

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP)



World Bank Country Director Faris Hadad-Zervos and UNOPS Country Director and Representative Katy Webley sign the agreement for CRLP AF2 at World Bank Offices on 11 February 2026 ©UNOPS

Quarterly Progress Report - 1 January to 31 March 2026 Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 25 May 2026

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIB	Afghanistan International Bank	ISM	Implementation Support Mission
AF1	First Additional Financing	IPAS	Integrated Practice Advice and Support
AF2	Second Additional Financing	IUFR	Interim Unaudited Financial Report
AFCO	Afghanistan Country Office	KEC	Kamani Engineering Corporation
ARTF	Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund	KM	Kabul Municipality
C1	Component 1	KPIL	Kalpataru Projects International Ltd
C2	Component 2	LIW	Labor-intensive Work
C3	Component 3	LM	Land Mine
C4	Component 4	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CDC	Community Development Council	MIS	Management Information System
CfW	Cash for work	MoEc	Ministry of Economy
CoC	Code of Conduct	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CRG	Community Representative Group	MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
CRLP	Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
CTG	Committed to Good - Humanitarian Enablers	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
DfA	De Facto Authorities	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
DNP	Defects Notification Period	PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
DoEC	Directorate of Economy	POM	Project Operations Manual
ECA	Entry Criteria for Access	PP	Parent Project
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan	QC	Quality Control
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	RFP	Request for Proposals
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan	RFQ	Request for Quotations
ES	Environmental and Social	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ESS	Environment and Social Standards	SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
EPP	Emergency Procurement Procedure	SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SG	Social Grant
FHH	Female Headed Household	SMP	Security Management Plan
FM	Financial Management	SNF	Significant Negative Findings
FP	Facilitating Partner	SO	Social Organizer
GA	Gozar Assembly	SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SP	Subproject
GDCMA	General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs	SPP	Subproject Proposal
GDI	General Directorate of Intelligence	SRM	Security Risk Management
GCC	General Condition of Contract	SRA	Security Risk Assessment
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	SSA	Senior Security Assistant
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action	TA3	Tri-Annual Report 3
GIS	Geographical Information System	TPMA	Third-Party Monitoring Agent
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	ToR	Terms of Reference
GRT	Grievance Redress Team	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
GSA	Grant Support Agreement	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
HH	Household	WB	World Bank
HSSE	Health, safety, social, and environmental	WEA	Women's Economic Activities
IDA	International Development Association		
IDs	Identity Documents		
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons		
IEC	Information, Education and Communication		

PROJECT INFORMATION

The original project Grant Agreement was signed between UNOPS and the World Bank (WB) on 4 May 2022, for a duration of 24 months, ending on 30 April 2024. The project has been amended as follows:

- Amendment No. 1 to the Grant Agreement was signed on 6 June 2023. The Project closing date was extended to 31 August 2024.
- Amendment No. 2 to the Grant Agreement for additional US \$70M from the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF). Grant was signed on 2 February 2024. The Project closing date was extended to 30 June 2025.
- The Financing Agreement (FA) for US \$84M from the International Development Association (IDA) was signed on 22 May 2024.
- Through an exchange of letters (AFCO/Dir/2024/23 dated 2 May 2024) from UNOPS to WB, the WB established 31 December 2025 as the closing date for the ARTF funding.
- Project restructuring for the inclusion of the revised community mobilization approach in the wake of the dissolution of the Community Development Councils, as well as the incorporation of PSEAH risk mitigation activities concerning the Afghanistan segment of the CASA 1000 Project implementation through a new component 6 under CRLP was concluded on 2 October 2024.
- The project paper for Additional Financing 2 (AF2) (US \$143 million- US \$48m ARTF+ US \$95m IDA) and extension date to 31 December 2027 was finalized with negotiations concluded on 22 October 2025; and World Bank Board approval on 20 January 2026.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP) continues to demonstrate strong implementation performance and large-scale delivery as the project completed activities in 8,690 rural communities and 824 urban areas. This sustained capacity is coupled with robust financial management which has enabled 98% utilization of Parent Project (PP) and First Additional Financing (AF1) funds.

Since its inception in 2022, CRLP has significantly improved access to basic services benefiting 15.5 million people (50% women) across 94 rural districts. Investments in community assets improved connectivity, strengthened resilience, and enhanced local economic activity. More than 10,000 km of tertiary roads and 20 km of rigid pavement roads improved access to markets, schools, and health facilities while reducing seasonal isolation for vulnerable communities. In support of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction, the project constructed 50 check dams, 19 km of retaining walls and 29 km of protection walls to stabilize slopes, reduce erosion, mitigate flooding, and protect critical infrastructure and livelihoods.

Agricultural productivity and food security also improved through the rehabilitation of 4,225 irrigation subprojects, including 15,000 km of irrigation canals. In parallel, 109 water supply subprojects enhanced access to clean water and basic services in targeted communities.

In urban areas, CRLP improved access to basic services for 5.9 million people across 10 cities through the rehabilitation of 570 km of streets, 33 km of sidewalks, and 24 km of drainage canals. Urban resilience and environmental conditions were further strengthened through the construction of 27 km of retaining walls and the rehabilitation of 327,000 square meters of green spaces.

The project continued to generate substantial livelihood opportunities and inject liquidity into vulnerable communities. To date, CRLP has created 1.3 million short-term jobs for skilled and unskilled laborers, including 42,990 returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, more than 7,660 professional employment opportunities were generated through contractors and facilitating partners (FPs), supporting both local implementation capacity and private sector participation. As of 31 March 2026, the project had disbursed US \$285.25 million in wages directly to vulnerable households, while US \$28.57 million in cash social grants supported individuals unable to participate in labor activities. Nearly 120,000 vulnerable households received food packages, over 68,500 of them women-headed.

The modified engagement modality of Community Representative Groups (CRGs) has proved effective in maintaining and strengthening institutional capacity at local level. Working with 9,515 CRGs activated by the project, over 760,000 community members have been trained in community-driven Disaster Risk Management (DRM), strengthening preparedness and resilience at the local level.

The project also supported private sector development and local economic activity. More than 200 micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) participated in construction and service delivery activities. Procurement processes generated positive multiplier effects for more than 1,000 material suppliers across rural and urban markets. Under AF1, CRLP piloted digital payments, introducing private sector participation in wage and social grant delivery. The pilot, which was completed in the first quarter of 2026 (Q1 2026) demonstrated strong potential to enhance transparency, strengthen fiduciary controls, improve auditability, and promote financial inclusion through increased use of digital financial services and merchant-based e-cash systems.

CRLP maintained strong accountability and safeguard performance throughout the reporting period. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained operational and responsive, with 1,944 grievances recorded since project inception, of which 99 percent (1,927 cases) have been resolved and closed. No accidents or incidents were reported during Q1 2026.

Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) related Risk Mitigation Activities advanced along the CASA-1000 corridor of impact, reaching 682 contractor staff and 12,522 households across 194 communities. Through implementation of the Gender Action Plan, the project continued to strengthen women's participation in community decision-making processes and expand women's access to project benefits. Women-focused training on self-care, resilience, health and nutrition laid the foundation for economic activities such as poultry rearing

which CRLP piloted in AF1. These approaches have reinforced CRLP's commitment to delivering assistance that is both large-scale and inclusive.

Whilst no formal evaluation of the high-level outcomes outlined in the Theory of Change for the project has been conducted, the results highlighted in this report and the feedback from beneficiaries and various stakeholders of the project indicate that CRLP is strengthening community and household resilience, increasing household income and consumption, sustaining urgent basic services and preserving community institutions.

The reporting period was marked by a significant milestone - the approval of the AF2 by the World Bank on 20 January 2026 and the subsequent signing ceremony on 11 February 2026. This reflects confidence in CRLP's ability to deliver at scale and reach the most vulnerable households in Afghanistan particularly women in rural and urban areas.

AF2 extends CRLP to reach over 1.8 million households with short-term jobs and social grants for those households that cannot participate in labor works, provide 18.1 million Afghans with basic services and economic productivity-enhancing assets, and benefit women in around 11,000 communities with actions to expand their participation in decision-making. CRLP's tried-and-tested community-driven approach will continue to target resources to poor and vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, returnees, and internally displaced people. By continuing service delivery through local platforms, maintaining, and building on community institutions and infrastructure, and supporting MSMEs as a major source of jobs, CRLP will continue to apply and adapt measures to ensure delivery by and for women. AF2 also introduces new private sector actors to scale-up digital payments for wages and social grants and deliver an early warning system to enhance DRM.

During the Q1 2026 reporting period, the World Bank conducted two missions, and the project received an overall "Satisfactory" rating from the World Bank.

1. Implementation Support Mission from 1 to 6 February 2026. The objectives of the mission were to:
 - i. Assess CRLP overall implementation progress, including results of the earthquake response in Kunar province, the digital payments pilot, and ARTF Monitoring Agent (TPMA) Quarterly reports.
 - ii. Review status of the actions taken since the September 2025 ISM.
 - iii. Confirm readiness for the rollout of the proposed second Additional Financing (AF).
2. Field mission to Kabul conducted on 10 February 2026. The objective of the mission was to appreciate CRLP labor intensive works, interact with local community members and contracted construction companies; and interact with laborers engaged in the digital payments pilot. The delegation were satisfied with their visit, and particularly pleased with the opportunity to interact with the community members.

The operating environment in Afghanistan still remains complex. The ban on women entering UN compounds remained in force throughout the reporting period. However, women have been able to travel from their homes to project work sites. UNOPS has facilitated effective remote working arrangements through the provision of internet connectivity, backup power supply, and office furniture. Border closures and regional instability continued to affect supply chains and increase prices for imported construction materials. In response, the project strengthened monitoring of material costs and explored alternative construction approaches that reduce cement dependency while maintaining infrastructure quality and durability. Whilst the Pakistan border remains closed, alternative markets have opened up for supplies such as Iran, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, but prices continue to track higher and may impact the cost of materials during AF2.

Security conditions along the Durand Line deteriorated during Q1 2026 due to clashes between De Facto Security Forces and Pakistani forces, resulting in temporary suspension of UN operations within 20 km of the border in parts of the Southeast region. Nonetheless, no security incidents affected CRLP personnel, assets, or operations during the reporting period.

Further, Iran and Pakistan continue to deport Afghans en masse adding pressure to an already fragile economy. UNHCR reports ¹2.9 million Afghans returned from Iran and Pakistan in 2025, and ²346,342 returnees so far in 2026. Approximately 48% of these returnees are women and girls. CRLP's labor-intensive and community-based delivery model remains an important mechanism for supporting livelihoods and local absorption capacity in affected communities.

Heavy flooding during the 2025/2026 rainy season further demonstrated the relevance and resilience of CRLP assets. Project-supported community assets including drainage canals, check dams, retaining walls, culverts, and protection walls, contributed significantly to flood mitigation and protection of lives and livelihoods. Notably, none of the CRLP-supported infrastructure sustained flood-related damage, reflecting the effectiveness of project design standards, quality assurance systems, and technical oversight mechanisms.

As CRLP transitions from emergency response toward medium-term resilience and recovery programming, the project is strengthening systems, safeguards, and implementation approaches under all components. Under Component 1, enhanced technical review mechanisms and oversight arrangements are being prepared to support investments under AF2. Revised operational guidance for subproject design, approval, implementation, and reporting has been incorporated into the updated Project Operations Manual (POM).

Under Component 2, the project finalized an assessment of infrastructure needs and gaps in women-oriented markets. Key safeguard and operational instruments — including the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Security Management Plan (SMP), Grievance Redress Mechanism Manual, and Gender Action Plan — were reviewed and are expected to be finalized in the next quarter.

Lessons learned from AF1 implementation have informed strengthened fiduciary controls, including expanded risk-based spot checks and planned capacity-building support for facilitating partners to enhance fiduciary oversight.

Five facilitating partners have signed Grant Support Agreements (GSAs) to facilitate the roll out of the project and CRLP is set to extend its geographical coverage to all 34 provinces of Afghanistan by December 2027.

1.1 Overall Key Achievements

The Project Development Objective (PDO) has been revised for AF2: to promote livelihood opportunities and improve access to essential services and productive assets for the target population, in particular women, in rural and urban areas.

Progress against key PDO-level indicators is as follows:

Indicator	Target	Q1 2026	AF1	PP	Cumulative total Progress	% Progress
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support/cash-for-work	1,400,000	1,296	396,606	917,315	1,313,921	93.9%
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants:	210,000		60,059	122,450	182,509	86.9%
Number of female-headed households receiving social grants	122,000		33,876	70,058	103,934	85.2%
Number of people with improved access to basic services	16,400,000		5,249,912	10,291,877	15,541,789	94.8%

Project achievements

¹ [UNHCR 2025 Afghan Returns - One Year Recap](#)

² [UNHCR-IOM Flash Update #88](#) and [UNHCR Afghanistan Situation Regional Overview](#)

This Q1 2026 Report presents the results and achievements for the Parent Project (PP) and Additional Financing (AF1) and second additional financing (AF2) separately. In subsequent sections, summary tables have been revised to provide cumulative figures (PP+AF1+AF2).

Note: The figures in this report are based on both field data and the CRLP MIS. Field data appear higher than MIS data due to delays in the timely entry of forms and information into the MIS. To the extent possible, the figures are marked with MIS or Field Data.

1.2 De Facto Authorities

Stakeholder engagement was conducted with De Facto Authorities (DfA) line ministries, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Economy (MoEc), General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs (GDCMA), Kabul Municipality (KM), provincial municipalities and provincial directors of MRRD. Good working relationships were maintained between the CRLP team and DfA at central and field level for cities that had ongoing projects. At the provincial level, the project team has managed to maintain good relationships particularly with local authorities in Kunar Province where earthquake response activities were in progress.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

- During the Q1 2026 reporting period, several coordination meetings were conducted with MRRD to discuss the implementation arrangements for the AF2 phase of the CRLP. Key discussions focused on district selection and coverage areas for the AF2 rollout.
- At the provincial level, Regional Operations Officers conducted introductory meetings with the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) and relevant provincial directorates to introduce the AF2 phase, its objectives, and planned implementation approach.

Ministry of Economy

- Coordination with Provincial Economic Directors has commenced in many targeted provinces to facilitate alignment and prepare for the AF2 rollout and field implementation.
- FPs held several coordination meetings with the MoEc to obtain introduction letters required for coordination with MRRD for AF2, however, to date, these letters are pending.

General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs

- Regular coordination meetings were held between UNOPS and GDCMA, with coordination and cooperation for smooth implementation discussed during the meetings particularly for the AF2 in urban component. The director of GDCMA has shown strong support for the upcoming implementation of C2 under the AF2 phase.

Kabul Municipality

- Regular meetings were held between UNOPS and KM regarding the scope of C2 under AF2. Key points discussed include:
 - Possible duplication of CRLP subprojects with other agencies.
 - Site and community-related matters.
- The Kabul Mayor also showed strong support for the implementation of AF2.

Provincial Municipalities

- The C2 provincial teams have conducted coordination meetings regarding the scope of C2 under AF2 for the targeted cities. The mayors of all cities also showed strong support for the implementation of AF2.



Coordination meeting for AF2 held with Herat PRRD Director in February 2026



C2 team coordination meeting for AF2 held with Mihtarlam Mayor and his team in March 2026

What are stakeholders saying about CRLP?

I am so pleased to see the signing of the \$143m second additional financing for the Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan this month. It is now one of UNOPS largest projects ever and will continue to deliver critical support to millions of Afghans, women and men, during the most difficult times. - Nicholas George, Acting Regional Director, UNOPS

During my visit, I saw firsthand how our local suppliers and implementing partners are translating funding into reality, proving that innovation can thrive even in the hardest climates - Anne-Claire Howard, Procurement Director, UNOPS

The coverage, the level of community engagement and the quality of services delivered to people is quite frankly some of the best I've seen in my years working with or in Afghanistan - Peder Thorning, Country Director for Afghanistan, DACAAR

The CRLP holds great potential for the communities it serves. From my own experience with the program, I know how much good these initiatives can do - Mohammad Edris Ahady, Chief Operating Manager, Tamim Matin Road and Construction Company (CRLP-contracted Private Company)

I appreciate UNOPS' support for the people of Kabul. UNOPS should consider implementing larger infrastructure

projects to improve access and assist with the cleaning of Kabul's rivers - Aamer Zamark Yasir, Deputy Mayor for Infrastructure of Kabul Municipality, along with his team.

I assure you of the Municipality's full cooperation in the implementation of CRLP. While we remain supportive, the alignment with the technical meeting on the scale of infrastructure is necessary - M. Qasim Afghan, Director of Planning and Policy for Kabul Municipality

GDCMA fully supports the smooth implementation of CRLP in urban areas, and we offer to facilitate coordination with other ministries if required - Mawlawi M. Ishaq Akhonzada, General Director of the General Directorate for Coordination of Municipalities Affairs

CRLP projects are vital for job creation and infrastructure development. Given the city's growing population, UNOPS should consider additional sub-projects, specifically, the cleaning of Kabul riverbeds to improve the environment and create further employment opportunities - Mawlawi Abdul Rashid Baloch, Mayor of Kabul



World Bank and Swiss delegation site visit to a road rehabilitation subproject in Kabul City in February 2026. Above, they are meeting with community representatives and laborers to hear about the project impact.

2. COMPONENT 1: Livelihoods Support and Climate Resilient Productive Assets in Rural Areas

2.1 Key Outputs

Table 2.3.1: Component 1 Key Outputs (based on MIS)

The data source for this table is MIS, some of the figures might not match with other parts of this or other reports because of the gap between field reported data and MIS.

Key Output Indicator	Progress Q1 reporting period 1/1/2026 to 31/3/2026 (AF1)	Progress TA3 reporting period 31/12/2025 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
A. Mobilization					
# of provinces covered		21	21	26	29
# of districts covered		28	28	67	94
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed (Rural)		2,722	2,722	5,968 ³	8,690
# of CRG members (Total-rural)		34,594	34,594	103,595	138,189
# of CRG female members (rural)		15,791	15,791	48,004	63,795
# of CRG male members (rural)		18,803	18,803	55,591	74,394
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed (Urban)		98	98	727	825
# of CRG members (Total-urban)		1,310	1,310	13,942	15,252
# of CRG female members (urban)		573	573	6,663	7,236
# of CRG male members (urban)		737	737	7,279	8,016
# of Resource Maps updated/created	4	2,718	2,722	5,966	8,688
Form 2: # of communities' profiles completed		2,722	2,722	5,968	8,690
Form 4: # of CRGs agreements completed		2,722	2,722	5,966	8,688
B. Subproject Implementation					
# of community project selections completed		2,722	2,722	5,966	8,688
Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (Proposals)		3,027	3,027	7,646	10,673

³ Two communities in Sarubi district of Kabul failed to implement their subprojects due to a social issue between the communities. The two were closed as failed subprojects without starting any work in the communities. Thus, two CRGs were registered but with no subproject implementation.

Key Output Indicator	Progress Q1 reporting period 1/1/2026 to 31/3/2026 (AF1)	Progress TA3 reporting period 31/12/2025 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
completed)					
# of communities' cash for work started		2,722	2,722	5,966	8,688
# of communities' cash for work completed	54	2,668	2,722	5,965	8,688
# of subprojects completed	40	2,987	3,027	7,645	10,672
# of labor days created	1,668	6,041,016	6,042,684	17,909,282	23,951,966
# of labor days created (Male)	1,638	5,836,201	5,837,839	16,887,350	22,725,189
# of labor days created (Female)	30	204,815	204,845	1,021,932	1,226,777
# of skilled labor days created		240,660	240,660	334,088	574,748
# of unskilled labor days created	1,668	5,800,356	5,802,024	17,575,194	23,377,218
# of laborers employed	57	317,758	317,815	761,469	1,079,284
# of laborers employed (Male)	55	306,131	306,186	718,262	1,024,448
# of laborers employed (Female)	2	11,627	11,629	43,207	54,836
# of Returnees and IDPs HH in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	376	4,481	4,857	18,513	23,370

2.2 Facilitating Partners

All sub-projects were completed. All 6 FPs submitted their completion reports for the AF1 phase. During this reporting period, the main focus was the completion of the 29 ongoing sub-projects in Chawki District of Kunar Province, implemented in response to the 2025 Kunar Earthquake.

Table 2.2.1 - Summary of C1 progress (field data)

Activity / Indicator	AF2 Total (Jan - Mar 2026)	AF1 Reporting Period		Total AF1	Total Parent Project	Grand Total (PP + AF1 + AF2)
		Previous (31 Dec 2026)	Current (Jan - Mar 2026)			
1. ECA assessments/CRGs Registration (Rural)	-	2,722	-	2,722	5,968	8,690
2. CRG profiling	-	2,722	-	2,722	5,968	8,690
3. CRGs with SPs Selection	-	2,722	-	2,722	5,966	8,688
4. Sub-projects proposals Preparation	-	3,027	-	3,027	7,646	10,673
5. Sub-project Implementation	-	3,027	-	3,027	7,645	10,672
6. Sub-projects Completion	-	2,998	29	3,027	7,645	10,672

2.3 Community Mobilization Analysis (AF1 only)

Community mobilization under AF2 had not commenced by the end of the Q1 2026 reporting period. The tables below summarize the composition of CRG members under AF1.

Table 2.3.1: Summary of CRG members composition

Area	Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
Rural	2,722	18,803	1,5791	34,594
Urban	98	737	573	1,310
Total	2,820	19,540	16,364	35,904

Table 2.3.2: CRG Focal Points membership detail

Area	Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
Rural	2,722	5,444	2,722	8,166
Urban	98	196	98	294
Total	2,820	5,640	2,820	8,460

Note: The summary of community mobilization under the parent project is attached as Annex F

2.4 Subproject Status

Table 2.4.1: Cash for work subproject status based on MIS.

Province Name	Total # of subprojects selected under AF1	Additional Financing (AF1)								# of subprojects completed (PP)	# of subprojects completed (AF1+PP)
		# of subproject Approved (MIS)			# of subprojects Ongoing		# of SP completed (MIS)				
		TA3 '25	Q1 '26 ^d	Total	TA3 '25	Q1 '26	TA3 '25	Q1 '26	Total		
Badakhshan										472	472
Baghlan										359	359
Bamyan										128	128
Farah	172	172		172			172		172		172
Faryab	198	198		198			198		198	196	394
Ghazni	326	326		326			326		326	370	696
Helmand	213	213		213			213		213	626	839
Herat	142	142		142			142		142	179	321
Kabul										416	416
Kandahar	241	241		241			241		241	406	647
Kapisa	68	68		68			68		68	331	399
Khost	77	77		77			77		77	84	161
Kunarha	59	59		59	40		19	40	59	162	221
Kunduz	256	256		256			256		256		256
Laghman	162	162		162			162		162	243	405
Logar										78	78
Nangarhar	152	152		152			152		152	487	639
Nimroz										388	388
Nuristan	59	59		59			59		59	198	257
Paktika	69	69		69			69		69	155	224
Paktya	169	169		169			169		169	212	381
Panjsher	60	60		60			60		60	38	98
Parwan	183	183		183			183		183	271	454
Samangan	51	51		51			51		51	240	291
Sari Pul										351	351

⁴ All the planned PP and AF1 subprojects were completed and since the AF2 agreement was newly signed thus during Q1 of 2026 there was no new subproject approval. During Q2 there will be subprojects approval.

Province Name	Total # of subprojects selected under AF1	Additional Financing (AF1)								# of subprojects completed (PP)	# of subprojects completed (AF1+PP)
		# of subproject Approved (MIS)			# of subprojects Ongoing		# of SP completed (MIS)				
		TA3 '25	Q1 '26 ⁴	Total	TA3 '25	Q1 '26	TA3 '25	Q1 '26	Total		
Takhar										474	474
Uruzgan	125	125		125			125		125	330	455
Wardak	124	124		124			124		124	451	575
Zabul	121	121		121			121		121		121
Grand Total	3,027	3,027		3,027	40		2,987	40	3,0277	7,645	10,672
Percentage				100%					100%		

CRGs' subprojects selection shows strong preference for transport (74%) and irrigation (26%) based on community grant investment. Previously, this section was reported based on estimated budget because of fewer subproject completion, but in this reporting period the budget analysis below is based on actual subproject budget.

Table 2.4.2: Sector-wise analysis of actual cash for work subproject budget for AF1

Sector	Number of SPs	Total Actual Budget (AFN)	% of Actual Budget	Average Budget per SP (AFN)
Transport	2,098	3,236,423,165	74.07%	1,542,623
Irrigation	916	1,120,814,502	25.65%	1,223,597
Water Supply	11	10,407,275	0.24%	946,116
Rural Development ⁵	2	1,525,250	0.03%	762,625
Grand Total	3,027	4,305,003,887	100%	1,443,399

Note: The sector-wise analysis for the parent project is attached as Annex F.

⁵ Boundary Wall Construction in Zawol district of Herat

2.5 Digital payment pilot

C1 implemented the digital payment pilot for Cash for Work (CfW) laborers of one subproject (road rehabilitation project) in Afghan Lam CRG, Alingar district, Laghman Province. 258 beneficiaries were onboarded through biometric registration. 7 female laborers participated in the pilot. All 258 beneficiaries received their payments through bank cards.

2.6 Summary of AF2 progress

- CRLP conducted a two-day reflection workshop on AF1 implementation with FPs and World Bank from 3-4 Mar 2026 to provide input for the implementation of AF2.
- 5 FPs signed implementation contracts for AF2 and initiated coordination with the MoEc and the MRRD to support project rollout. The regional allocation is as follows:
 - AKF – Lot 1 (North-East Region)
 - ACTED – Lot 2 (Central Region)
 - Afghanaid – Lot 3 (North-West Region)
 - CHA – Lot 4 (South Region)
 - DACAAR – Lot 5 (East Region)
- Technical discussions are being held with the WB teams on various sections of the POM.
 - A technical discussion on the Kitchen Garden component was held with the WB, UNOPS, and AKF colleagues.
 - A coordination meeting on digital payments took place between the WB, AIB, and UNOPS to review processes and implementation considerations.
 - A discussion took place on DRM-related matters to align key priorities and next steps.
 - CRLP facilitated coordination between the WB DRM/Climate Resilience team and UNOPS AWAAZ to explore collaboration and alignment.
- CRLP supported TPMA colleagues in conducting the post-distribution monitoring for the Digital Pilot under Component 1 in Laghman Province.
- The Joint and Coordinated Sub-Project document (Annex to the POM) has been finalized in consultation with the WB.
- A Technical Engineering Manual was drafted to guide implementation of infrastructure sub-projects.
- Recruitment and onboarding of key FP staff have been completed. Training of Trainers (ToT) for the newly recruited teams is planned for the next quarter, followed by the commencement of community mobilization activities at the field level.

Insights

Climate resilience personified in rural Afghanistan: flood protection in CRLP communities

A significant number of communities targeted by CRLP have been fortunate to have resilient infrastructure as floods raged in the country. Heavy rains, flash floods, and snowmelt affected large parts of Afghanistan throughout the first quarter of 2026. By late March, according to Reliefweb, floods had impacted 31 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces and more than 73,300 people across 165 districts leaving a trail of loss of life, damage and disruptions to roads, healthcare access, agriculture, and aid delivery in its wake.

Since the inception of CRLP, 4,146 sub-projects have been implemented in rural communities to directly contribute to flood resilience and water management. These interventions play a critical role in reducing flood risks, controlling water flow, protecting infrastructure, and safeguarding agricultural land. The recent flood events provided a real-world test of CRLP-supported infrastructure. Field observations confirm that sub-projects performed strongly under these conditions.

CRLP assessed several locations and all sub-projects were found to be intact and operational, with no reported structural damage; a positive achievement compared to the infrastructure damage on a broader level. Irrigation systems effectively managed increased water flow, helping protect farmland. Drainage structures successfully diverted excess water, reducing flooding in residential and agricultural areas. Protection walls and embankments minimized erosion and stabilized vulnerable land. Communities consistently reported less

damage and faster recovery compared to nearby non-project areas.

"This retaining wall has proved beneficial to our village," Ajmal, a resident of Zavol District in Herat Province said. "The flood would have destroyed our homes and livelihoods. It has truly been a valuable asset for our village."

The strong performance of CRLP infrastructure can be attributed to three key factors. First, the community-driven approach ensures that sub-projects are aligned with local priorities and risks, drawing on communities' in-depth knowledge of flood-prone areas and environmental conditions. Implementation through communities, supported by FPs, further strengthens this approach by leveraging local experience, familiarity with site conditions, and the use of locally appropriate materials. Second, the design philosophy prioritizes practical and context-specific solutions. Attention to critical factors such as drainage, slope stability, and appropriate material selection enhances the durability and functionality of the infrastructure. Third, continuous monitoring and technical oversight by FPs and project teams ensure that construction quality is maintained and standards are consistently met. Together, these elements have contributed to the delivery of infrastructure that is both effective and resilient.



A protection wall constructed under AF1 in Zavol District, Herat Province, effectively protected nearby communities and their land from severe flood impacts, demonstrating its critical role in safeguarding lives, property, and local livelihoods (left) A check dam constructed under AF1 in Gulistan District, Farah Province, has played a vital role in protecting local communities from flood risks while also contributing to groundwater recharge (right)



A protection wall constructed under the Parent Project (PP) in Bilchiragh District, Faryab Province, effectively safeguarded nearby communities and their land from flood impacts, demonstrating its importance in protecting lives, assets, and local livelihoods (left) .A canal constructed under AF1 in Nadir Shah Kot District, Khost Province, supports efficient water distribution for irrigation while protecting surrounding agricultural land, strengthening water management and enhancing local livelihoods (right)



The retaining wall constructed under AF1 in Dasht-e-Archi, Kunduz Province, remains stable during heavy rainfall, effectively protecting adjacent road infrastructure and preventing erosion (left) A stone masonry protection wall constructed under AF1 in Gizab District, Urozgan Province, effectively protected the adjacent surrounding land from recent flood impacts (right)

3. COMPONENT 2: Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas

3.1 Key Outputs

Table 3.1: Component 2 Key Outputs

Key Output Indicator	Progress: End of Q1 2026 as of 31/03/2026 (AF2)	Progress: End of Q1 2026 as of 31/03/2026 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Cumulative Progress (PP+AF1+AF2)
Geographical Coverage				
# of cities covered	8 (4 old + 4 new)	7 (5 old + 2 new)	8	14
LIWs Activities (Subprojects)				
# of community consultation completed	27	358	520	905
# of scoping completed	14	358	520	892
# of design completed	0	358	520	878
# of LIWs subprojects completed	0	342	520	862
# of LIWs subprojects closed	0	304	520	824
Small Scale Infrastructure rehabilitated				
Streets and drainage improved (km)	0	215	364	579
Protection/retaining walls constructed (km)	0	16	11	27
Sidewalks upgraded (km)	0	13	20	33
Storm water drainage/canal upgraded (km)	0	2	22	24
Boundary walls constructed (km)	0	3.6	4.4	8
Pedestrian stairs upgraded in hilly areas (km)	0	0.7	2	2.7
Parks and greenery improved, square (m)	0	180k	147k	327k
People benefitting from improved access to basic services				
1. # of people benefited from improved asset or infrastructures (Million)	0	2.24	3.70	5.94
1.1. # of Males benefited improved asset or infrastructure	0	1.13	1.87	3.00
1.2. # of Females benefited improved asset or infrastructure	0	1.11	1.83	2.94
Laborers Employed and Labor Days Created				
1. Total # of beneficiary HHs received livelihood support (worked as labor)	0	80,930	162,114	243,044
1.1. # of Male Laborers	0	67,236	133,692	200,928
1.2. # of Female Laborers	0	7,813	17,127	24,940
1.3. # of IDPs	0	4,219	9,745	13,964
1.4. # of Returnees	0	1,662	1,550	3,212
2. Female Contribution (%)	0	9.65	10.56	10.10
3. Total # of labor days created (million)	0	2.628	4.761	7.389
2.1. # of Male Labor days (million)	0	2.398	4.265	6.663
2.2. # of Female Labor days (million)	0	0.230	0.496	0.726

Table 3.2: Overall progress of the LIW until 31 March 2026 - AF2

No.	City	Full Target	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed	Terminated
IDA Fund								
1	Kabul	120	10	6				
2	Kunduz	24	2	0				
3	Mihtarlam	20	1	0				
4	Baghlan Jadid & Puli Khumri	30	2	0				
5	Bazarak	6	0	0				
Sub Total		200	15	6				
ARTF Fund								
6	Kandahar	40	4	2				
7	Jalalabad	50	8	6				
8	Mahmudi Raqi	10	0	0				
Sub Total		100	12	8				
Total		300	27	14				

Table 3.3: Overall progress of the LIW until 31 March 2026 - AF1

No.	City	Full target	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed	Terminated
IDA Fund								
1	Kabul	140	140	140	140	124	100	7
2	Jalalabad	42	42	42	42	42	40	0
3	Herat	35	35	35	35	35	33	0
Sub Total		217	217	217	217	201	173	7
ARTF Fund								
4	Kandahar	49	49	49	49	49	46	0
5	Mazar	36	36	36	36	36	32	0
6	Gardiz	28	28	28	28	28	27	0
7	Ghazni	28	28	28	28	28	26	0
Sub Total		141	141	141	141	141	131	0
Total		358	358	358	358	342	304	7

Table 3.3: Overall progress of the LIW until 31 March 2026 - AF1

The table shows the progress in the Q1 2026 reporting period and cumulative progress for AF1

The table shows the progress in the Q1 2026 reporting period and cumulative progress for FY 2026														
No.	City	Target	Community Consultation Completed		Scoping Completed		Design Completed		Handed Over		Closed		Terminated	
			Q1 2026	Total AF1	Q1 2026	Total AF1	Q1 2026	Total AF1	Q1 2026	Total AF1	Q1 2026	Total AF1	Q1 2026	Total AF1
IDA Fund														
1	Kabul	140	0	140	0	140	0	140	9	124	27	100	0	7
2	Jalalabad	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	1	42	9	40	0	0
3	Herat	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	8	33	0	0
Sub Total		217	0	217	0	217	0	217	10	201	44	173	0	7
ARTF Fund														

4	Kandahar	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	10	46	0	0
5	Mazar	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	6	32	0	0
6	Gardiz	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	7	27	0	0
7	Ghazni	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	5	26	0	0
Sub Total		141	0	141	0	141	0	141	0	141	28	131	0	0
Total		358	0	358	0	358	0	358	10	342	72	304	0	7

Table 3.4 Overall number of labor related data Cumulative as of 31 March 2026 - AF1

No.	City	Total Labor Days Generated	Labor Days Generated (Male)	Labor Days Generated (Female)	Total HHs Directly Benefited	HHs Directly Benefited (Male)	HHs Directly Benefited (Female)	% of Female HHs	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Returnees HHs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
IDA Fund											
1	Kabul	1,054,195	965,318	88,878	31,010	28,199	2,811	9.06	1,015	583	751,004
2	Jalalabad	321,804	286,654	35,150	10,311	8,923	1,388	13.46	1,892	294	245,800
3	Herat	254,101	225,594	28,507	8,795	7,682	1,113	12.65	621	70	270,942
Sub Total		1,630,099	1,477,565	152,534	50,116	44,804	5,312	10.60	3,528	947	1,267,746
ARTF Fund											
4	Kandahar	325,615	308,850	16,766	10,495	9,996	499	4.75	169	356	429,354
5	Mazar	256,457	232,797	23,661	7,742	6,905	837	10.81	214	245	224,150
6	Gardiz	205,677	186,871	18,806	6,328	5,767	561	8.87	174	69	145,307
7	Ghazni	210,504	191,992	18,512	6,249	5,645	604	9.67	134	45	173,150
Sub Total		998,253	920,509	77,744	30,814	28,313	2,501	8.12	691	715	971,961
Total		2,628,352	2,398,074	230,278	80,930	73,117	7,813	9.65	4,219	1,662	2,239,707

Table 3.5 Number of labor related data for Q1 2026 reporting period - AF1

No.	City	Total Labor Days Generated	Labor Days Generated (Male)	Labor Days Generated (Female)	Total HHs Directly Benefited	HHs Directly Benefited (Male)	HHs Directly Benefited (Female)	% of Female HHs	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Returnees HHs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
IDA Fund											
1	Kabul	37,962	35,602	2,361	683	627	56	8.20	34	20	65,250
2	Jalalabad	7,418	6,466	952	184	148	36	19.57	28	19	5,500
3	Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Sub Total		45,380	42,068	3,313	867	775	92	10.61	62	39	70,750
ARTF Fund											
4	Kandahar	1,487	1,488	1	79	77	2	2.53	0	1	0
5	Mazar	2,542	2,377	166	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
6	Gardiz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
7	Ghazni	(1,870)	(1,573)	(297)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Sub Total		2,159	2,292	(131)	79	77	2	2.53	0	1	0
Total		47,539	44,360	3,182	946	852	94	9.94	62	40	70,750

Note: Numbers in brackets in the table above indicate corrections to Form 08 done in Q1 2026 on data reported in TA3 2025 report

Table 3.6: Overall number of subprojects handed over by sector Cumulative as of 31 March 2026 - AF1

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	MZR	JLB	GRZ	GZN	Total	%
Transport	118	26	23	27	36	23	20	273	80
Environmental/Climate ⁶	6	23	12	9	6	5	8	69	20
Grand Total	124	49	35	36	42	28	28	342	100%

3.2 Progress per City

3.2.1 Kabul (40% of AF1 and AF2 subprojects)

The implementation of LIW subprojects in Kabul progressed efficiently supported by good coordination with KM and the MoEc. Regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings were held to discuss project progress and planning, including ensuring access for women beneficiaries.

Labor-intensive, small-scale infrastructure projects progressed despite challenges related to cement shortages and price escalation. Under AF1, 9 additional subprojects were completed and handed over to communities. Financial progress reached 91.25%.

AF2 activities also progressed well during this reporting period. Coordination was conducted with KM to facilitate upcoming project activities. Community consultation and scoping activities have resumed in Kabul City, with 10 community consultations and 6 scoping exercises completed during Q1 2026.

Challenges Encountered:

Cement shortage and Price escalation: Contractors in Kabul City experienced a significant cement shortage and price increase during the TA3 2025 reporting period, a trend that persisted in Q1 2026. Prices nearly doubled from 370 AFN to approximately 700 AFN per bag for several weeks. This resulted in delays and the extension of 10 subprojects to 2026.

Contractor termination: Due to cement shortage and price escalation issues, 6 subprojects were terminated because of contractor inaction or refusal to proceed during TA3 2025 reporting period. In consultation with UNOPS Legal, termination processes were completed during Q1 2026.

Land Ownership Issue: The termination process of 1 other subproject in Kabul City due to a land ownership issue with the National Development Corporation was completed during Q1 2026 reporting period.

Note: The re-tendering of all 7 terminated projects was started during the Q1 2026 reporting period and will be finalized early Q2 2026.



Community consultation with males for project selection in Gozar #12, District #07, Kabul City, in March 2026 @UNOPS

⁶For AF2, Urban component will mainstream incentives for investments that strengthen resilience to climate change and disasters, including: (i) the development of green spaces and parks to mitigate urban heat island effects and improve air quality; (ii) surface water management to conserve water resources and reduce flood risks; and (iii) the construction of protective and retaining infrastructure to reduce the impacts of climate-related hazards such as floods and landslides. The component will continue to incentivize communities to prioritize subprojects that will contribute more to enhancing climate resilience of the communities. Subprojects identified by communities that meet the eligibility criteria in the Project Operations Manual (POM) will receive an additional 20 percent in financing to promote uptake and cover extra material costs for these types of subprojects.

3.2.2 Kandahar (14% of AF1 and 13.3% of AF2 subproject)

All construction activities for the designated AF1 projects in Kandahar city have been fully completed. The DNP for these projects has also concluded, and official closure is underway.

Regarding AF2, preparations are progressing smoothly. Several coordination meetings have been conducted with the Kandahar Municipality, local communities, and other stakeholders. These efforts have allowed the team to begin community consultations and subproject scoping. To date, all projects in non-CRG areas have been scoped and submitted to the design team for processing.

Coordination with CHA, FP for the South region, is ongoing to initiate community consultations and scoping within CRG areas.



Site measurement during scoping for Arafat Plum Concrete Street with total length of 600 m, Gozar#3, District#3, Kandahar City in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.3 Herat (9% of AF1 subprojects)

During the Q1 2026 reporting period, the Herat team completed the final inspections of the last group of 8 subprojects from AF1 which were at the end of the DNP. Final completion certificates were issued to the contractors, and the financial obligations of the 8 subprojects were liquidated. The team demobilized from Herat and moved to Kunduz City in the Northeast to commence LIWs under AF2. The team maintained good relationships with the CRGs and other local stakeholders in Herat during the demobilization.



Shai Community Elders participating in an event with CRLP C2 team, commemorating the successful completion of several LIWs under AF1 in District #12 - Herat City in January 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.4 Jalalabad (12% of AF1 and 16.7% of AF2 subprojects)

All construction activities and DNP for the designated AF1 projects in Jalalabad city have been completed. Final completion certificates have been issued to the contractors, with the exception of 1 digital payment pilot subproject for which the contract was signed late in 2025.

Regarding AF2, the team has conducted several coordination meetings with the Jalalabad Municipality, the Directorate of Economy, local communities, and other stakeholders. Community consultations and subproject scoping have commenced. To date, 10 community consultations and 8 scoping exercises have been completed and submitted to the design team for processing. In addition, the Jalalabad team held a coordination meeting with DACAAR, FP for the Eastern region, to initiate the ECA verification process within CRG areas. The list of CRG areas has been prepared and shared with the FP. Community consultations and scoping will commence once the ECA verification is completed.



Before and after project photos of the digital pilot subproject, in Gozar #21, District #08 of Jalalabad City in February 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.5 Mazar-e-Sharif (9% of AF1 subprojects)

All construction activities and DNP for the AF1 phase of CRLP subprojects in Mazar-e-Sharif City have been completed. Final completion certificates have been issued to the contractors, and their retention invoices have been released. Following the completion of these activities, the team demobilized from Mazar-e-Sharif City and relocated to Baghlan province to initiate LIWs under AF2 in Baghlan Jadid and Puli Khumri City. The team has established appropriate coordination mechanisms with the DfA local authorities, including the office of Baghlan Municipality, communities and other local stakeholders.

To date, the team has conducted several coordination meetings with communities and local stakeholders to identify their needs. Four community consultations for the selection of LIW projects have been completed, and the team has submitted 2 scoping reports.



Storm drainage canal upgradation after completion of the DNP in Gozar #17, District #9, Mazar-e-Sharif City in March 2026 @UNOPS



Community consultation held with communities and local people in Gozar #7, District #1 and Gozar #6, District #2 Puli Khumri City in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.6 Gardiz (8% of AF1 subprojects)

All projects planned under AF1 in Gardiz City have been completed. During Q1 2026 reporting period, the final closure documentation for 6 projects was finalized, including the completion of the DNP, final site inspections, issuance of punchlists to contractors, and subsequent rectification of identified defects. Upon satisfactory completion of these activities, final completion certificates were issued in accordance with contractual requirements. All 28 subprojects in Gardiz City have been officially completed, their DNP periods concluded, and the contracts formally closed. Strategically implemented in the city's most vulnerable areas, these interventions have delivered substantial socio-economic benefits, generating 205,677 labor days, providing employment opportunities to 6,328 households, including 561 women (approximately 9% of the workforce). On average, each laborer was employed for 33 days. Notably, 3.84% of the workforce comprised IDPs and returnees, reflecting the project's commitment to inclusive economic participation. Overall, it is estimated that approximately 145,307 community members have indirectly benefited from these interventions.



Upgrading of Samad khil and Zafaran khil villages street with plum concrete surface with a total length of 1235m in Gozar #15, District #2, Gardez city in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.7 Ghazni (8% of AF1 subprojects)

There was no physical activity in Ghazni during the reporting period. The regional office in Ghazni was demobilized, and the team was reassigned to Panjshir and Kapisa. Two final inspections were conducted after DNP expired for 4 subprojects. All 28 subprojects in Ghazni have now been fully completed and the contracts officially closed. CRLP generated significant socio-economic benefits for the city's most vulnerable communities. 210,504 labor days were generated, providing employment for 6,249 households, including 604 women (approximately 10% of the workforce). On average, each laborer worked for 34 days. IDPs and returnees comprised 3% of the workforce. 173,150 members of the local communities have indirectly benefited from the improved assets.

3.2.8 Kunduz (8% of AF2 subprojects)

During the Q1 2026 reporting period, C2 established an office in Kunduz for implementation of AF2. The team held several coordination meetings and site visits with local stakeholders and community elders to identify current social development trends in the city and determine areas of intervention. 24 subprojects are planned for Kunduz City and the CASA line corridor of impact.



Consultation session between community members and CRLP Kunduz Office team, discussing the type and magnitude of LIW in March 2026 @UNOPS



Local community members watch as the C2 team conducts site measurement during scoping in Kunduz City in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.9 Baghlan (10% of AF2 subprojects)

The implementation of C2 has progressed well in Baghlan Jadid and Pulikhumri cities. Over the Q1 2026 reporting period, proactive stakeholder management was maintained with the local authorities. Multiple consultations were held at the provincial level, including meetings with the newly appointed mayor to ensure alignment with local priorities and proactively address any emerging routine issues. These engagements provided a crucial platform for effective project implementation.

3.2.10 Bazarak (2% of AF2 subprojects)

The implementation of C2 has been initiated in Bazarak City Panjshir. During the Q1 2026 reporting period, proactive stakeholder management was maintained with the local authorities including consultations at the provincial level and mayor's office to ensure alignment with local priorities and appreciation of the scope of the CRLP. As the Bazarak is a CRG area, community engagements will commence when the FP has mobilized.



Introductory meeting with the Mayor of Bazarak City Panjshir in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.11 Mahmood Raqi (3.3% of AF2 subprojects)

The implementation of C2 has been initiated in Mahmood Raqi City, Kapisa. During the Q1 2026 reporting period, proactive stakeholder management was maintained with the local de facto Authorities, in particular the provincial and mayor's offices. Mahmood Raqi city has both CRG and non-CRG areas. Community consultation has been

initiated in non-CRG areas and will commence in CRG areas once the FP is on the ground.



Introductory meeting with the Mayor of Mahmood Raqi City Kapisa in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.12 Mihtarlam (6.7% of AF2 subprojects)

The implementation of C2 in Mihtarlam City has progressed with a team deployed to the city to facilitate operations. Stakeholder engagements conducted with local authorities, including a consultation meeting with the newly appointed Mayor of Mihtarlam, to ensure alignment with municipal priorities. The project team conducted a series of coordination meetings and site visits with key stakeholders and community representatives to assess local development needs, map priority intervention areas, and define the scope and location of the 20 planned subprojects, including those situated along the CASA transmission line corridor.

The identification process covered both CRG and non-CRG areas to ensure balanced and inclusive project coverage. Community consultations were completed in non-CRG areas, resulting in the successful scoping of one subproject. In parallel, the list of CRG areas was formally shared with the FP to initiate ECA assessments.



Consultation meeting with the Mayor of Mihtarlam city to enhance coordination and reduce potential implementation bottlenecks. Mihtarlam City in March 2026 @UNOPS



Community consultation meeting at upgrading of 5 streets of masjid Qala shaikhan to masjid gumbazi in Guzar #5, District #1 of Mihtarlam city in March 2026 @UNOPS

3.2 Digital payments pilot

The digital payment pilot was implemented with AIB, the service provider, completing both beneficiary registration and digital payment issuance, with no significant challenges. 902 eligible beneficiaries were onboarded across 4 urban subproject sites. As of 31 March 2026, 804 beneficiaries LIW laborers were paid through the digital payment system. In three projects, some registered laborers did not get the opportunity to work due to the exhaustion of the allocated labor days in the BoQ and accordingly were not paid.

Site	# of Beneficiaries registered	# of Beneficiaries paid through digital payment	# of Beneficiaries who withdrew cash through digital payment
Kabul, District 7	249	186	186
Kabul, District 22	189	162	162
Kandahar, District 13	125	118	118
Jalalabad, District 8	338	338	338
Total	901	804	804



"I was struggling to make ends meet for my family and I ended up borrowing a large sum of money. Now that I have a job, I can repay that debt." - Nasir Ahmad, a young father from District 7 of Kabul, and beneficiary who participated in the digital pilot program. Nasir is one of the few laborers who did not withdraw their money on the day that it was credited into his account. Instead, he planned to leave it in his account until his work contract ends, withdraw the lump sum and pay back the money he owes.

4. COMPONENT 3: Livelihood Support for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas

4.1 Key Social Grant Output Indicators Cumulative for the Project

Key Output Indicator	Progress as at Q1 reporting period 31/3/2026 (AF1) ⁷	Progress as at TA3 reporting period 31/12/2025 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
Rural Area (Component 3a only)					
# of provinces covered		21	21	26	29
# of districts covered		28	28	67	94
Form 9: # of SG plans completed		2,722	2,722	5,945	8,667
# of communities SG distribution completed		2,722	2,722	5,945	8,667
# of HHs which received social grants		35,437	35,437	84,398	119,835
# of FHHs which received social grant		20,699	20,699	47,873	68,572
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received social grant		14,392	14,392	34,831	49,223
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received social grant		346	346	1,694	2,040
Urban Area (Component 3a only)					

⁷ Subproject activities were suspended due to cold weather

# of cities covered		7	7 (5 old + 2 new)	8	10
# of community/mosque profiles completed		361	361	516	877
# of communities cash distributed		361	361	516	877
# of HHs which received social grant		24,622	24,622	38,052	62,674
# of FHHs which received social grant		13,177	13,177	22,185	35,362
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received social grant		10,034	10,034	14,186	24,220
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received social grant		1,411	1,411	1,681	3,092
Component 3a Total					
Form 9: # of SG plans completed		3,083	3,083	6,461	9,544
# of communities cash distributed		3,083	3,083	6,461	9,544
# of HHs which received social grant		60,059	60,059	122,450	182,509
# of FHHs which received social grant		33,876	33,876	70,058	103,934
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received social grant		24,426	24,426	49,017	73,443
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received social grant		1,757	1,757	3,375	5,132

4.2 Summary of social grants for AF1

C3a activities were completed by 31 December 2025. In addition, a digital payment pilot for Social Grant cash distribution was conducted in District 22 of Kabul City. 70 beneficiaries were registered and issued cards, and all beneficiaries successfully withdrew their funds from their accounts at the project site.

The following table outlines the cumulative coverage and distribution of social grants for AF1:

Table 4.2.1: Cumulative Social Grant status for AF1 as of 31 December 2025

Coverage		Communities / Project Sites			Households		HHs Received SGs		
Lot #	FP	Target # in Total	# with full beneficiary lists completed	# with distribution completed	# of eligible Beneficiaries identified	Total # of beneficiary HHs	# of FHHs	# of HHs of persons with disability	# of HHs of persons with drug addiction
1	AKF	262	262	262	3,249	3,249	2,116	1,109	24
2	ACTED	392	392	392	4,594	4,594	2,575	1,978	41
3	RRAA	426	426	426	6,161	6,161	3,827	2,272	62
4	CHA	663	663	663	8,582	8,582	4,832	3,626	124
5	CDDO	561	561	561	7,293	7,293	3,836	3,406	51
6	DACAAR	360	360	360	4,518	4,518	2,738	1,736	44
6	DACAAR (EQ Response)	58	58	58	1,040	1,040	775	265	-
Sub Total for rural area		2,722	2,722	2,722	35,437	35,437	20,699	14,392	346
2	Kabul	140	140	140	280	280	120	149	11
3	Herat	35	35	35	9,800	9,800	5,329	3,931	540
3	Mazar-e-Sharif	36	36	36	2,450	2,450	1,139	870	441

4	Kandahar	⁸ 49	48	48	2,515	2,515	1,324	1,061	130
5	Gardiz	28	28	28	3,232	3,232	1,999	1,151	82
5	Ghazni	28	28	28	1,893	1,893	833	1,031	29
6	Jalalabad	42	42	42	1,828	1,828	912	788	128
1	Kunduz	4	4	4	2,624	2,624	1,521	1,053	50
Sub Total for urban area		362	361	361	24,622	24,622	13,177	10,034	1,411
G. Total		3,084	3,083	3,083	60,059	60,059	33,876	24,426	1,757

4.3 Component 3b. Women's Economic Activities

4.3.1. Key outputs summary

Table 4.3.1.1: C3b Women's Economic Activities (WEA)- Detailed Profile of Beneficiaries Selection

Lot #	FP	# of contracted communities	# of comm with full beneficiary lists completed	# of eligible HHs identified	# of CRGs training Sessions conducted	# of eligible women + experienced advisor women participated in training sessions	# of CRGs WEA assets distributed	# of eligible women received WEA assets	# of returnees & IDPs HH received WEA assets
1	AKF	262	262	1,687	257	1,687	257	1,687	0
2	ACTED	392	392	2,520	375	3,715	375	2,520	6
3	RRAA	426	426	3,482	422	3,501	422	3,482	8
4	CHA	663	663	4,463	641	4,554	641	4,463	66
5	CDDO	561	561	3,570	554	4,161	554	3,570	0
6	DACAAR	360	360	2,178	343	2,191	343	2,178	0
Total		2,664	2,664	17,900	2,592	19,809	2,592	17,900	80

Table 4.3.1.2. WEA Training Completion in AF1 Communities

Lot/ FP	Introductions, Women's Experiences, Chicken Breeds and their Purpose (3 hours)		Chicken Coop, Cleanliness to Keep Chicken Healthy, preparing to receive the chickens (3-4 hours)		Chicken Feed, how to make it and what should be in it (2-3 hours)		Egg Laying and factors that affect it and Hatching Eggs (2-3 hours)		Diseases, Treatment and Vaccinations (2-3 hours)		Marketing (2-3 hours)	
	Communities	Trainees	Communities	Trainees	Communities	Trainees	Communities	Trainees	Communities	Trainees	Communities	Trainees
1.AKF	257	1,687	257	1,687	257	1,687	257	1,687	257	1,687	257	1,687
2.ACTED	375	3,715	375	3,632	375	3,408	375	3,091	375	2,958	375	2,984
3.RRAA	422	3,501	422	3,501	422	3,501	422	3,496	422	3,496	422	3,496
4.CHA	641	4,554	641	4,554	641	4,554	641	4,554	641	4,554	641	4,554
5.CDDO	554	4,161	554	4,064	554	3,957	554	3,858	554	3,798	554	3,778
6.DACAAR	343	2,191	343	2,191	343	2,193	343	2,193	343	2,193	343	2,191
Total	2,592	19,809	2,592	19,629	2,592	19,300	2,592	18,879	2,592	18,686	2,592	18,690

Women's Economic Activities (WEA) included

- Provision of vaccinated chickens, feeders, drinkers, formulated feed, and coop construction materials were distributed to eligible women beneficiaries in all 2,592 communities. The chickens were provided following a 15-day quarantine period to ensure biosecurity and health compliance.
- Post-distribution training has been completed in all 2,592 communities where poultry packages have been distributed.

⁸ In Kandahar, 49 project sites were contracted under AF1. Social grants were distributed in 48 sites. One site was excluded because it had already received grants during the parent project phase. The distribution was therefore conducted across 361 project sites, avoiding duplication of assistance.

- Monitoring of all activities under Component 3b and follow-up visits have been carried out by FP staff in coordination with UNOPS personnel.

4.3.2. Progress on AF2 implementation:

- Coordination meetings were held with the World Bank and experienced FPs to discuss poultry rearing and kitchen gardening initiatives.
- C3b summary plan and detailed implementation plan have been developed.

4.4 Returnees and IDPs

Table 4.4.1: Number of returnees who benefited under the CRLP

Lot #	FP or City Name	# of returnees HHs benefiting											
		CfW				LIW				SG			
		PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
1	AKF (Kunduz)		243		243	172			172		1		1
2	ACTED (Kabul)	70	51		121	607	583		1,190		9		9
3	Afghan AID and RRAA ⁹ (Mazar)		977		977	84	245		329		39		39
4	CHA (Kandahar)		156		156	259	356		615	12	85		97
5	CDDO (Khost)	74	27		101	41	69		110		25		25
6	DACAAR (Jalalabad)	381	236		617	287	294		581	26	23		49
7	Herat					100	70		170		40		40
8	Bamyan												
9	Ghazni						45		45		14		14
Total		525	1,690		2,215	1,550	1,662		3,212	38	236		274

Table 4.4.2: Number of IDPs who benefited under the CRLP

Lot #	FP or City Name	# of IDP HHs benefiting											
		CfW				LIW				SG ¹⁰			
		PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
1	AKF (Kunduz)	366	166		532	453			453	N/A	4		4
2	ACTED (Kabul)	3,514	119		3,633	932	1,015		1,947	N/A	179		179
3	Afghan AID and RRAA ¹¹ (Mazar)	1,130	1,730		2,860	965	214		1,179	N/A	156		156

⁹ Afghan AID was FP for PP and RRAA was for AF1.

¹⁰ The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data.

¹¹ Afghan AID was FP for PP and RRAA was for AF1.

Lot #	FP or City Name	# of IDP HHs benefiting											
		CfW				LIW				SG ¹⁰			
		PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
4	CHA (Kandahar)	6,143	119		6,262	744	169		913	N/A	942		942
5	CDDO (Khost)	2,307	148		2,455	515	174		689	N/A	338		338
6	DACAAR (Jalalabad)	4,490	650		5,140	2,521	1,892		4,413	N/A	174		174
7	Herat					3,566	621		4,187	N/A	297		297
8	Bamyan					49			49	N/A	363		363
9	Ghazni						134		134	N/A			
Total		17,950	2,932		20,882	9,745	4,219		13,964	N/A	2,453		2,453

5. COMPONENT 4: Strengthening Community Institutions for Resilient and Inclusive Service Delivery, especially for Women

5.1 Key outputs

Table 5.1.1 Cumulative Component 4 Output Targets throughout Project

Key Output Indicators	AF1	PP	Total
# of CRGs formed (rural)	2,722	5,965	8,687
# of CRGs formed (urban)	98	598	696
# of CRGs formed (total)	2,820	6,563	9,383
# of CRG members (male)	19,540	62,870	82,234
# of CRG members (female)	16,364	54,667	71,031
# of CRG members (total)	35,904	117,537	167,164
# of Communities with Core Trainings Completed (rural)	2,664	5,965	8,629
# of Communities with Core Trainings Completed (urban)	126	598	724
# of Communities with Core Trainings Completed (total)	2,790	6,563	9,353
# of Communities with Subcommittees Formed (rural)	7,992	18,493	26,485
# of Communities with Grain Banks Formed (rural)	2,162	5,288	7,450
# of Grain Banks with distributions conducted (rural)	2,162	5,288	7,450
# of Communities with Kitchen Gardens established (rural)	1,957	4,145	6,094
# of Kitchen Gardens established (rural)	5,729	12,437	18,166

5.2 Strengthening of Community Institutions in AF1 - training

Table 5.2.1: Actual Number of Communities and Participants trained under C4 for AF1

Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed												
Lot #	FP	Province	District	Total # of Actual Communities	TS-1		TS-2		TS-3		TS-4	TS-5
					A. Disaster and Hazard Mapping B. Disaster Risk Preparedness and Mitigation		A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		A. Sub-Group Planning and Mitigating Seasonal Hunger through Grain Banks B. Homestead/ Kitchen Gardening		Self-Confidence and Self-Care	Resilience
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
1	AKDN	Kunduz	Archi	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
			Chahar Dara	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
		Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
2	ACTED	Panjshir	Dara	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
			Paryan	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
		Parwan	Salang	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
			Shinwari	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
		Wardak	Jaghathu	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
		Kapisa	Tagab	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
3	RRA	Herat	Zawol	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
		Farah	Gulistan	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
		Faryab	Qaysar	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
4	CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
			Miya Nishin	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
		Helmand	Kajaki	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
		Urozgan	Gizab	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
		Zabul	Mizan	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
			Shamulzayi	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
5	CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
		Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
		Paktika	Waza Khwa	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
		Ghazni	Ab Band	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
			Bahrami Shahid	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed												
Lot #	FP	Province	District	Total # of Actual Communities	TS-1		TS-2		TS-3		TS-4	TS-5
					A. Disaster and Hazard Mapping B. Disaster Risk Preparedness and Mitigation		A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		A. Sub-Group Planning and Mitigating Seasonal Hunger through Grain Banks B. Homestead/ Kitchen Gardening		Self-Confidence and Self-Care	Resilience
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
			Nawa	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5	DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
		Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
		Nuristan	Mandol	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Total		20	27	2,664	2,664	2,655	2,664	2,649	2,661	2,650	2,664	2,664

C4 Rural: Number of participants trained in each training session

Number of Men and Women Trained											
FP	Province	District	Total # of Communities	TS-1		TS-2		TS-3		TS-4	TS-5
				A. Disaster and Hazard Mapping B. Disaster Risk Preparedness and Mitigation		A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		A. Sub-Group Planning and Mitigating Seasonal Hunger through Grain Banks B. Homestead/ Kitchen Gardening		Self-confiden ce and Self-care	Resilience
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
AKDN	Kunduz	Archi	141	2,878	1,765	566	382	435	326	766	722
		Chahar Dara	74	1,462	777	184	69	132	62	390	363
	Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	47	1,013	896	224	134	209	121	13	3
ACTED	Panjshir	Dara	21	423	319	19	53	28	81	25	21
		Paryan	23	576	454	102	87	164	33	11	0
	Parwan	Salang	44	806	452	250	163	294	216	149	154
		Shinwari	121	1,609	1,239	594	499	519	340	464	310
	Wardak	Jaghathu	115	2,063	1,481	364	141	230	106	249	129
	Kapisa	Tagab	68	1,295	938	151	102	138	111	131	116
RRA	Herat	Zawol	120	2,983	2,126	1,089	1,035	897	789	1,564	1,510
	Farah	Gulistan	133	2,016	1,046	666	348	568	262	47	31
	Faryab	Qaysar	173	2,945	2,349	1,526	1,380	1,500	1,208	1,808	1,734
CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	160	2,084	1,486	472	373	379	308	179	180

		Miya Nishin	80	1,537	1,303	455	301	441	372	440	411
	Helmand	Kajaki	180	4,390	2,602	265	206	241	153	73	75
	Urozgan	Gizab	123	2,220	1,350	969	541	837	531	445	397
	Zabul	Mizan	70	990	816	273	266	288	276	163	161
		Shamulzayi	50	806	785	286	780	208	149	157	158
CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	155	2,454	1,701	1,313	1,217	1,150	1,239	1,632	1,337
	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	65	1,423	1,325	437	464	222	297	243	215
	Paktika	Waza Khwa	60	1,725	1,471	655	573	735	679	527	609
	Ghazni	Ab Band	87	2,046	1,514	776	761	609	701	963	724
		Bahrami Shahid	104	1,878	1,540	199	209	62	124	118	28
		Nawa	90	2,002	1,458	477	428	324	413	699	607
DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	2,406	1,965	1,243	1,121	568	504	482	370
	Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	1,656	1,365	755	670	641	564	587	538
	Nuristan	Mandol	58	803	592	137	94	110	84	159	139
Total	20	27	2,664	48,489	35,115	14,447	12,397	11,929	10,049	12,618	11,162

RURAL: Component 4 Summary

# of Communities C4 Started	2,664 (100%)
# of Communities Completed	2,664 (100%)
Total number of participants trained	156,206
# of Male Trained	74,865 (48%)
# of Female Trained	81,341 (52%)
Average # of participants trained per Community	58

C4 Urban: Number of communities trained under each training session

Urban-Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed						
FP	City	# of Targeted CRGs	TS-2		TS-4	TS-5
			A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		Self-Confidence & Self-care	Resilience
			Male	Female	Female	Female
RRAA	Herat	14	14	8	14	14
	Mazar	55	55	55	55	55
CHA	Kandahar	29	29	29	29	29
DACAAR	Jalalabad	28	28	28	28	28
Total		126	126	120	126	126

C4 Urban: Number of participants trained under each training session

Urban- Number of Men and Women trained						
FP	City	Total # of communities	TS-2		TS-4	TS-5
			A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		Self-Confidence & Self-care	Resilience
			Male	Female	Female	Female
RRAA	Herat	14	207	100	119	75
	Mazar	55	751	649	316	241
CHA	Kandahar	29	371	247	61	55
DACAAR	Jalalabad	28	399	379	75	65
Total		126	1,728	1,375	571	436
Gender Based Data		Male	1,728		Female	2,382
Total Participants Trained			4,110			

Lot Wise Summary of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens Created

FP	# of Contracted Communities	# of Communities Grain Bank Created	# of Communities Grain Bank Distributed	# of Communities Kitchen gardens Created	# of Kitchen Gardens Created
AKF	262	26	20	34	38
ACTED	392	128	89	144	169
RRA	426	426	323	222	248
CHA	663	663	509	651	2366
CDDO	561	561	561	546	1976
DACAAR	360	360	64	360	932
Total	2,664	2,162 (81%)	1,566 (59%)	1,957(73%)	5,729

Number of Beneficiaries of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens

Lot #	FP Name	# Permanent HHs Received GB	# IDP HHs Received GB	# Returnee HHs Received GB	Total # HHs Received GB
1	AKF	70	2	7	79
2	ACTED	194	9	5	208

3	RRA	667	195	116	978
4	CHA	3445	32	89	3566
5	CDDO	3255	44	10	3309
6	DACAAR	341	37	18	417
Total		7,993	319	245	8,557

5.2 UNICEF Health and Nutrition Training Collaboration

- A pilot was completed in Alingar District of Laghman Province and Khoram wa Sarbagh District of Samangan Province in December 2025.
- UNICEF developed a micro-level field implementation plan- 2 female CRG focal points were selected and invited to the nearest health facilities where they received training from UNICEF Nutrition Counselors. These trained focal points then cascaded the training to the remaining CRG members within their respective communities.
- 89 CRGs have been trained in two districts
 - 74 CRGs trained in Alingar District of Laghman Province
 - 15 CRGs trained in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District of Samangan Province
- 408 women have received health and nutrition trainings to date
 - 180 women in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District
 - 228 women in Alingar District

5.3 Progress on AF2

- Discussions were held with UNICEF regarding the pilot implementation of the Health and Nutrition training in CRLP communities during the Q1 2026 reporting period.
- A pilot of the enhanced DRM activities will be conducted in Q2 2026 facilitated by DACAAR.
- Initial discussions regarding the Early Warning System have been held with AWAAZ and mobile telecoms service providers (ATOMA, AWCC, Etisalat and Roshan).
- Step-by-step guidelines for FPs are being finalized.

6. COMPONENT 5: UNOPS Implementation Support

6.1 MIS and GIS

- As part of the Digital Payment Pilot study, 75 Onboarding Touchpoint Interview forms from 5 project sites have been entered into the online survey sheet for analysis.
- M&E Spotcheck Forms data entry has been carried out.
- 3 sets of monthly GIS maps for 7 cities have been produced and shared with the World Bank.
- Ongoing support was provided to FP database officers on data entry into the MIS, verification of social and technical documents.
- C2 data verification and data entry were carried out
 - 39 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
 - 60 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
 - No Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.
- During the Q1 2026 reporting period, several modifications were implemented to the MIS for AF2
 - Development of the new GRM process in the MIS is underway, with 18% progress achieved.
 - Development of the new AF2 disbursement flow in the MIS is underway, with 70% progress achieved.
 - The CRG household detail information data entry module development has been completed.
 - The C1 and C3 beneficiary onboarding list selection page development has been completed.

6.2 Human Resources / Staffing

As of 31 March 2026, a total of 139 CRLP staff were onboard. The Senior Project Manager (PIU Team Lead) resigned on 21 February 2026. By the end of the Q1 2026 reporting period, 6 positions were vacant.

6.3 Financial Management

6.3.1 Summary of progress

- Q1 Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFR) has been produced for the period ending 31 March 2026 for the Parent, AF1 and AF2 projects.
- Interim Financial Statement has been produced as of 31 March 2026.
- The consolidated budget for CRLP was shared with the WB.
- The reconciliation has been concluded for all FPs.
- Digital payments were made to the pilot projects in both rural and urban components of the project, challenges of the same were shared with the WB.
- Initial advances related to both IDA and ARTF grants were received in the UNOPS account as a part of the implementation of AF2.
- Project specific audit planning is completed, the fieldwork of the same is set to commence in Q2 2026 and the reports are due by 30 June 2026.
- The project budget for AF2 has been approved by the WB.

6.3.3 Digital payments rollout for AF2

- High-level findings from the pilot phase were summarized and presented to the World Bank and UNOPS teams. These will be used to optimize processes for the full rollout for AF2.
- Digital payments process workflows and procedures for Cash for Work, Labor Intensive Works and Social Grants have been prepared and incorporated into the POM.
- Collaborated with AIB to design and develop business intelligence (BI) dashboards to support management oversight.
- Production of information brochures to raise awareness on the digital payment process within beneficiary communities is in progress.

6.4 Communication

6.4.1. Key outputs

Output	January	February	March
Monthly thematic updates and slide deck	Submitted 10 February	Submitted 11 March	Submitted 19 April
Success story	Water, Roads and Hope - People using infra	Kunar Earthquake Social grants, People using infra	Story of Wreshmina Women Engagement
Video	Digital payments pilot	Kunar Earthquake Response	Road rehabilitation in Nuristan Province
Facebook posts	8	2	5
Website updates	2	2	3

The Communications unit has been working to provide regular, adequate, and accurate information to donors, partners, beneficiaries, and key stakeholders through the project's dedicated communication channels. Through

narrative and visual storytelling, efforts have been made to demonstrate the impact of CRLP and the project approaches that are enabling delivery at scale in the prevailing environment. Periodic reports (weekly, monthly thematic updates, quarterly) remain a viable vehicle for pictures, success stories and beneficiary quotes.

6.4.2. Activities during the reporting period

1. Project website

During the period under review, the following activities were carried out for website content management:

- Update of the website gallery layout
- Upload of project documents- [CRL- Environmental and Social Management Framework \(ESMF\) for Additional Financing 2](#)

Success stories were uploaded onto the website to bring visibility on the impact of the project.



Screenshot showing new gallery layout on the website

2. Social media

During the period under review, the project maintained social media campaigns to promote the project website through the Facebook page. The campaign successfully increased the views of the Facebook page with a corresponding spike in website visitors. Highlights of the period were the announcement of AF2 signing on [UNOPS Afghanistan X](#), and [LinkedIn](#).

Facebook top posts

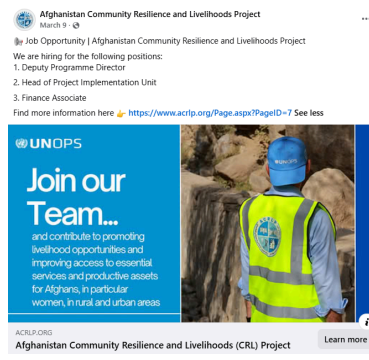
January



February



March



3. Events

- AF2 signing ceremony

The Communications unit prepared an article, press release and talking points for the announcement of the additional financing.

- February: World Bank CMU and Swiss Embassy mission in Kabul

Communications supported the coordination and production of briefing notes for 1 field mission in Q1 2026.

4. Media engagement

Following the announcement of AF2 and publication of it on the [UNOPS website](#) on 13 February, the following media outlets published the announcement:

Date	Media outlet	Story Link
13 February 2026	Ufuq News	CRL Project Coverage
22 February 2026	Atlas Press	World Bank \$143 Million Afghanistan Livelihood Project
22 February 2026	Etilaat Roz	Afghan Society Resilience and Livelihoods Project Facebook Mention
	Sarie News	\$143 Million Approval for Afghanistan Livelihoods Project
22 February 2026	Atlas Press	https://atlaspress.news/ps/world-bank-143-million-aid-afghanistan-livelihood-project/
23 February 2026	Kabul Now	World Bank, ARTE Approve \$143 Million for Livelihoods Project in Afghanistan

CRLP sent out a press release to major media outlets in Afghanistan- Tolo News, Ariana News, Pajhwok, and Amu on 5 March 2026. However, these media did not take up the story.

Lessons learned

To strengthen CRLP media engagement, the strategy must be clear on the extent of outreach (local/international) ahead of key events. That way, a relationship can be established between the project and media outlets to ensure coverage. Several interventions have been proposed to build media trust, pending alignment on the media strategy for CRLP going forward.

6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

QA/QC processes were implemented to ensure that LIW and CfW activities consistently met established quality standards. The QA/QC framework encompassed structured planning, methodical testing procedures, regular performance evaluations, and ongoing coordination with implementation teams to maintain compliance and enhance overall work quality as per the contracted documents. During Q1 2026 reporting period, the following activities were implemented across C2 sites:

C2 - Urban

- 28 physical inspections of construction material laboratories for quality tests were conducted across all regions. These inspections were carried out to evaluate the labs and verify the quality and compliance of construction materials with the project's technical specifications and to ensure adherence to established quality standards throughout project implementation.
- 8 QA/QC physical inspections were conducted across project sites to evaluate adherence to construction and quality standards. Findings and quality-related issues identified during the inspections were documented and communicated to the implementing teams through formal instruction forms. Minor deviations from approved specifications were noted and promptly addressed through immediate corrective actions to ensure strengthened compliance with project quality requirements:
 - In 1 project, the quality of stone masonry was observed to have inadequate bonding between the stones, resulting in reduced structural integrity. The workmanship did not fully meet the required quality standards as per the project specifications. The poor-quality work was replaced on time by the contractor.
 - The concrete mixing ratio and cement type in 1 project did not meet the requirements of technical specifications of the project. The contractor was instructed to produce concrete as per

the approved concrete mix design. As per instructions given and follow-up site visits conducted, the contractor prepared the mix of concrete according to the mix design ratio which fulfilled the project requirements.

- In 1 project, the contractor was utilizing materials and mix ratios that did not comply with the specified requirements for mortar used in stonemasonry works. Following issued instructions and subsequent site inspections, the contractor supplied materials of acceptable quality and prepared the mortar in accordance with the approved mix design ratios, thereby meeting the project specifications.
- Poor workmanship in stonemasonry work was found in 2 projects. The contractor was instructed to prevent this anomaly in the future with the application of the engineering norms and project technical specification requirements.
- The contractor installed low-quality curb stones, exhibiting honeycombing, uneven surfaces, and visible damage curb stones in 1 project, in contradiction to the requirements of the contracted technical specification. Instructions were given to the company for the replacement of the curb stone as per the requirement, in which the curb stone was replaced.
- 208 daily progress reports submitted by contractors were reviewed, and relevant technical concerns were identified and communicated back to the contractors for timely resolution and quality improvement.
- 3,320 material quality test results were reviewed to verify compliance with the specified technical standards and to ensure the suitability of construction materials used across project sites.
- 4 technical meetings were held with contractors and UNOPS construction management engineers to discuss and implement measures aimed at improving the quality of project implementation.

6.6 Procurement

During Q1 2026 12 small-value procurements took place under operational expenses. The procurement plan and tracking sheets were reviewed and updated on a regular basis. The procurement progress is as follows component wise:

6.6.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (AF1)

The following activities were completed during Q1 2026 reporting period:

- Final payments for AKF (Lot 1), ACTED (Lot 2), RRAA (Lot 3), CHA (Lot 4) and DACAAR (Lot 6) contracts have been completed.
- Final payment for CDDO (Lot-5) GSA is still pending completion of the audit.
- The asset transfer from CDDO to ACTED and DACAAR are underway.

6.6.2 Component 2 (AF1)

- RFQs were issued for the 7 contracts terminated under AF1. The cases are under evaluation and review.

6.6.3 Component 2 (AF2)

- During the Q1 2026 reporting period no award of works contract has been made under C2.
- Solicitation/tender documents have been reviewed and updated to address lessons learnt in the C2 workshop. This will ultimately improve efficiency in procurement processes and contract management.

6.6.3 Components 1, 3 and 4 (AF2)

- The Grants Support Agreements (GSA) process concluded, and all 5 selected FPs signed their GSAs with UNOPS by 1 March 2026. The following are the selected FPs:
 - Lot 1, Northeast - AKF
 - Lot 2, Central Region - ACTED
 - Lot 3, Northwest - Afghanistanid
 - Lot 4, South - CHA

- Lot 5, East - DACAAR
- The unsuccessful NGOs that applied for the Call for Proposals were formally notified.
- First payment to all FPs were processed.
- An update to the community procurement section of POM was completed.

Insights

A more connected and streamlined way of working - CRLP pilots UNOPS Grant+ system

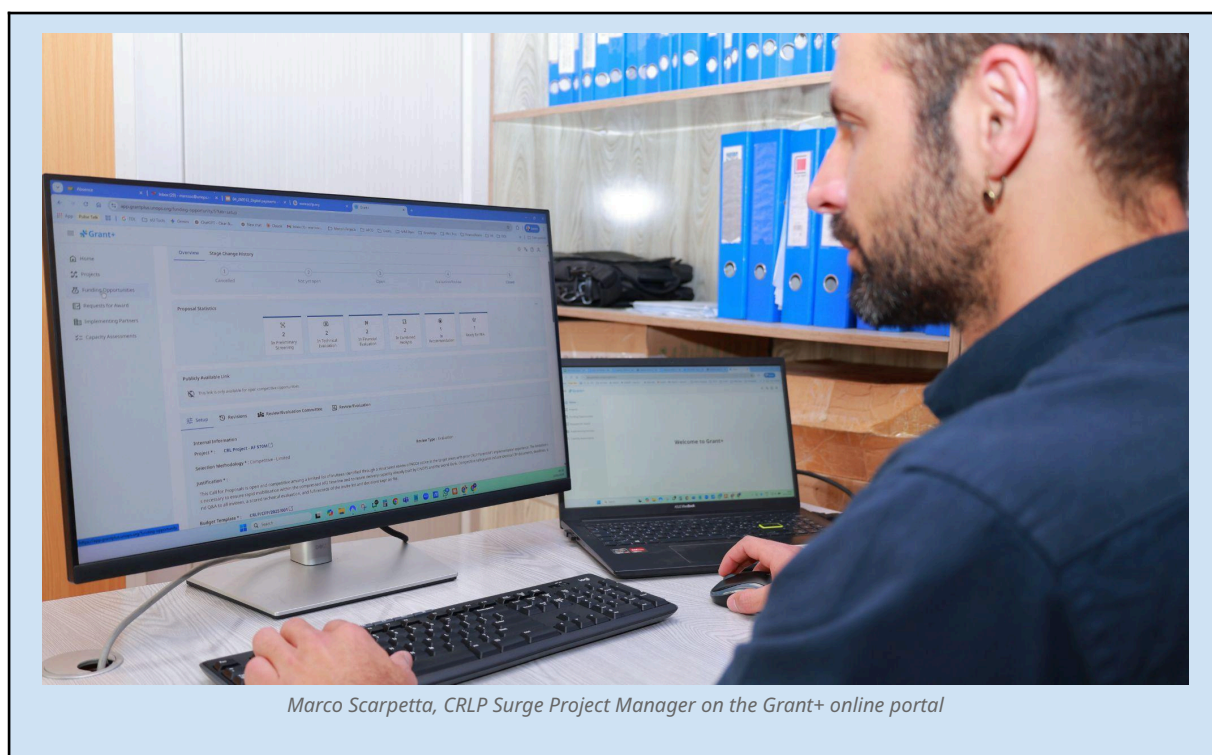
CRLP continues to see innovative ways to streamline and optimize administrative processes within the project. Most recently, the project adopted the UNOPS tool for Grant Management, Grant+. With Grant+, the entire grant support lifecycle is handled within a single platform. By bringing all phases of grant support into one shared space, Grant+ removes the need to move between systems or rely on manual tracking tools. Project teams and FPs can now work from a consistent and up-to-date source of information. This will strengthen coordination, reduce duplication, and increase clarity throughout the grant support lifecycle.

"Processes that previously required several days of coordination can now be completed in significantly less time, with some workflows reduced from multiple days to around one day," reflected Marco Scarpetta, a CRLP Surge Project Manager. Another major benefit of using Grant+ is the significant time savings for projects. Before using Grant+, CRLP workflows relied on emails, spreadsheets, and multiple repositories, making it difficult to track documents and delaying approvals. Important information was often spread across multiple systems, increasing the effort needed for coordination and review.

FPs have also shared their satisfaction working on the platform. *"Our experience with Grants+ has been very positive. Access is straightforward, and the platform's design allows users with minimal training to adapt quickly or learn on their own. We haven't experienced any slow load times; application submissions proceeded without disruption,"* DACAAR, one of the successful applicants for CRLP grants commented, *"I'm especially impressed by its AI integration, which delivers efficiency and intuitive functionality that really set it apart from other applications."*

Grant+ has strong support tools and responsive guidance for users. Project teams highlighted the value of system features and hands-on support in enabling quicker adoption. A combination of intuitive design, AI-enabled assistance, and close support from UNOPS HQ has helped project teams build confidence in the system and reduce the learning curve for adoption.

By moving away from parallel tools and manual coordination, project and programme teams can dedicate more attention to delivery, FP engagement, and achieving results on the ground. Grant+ supports not only efficiency, but stronger accountability, transparency, and trust – the key foundations for delivering impact at scale.



6.7 Environmental and Social Management

6.7.1 Environment and Social Safeguards

6.7.1.1 Key E&S activity outputs

Output	Q1 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Total
Urban					
E&S Screenings	12	12	358	520	894
Laborers inducted by contractors	0	0	80,930	162,114	243,044
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	0	0	26,401	0	26,401
E&S Inspections	0	0	2,472	573	3,045
Rural					
E&S screenings	0	0	3,722	7,645	11,367
Laborers inducted by FPs	0	0	315,676	755,201	1,070,877
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	0	0	8,000	0	8,000
MIS Spot Check Reviews	0	0	1,592	0	1,592
E&S Spotchecks	0	0	178	97	275

The project made significant progress in the implementation of the ESMF and ESCP. Key areas of achievement included subproject screening, preparation and implementation of ESMPs, awareness training for FPs and urban contractors, and effective stakeholder engagement. Additionally, improvements were made in labor management procedures, gender integration, and GRM awareness.

As part of the subproject scoping process under C2, the project team carried out thorough Environmental and Social (ES) screenings to identify potential risks. Based on these assessments, appropriate mitigation measures

were proposed to address any environmental or social concerns, ensuring that risks were managed effectively and the project maintained high standards of compliance and sustainability.

6.7.1.2 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

Activities and progress of this section are prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and ESCP. The ESCP sets out material measures and actions that UNOPS shall carry out or cause to be carried out, including, as applicable, the timeframes of the actions and measures, institutional, staffing, training, monitoring and reporting arrangements, and grievance management. The ESCP also sets out the ESS instruments that shall be adopted and implemented under the project, all of which shall be subject to prior consultation and disclosure, consistency with the ESS, and in form and substance, and in a manner acceptable to the World Bank. As there were limited physical activities during the reporting period, several of the ESCP activities could not be conducted.

Material Measure and Action	Progress
Monitoring and Reporting	
Regular reporting to the WB	- E&S quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to the WB. - Q2 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 August 2022 - Q3 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 November 2022 - Q4 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 31 January 2023 - Q1 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 May 2023 - Q2 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 9 August 2023 - Q3 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 November 2023 - Q4 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 February 2024 - TA1 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 June 2024 - TA2 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2024 - TA3 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 February 2025 - TA1 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 25 June 2025 - TA2 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2025 - TA3 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 February 2026 - Q1 2026 Quarterly Report - will be submitted on 15 May 2026 - In addition to the above, weekly reports were prepared and submitted to the WB to provide them with regular progress updates on the implementation of the project. - All ESCP monitoring and reporting obligations were met within agreed timelines, with no outstanding or overdue actions.
Incident Report	No incident recorded in Q1 2026.
Contractors & FPs Periodic E&S Reports	No reports were received from FPs and contractors, as there were limited physical activities.
ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	
Organizational Structure	- Current HR structure includes: 1 Environmental and Social Specialist based in Kabul 2 GRM Senior Associate based in Kabul 7 Environmental and Social Senior Associates in the regional offices - Each FP will hire 1 Environmental and Social Management Officer and 1 Health and Safety Officer to manage safeguard activities at the FP level and at the project sites. - Each urban contractor will hire 1 dedicated Health, Safety, Social, and Environmental (HSSE) person to manage safeguard activities at the project site.
E&S Assessment	No E&S screening/assessments of subprojects were completed under C. Under C2, 12 E&S screenings were completed; potential risks were identified, and mitigation measures were proposed through ESMPs.

Management of Contractors	UNOPS manages contractors through a structured E&S management system in line with the CRLP ESMF and ESS1 requirements. Based on the environmental and social risks identified through the ESS1 screening and assessment process, contractors are required to implement agreed mitigation measures to ensure that risks are managed and maintained at acceptable levels throughout project implementation. E&S requirements are incorporated into bidding documents, contracts, and site-specific ESMPs. Contractors are responsible for implementing these measures at site level. UNOPS monitors contractor performance through regular site inspections, joint assessments, document reviews, and MIS-based spot checks to verify compliance with ESS requirements and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Where non-compliance or gaps are identified, corrective actions are agreed with contractors and followed up to ensure timely implementation and closure. Clear institutional arrangements are in place to support effective contractor management. Contractors appoint dedicated HSSE personnel at site level, and E&S focal points oversee day-to-day implementation. All contractors have signed Codes of Conduct, reinforcing accountability and compliance with environmental, social, health, and safety standards.
ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	
Labor Management Procedure (LMP)	• The project strictly prohibits child labor and forced labor, in line with national labor law and ESS2 requirements. No cases of child or forced labor were identified during the reporting period. • As part of the ESMF, the LMP has been revised and updated for AF2. • The LMP applies to all categories of project workers, including direct workers, contracted workers, and community laborers engaged under C1 and C2. • Safeguard training will be cascaded daily to laborers under both C1 and C2, ensuring that all workers are aware of safety protocols and best practices. Laborers will be equipped with the required PPE, enhancing their safety and compliance with occupational health standards. Refresher training sessions on LMP will be conducted, covering essential aspects such as worker rights, grievance mechanisms, and safety protocols. • Regular inspections and spot checks will be carried out to ensure adherence to the LMP, with a particular focus on the proper use of PPE and the observance of safety measures. • These efforts will collectively demonstrate a strong approach to labor management and a commitment to continuous improvement in safeguarding workers' welfare. • A safe working environment will be provided for women at the project site, and they will be assigned to culturally acceptable activities (e.g. cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, dust suppression, and curing of concrete). • For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.
Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)	• OHS measures were implemented in accordance with the LMP and ESS2 requirements to prevent workplace injuries and promote safe working conditions across all project sites. • The approach focused on risk prevention, provision of appropriate personal protective equipment, regular training and supervision, and strengthening site level safety management. These measures aimed to ensure that workers are protected from occupational hazards and that safe work practices are applied throughout project implementation.
Grievance Mechanism for Project Workers	• Please refer to GRM section 6.7.2.

ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Management	No resource efficiency or pollution prevention and management activities were carried out during the reporting period.
ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Community Health & Safety (CHS)	CHS activities were implemented during the reporting period. Therefore, no community-related risks, inductions, or site-specific mitigation measures were required.
Traffic & Road Safety	- Traffic and road safety measures were prepared and adopted as part of the Generic ESMP in the ESMF. - Traffic and road safety measures were developed and integrated into the subproject ESMP. The inclusion of these safety protocols in the ESMP reflects a proactive approach to mitigating traffic related hazards throughout the project duration. - Under C1, traffic and road safety mitigation measures are included in the E&S screening form during the scoping/risk assessment. According to the revised ESMF, there is no ESMP for C1. - Traffic and road safety measures were designed to address potential risks associated with project related traffic and ensure the safety of both workers and the surrounding community. - For FPs, the ESMF will be shared with them, and they are managing their subprojects in accordance with the ESMF. - To manage traffic effectively, a system of traffic control was implemented in C2 sites which includes assigning traffic controllers to oversee vehicle movements and maintain safety on the roads. - In addition to traffic personnel, the C2 project sites installed safety tapes and safety signs. These precautions created clear boundaries around work areas, reducing the risk of accidents and ensuring that workers and passersby were adequately warned of potential hazards. - The combination of these traffic management and safety measures contributed to the smooth and safe execution of project activities, prioritizing the well-being of both workers and the local community.
PSEAH Risks	- The PSEAH Action Plan was prepared and adopted as a separate document from the ESMF, upon the WB request. Due to its sensitivity, the PSEAH Action Plan is not disclosed publicly but is managed closely by the Gender Focal Point. - The PSEAH/ Respectful Workplace action plan for the CASA 1000 Project was prepared and finalized. - The PSEAH Action Plan was revised for AF2 and cleared by the World Bank. - For more details, please refer to the Gender section 6.7.3.
Security Management Plan (SMP)	- The project SMP is in place and effective. - The project SMP has been revised for AF2. - Security risk management measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF. - FPs and contractors are responsible for the security of their staff and assets. - UNOPS Field Security Assistants engaged with the FPs and contractors, they will provide training on the security related issues and will conduct site visits to ensure that the FPs and contractors are adhering with the security protocols highlighted in the SMP and Security Risk Assessment (SRA). - For further details on security management, please see Section 6.7.4 - Security
ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE	
Chance Finds	Chance Find Procedures were prepared and adopted as part of the ESMF and

	included in site specific ESMP. - No chance finds were made during the reporting period. - All the FPs & contractors are aware of the Chance Finds Procedure which stipulates stopping work immediately upon discovery of any material with possible archaeological, historical, paleontological or other cultural value, to notify relevant authorities and ensure that Chance Find Procedures are carefully followed.
ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	
Stakeholder Engagement Preparation and Implementation	- The SEP highlights the successful implementation of stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and community consultations across various stages of the project. - This effort ensured that all stakeholders could meaningfully participate in the process and benefit from the project's outcomes. - The SEP emphasized inclusivity, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, and outlined multiple key activities aimed at ensuring transparency and broad stakeholder participation. - Key achievements in stakeholder engagement: - Successful and Inclusive Participation: All relevant stakeholders, such as females, people with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, IDPs, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups, were able to engage in consultations effectively. Their voices were heard, and their needs and concerns were addressed, allowing them to fully benefit from the project. This level of inclusiveness reflects a commitment to social equity and ensuring that marginalized voices are part of the decision-making process. - Multilingual Information Disclosure: To facilitate effective communication, information was disseminated in multiple languages - Pashto, Dari, English, and other local languages - making sure that language barriers did not prevent stakeholders from accessing essential project information. This multilingual approach was crucial in ensuring that the information reached diverse communities, allowing for informed participation across various segments of society. - Key activities implemented: - Revision and Disclosure of E&S documents. - ESCP, SEP, ESMF, and PSEAH Action Plan revised for AF2. - ESCP and SEP are disclosed on the WB and CRLP websites; ESMF will be disclosed once cleared by the World Bank. This ensured transparency in project implementation and allowed stakeholders to review and understand the environmental and social safeguards guiding the project. - The SEP and ESMF will be translated into local languages (Dari and Pashto) and will be publicly disclosed on the project website and shared with the FPs. - GRM Outreach: GRM outreach materials were distributed to FPs and contractors. This widespread dissemination aimed to ensure that stakeholders had access to clear information on how to file grievances and seek resolution. GRM is a vital part of the accountability framework, enabling communities to raise concerns and ensuring that their issues are addressed in a timely manner. - Ongoing Information Disclosure and Consultations: Regular consultations and information disclosure processes were continued under C1 and C2 of the project, ensuring ongoing community engagement. This continuous feedback loop ensured that communities were not only consulted at the outset but were kept informed and involved

	throughout the project's lifecycle.
Capacity Support (Training)	- Under AF1, comprehensive safeguard and HSSE capacity-building activities were conducted across both C1 and C2 components, including orientation trainings, induction sessions, toolbox talks, and specialized health and safety trainings for FP and contractor staff. - These activities strengthened understanding of ESF and safeguard requirements, promoted safer working environments, enhanced labor management practices, and enhanced compliance with occupational health and safety measures at project sites. - The trainings also supported knowledge sharing, lessons learned from previous project phases, and continuous improvement of on-site safety and safeguard implementation across all project activities.
Project Grievance Mechanism	For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.

6.7.3 Grievance Redress

6.7.3.1 Summary of grievances/cases received

As of 31 March 2026, a total of 1,944 grievances from parent and additional financing phases have been registered. 1,927 of these grievances have been closed and 17 cases/grievances are under process.

Table 6.7.3.1: Grievances/cases were received disaggregated by gender

Gender	Q1 2026			AF1			PP	
	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances
Male	22	14	8	738	723	15	877	877
Female	2	2	0	42	42	0	113	113
No Consent*	5	3	2	138	136	2	36	36
Total	29	19	10	918	901	17	1026	1026

Table 6.7.3.2: Grievances/cases were received disaggregated by project component

Component	Q1 2026	AF1	PP	Total
C1	0	304 (33.12%)	168 (16.37%)	472
C2	0	536 (58.39%)	817 (79.63%)	1,353
C3a	0	70 (7.63%)	41 (4%)	111
C3b	0	8 (0.87%)	0	8
Total	0	918	1,026	1,944

Table 6.7.3.3: Grievances/cases registered by category (excluding inquiries and suggestions)

Grievance Category	Q1 2026	AF1	PP
Corruption	1 3.85%	34 4.13%	1 0.11%
Environmental/OHS	1 3.85%	23 2.79%	87 9.72%

Grievance Category	Q1 2026	AF1	PP
Financial Management & Procurement	1 3.85%	3 0.36%	10 1.12%
Gender	0	0	1 0.11%
Labor and Wages	22 84.62%	366 44.42%	534 59.66%
Misbehavior of Staff	0	35 4.25%	9 1.01%
Monitoring	0	1 0.12%	0
Recruitment & Staffing	0	14 1.70%	21 2.35%
Social	0	73 8.86%	24 2.68%
Stakeholder Consultation	0	24 2.91%	2 0.22%
Subproject design	0	65 7.89%	42 4.69%
Subproject Implementation	0	155 18.81%	112 12.51%
Other	1 3.85%	31 3.76%	52 5.81%
Grand Total	26¹² 100%	824 100%	895 100%

Table 6.7.3.4: Grievances/cases disaggregated by Organization

FP Name	# of cases received				# of cases resolved			
	PP	AF1	AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
AKF	11	49	0	60	11	49	0	60
ACTED	28	148	0	176	28	142	0	170
Afghan Aid (PP)	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	13
RRAA (AF1)	0	26	0	26	0	22	0	22
CHA	101	120	0	221	101	116	0	217
CDDO	18	28	0	46	18	28	0	46
DACAAR	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11
UNOPS	855	536	0	1,391	855	533	0	1,388
Total	1,026	918	0	1,944	1,026	901	0	1,927

Note: A total of 171 grievances/cases were registered by FPs under the Parent Project, while 855 cases registered by UNOPS.

Note: The sub-projects under AF2 are currently in the scoping and design phases. No GRM cases have been received regarding the selection or design of these sub-projects. As they have not yet progressed to the implementation stage, no cases have been recorded as of 31 March 2026. Case reporting is expected to commence once the projects transition into active implementation.

Table 6.7.3.5: Grievances/cases disaggregated by Uptake channel

Uptake channels	# of cases registered			
	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
Hotline Number	590	689	0	1,279
Web Portal	0	0	0	0
Social media	10	0	0	10
Verbal	128	0	0	128

¹² Suggestions and inquiries are excluded from this number

Petition	261	0	0	261
Email	22	29	0	51
Others	4	0	0	4
SMS	11	0	0	11
FP	0	200	0	200
Total	1,026	918	0	1,944

Table 6.7.3.6: Grievances/cases disaggregated by province

S. N	Provinces	# of cases registered			
		PP	AF1	AF2	Total
1	Kunarha	0	1	0	1
2	Hirat	83	46	0	129
3	Kabul	242	297	0	539
4	Kapisa	14	0	0	14
5	Kandahar	65	90	0	155
6	Khost	92	7	0	99
7	Kunduz	22	46	0	68
8	Balkh	92	64	0	156
9	Nangarhar	239	71	0	310
10	Faryab	6	7	0	13
11	Wardak	7	48	0	55
12	Sari Pul	6	0	0	6
13	Badakhshan	6	0	0	6
14	Takhar	0	0	0	0
15	Uruzgan	97	17	0	114
16	Helmand	4	55	0	59
17	Baghlan	5	0	0	5
18	Laghman	2	5	0	7
19	Parwan	5	31	0	36
20	Ghazni	5	54	0	59
21	Paktya	5	30	0	35
22	Paktika	5	9	0	14
23	Zabul	0	15	0	15
24	Samangan	0	3	0	3
25	Farah	0	4	0	4
26	Panjsher	0	18	0	18
27	Bamyan	24	0	0	24
Total		1,026	918	0	1,944

6.7.3.2 Progress for AF1

The number of reported cases has declined across both urban and rural subprojects due to completion of AF1 subprojects.

Stakeholder awareness has increased, reflecting improved outreach, communication, and engagement efforts. The heightened level of awareness suggests that beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders are better informed about available uptake channels, which contributes to more proactive issue identification and resolution.

Component 1 - Rural:

Grievance Redress Teams (GRT) will be established at the community level. Additionally, FPs will establish two grievance redress teams, one for normal cases and one for SEA/GBV/SH grievances. All 5 FPs under AF2 will receive training related to the Project GRM. The GRM focal points will be trained on how to register grievances/cases and redress them in a timely manner, considering transparency, confidentiality, and the principle of "do no harm" for each issue.

Table 6.7.3.1: List of GRTs established by FPs

FP Name	LOT #	Normal GRC			SEA/GBV/SH GRC		
		Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members	Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members
AKF	1	8	1	9	8	4	12
ACTED	2	8	1	9	8	3	11
RRAA	3	5	5	10	5	5	10
CHA	4	3	5	8	3	6	9
CDDO	5	3	3	6	3	4	7
DACAAR	6	8	3	11	8	4	12
Total		35	18	53	35	26	61

Component 2 - Urban:

The contractors are required to establish the GRT at every project site where the project implementation takes place.

Table 6.7.3.2: Number of grievances registered by uptake channels

Uptake Channel	TA3 2024 period # of registered grievances	TA1 2025 period of registered grievances	TA2 2025 period of registered grievances	TA3 2025 period of registered grievances	Q1 2026 period of registered grievances	Cumulative # of registered grievances	Cumulative # of resolved grievances	Cumulative # of grievances under process
Hotline Number	66	102	299	199	23	689	682	7
Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Email	2	3	8	10	6	29	25	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FP	0	38	123	39	0	200	194	6
Total	68	143	430	248	29	918	901	17

Table 6.7.3.3: Grievances registered in provinces

S. N	Provinces	During TA3 2024	During TA1 2025	During TA2 2025	During TA3 2025	During Q1 2026	Cumulative
1	Kunarha	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	Hirat	0	17	19	9	1	46
3	Kabul	41	29	126	91	10	297
4	Kapisa	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Kandahar	3	15	43	27	2	90

6	Khost	0	2	4	1	0	7
7	Kunduz	0	15	29	2	0	46
8	Balkh	3	23	28	8	2	64
9	Nangarhar	11	17	29	11	3	71
10	Faryab	0	1	1	2	3	7
11	Wardak	0	4	28	16	0	48
12	Sare Pul	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Badakhshan	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Takhar	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Uruzgan	0	0	16	1	0	17
16	Helmand	0	0	26	25	4	55
17	Baghlan	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Laghman	0	1	4	0	0	5
19	Parwan	0	3	17	11	0	31
20	Ghazni	6	4	27	15	2	54
21	Paktya	1	3	17	9	0	38
22	Paktika	0	6	2	1	0	9
23	Zabul	3	0	6	4	2	15
24	Samangan	0	3	0	0	0	3
25	Farah	0	0	2	2	0	4
26	Panjsher	0	0	6	12	0	18
Total		68	143	430	248	29	918

6.7.3.3 Progress for Q1 2026 reporting period

Table 6.7.3.1: Cases registered by main category (Q1 2026 reporting period)

Type	Total	Male %	Female %	No Consent
Grievances	824	80.0%	3.6%	16.4%
Suggestions	36	86.1%	13.09%	0.0%
Inquiries	58	82.8%	12.1%	5.2%

Table 6.7.3.2: Number of cases reported by gender (Q1 2026 reporting period)

Gender	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process
Male	738	723	15
Female	42	42	0
No Consent*	138	136	2
Total	918	901	17

Note: The grievances registered under **no-consent** could be from female beneficiaries as in most cases females do not want to disclose their identity.

Table 6.7.3.3: Grievances priority (Q12026 reporting period)

Priority	# of grievances	Percentage
Low	915	99.67%
Medium	1	0.11%
High	2	0.22%
Total	918	100%

Note: Grievances received through the GRTs are not captured in the MIS and are not reflected in this report.

During the reporting period, no spot checks were conducted due to the winter break and the absence of ongoing project activities. Despite this pause in field operations, efforts to maintain community awareness of the GRM continued through limited engagement where feasible. Informational materials, including flyers and GRM banners, remained available to ensure that community members retained access to key information. These measures helped sustain a basic level of awareness and preparedness for the resumption of project activities in the following period.

Table 6.7.3.4: Grievances registered by category (excluding inquiries and suggestions)

Grievance Category	Grand Total	Percentage
Corruption	34	4.13%
Environmental/OHS	23	2.79%
Financial Management & Procurement	3	0.36%
Gender	0	0
Labor and Wages	366	44.42%
Misbehavior of Staff	35	4.25%
Monitoring	1	0.12%
Recruitment & Staffing	14	1.70%
Social	73	8.86%
Stakeholder Consultation	24	2.91%
Subproject design	65	7.89%
Subproject Implementation	155	18.81%
Other	31	3.76%
Grand Total	824	100%

All the grievance uptake channels were active and responsive to the complainants' concerns- Awaaz toll free 410, FP platforms, CRLP Communication email info.crlp@unops.org, email crl.shekayat@unops.org, website www.acrlp.org/Grievance.aspx and [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/CRLP).

6.7.4 Gender

1. Planning and Policy Alignment

The GBV Action Plan has been updated and approved by the WB for AF2, and the overall CRLP Gender Action Plan has also been updated accordingly.

- The Gender Action Plan for AF2 for C1 and C2 have been developed separately to clearly outline and distinguish the requirements for contractors from those of FPs.
- CRLP received the PSEA Community Dialogue Tool from the UNOPS Regional Specialist – Gender Equality, Social Inclusion & Protection (GESI/DEI/PSEAH). The tool has been reviewed and slight changes made for the Afghanistan context.
- The Afghanistan PSEA Network materials developed for communities have been shared with the regional office to determine which tool will be best for community dialogues.

2. Context and impact on access for women

• Ban on access to UN compounds for national women

On 7 September 2025, the DfA banned UN female staff from entering the UNOCA compound in Kabul, with similar restrictions imposed across other locations later that week. Female UN staff continue to work remotely. Movement to project sites has been proceeding unhindered.

• Penal Code and Afghan women's and girls' rights under Decree No. 12 on Criminal Rules of Courts

The Decree was signed by the Emir on 5 January, and on 8 January 2026, the de facto Supreme Court disseminated it to all courts.

Impact of Decree No. 12 on Women's and Girls' Rights

Women's legal personhood is dismantled and discrimination is institutionalized.

- Within the Decree's framework, women's legal status is fundamentally redefined. The Decree establishes a system of hierarchy, where legal status is mediated through male authority and social rank. Women are no longer guaranteed equality before the law, vested with reciprocal legal authority, nor recognized as a protected legal category 15 as they were under the 2004 Constitution.
- The Decree instead regulates women through marital status and behavior and almost exclusively refers to them through their marital status (e.g. "wife").
- This legal framing mirrors and reinforces prevailing courtroom practices in which women's voices, credibility, and professional authority are systematically discounted, including through the treatment of women defense lawyers, further entrenching women's exclusion from equal participation in the justice system.
- The Decree further dismantles equality before the law with a stratified legal order that bases type and severity of punishment on gender, social rank, and proximity to power.

3. Capacity Development of CRLP, FP and Contractor staff

Code of Conduct Compliance

- CRLP continues to ensure that all newly hired project staff, contractors, and FP staff sign the Code of Conduct.
- 11 staff of AIB were inducted and signed the CRLP Code of Conduct.

4. Coordination and Knowledge Sharing

CRLP actively participated in GBV AoR coordination, the PSEAH Network, and the Gender Coordination Group, focusing on women's inclusion strategies, updates on DfA decrees, GBV capacity building, and dissemination of new information, education and communication (IEC) materials.

5. Internal coordination on Gender-related matters

- An in-person CRLP women's meeting was organized to celebrate AF2 signing with female staff on 11 February 2026, along with female colleagues from regional offices.
- CRLP commemorated the International Day of Women in March through different events with UNOPS HQ, UNAMA and UNOPS Afghanistan office in person and virtual events.
- CRLP supported assessments for possible return of women to UN compounds. A meeting was held with senior management of UNOPS on 25 February 2026 and concerns and suggestions for separate workplace arrangements were shared.
- CRLP Gender Officer organized a meeting with all female staff of CRLP on 31 March 2026 to discuss and offer support on challenges of working from home, experiences during field visits, and the impact of working from home on mental health and work-life balance.

6.7.5 Security

6.7.5.1. Key outputs

Despite the deteriorating external environment:

- No security incidents directly affecting CRLP personnel, assets, or operations were reported during the quarter
- The limited implementation of physical activities further reduced exposure to operational risks.

During the reporting period:

- The Security Management Plan (SMP) and Security Risk Assessment (SRA) were reviewed and updated in line with the World Bank Human Security Guidelines, strengthening
 - context analysis
 - risk identification and mitigation measures
 - conflict sensitivity and community engagement approaches

6.7.5.1. Security outlook

The security outlook for Afghanistan remains highly uncertain and fragile. Key risk drivers expected to persist include:

- Afghanistan–Pakistan tensions and potential escalation

- Ongoing forced returns from Pakistan and Iran
- Economic deterioration linked to regional instability
- Humanitarian pressures and service delivery constraints

These factors are likely to sustain elevated security risks in the near term and should be closely monitored in future reporting periods. The broader operating context continued to deteriorate, with multiple external factors significantly influencing the security and humanitarian landscape.

During the Q1 2026 reporting period, the overall security environment in Afghanistan remained relatively calm in urban centers but increasingly fragile at the national and regional levels, driven by a combination of cross-border conflict, mass population movements, and economic shocks.

Since late February 2026, tensions between Afghanistan and Pakistan have escalated into one of the most serious confrontations in recent years, characterized by:

- Sustained Pakistani airstrikes targeting locations across eastern, southern and central Afghanistan, including major urban centers
- Artillery exchanges and cross-border clashes along the Durand Line
- Increased civilian casualties, displacement, and infrastructure damage

The situation has been described by some analysts as approaching “open war”, with both sides engaging in retaliatory actions and failing to maintain ceasefire agreements. The conflict has had several direct and indirect impacts on Afghanistan's security environment:

- Large-scale internal displacement, particularly in eastern provinces
- Heightened uncertainty and volatility in border areas
- Increased pressure on already limited humanitarian and public service systems
- Disruption of cross-border trade routes, contributing to rising commodity prices

Additionally, repeated border closures have significantly affected supply chains, particularly for food and medical goods, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

The evolving context highlights the need for:

- Enhanced risk monitoring, particularly in eastern, southeastern and western regions
- Careful planning for project resumption, considering returnee influx and local tensions
- Maintained attention to UXO/ERW risks in project areas.

6.8 Project Monitoring

During Q1 2026, UNOPS focused more on reviewing the existing monitoring systems to align with AF2.

- Monitoring and Spot-Checks:
 - UNOPS initiated a review of its CRLP monitoring systems, the purpose is to align with the AF2 implementation mechanism considering existing human resources and monitoring requirements stated in the operational manual. The review covers M&E, GRM, Gender, Safeguard and Quality Assurance.
- Result framework
 - The AF2 result framework, new indicators and revised targets are incorporated into the MIS. Reporting on percentage progress against targets under each agreement is going to be discussed with the WB team to agree on a reporting mechanism.
- Regular Reports:
 - 6 tri-annual reports have been submitted to the WB since 2024.
 - Weekly progress reports are prepared and submitted to the WB.
 - FPs regularly submit weekly updates, bi-monthly reports, and tri-annual reports.
- Project Management:
 - The Result framework is regularly monitored and updated.
 - The digital payment pilot learning initiative data collection process has been completed and the analysis and high-level findings from the pilot phase were summarized and presented to the

World Bank and UNOPS teams on 9 February 2026. These findings were deemed beneficial for the full implementation and led to a request for more detailed analysis. The first draft of the overall analysis of the digital payment lesson was submitted to UNOPS by an M&E expert on 22 February 2026 and shared with the World Bank on 25 February 2026. UNOPS is awaiting feedback on the analysis.

6.9 Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

Financial Monitoring

The review of the TPMA expenditure report for quarterly reports is underway.

REPORT	STATUS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	Due Date
Q2 2022	Finalized		N/A
Q1 & Q2 2023	Finalized		N/A
Q3 2023	TPMA report is received by project for review on 21 Nov 2024, inputs provided by UNOPS on 17 Dec 2024, waiting to receive the final report, reminder sent on 09 Feb 25, another reminder for final report is sent to TPMA on 05 Mar 2025 Additional documents were provided in the questionable expenses findings log to the WB on 22 Sep 2025.		N/A
Q4 2023	TPMA draft report is received by project for review on 3 Jan 2025, inputs provided by Urban team on 08 Jan 2025, inputs provided by rural team on 02 Feb 2025 waiting to for TPMA review, reminder for final report is sent to TPMA on 05 Mar 2025 Additional documents are provided in the questionable expenses findings log to the WB on 22 Sep 2025		
Q1 2024	TPMA submitted its final report on 06 May 2025. Additional documents are provided in the questionable expenses findings log to the WB on 22 Sep 2025		
Q2 2024 To Q4 2024	TPMA submitted the final report on 30 Aug 2025, findings are shared with respective units to provide additional documents, additional documents/inputs are submitted to TPMA on 19 Oct 2025	Pending with TPMA TPMA to review the additional documents and resolve the finding amount in the upcoming report	N/A
	TPMA submitted the final report on 30 Aug 2025, findings are shared with respective units to provide additional documents, additional documents/inputs are submitted to TPMA on 19 Oct 2025		N/A
	TPMA submitted the final report on 23 Oct 2025, additional documents/input were provided to TPMA on 21 Jan 2026. Documents of exchange rate are provided by the UNOPS on 17 Feb 2026.		N/A
Q1 2025	Initial findings log was submitted by TPMA on 10 Oct 2025, documents/input were provided to TPMA on 29 Oct 2025, TPMA shared the draft report on 05 Jan 2026, UNOPS provided feedback on 12 Jan 2026 TPMA submitted the Final report on 25 Mar 2026	Pending with UNOPS UNOPS to provide additional input/documents to the findings	N/A
Q2 2025	Interim findings log was submitted by TPMA on 18 Oct, documents/input were provided to TPMA on 3 Nov 2025, additional finding log for C1 was submitted by TPMA on 1 Dec 2025 for which the inputs and documents were provided on 04 Dec	Pending with UNOPS UNOPS to provide additional	N/A

REPORT	STATUS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	Due Date
	2025. Findings log for C3 was submitted by TPMA on 4 Dec 2025 for which the inputs and documents were provided on 14 Dec 2025. Documents were provided to the interim findings log on 20 Dec 2025. Findings log in addition to the initial one for C2 were submitted on 31 Dec 2025 by TPMA. These were shared with the respective unit to provide the input/documents. TPMA fully resolved the interim findings on 15 Jan 2026. UNOPS submitted input/documents to the additional findings log for C2 on 20 Jan 2026. TPMA submitted a draft report on 05 Mar 2026 which is shared with respective units for their input/documents. TPMA submitted the Final report on 25 Mar 2026		
Q3 2025	Transactions list and supporting documents were submitted to TPMA on 30 Oct 2025, the sampled list was provided by TPMA on 27 Nov 2025, UNOPS provided the input/documents on 11 Dec 2025. TPMA submitted the findings log for C1 and C3 on 12 Feb 2026 that was shared with respective units for their input/documents. TPMA submitted a findings log for C2 on 23 Feb 2026 that was shared with respective units for their input/documents. UNOPS submitted input/responses to the C1 and C3 findings log on 24 Feb 2026. UNOPS provided input/documents to the C2 findings log on 05 Mar 2026 TPMA submitted the draft report on 28 Mar 2026.	Pending with TPMA TPMA to review the C1 , C3 and C2 input/responses to the findings log	TPMA 11 Mar 2026 (C1 and C3 additional findings). 19 Mar 2026 (C2) additional findings).
Q4 2025	Transactions list and supporting documents were submitted to TPMA on 25 Jan 2026. TPMA submitted the sampled list on 12 Feb 2026 which was shared with relevant units for their input/documents. UNOPS submitted the sampled documents on 25 Feb 2026.	Pending with TPMA TPMA to review the sampled documents and provide the findings log	TPMA 24 April 2026 (findings log)

The third version of Q2 2025 Quarterly Report (non-financial) which covers the period from 13 May to 30 July 2025 has been received from TPMA and circulated to the relevant units for review. The teams' feedback was shared with the World Bank on 23 March 2026.

C2 - Urban

TPMA's infrastructure team conducted 39 field visits across project sites as detailed below:

- Round 1: 17 sites were visited between November 10-14, 2024.
- Round 2: 8 sites were visited between February 16-20, 2025.
- Round 3: 2 project sites visited in March 2025 (one in Kabul and one in Jalalabad).
- Round 4: 7 projects sites visited in May 2025 (one in each C2 city)
- Round 5: 2 project sites visited in August 2025 (one in Kabul and one in Ghazni).
- Round 6: 2 project sites visited in September 2025 (one in Gardiz and one in Jalalabad).
- Round 7: 1 project site visited in October 2025 in Kabul City.

To date, 25 deviations (4 major and 21 minor) have been reported through the ARTF platform. All of them have been rectified and verified by TPMA in the ARTF platform.

TPMA social team conducted 44 field visits (including 4 digital payment sites) across project sites in 7 cities. The report and findings for 27 subprojects have been shared with the CRLP. The C2 Team has reviewed the report and provided feedback to the TPMA and World Bank for their review and finalization of the findings report.

The table below shows the status of C2 deviations:

Flag	Not rectifiable	Rectification in progress	Rectified	Grand Total
Major			4	4
Minor	1		20	21
Grand Total	1		24	25

C1 - Rural

TPMA has visited a total of 197 rural communities in 20 provinces. 296 deviations have been registered and uploaded onto the online platform. 255 deviations are rectified and closed, 25 deviations have been addressed by FPs and waiting for TPMA verification, 9 deviations are under FP rectification, and 7 deviations are closed with not rectifiable status.

The table below shows the status of deviations:

Flag	Not Rectifiable	Pending verification by TPMA	Rectification in progress by FP	Rectified	Grand Total
Major	3	12	5	81	101
Minor	4	13	4	174	195
Total	7	25	9	255	296

7. COMPONENT 6: SEA/SH-related Risk Mitigation Activities

During the reporting period, three “Respectful Workplace” training was delivered to personnel of Kamani Engineering Corporation (KEC) and Kalpataru Projects International Ltd (KPIL), including their subcontractors, in Nangarhar, Laghman and Kunduz provinces. In total, 100 personnel received PSEA/SH training.

These capacity-building initiatives strengthened contractors’ understanding of PSEAH requirements and supported compliance with the CASA-1000 project’s safeguard standards. Upon completion of the training, all participants signed the Code of Conduct, reaffirming their commitment to fostering a safe and respectful working environment.

Coordination with local government authorities and community elders (CRG representatives) along the CASA-1000 corridor has been maintained and strengthened. This has facilitated timely and effective organization of community awareness sessions on PSEA for both female and male members of the communities.

An action plan for conducting community awareness sessions on PSEA has been developed.

The table below shows the cumulative number of PSEA/SH training participants related to both KEC and KPIL companies:

No.	Province	District/ Project Site	Contractor Received PSEA/SH Training	No of Participants
1	Kabul	Kabul- KEC Office	KEC staff & Engineers	24
		Sarobi	AZCC/KEC	54
2	Laghman	Mehtarlam city	KHACC/KEC	22
		Qarghai	AQACC	39
		Bad Pakh	KHACC & ZFCC	79

3	Nangarhar	Behsood	RVCC/KEC	17
		Momandara	MBRCC/KEC	16
		Goshta	FSCC, ZSCC & FSCC	77
		Lalpura	TSCC/KEC	41
4	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	SEC/KEC	43
		Tagab	KHACC/KEC	49
5	Baghlan	Puli Hisar	NAECC/KEC	17
		Nahrin	KPIL	82
6	Kunduz	Center	KPIL	53
7	Panjshir	Paryan	BACC	22
		Hes-i-Awal	SCCC	16
		Unaba	KEC	13
		Khenj	KEC	18
Total participants				682



Respectful Workplace Training Conducted to KEC laborers in Badpakh district of Laghman province

In line with KEC's and KPIL implementation plans, UNOPS also conducted community awareness sessions to local communities located within the 2Km of the CASA 1000 Transmission corridor. The awareness sessions are focused on the Respectful Workplace principles and the reporting channels in case of the SEA/SH incidents related to the CASA project activities. During the reporting period, the community awareness sessions about PSEA/SH were conducted in 37 communities: including 21 communities in Goshta, 6 communities in Lalpora district of Nangarhar province, 3 communities in Unaba district and 7 communities in Bazarak of Panjshir province. A total of 1,950 participants (42-45% of them women) participated in the awareness sessions. These efforts have significantly contributed to increasing community knowledge and participation in safeguarding measures.

Total number of community members participated during the SEA/SH awareness sessions

No.	Province	District/ Project Site	No. of Communities Received PSEA/SH Awareness	No. of Participants
1	Laghman	Mehtarlam city	6	320
		Qarghayee	71	5,396
2	Nangarhar	Behsood	21	1,200
		Kama	32	2,560
		Goshta	21	1,346
		Lalpura	6	323
3	Kunduz	Khan Abad	11	330

		Kunduz city	6	360
4	Baghlan	Jelga	4	120
		Burka	3	158
		Nahrin	3	140
5	Panjshir	Bazarak	7	155
		Unaba	3	114
Total			194	12,522

The SEA/SH Risk Assessment and Mitigation Plan for the CASA-1000 Project has been drafted and will be submitted to the World Bank upon completion of internal review and finalization.

8. KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The CRLP continues to manage and mitigate challenges that arise, and threaten or risk the smooth, efficient and timely implementation of the project. Few issues that challenged the project in Q1 2026 reporting period are:

- 1. Border Closures and ongoing uncertainty related to Pakistan and Iran:** This has led to both limited availability and increased prices of imported materials to Afghanistan, in particular, construction materials. Whilst the Pakistan border remains closed, alternative markets have opened for supplies such as Iran, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, but prices continue to track higher and may impact the cost of materials during AF2. This issue may potentially delay subproject implementation and disbursements and adversely affect the achievement of CRLP delivery.

Mitigation Plan: Contractors were advised to utilize alternative cement other than the Pakistani brands for concrete works, and the project continues to monitor the prices of construction materials.

- 2. UXO risk management:** Non-technical UXO risk questions have been added to the ES screening checklist, and the screening checklist has been revised and approved by the WB, as UXO remains an active risk for CRLP sites.

Mitigation Plan: In addition to the ES checklist, the UXO handling SOP was updated accordingly and included as an Annex in the ESMF. UXO awareness is part of the laborers' inductions/toolbox talks, and UXO awareness posters are displayed at the sub-project sites.

Annex D: Results Framework (MIS)

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
Project Development Objective												
The objective of the Project is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.												
Project Development Objective Indicators												
Provide short-term livelihood opportunities and urgent essential services in rural and urban areas												
1	Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support	PP	889,000	700,000	917,315	-	917,315	100%+	100%+	1,400,000	1,313,921	93.9%
		AF1	435,000	300,000	395,310	1,296	396,606	91%	100%+			
		AF2		212,000	-	-	-	-	-			
2	Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants	PP	132,000	100,000	122,450	-	122,450	93%	100%+	210,000	182,509	86.9%
		AF1	63,300	50,000	60,059	-	60,059	95%	100%+			
		AF2	45	36,749	-	-	-	-	-			
2.1	Number of female-headed households receiving social grants	PP	Progress monitor		70,058	-	70,058			122,000	103,934	85.2%
		AF1	Progress monitor		33,876	-	33,876					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
3	Number of people with improved access to basic services	PP	9,300,000	7,400,000	10,291,877	-	10,291,877	100%+	100%+	16,400,000	15,541,789	94.8%
		AF1	5,200,000	4,200,000	4,936,298	313,614	5,249,912	100%+	100%+			
		AF2		3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-			
3.1	Number of people with improved access to productive assets	Total			-	-	-	-	-	8,200,000	9,245,796	100%+

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
Intermediate Results Indicators by Components												
1. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas												
4	Number of working days created, Component 1	PP	21,700,000	17,300,000	17,909,282	-	17,909,282	83%	100%+	25,600,000	23,951,966	93.6%
		AF1	13,000,000	10,400,000	6,041,016	1,668	6,042,684	46%	58%			
		AF2			-	-	-	-	-			
4.1	Number of working days created for women	PP	Progress monitor		1,021,932	-	1,021,932			1,200,000	1,226,777	100%+
		AF1	Progress monitor		204,815	30	204,845					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
5	Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work	PP	774,000	608,000	755,201	-	755,201	98%	100%+	1,100,000	1,070,877	97.4%
		AF1	370,000	292,000	315,619	57	315,676	85%	100%+			
		AF2		172,000	-	-	-	-	-			
6	Number of rural climate-resilient activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.)	PP	5,000	4,000	7,645	-	7,645	100%+	100%+	Progress monitor	10,672	
		AF1	2,600	2,000	2,985	42	3,027	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-	-	-			
7	Number of people in rural areas benefitting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road, rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.)	PP	6,800,000	5,400,000	6,595,981	-	6,595,981	97%	100%+	10,000,000	9,606,527	96.1%
		AF1	3,260,000	2,600,000	2,972,696	37,850	3,010,546	92%	100%+			
		AF2		1,800,000	-	-	-	-	-			
7.1	People who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services	PP	Progress monitor		4,786,221	-	4,786,221			6,700,000	7,189,137	100%+
		AF1	Progress monitor		2,367,600	35,316	2,402,916					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
8	Number of rural communities reached with program activities	PP	6,220	5,000	5,966	-	5,966	92%	100%+	8,700	8,688	99.9%
		AF1	2,600	2,000	2,668	54	2,722	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	2,153	1,722	-	-	-	-	-			
9	Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		1,528,947	-	1,528,947			Progress monitor	2,103,206	
		AF1	Progress monitor		563,742	10,517	574,259					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
9.1	Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		129,591	-	129,591			Progress monitor	163,590	
		AF1	Progress monitor		33,782	217	33,999					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas												
10	Number of working days created, Component 2	PP	4,300,000	3,440,000	4,761,071	-	4,761,071	100%+	100%+	8,500,000	7,391,879	87.0%
		AF1	2,800,000	2,260,000	MIS: 2,549,946 Field: 2,580,813	MIS: 80,862 Field: 47,539	MIS: 2,630,808 Field: 2,628,352	94%	100%+			
		AF2		1,800,000	-	-	-	-	-			
10.1	Number of working days created for women	PP	Progress monitor		498,978	-	498,978			800,000	729,457	91.2%
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 223,915 Field: 227,097	MIS: 6,564 Field: 3,182	MIS: 230,479 Field: 230,278					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
11	Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive works	PP	115,000	92,000	162,114	-	162,114	100%+	100%+	270,000	243,044	90%
		AF1	62,000	48,000	MIS: 79,691 Field: 79,984	MIS: 1,239 Field: 946	MIS: 80,930 Field: 80,930	100%+	100%+			

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
		AF2		40,006	-	-	-	-	-			
12	Number of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	500	400	520	-	520	100%+	100%+	900	862	95.6%
		AF1	350	250	332	10	342	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	300	240	-	-	-	-	-			
13	Number of urban residents benefitting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	2,500,000	2,000,000	3,695,896	-	3,695,896	100%+	100%+	6,400,000	5,935,262	92.7%
		AF1	1,940,000	1,550,000	MIS: 1,963,602 Field: 2,168,957	MIS: 275,764 Field: 70,750	MIS: 2,239,366 Field: 2,239,707	100%+	100%+			
		AF2		1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-			
13.1	Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services	AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 1,839,025 Field: 1,817,348	MIS: 217,634 Field: 70,750	MIS: 2,056,659 Field: 1,888,098			Progress monitor	2,056,659	
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
14	Number of cities reached with program activities	PP	8	8	8	-	8	100%	100%	14	10	71.4%
		AF1	7	7	7	-	7	100%	100%			
		AF2	8	8	-	-	-	-	-			
15	Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		1,310,866	-	1,310,866			Progress monitor	3,029,227	
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 1,839,025 Field: 1,817,348	MIS: 217,634 Field: 70,750	MIS: 2,056,659 Field: 1,888,098					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
15.1	Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		79,065	-	79,065			Progress monitor	137,410	

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 57,505 Field: 40,460	MIS: 840 Field: 714	MIS: 58,345 Field: 41,167					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas												
16	Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social grants	PP	132,000	100,000	122,450	-	122,450	93%	100%+	210,000	182,509	86.9%
		AF1	63,000	50,000	60,059	-	60,059	95%	100%+			
		AF2		36,000	-	-	-	-	-			
16.1	Number of female-headed households	PP	Progress monitor		70,058	-	70,058			120,000	103,934	86.6%
		AF1	Progress monitor		33,876	-	33,876					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
16.2	Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities	PP	Progress monitor		52,392	-	52,392			92,000	78,574	85.4%
		AF1	Progress monitor		26,183	-	26,183					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
17	Number of women benefiting from women's economic activities assistance	AF1	Progress monitor		17,900	-	17,900			35,000	17,900	51%
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
18	Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity	AF1	40%	40%	50%	-	50%	100%+	100%+	40%	50%	100%+
		AF2	40%	40%	-	-	-	-	-			
4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women												
19	Number of CRGs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support	PP	6,450	5,000	6,695	-	6,695	100%+	100%+	11,000	9,515	86.5%
		AF1	3,000	2,400	2,820	-	2,820	94%	100%+			

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
		AF2		1,802	-	-	-	-	-			
20	Number of established CRGs with women participating	PP	6,220	5,000	6,695	-	6,695	100%+	100%+	11,000	9,515	86.5%
		AF1	3,000	2,400	2,820	-	2,820	94%	100%+			
		AF2		1,802	-	-	-	-	-			
21	Number of women benefitting from activities to expand their participation in decision-making	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
22	Number of people benefitting from climate resilient planning	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
5. Implementation Support												
23	People using digitally enabled services (new services) (Number of people)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
24	People using digitally enabled services (new services) - Female (Number of people)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
25	Private telecoms providers engaged in disseminating early warning information	AF2	1	1	-	-	-			1	-	-
26	Number of early warnings issued to disaster affected areas)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
27	Percentage of grievances received that are resolved	PP	70%	70%	100%	-	100%	100%+	100%+	70.0%	98%	100%
		AF1	70%	70%	94%	4%	98%	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	70%	70%	-	-	-	-	-			
28	Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities	PP	70%	70%	100%	-	100%	100%+	100%+	70.0%	100%	100%
		AF1	70%	70%	-	-	-	-	-			
		AF2	70%	70%	-	-	-	-	-			

Annex E: Environmental and Social Commitment/Planned Activities

April - June 2026

Material Measure and Action	Commitment/Planned Activities
Monitoring and Reporting	
Regular Reporting	Prepare and submit to the WB the 2nd quarterly Report for 1 April - 30 June 2026. The Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Performance including the progress update on the implementation of ESCP, ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and GRM will be provided.
Incident and Accidents	Notify the WB within 48hrs after learning of the incident or accident using the reporting templates required by the WB. - Initial incident report (Part B) within 48 hours. - Incident investigation detailed report (Part C) within 10 days. Depending upon the nature of the investigation, it may take longer but should not exceed 30 days. - Incident corrective action plan.
Contractors' Periodic Reports	UNOPS to receive quarterly reports from the FPs. The ESS is part of the overall FPs' quarterly progress reports. UNOPS to carry out regular inspection and spot checks of the C1 & C2 Project site and submit these reports to UNOPS HQ and WB. The ESS performance from the FPs and Contractors Reports will be reflected in the 2nd quarter report which is due by 15 July 2026.
ESS1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	
Organizational Structure	The organization structure is in place and will be maintained through the project implementation for AF2. Ensure the FPs and Contractors hire ESS Specialists prior to the commencement of activities under the AF2.
Environmental and Social Assessment	UNOPS assesses the E&S by using E&S tools and instruments such as the ESHS guidelines, E&S screening, ESMP, LMPS, Security Risk measures and the PSEAH action plan.
Management of Contractors	- Incorporate the E&S requirements in the ESHS specification of the procurement document and contracts with FPs and Contractors. - Ensure all FPs and contractors adhere to E&S standards and project requirements. - Conducting safeguard refresher training for FPs under the AF2. - Conducting safeguard training for private contractors under the AF2. - Conducting E&S coordination meetings with FPs & Contractors, as needed. - Conducting E&S regular monitoring/inspections/spot checks to ensure FPs & Contractors comply with E&S requirements.
ESS2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	

Labor Management Procedures	• Implement labor management procedures to ensure fair, safe, and legal labor practices. • Conducting LMP training for the laborers on a regular basis before the commencement of works. • Carry out inspections to ensure adherence to the LMP. • Signing of code of conduct by FPs and contractors' key staff. The FPs and Contractors will cascade the CoC orientation to the laborers. • Deploy female laborers wherever possible and ensure a safe working environment is provided.
Occupational Health and Safety	• Ensure that the ES screening is conducted properly for all SPs by the FPs and Contractors. • Ensure all the potential OHS are identified and appropriate mitigation measures/plans are proposed. • Ensure the implementation of OHS risk mitigation plans on the ground by the FPs and Contractors. • Ensure FPs and Contractors cascade the OHS training to all workers and the training is recorded. • Ensure FPs and Contractors provide PPE for laborers proportionally based on the nature of the activities and risk level. • Ensure First Aid Kits are available at the project site. • Conducting regular inspections to ensure OHS requirements are considered on project sites.
Grievance Redress Mechanism for Project Workers	• Provide a transparent and accessible grievance mechanism for all project workers. • Maintaining the Project GM throughout the project period.
ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	• Optimize resource use and minimize environmental impact through efficient practices and pollution prevention. • Assess environmental and social impacts, identify risks and propose mitigation plans in the ESMPs. • Conduct training on environmental management and pollution prevention for FPs and Contractors. • Monitor and report on resource use and pollution prevention.
ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Community Health and Safety	• Assess and manage specific risks and impact to the community health and safety through proper screening of the SP and identifying potential hazards/risks as a result of the project implementation. • Implement mitigation measures and engage with communities to raise awareness of potential risks. • Training session on community health and safety to contractors, FPs, and laborers. • Regularly monitor and report on community health and safety.
Traffic & Road Safety	• Ensure the safety of road users and project staff through effective traffic and road safety measures. • Assess and manage traffic and road safety risk. Include mitigation measures in the Simplified ESMP and disclose prior to the signing of the contract between UNOPS and implementing NGOs/contractors. • Training session on traffic and road safety to contractors, FPs, and laborers.

SPEECH RISKS:	• Implement the project PSEAH Plan. Ensure the PSEAH risk and mitigation measures are included in the ESMP and added to the procurement document. • Prevent and address PSEAH risks within the project framework. • Provide training to all staff and contractors. • Establish a confidential reporting mechanism and ensure swift investigation and resolution of complaints. • Signing of the Code of Conduct by UNOPS, FPs, Contractors, and Laborers.
Security Management	• Coordinate with FPs to implement the Security Management Plan and SOPs throughout the project implementation. • Maintain a secure environment for project staff, assets, and communities. • Conduct regular Security Risk Assessments and propose risk management measures. • Implement a Security Management Plan.
ESS10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	• Engaging with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring their input and concerns are addressed. • Information disclosure and regular community consultations • Sharing the GRM outreach materials with FPs and Contractors and their availability on the FB page and on the project site. • Maintaining the Project GM throughout the project period.
Project Grievance Mechanism	• Maintaining and operating an accessible Project GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances in relation to the project, promptly and effectively in a transparent manner. The GRM will receive, register and facilitate the resolution of PSEAH complaints including through the referral of survivors to relevant GVB service providers.
Capacity Support (Training)	• Build the capacity of project staff, contractors, and local stakeholders in E&S management. • Implementing the Capacity Building Plan. • Delivering the training program covering essential E&S topics like E&S management, OHS, PSEAH, and grievance mechanisms.

Annex F: Parent Project- C1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas

Community Mobilization

In rural areas 5,968 CDCs¹³ were reactivated; all the CDC community profiles were completed. Additionally, all of the CDCs met ECA 1 and ECA 2 requirements.

In urban areas, 727 CDCs were reactivated, with 598 CDC profiles completed.

CDC membership detail

Rural CDC Members Summary						
Total Reactivated CDCs	Total Original male CDC members	Total Original Female CDC members	Total Original CDC members	Total current CDC members	Total current male CDC members	Total current Female CDC members
5,968	56,136	41,639	97,775	103,595	55,591	48,004

Urban CDC Members Summary						
Total Reactivated CDCs	Total Original male CDC members	Total Original Female CDC members	Total Original CDC members	Total current CDC members	Total current male CDC members	Total current Female CDC members
727	7,873	7,832	15,705	13,942	7,279	6,663

Urban + Rural CDC Members Summary						
6,695	64,009	49,471	113,480	117,537	62,870	54,667

Table 2.2.2: CDC Key membership detail

Rural CDC Key Members Summary			
Total current CDC members	Total CDC Male Office Bearers	Total CDC Female Office Bearers	Total CDC Office Bearers
103,595	14,968	8,782	23,750
Urban CDC Members Summary			
Total current CDC members	Total CDC Male Office Bearers	Total CDC Female Office Bearers	Total CDC Office Bearers
13,942	1,471	1,437	2,908
Rural + Urban CDC Members Summary			
Total current CDC members	Total CDC Male Office Bearers	Total CDC Female Office Bearers	Total CDC Office Bearers
117,537	16,439	10,219	26,658

¹³ This project activity was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs

Household coverage through CDC completed profiles (5,968 CDCs)

Province	Total Household	# of HH for CFW	# of IDP HH	Number of Eligible HH for Social Grant				Average HH per CDC	Average HH size
				# of SG HH (A+B+C)	# of FHH (A)	# of Persons with disabilities HH (B)	# of Drug addicts HH (C)		
Badakhshan	86,958	70,766	1	6,607	3,405	3,151	51	231	5
Baghlan	55,425	40,702	288	4,255	2,649	1,598	8	215	6
Takhar	88,031	67,673	77	8,464	5,022	3,420	22	193	6
Bamyan	9,612	7,736	67	1,374	623	732	19	87	6
Kabul	61,082	42,927	1,633	7,665	3,852	3,552	261	244	6
Kapisa	32,941	23,931	795	3,273	2,315	915	43	172	5
Panjsher	5,949	4,720	11	614	349	262	3	192	5
Parwan	25,711	19,682	512	3,160	2,042	1,079	39	190	6
Wardak	27,019	15,806	496	2,665	1,153	1,424	88	84	6
Faryab	29,464	21,790	7	2,361	1,317	1,002	42	222	6
Herat	33,609	23,053	519	2,486	1,310	1,152	24	282	5
Samangan	44,874	33,198	319	3,292	2,040	1,245	7	223	6
Sari Pul	49,445	27,065	285	3,861	2,679	1,124	58	192	6
Helmand	141,665	122,042	84	11,023	5,492	5,095	436	253	8
Kandahar	45,462	35,156	1,147	3,520	1,517	1,893	110	129	8
Nimroz	58,582	47,617	4,559	3,712	2,565	1,101	46	171	7
Uruzgan	27,828	24,181	353	2,338	1,295	1,004	39	127	6
Ghazni	14,512	12,066	19	1,645	676	889	80	46	6
Khost	8,925	7,604	489	1,114	509	526	79	126	9
Logar	5,104	3,992	429	572	263	299	10	70	6
Paktika	17,877	14,043	234	1,427	804	596	27	120	9
Paktya	23,565	20,082	1,136	1,966	1,142	797	27	130	10
Kunarha	20,142	17,243	954	1,774	1,210	543	21	136	6
Laghman	20,435	17,345	172	2,024	1,294	610	120	108	7
Nangarhar	52,241	47,211	2,019	3,627	2,263	1,309	55	158	7
Nuristan	23,846	21,714	1,345	2,071	1,414	639	18	124	6
Total	1,010,304	789,345	17,950	86,890	49,200	35,957	1,733	163	7
Percentage		78%	2%	9%	5%	4%	0.17%		

Number of actual cash for work subproject by sector

Sector	# of SPs	Total Actual Budget (AFN)	% of Actual Budget	Average Budget per SP
Transport ¹⁴	4,192	5,880,046,657	59.43%	1,404,830
Irrigation	3,309	3,927,335,221	39.63%	1,186,865
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education	98	48,414,649	0.49%	494,027
Environmental/Climate	21	22,782,090	0.23%	1,084,861
Building	20	17,790,156	0.18%	889,508
Power	5	2,956,123	0.03%	591,225
Agricultural	1	1,190,550	0.01%	1,190,550
Grand Total	7,646	9,900,515,446	100.00%	977,409

¹⁴ Over 98% of the subprojects fall within the transport and irrigation sectors, with these sectors also receiving 99% of the block grant allocation.

Annex G: Parent Project- C2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas

G.1 Summary of progress

Table G.1: C2 Summary of Physical Progress (Parent)

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Implementation Stage	Handed Over to Community	Closed after DNP
1	Kabul	200	200	200	0	200	200
2	Kandahar	77	77	77	0	77	77
3	Herat	72	72	72	0	72	72
4	Jalalabad	46	46	46	0	46	46
5	Mazar	46	46	46	0	46	46
6	Kunduz	38	38	38	0	38	38
7	Bamyan	13	13	13	0	13	13
8	Khost	28	28	28	0	28	28
Total		520	520	520	0	520	520

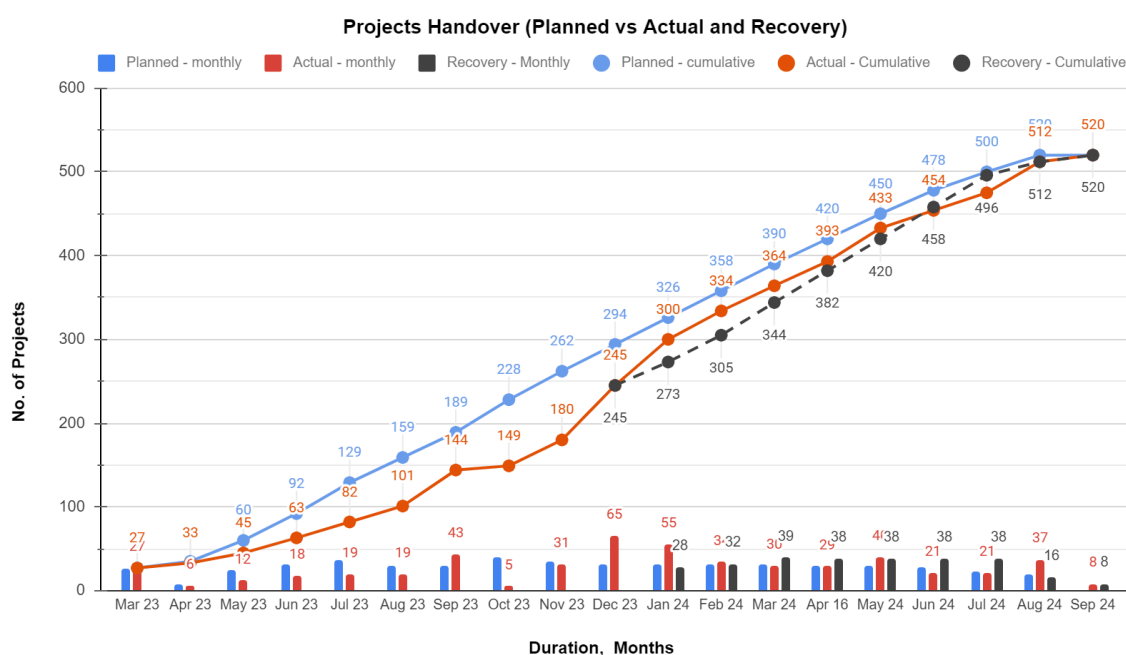


Figure G1 - C2 Sub Projects handed over to the community (Parent Project).

Note: All sub projects under the Urban Component of the CRLP are completed. Out of the 520 subprojects handed over to the community, 69 focus specifically on climate resilience initiatives, including recreational parks, greenery, protection and retaining walls, irrigation canals, and surface water drainage systems.

Table G.2. Financial Summary (Parent)

No.	City	Financial Progress (Amount, USD)	Financial Progress (% to Total Allocated Budget)	Contracted (Amount, USD)	Average for One Project, (Amount, USD)	% of the Contract amount as labor
1	Kabul	22,982,902.30	103.27	22,993,600.11	114,968.00	51.81
2	Kandahar	8,270,111.41	100.61	8,220,246.96	106,756.45	52.35
3	Herat	7,641,219.93	98.10	7,707,705.93	107,051.47	56.70
4	Jalalabad	5,552,911.30	99.81	5,348,118.92	116,263.45	55.90
5	Mazar	4,321,239.40	94.25	4,584,839.03	99,670.41	61.10
6	Kunduz	3,003,047.62	96.52	3,050,178.27	80,267.85	50.74
7	Bamyan	1,531,451.08	137.63	1,546,133.16	118,933.32	50.39
8	Khost	3,566,886.26	119.49	3,631,107.27	129,682.40	53.44
Total		56,869,769.30	99.63%	57,081,929.65	109,772.94	53.69

Table G.3. Labor Contribution Data (Parent)

No.	City	Total No. of HHs Directly Benefited	Labor Days Generated	Estimated laborers Wages Paid (USD)	No. of Male HHs	No. of Female HHs	% Female HHs	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
1	Kabul	60,112	1,847,534	11,907,958	54,409	5,703	9.49	932	1,177,420
2	Kandahar	23,099	676,859	4,329,599	22,191	908	3.93	744	597,840
3	Herat	24,893	672,906	4,332,313	21,550	3,343	13.43	3566	690,431
4	Jalalabad	18,547	502,517	3,103,935	16,024	2,523	13.60	2521	336,450
5	Mazar	12,053	420,987	2,640,469	10,680	1,373	11.39	965	518,035
6	Kunduz	9,798	246,189	1,523,811	7,893	1,905	19.44	453	196,430
7	Bamyan	4,242	128,596	771,760	3,727	515	12.14	49	40,390
8	Khost	9,370	273,257	1,906,044	8,513	857	9.15	515	138,900
Total		162,114	4,768,844	30,515,888	144,987	17,127	10.56	9,745	3,695,896

Table G.4: Overall number of subprojects closed and handed over by sector for PP

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	JLB	MZR	KNZ	KST	BMN	Total	Percentage
Transport ¹⁵	192	64	63	26	37	37	26	6	451	86.73%
Irrigation		1	7	9				4	21	4.04%
Environmental/ Climate	8	12	2	11	9	1	2	3	48	9.23%
Grand Total	200	77	72	46	46	38	28	13	520	100%

¹⁵ This sector encompasses various types of subprojects, including the construction and rehabilitation of streets, tertiary roads, side drains, culverts, etc.

Annex H: Parent Project- C3: Social Grants for Women and Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban areas

Throughout this reporting period, social grants continued to be disbursed to the most vulnerable households, with a particular focus on female-headed households. The delivery process involved a detailed and transparent identification of eligible households, ensuring that the assistance reached those who needed it the most. To ensure community participation and inclusivity, the female CDC¹⁶ wings played an active role in conducting outreach sessions and participating in the beneficiary selection processes.

UNOPS received numerous success stories from beneficiaries, expressing their appreciation and positive feedback regarding the impact of the grant on their lives. The SG has played a critical role in helping households meet their basic needs, alleviating some of the financial burdens they face. As a result, a significant number of beneficiaries have expressed their desire for the SG program to be extended for an additional two to three cycles, highlighting its importance and effectiveness in providing support during challenging times.

In both rural and urban areas, significant progress was made. Social grant distribution was completed for 6,461 communities. This includes 5,945 communities in rural areas and 516 project sites in urban areas.

A total of 124,950 households were identified as eligible beneficiaries. Social grants were distributed to 122,450 beneficiaries, comprising 84,398 in rural and 38,052 in urban, with 57.2% of the recipients being female-headed households. The shortfall in coverage occurred in Helmand province, due to budget limitations for that location.

Table 4.1: Social Grant status

Component 3 in Rural and Urban Areas								
Lot #	# of Provinces/Cities	# of CDCs beneficiaries' selection completed	# of eligible HHs identified	# of CDCs food distribution completed	¹⁷ Total # of beneficiary HHs received the SG	# of FHH received food packages	# of HHs of persons with disability received food package	# of HHs of persons with drug addiction received food package
1	3	1,092	19,326	1,092	19,325	11,076	8,166	83
2	6	1,033	18,732	1,033	18,732	10,314	7,951	467
3	4	710	12,000	710	11,999	7,340	4,524	135
4	4	1,464	20,593	1,464	18,123	9,568	7,984	571
5	5	785	6,724	785	6,724	3,394	3,106	224
6	4	861	9,496	861	9,495	6,181	3,100	214
Total for Rural		5,945	86,871	5,945	84,398	47,873	34,831	1,694
1	Kunduz	34	2,380	34	2,380	1,128	1,061	191
2	Kabul	200	14,260	200	14,249	8,678	5,285	286
2	Bamyan	13	988	13	988	532	427	29
3	Herat	72	4,826	72	4,826	2,916	1,286	624
3	Mazar	46	3,291	46	3,291	1,994	1,265	32
4	Kandahar	77	6,883	77	6,867	3,768	2,761	338
5	Khost	28	1,773	28	1,773	877	776	120
6	Nangarhar	46	3,678	46	3,678	2,292	1,325	61
Total for Urban		516	38,079	516	38,052	22,185	14,186	1,681
Grand Total		6,461	124,950	6,461	122,450	70,058	49,017	3,375

¹⁶ This intervention of the project was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs.

¹⁷ Not all eligible HHS identified received SG due to budget constraints

Annex I: Parent Project- C4: Strengthening Community Institutions

- As of 31 August 2024, a total of 6,563 CDCs in rural and urban areas received training under this component.
- In each community, 3 sub-committees were formed, Vulnerable Groups' Development (VGD), Community and Family Welfare (CfW) and Disaster Risk Mitigation (DRM), with an average number of members of 20.
- 640,139 people (291,134 male and 349,005 female) received various training sessions. Beneficiaries included CDC, sub-Committee and community members.
- On average, 100 members were trained for each CDC (approximately 20 CDC members, 60 sub-committee members and 20 community residents who are not CDC members. In most communities, more than 20 residents attended the training).
- Of the CDCs that received training, 5,965 CDCs were in rural areas.
 - 602,465 CDC and sub-committee members (274,390 male and 328,075 female) received training.
 - 17,895 male wing and 17,895 female wing of CDC sub-committees were established.
- 598 CDCs received training sessions in urban areas.
 - 37,674 CDC and sub-committee members (16,744 male and 20,930 female) received four training sessions.
 - 598 Male wing and 598 female wing CDC sub-committees are established.

Sub-Committee Establishment:

Rural Areas: 17,895 male wing and 17,895 female wing CDC sub-committees are established.

Urban Areas: 598 male wing and 598 female wing CDC sub-committees are established.

Total: 18,493 Sub-Committees are established in rural and urban areas.

Table 5.1: Actual Number of participants trained under C4 in Rural and Urban areas

Total Communities to be Covered	Actual # of Communities Trained	Average CDC Members Trained		Average Sub-Committee Members Trained		Average Community Members Trained		Total Participants Trained	Male/Female Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
Rural: Per Community Participants Trained										
5,968	1	10	10	26	34	10	11	101	46	55
	Rural: Overall Participants Trained (All Lots Summary)									
	5,965	59,650	59,650	155,090	202,810	59,650	65,615	602,465	274,390	328,075
Urban: Per Community Participants Trained										
598	1	10	10	8	12	10	13	63	28	35
	Urban: Overall Participants Trained (All Lots Summary)									
	598	5,980	5,980	4,784	7,176	5,980	7,774	37,674	16,744	20,930
Grand Total										
6,566	6,563	65,630	65,630	159,874	209,986	65,630	73,389	640,139	291,134	349,005

Table 5.2: Number of Grain Banks and Kitchen Gardens Created

Lot #	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5	Lot 6
# of Grain Banks Created	905	1,003	573	1,473	474	860
# of Kitchen Gardens Created	803	2,354	716	5,057	1,598	1,909

Health and Nutrition Training

UNICEF delivered the health and nutrition training sessions in only 139 CDCs across nine provinces, that is, Nimroz, Laghman, Kabul, Kunar, Bamyán, Panjshir, Herat, Kapisa and Samangan Provinces. There was no further

progress due to the DfA suspension of UNICEF activities in September 2023.

Good coordination existed among the UNICEF and CRLP staff and FPs. Project field staff were available to support UNICEF colleagues in the field to maintain the coordination with CDCs/Sub-Committees and create a conducive environment for them to train the targeted groups but due to suspension from DfA, the trainings did not proceed.

Table 5.4: Number of CDCs trained, and visits conducted

Total CDCs to be covered	# of CDCs Trained	% of progress as per CDCs	# of Food and Nutrition Visits	# of Health Visits	# of Women Trained Food and Nutrition	# of Women Trained Health	Total (Men & Women Trained)
5,968	139	2%	139	129	3,539	3,079	6,520

Annex J: Parent Project- Project Monitoring

Parent Project:

Under the parent project, the monitoring system, reporting system and tools were developed and managed. Several monitoring reports and CRLP progress reports (weekly, quarterly and tri-annual reports) were produced and circulated to different stakeholders.

Given the resource challenges, support for Monitoring was provided by various units, including QA/QC, Safeguard, GRM, and Regional Operation Officers. This collaboration enabled the completion of 179 spot checks across 22 rural provinces and 4 out of the 8 urban cities (Balkh, Herat, Kunduz and Nangarhar).

The spot checks were conducted at different intervals, meaning the areas assessed varied. For example, ECA verification was completed for 127 communities, while labor payment verification was conducted in 148 communities. The table below shows the 179 spot checks which are completed.

Table 6.8.1 Number of spot-checks completed under parent project:

Province	# of Spot-checks	# of Communities							
		Partial ECA verified	Full ECA Verified	Labor Payment Verified	Social Grant Verified	Financial Management	Safeguard Verified	Sub projects QC Verified	Training Use-fulness Verified
Badakhshan	8	5	3	8	8	8	8	8	0
Balkh	16	0	8	3	3	3	3	3	5
Bamyan	12	0	12	12	12	12	12	12	1
Faryab	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
Ghazni	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Helmand	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Herat	14	3	7	11	11	11	11	11	3
Kabul	13	6	7	8	5	8	8	8	0
Kandahar	12	4	8	12	12	12	12	12	5
Kapisa	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Khost	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	0
Kunduz	12	0	0	4	8	4	4	4	4
Laghman	6	0	6	6	5	6	6	6	4
Logar	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nangarhar	14	1	8	14	14	9	9	9	0
Nuristan	10	1	9	10	10	10	10	10	0
Paktia	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
Paktika	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Panjshir	7	0	6	7	6	6	6	6	0
Parwan	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	1
Saripul	13	0	13	12	7	12	13	13	5
Takhar	14	1	13	13	13	8	8	8	0
Uruzgan	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wardak	6	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	0
Grand Total	179	22	127	148	136	133	134	133	37

Annex K: Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

Parent Project:

Under the parent project, TPMA had a total of 428 (rural: 381 and urban: 47) monitoring findings; those findings were addressed by FPs, contractors and UNOPS.

Rural Area

The TPMA dashboard included 381 deviations, categorized as minor (243), major (128), and critical (10). All deviations were addressed by FPs, among these, 335 deviations were closed as rectified and 46 were closed as non-rectifiable. Currently, there is no pending deviation under the Parent Project. The table below shows a summary of deviations:

Table 6.9.1: Deviations Status under Rural PP

Flag	Not rectifiable	Rectified	Grand Total
Critical	2	8	10
Major	23	105	128
Minor	21	222	243
Grand Total	46	335	381

Urban Area

All identified deviations by the TPMA under the PP were resolved and closed on the TPMA online platform. There is no pending deviation.

Table 6.9.2: Deviations Status under Urban PP

Flag	Not rectifiable	Rectified	Grand Total
Critical		6	6
Major		4	4
Minor	1	36	37
Grand Total	1	46	47