USD 1.76 million to MRRD/AREDP for AREDP's Project Preparation Facility (PPF);
- In April 2009, the final preparation mission for AREDP by the World Bank was convened;
- In July 2009, AREDP started its pilot phase in Jabalseraaj district of Parwan Province aiming to cover 20 communities in the district;
- In November 2009, a grant agreement for USD2.2 million was signed with the Government of Denmark;
- In March 2010, an agreement was signed by the Government of Canada to provide USD9.3 million for AREDP to extend activities to Kandahar;
- In April 2010 the World Bank approved a US\$19 million IDA grant to support AREDP;
- In June 2010 AREDP was officially declared effective by the World Bank;
- In October 2010, a grant agreement for USD 16 million was signed with ARTF using funding from DFID;
- In April 2010, AREDP has officially launched its SME Development Component in 6 provinces



AREDP Male Savings Groups Members



A4 Sheep Bank Project in Balkh Province



Meeting of male community members