

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (ACRLP)



*Residents benefiting from the rehabilitated street and construction of retaining wall of Angoor Bagh in District #2 of Nangarhar
@Rafiullah Hemat*

Tri-Annual Progress Report - January to April 2025 Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 24 June 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	3
PROJECT INFORMATION.....	4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
1.1 Key Achievements.....	4
1.2 De Facto Authorities.....	9
2. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas.....	13
2.1 Facilitating Partners.....	13
2.2 Community Mobilization Analysis.....	13
2.3 Key Outputs.....	15
2.4 Sub-project Status.....	17
COMPONENT 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas.....	21
3.1 Progress per City.....	23
3.1.1 Kabul (40% of Parent and 40% of AF subprojects).....	23
3.1.2 Kandahar (15% of Parent and 14% of AF1 Subproject).....	24
3.1.3 Herat (14% of Parent and 9% of AF1 Subprojects).....	25
3.1.4 Jalalabad (10% of Parent and 12% of AF1 subprojects).....	25
3.1.5 Mazar-e-Sharif (9% of Parent and 9% of AF subprojects).....	26
3.1.6 Gardiz (8% of AF subprojects).....	26
3.1.7 Ghazni (8% of AF subprojects).....	27
4. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 3: Social Grants for Women and Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban areas.....	30
4.1 Component 3a. Social Grant Food and Cash Distribution.....	30
4.2 Component 3b. Women Economic Empowerment.....	33
4.3 Returnees and IDPs.....	36
5. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 4: Strengthening Community Institutions.....	39
5.1 Strengthening of communities - training.....	39
5.2 UNICEF Health and Nutrition Training Collaboration.....	42
6. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 5: UNOPS Implementation Support.....	45
6.1 MIS and GIS.....	45
6.2 Human Resources / Staffing.....	46
6.3 Financial Management.....	48
6.4 Communication.....	49
6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control.....	53
6.6 Procurement.....	55
6.6.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Parent Project).....	56
6.6.2 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Additional Financing).....	56
6.6.3 Component 2 (Additional Financing).....	56
6.7 Environmental and Social Management.....	57
6.7.1 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan.....	57
6.7.2 Grievance Redress.....	71
6.7.3 Gender.....	74
6.7.4 Security.....	79
6.8 Project Monitoring.....	83
6.9 Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA).....	84
7. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 6: CASA 1000 SEA/SH Implementation.....	86
8. KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	86
9. ANNEXES.....	90
Annex A: IUFR for the period ending 30 April 2025.....	90

Annex B: Interim Financial Statement as of 30 April 2025..... 90

Annex C: CRLP staffing.....90

Annex D: Results Framework.....92

Annex E: Environmental and Social Commitment/Planned Activities..... 98

Annex F: Parent Project- C1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas.....102

Annex G: Parent Project- C2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas..... 104

Annex H: Parent Project- C3: Social Grants for Women and Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban areas..... 107

Annex I: Parent Project- C4: Strengthening Community Institutions.....108

Annex J: Parent Project- Project Monitoring.....109

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Additional Finance	IDA	International Development Association
AFCO	Afghanistan Country Office	IDs	Identity Documents
ARTF	Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund	IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
C1	Component 1	IPAS	Integrated Practice Advice and Support
C2	Component 2	IUFR	Interim Unaudited Financial Report
C3	Component 3	KM	Kabul Municipality
C4	Component 4	KPIL	Kalpataru Projects International Ltd
CDC	Community Development Council	LiW	Labor-intensive Work
CfW	Cash for work	MIS	Management Information System
CoC	Code of Conduct	MoEc	Ministry of Economy
CRG	Community Representative Group	MoF	Ministry of Finance
CRLP	Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project	MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
CTG	Committed to Good - Humanitarian Enablers	OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
DfA	De Facto Authorities	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
DoEC	Directorate of Economy	PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
ECA	Entry Criteria for Access	POM	Project Operations Manual
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan	PP	Parent Project
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework	PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework	QC	Quality Control
ES	Environmental and Social	RFP	Request for Proposals
ESS	Environment and Social Safeguard	RFQ	Request for Quotations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
FHH	Female Headed Household	SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
FM	Financial Management	SG	Social Grant
FP	Facilitating Partner	SMP	Security Management Plan
GA	Gozar Assembly	SoP	Standard Operating Procedures
GA	Grant Agreement	SP	Subproject
GDCMA	General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs	SPP	Subproject Proposal
GCC	General Condition of Contract	SRM	Security Risk Management
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	SRA	Security Risk Assessment
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action	TPMA	Third-Party Monitoring Agent
GIS	Geographical Information System	ToR	Terms of Reference
GRT	Grievance Redress Team	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
GSA	Grant Support Agreement	WB	World Bank
HSSE	Health, safety, social, and environmental		

PROJECT INFORMATION

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

- Amendment No. 1 to the GA was signed on 6 June 2023. The Project closing date was extended to 31 August 2024.
- Amendment No. 2 to the GA for additional \$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 \$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 SEA/SH risk mitigation activities concerning the Afghanistan segment of the CASA 1000 Project implementation through a new component 6 under the CRL Project, was concluded on 2 October 2024.

Official Project Title			
Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihood (CRL) Project			
UNOPS Project IDs	23455-001, 23455-003 & 23455-004	Donor	The World Bank
Start Date	4 May 2022	End Date	31 December 2025
ARTF Project Financing	USD 335 Million	IDA Project Financing	USD 84 Million
Total Funds Received	USD 335 Million	Total Funds Received	USD 83.76 Million
Total Funds Balance	USD 0 Million	Total Funds Balance	USD 242K

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Key Achievements

This Tri-Annual Report (TA1 2025) provides progress updates for the period 1 January to 30 April 2025.

The World Bank team undertook two missions: a technical mission during 10-13 February 2025 and Implementation Support Mission (ISM) and Second Additional Financing (AF) preparation during 24 February-6 March 2025.

The objectives of the missions were to:

- assess CRLP overall implementation progress
- review agreed actions from the October 2024 implementation support mission
- consult with project stakeholders on implementation challenges, with a focus on recent experience ensuring delivery by and for women
- engage in technical dialogue with the informal working group of UN agencies on the implementation of the revised community engagement approach
- discuss and finalize the scope of activities and results under the second AF

The project received an overall "Satisfactory" rating from the World Bank during the period of reporting.

Project achievements

Results and achievements in the TA1 2025 Report are provided for Parent Project (PP) and Additional Financing separately. In subsequent sections, tables have been revised to provide cumulative figures (PP +AF). In those instances, the results of PP sections have been moved to the Annex section as Annex F, G and H.

(Note: The figures in the report have been used from field data and the CRLP MIS, the field reported numbers are higher compared to MIS reported numbers, gaps are due to verification of the documents by Facilitating Partners' (FPs), MIS team and other staff. To the extent possible, the figures are marked with MIS or Field Data)

Parent Project (PP):

This section covers the progress made under PP. The following numbers are cumulative for the whole of the PP. During the TA1 2025 reporting period, all activities under the Parent Project (PP) were completed. The consolidation of 109 C2 projects and reconciliation of MIS and field data were conducted to close off this phase.

- During the parent project, Cash for Work (CfW) and Labor-intensive Work (LiW) activities engaged 917,315 households (C1: 755,201, C2: 162,114).
 - 100% of PP end¹ target has been achieved.
 - 6.6% (60,334) of these are female-headed households (C1: 5.7% (43,207), C2: 10.6% (17,127))
- 22.7 million labor days (C1: 17.9m, C2: 4.8m) were generated (more than 100% of the end target).
 - 1.5 million labor days were for women (C1: 1m, C2: 0.5m).
 - 27,359 internally displaced persons (IDPs) directly benefited from project activities (C1: 17,950, C2: 9,709).
 - 2,090 returnees directly benefited from project activities (C1: 525, C2: 1,527, C3: 38).
- Component 1 (CfW) reached 5,966 rural communities and completed 7,645 small-scale subprojects.
- Component 2 (LiW) signed, completed and closed 520 subproject works contracts across 8 urban cities (100% of end target).
- US\$ 144.2 million was disbursed to beneficiaries for Component 1 laborers and Component 3 social grant beneficiaries.
- US\$ 61.2 million contractors' invoices were processed for Component 2, out of which 53.69% of the invoiced amount was paid to the laborers in wages.
- The project distributed Social Grants (SGs) to the most vulnerable, including female-headed households and households headed by persons with disabilities or drug addicted in 6,461 rural communities and urban project sites.
 - 122,450 households (84,398 in rural areas and 38,052 in urban areas) received social grants (100% of end target achieved).
 - 57.2% of the beneficiaries of the social grants were female-headed households.
- 6,563 communities received training under Component 4 for strengthening community institutions across rural and urban areas.
- 640,139 individuals (291,134 male; 349,005 female) participated in various training sessions related to vulnerable groups' development, community welfare, and disaster risk mitigation. Participants included CRG² members, sub-group members, and other community residents.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained functional and responsive. 1,026 grievances were registered through different uptake channels (AWAAZ, GRM email, project website and Facebook page). The grievances were addressed and closed in a timely manner. The most common concern raised was the delay in payments to laborers. No cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) were reported.
- 179 monitoring spot-checks were conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation team to verify the implementation and outcomes of project activities. The spot-check findings were reviewed and addressed timely.
- 189 physical inspections were carried out by the Quality Control team for quality assurance.
- 1,716 site visits were conducted by the Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) across 29 provinces in rural areas and 8 urban cities.

Additional Financing:

Following the signing of Amendment No. 2 to the original ARTF GA for the additional US\$ 70M and the new GA for US\$ 84M from IDA, key documents such as the Project Operation Manual (POM) and its annexes, Environmental

¹The project's success is measured against the result framework indicators, set at approximately 80% of the full target, known as the end target. This estimate is based on risk assumptions made during the project's development stage. However, the full target represents the project's contractual coverage.

²During the PP, the programme worked with the Community Development Council (CDCs). CDCs were dissolved by the DfA in May 2024. CRLP developed a new engagement modality based on creation of Community Representative Groups (CRGs) for AF.

and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Action Plan, and training manuals were reviewed and revised.

Significant progress has been made in all components since the inception of the Additional Financing:

Component 1

- Out of the 2,685 contracted CRGs, registration and community profiling have been completed for 2,662 CRGs:
 - 260 of 266 for AKF,
 - 426 of 428 for RRAA,
 - all 663 for CHA,
 - 392 of 393 for ACTED,
 - 561 of 575 for CDDO, and
 - all 360 for DACAAR.
- 1,697 subproject proposals were prepared.
- Physical implementation work commenced for 1,589 subprojects.

Component 2

- 358 community consultations, 321 scoping exercises, and 270 designs were completed for subprojects.
- Construction activities for 101 subprojects were completed, and the sites were handed over to the community.
- 31 subprojects were closed following the completion of Defect Notification Period (DNP).
- 33,859 households (10.05% female) directly benefited as laborers from LiWs.
- 1,365 IDPs and 425 returnees benefited directly as laborers from LiWs (based on field data).
- 891,708 labor days were generated, of which 76,640 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 665,778 people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 3

- Field reports indicate that the beneficiary lists were finalized for 2,802³ rural communities.
- 44,213 eligible household beneficiaries were identified for both cash and in-kind social grants.
- Social grants were distributed to 1,731 communities/sites, comprising 1,605 rural communities and 126 urban project sites, reaching 28,398 (Rural: 19,974 and Urban: 8,424) beneficiary households.

Component 4

- C4 training commenced in 1,737 rural communities and 77 urban communities.
- 396 rural communities and 77 urban communities have completed the C4 training.
- 82,105 people from rural and 986 urban communities received at least one session of the training.

Component 5

- **Financial Disbursements under C1, C2 and C3**
 - US\$ 5.7 million was disbursed to beneficiaries (laborers) under Component 1 and SG beneficiaries under Component 3 since the start of the Additional Financing project.
 - US\$ 16.7 million contractors' invoices were processed for Component 2, out of which 50.6% of the invoiced amount was paid to the laborers.
- **Procurement**
 - 253 works contract for C2 under the AF..
 - The contract amendments for all FPs have been completed. The amends include inclusion of PPE, cost and time extension and ToR changes.
- **Stakeholder Engagement**
 - Active engagement was conducted with De Facto Authorities (DfA) at both national and provincial levels, including the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Economy (MoEc), General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs (GDCMA), Provincial Governors, Municipalities and line directorates.

³ MIS indicates 2,653 rural communities and 149 urban project sites.

- Multiple meetings have been held with stakeholders to discuss project progress, future plans, and address pertinent issues.
- **Environmental and Social Management**
 - 2,090 E&S screenings have been completed to date for C1; and 328 E&S screenings for C2.
 - 277 ESMPs were prepared and added to the works contract for C2 contractors.
 - 834 E&S screening forms have been reviewed by the CRLP E&S team as a sample check in the project MIS.
 - 226,497 laborers received OHS-related training in the form of toolbox talks under AF by FPs, Contractors and UNOPS.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**
 - The GRM remained operational, with sessions conducted to improve awareness on the uptake channels - Awaaz, GRM email, Facebook, project website.
 - 183 grievances were registered through the various GRM uptake channels.
 - All grievances were reviewed and addressed, with feedback provided to the respective stakeholders.
- **Promoting Gender Inclusion**
 - Refresher training on PSEAH/SH+CoC was delivered to 745 key personnel of all six FPs.
 - 178,669 laborers (8,899 female) received PSEAH+CoC orientation from their respective FPs.
 - 580 key staff from 116 contractors received training on PSEA/SH + CoC.
 - The contractors cascaded the training to 22,453 laborers (7,099 female laborers).
- **Monitoring**
 - The internal monitoring system is in place. FPs and UNOPS regularly have site visits and share their findings and feedback to related teams.
 - 141 spot-checks have been completed, 111 by FPs and 30 by UNOPS.
- **Management Information System (MIS)**
 - Overall, the MIS is functional, with regular support provided to FPs' and UNOPS staff.
 - The development of Forms #7, 3B9, 3B10 were completed.
 - FPs have commenced data entry for these forms.
- **Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPMA)**
 - Regular joint WB, UNOPS CRLP and TPMA coordination meetings were held to streamline the TPMA review processes and timelines.
 - The TPMA Monitoring Framework, protocol and tools were updated. All the tools have been finalized.
 - TPMA has visited a total of 23 rural communities and 10 urban projects sites. 33 deviations have been registered and uploaded onto the online platform; the FPs have started addressing the deviations while the 7 deviations in urban sites have been addressed.
- **Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)**
 - From the start of the AF up to 30 April 2025, the Quality Assurance Team conducted 21 monitoring spot checks in six provinces for rural projects, focusing on key project elements and providing guidance to improve work quality.
 - For urban projects, 133 kick-off meetings were held with contractors.
 - 382 QA/QC physical inspections took place, and 249 QC plans were reviewed and approved.
 - 326 physical inspections of lab material quality tests were conducted, and minor deviations were addressed, including issues with material quality, concrete mixes, workmanship, and adherence to technical specifications.
 - 1,034 daily reports were reviewed, 529 concrete mix designs were approved, 14 cold weather plans were endorsed, 1,994 material quality test results were reviewed, and 226 technical meetings were held with the contractors to enhance project quality of the projects.
- **Staffing**
 - 142 staff were onboard as of April 30, 2025.
- **Communications and Public Outreach**
 - Updates were posted on the project Facebook page, sharing news, procurement opportunities and reports.

- Monthly thematic updates have been shared with the Bank. These updates contain a summary of progress in the thematic areas, a slide deck, photos, a success story and a video.

Component 6

- UNOPS conducted training sessions on fostering a "Respectful Workplace" for both contractor personnel and community members in the Baghlan and Kunduz provinces.
- 71 contractor personnel (44 in Baghlan and 27 in Kunduz) participated and received the training and subsequently signed the CoC.
- In accordance with the contractor's initial phase plan, UNOPS engaged with the local communities to conduct awareness sessions on the "Respectful Workplace" and the reporting mechanisms for addressing any incidents of GBV related to the CASA 1000 Project's implementation.
- In early 2025, unresolved contractual issues with CASA 1000 contractors led to a temporary suspension of C6 activities during the period of reporting.

Summary of progress during the TA1 reporting period (1 January- 30 April)

Component 1

- The focus during the TA1 2025 reporting period was on finalizing the submission of outstanding sub-project proposals to MRRD, initiating the implementation of MRRD-approved subprojects, aligning FP activities with the recovery plan, and completing social grant distributions by the end of TA1 (except for RRAA that had an end date of May 2025).
- Significant progress was made regarding the ECA assessments and CRGs registration in rural areas.
 - 892 CRGs were registered, with 955 community profiles completed.
 - Subproject selection was completed for 1,480 CRGs.
 - 3 subprojects were completed during TA1 2025.

Component 2

- 88 community consultations, 75 scoping exercises, and 72 designs were completed for subprojects.
- The construction activities for 65 subprojects were completed and the sites were handed over to the community.
- 18,414 households (10.89% female) directly benefited as laborers from LiWs.
- 1,152 IDPs and 266 returnees benefited directly as laborers from LiWs (based on field data).
- 526,272 labor days were generated, of which 45,576 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 473,848 people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 3

- Field reports indicate that beneficiary lists were finalized for 1,055 communities and project sites resulting in the identification of 20,552 eligible household beneficiaries for SG (both cash and in-kind).
- Social grant distributions were successfully completed in 1,567 rural communities and 93 urban project sites.

Component 3B

- AKF finalized the C3B-related technical guidelines for Poultry, Kitchen Garden, Pickling and Jam Making and WB and UNOPS teams developed comprehensive step-by-step guidelines for these women's economic activities. The guidelines have been translated into local languages.
- Training was conducted for FPs' technical trainers, lead trainers (both male and female), and UNOPS CRLP project staff following which FPs' technical teams and CRLP lead trainers cascaded the technical training to FP social organizers.
- FPs have initiated the preparation of the procurement plans for the C3B asset packages.

Component 4

- Discussions were held with UNICEF to collaborate on health and nutrition training under the AF.
- UNICEF and UNOPS exchanged requirements and lists to map implementation, including district-level data on Community Health Workers and Nutrition Counselors.
- A pilot phase with agreed-upon modalities will be conducted to test implementation.

Component 5

- **Procurement**
 - 92 contract awards were completed under C2.
 - 102 contracts have been signed during the reporting period.
- **Stakeholder Engagement**

- Active engagement continued with DfA at both national and provincial levels, including the MRRD, MoEc, GDCMA, Provincial Governors, Municipalities and line directorates.
- **Environmental and Social Management**
 - 1,843 E&S screenings have been completed C1:1,761; C2: 82).
 - 79 ESMPs were prepared and added to the works contract for C2 contractors.
 - 624 E&S screening forms have been reviewed by the CRLP E&S team as a sample check in the project MIS.
 - 203,674 laborers received OHS-related training in the form of toolbox talks (C1:178,669; C2:25,005 Contractors + UNOPS) during the reporting period.
 - 116 safeguard orientation training sessions were conducted for contractor staff under C2, in which 580 contractors' key staff were trained during the reporting period.
 - 798 site inspections/spot checks were conducted during the reporting period (C1: 52, C2: 746).
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**
 - 112 grievances were registered during the reporting period.
 - All the grievances have been addressed and feedback provided to stakeholders.
- **Promoting Gender Inclusion**
 - Refresher training on PSEAH/SH+CoC was delivered to 212 key personnel of all six FPs.
 - 178,669 laborers (8,899 female) received PSEAH+CoC orientation from their respective FPs.
 - 580 key staff from 116 contractors received training on PSEA/SH + CoC.
 - The contractors cascaded the training to 22,453 laborers (7,099 female laborers).
- **Enhanced Monitoring Tools**
 - 141 spot-checks were completed during the TA1 reporting period, 30 spot-checks completed by UNOPS and 111 by FPs.
 - The findings from spot-checks were addressed on the ground.
 - The monitoring spot-check module has been developed in the MIS, the spot-checks data entry into the MIS will be initiated during TA2 2025.
- **Management Information System (MIS)**
 - Regular support was provided to FPs' and UNOPS staff.
 - The development of the Monitoring Spot-check, CRG Training, and 3B Technical Training Attendance were completed.
- **Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPMA)**
 - A list of 82 urban subproject sites was shared with TPMA for monitoring. 17 sites were physically monitored during the reporting period. 7 deviations were identified, 5 have been rectified and verified by the TPMA, while the 2 remaining are under rectification.
- **Quality Control (QC)**
 - 74 kick-off meetings were held for C2 contractors. The contractors were presented with the project's QA/QC system, methodology and processes.
 - 166 C2 contractors' QC plans were reviewed, commented and approved.
 - 167 physical inspections of the material quality test were conducted in different projects across multiple cities (Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Gardez, Mazar and Ghazni) to ensure the quality of work.
 - 201 Quality Control and Assurance inspections were carried out. No significant issues related to the quality of work were found, however, for minor deviations, immediate measures were taken to remedy them.
- **Staffing**
 - 13 staff joined the project during the reporting period and 5 staff separated/resigned.
 - 7 positions are slated for recruitment in the TA2 2025 reporting period.
- **Communications and Public Outreach**
 - The communication strategy and action plan have been finalized.
 - The project website content has been updated.
 - 4 monthly thematic updates were submitted to the World Bank.

Component 6

- The implementation of the SEA/SH mitigation plan was temporarily suspended due to contractual issues with the contractors.

- It was mutually agreed to suspend all ongoing HR recruitment processes until further notice.
- UNOPS continued to engage with the contractors and the WB.
- As of April 30, 2025, the issue remains unresolved, with no definite resolution timeline.

1.2 De Facto Authorities

During the reporting period, engagement continued with DfA line ministries, MRRD, MoEC, GDCMA, Kabul Municipality (KM), provincial municipalities and provincial directors of MRRD. Good working relationships were maintained between the CRLP project team and DfA at central and field level. At the provincial level, the project team has managed to maintain good relationships with the PRRD, Directorate of Economy (DoEC) and Provincial Municipalities.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

- During the TA1 2025 reporting period, several meetings were conducted with the MRRD to discuss the implementation of CRLP in rural areas. UNOPS and MRRD technical teams followed up on field-level issues through daily communication.
- The centralized review of subproject proposals and the expected approval timeline by the MRRD was discussed extensively with MRRD. Discussions were held on the technical aspects of the subproject proposals, ensuring alignment and efficiency in the review process.
- The DfA appreciated CRLP activities in both rural and urban areas, and the DfA's relevant Directorates at the provincial level pledged their full support for project implementation.
- The DfA also provided positive feedback, affirming that the CRLP is a project that satisfies the community and people, with no project-related complaints received from the community.

Ministry of Economy

- Regular monthly meetings were held between KM, UNOPS, GDCMA and MoEc. Coordination and cooperation for smooth implementation were discussed during the meetings.

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.

Kabul Municipality

- Regular monthly UNOPS and KM coordination meetings were held. Key issues discussed include:
 - Implementation of LiW works in Kabul under C2
 - SG implementation
 - Possible duplication of CRLP subprojects with other agencies
 - Site and community-related matters.

Provincial Municipalities

- Regular monthly and ad hoc coordination meetings were held between UNOPS and provincial municipalities.
- The implementation of LiW works in 6 cities (Kandahar, Herat, Mazar, Jalalabad, Gardiz and Ghazni) under C2 were discussed.
- The need to avoid duplication between the CRL projects and projects of other agencies was emphasized and strategies to manage it were tabled.
- Site and community-related matters were also discussed.



World Bank Regional Director for Sustainable Development in South Asia, Dina Umali-Deininger, visited a CRLP work site in Gozar #01, District #21, Kabul City in March 2025.



World Bank CRLP Task Team Lead, Robert Wrobel, interacting with community members during a visit to Gozar #01, District #21, Kabul City in March 2025.

INSIGHTS

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development expresses satisfaction with CRLP delivery

On 27 April 2025, the UN Special Representative for the Secretary General (SRSG), Mrs Roza Otunbayeva, in Afghanistan met with the DfA Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Minister Mullah Mohammad Yunus Akhundzada. The meeting was held in keeping with the spirit of open and constructive dialogue that the United Nations Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) maintains. Amongst other issues, the SRSG updated the Minister on the various projects being implemented by the UN in rural areas of Afghanistan.

While the DfA Minister raised concerns about some other humanitarian projects being implemented in

Afghanistan, he and his delegation—including his Chief of Staff and the Head of the Donor Coordination Unit—offered only positive feedback on UNOPS' contributions. The DfA Minister expressed appreciation for UNOPS' work and specifically highlighted two key points:

- He acknowledged UNOPS' efforts to coordinate with MRRD and relevant technical line ministries, ensuring a harmonized approach in setting priorities for CRLP's physical infrastructure development interventions.
- He recognized UNOPS' strengthened controls and supervision mechanisms for infrastructure projects, which have contributed to improved and sustainable quality.

This feedback is testament to the relentless efforts that UNOPS makes to maneuver the complex environment yet still keeping communities at the center of programming. In May 2024, the DfA dissolved the Community Development Councils which had been the entry point for CRLP and other projects into communities. Through engagement with local authorities and communities, CRLP developed a new modality which has since been implemented across all provinces. 2,662 Community Representative Groups have been established allowing communities to self-select projects and beneficiaries, as well as participate in the monitoring and maintenance of the projects.



Focal person from CHA, CRLP facilitating partner, engaging the community in Maiwand District, Kandahar

2. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas

2.1 Facilitating Partners

Regular coordination meetings and field visits were conducted with all FPs to enhance subproject preparation and ensure the timely submission of proposals to the MRRD for review. FPs were instructed to promptly submit drawdown requests to the finance department to facilitate budget disbursement and upload expenditure documents into MIS, while minimizing discrepancies between MIS data and field data.

The focus during this reporting period was on finalizing the submission of outstanding sub-project proposals, initiating the implementation of MRRD-approved subprojects, aligning FP activities with the recovery plan, and completing social grant distributions. Additionally, Component 3b and Component 4 were commenced to support overall program objectives.

Table 2.1.1 - Summary of C1 progress

S/N	Item description	Total Parent Project	Additional Financing				Grand Total (PP + AF)
			Previous reporting period (Sep- Dec 2024)	Planned as of Reporting Period (30 Apr 2025)	Current reporting period (Jan-Apr 2025)	AF Total	
1	ECA assessments/CRGs Registration (Rural)	5,968	1,770	2,685	892	2,662	8,630
2	Community profiling	5,968	1,690	2,685	955	2,645	8,613
3	CRGs with SPs Selection	5,966	768	2,685	1,480	2,248	8,214
4	Sub-projects proposals Preparation	7,646	768	3,491	1,697	2,465	10,111
5	Sub-project Implementation	7,645	29	1,056	1,589	1,618	9,263
6	Sub-projects Completion	7,645	0	418	3	3	7,648

2.2 Community Mobilization Analysis (AF only)

Table 2.2.1: CRG Ordinary members' details

Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
2,662	18,352	15,437	33,789
Urban CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
82	639	506	1,145
Urban + Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
2,744	18,991	15,943	34,934

Table 2.2.2: CRG Focal Points membership detail

CRG Focal Points			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
2,662	5,322	2,662	7,984
Urban CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
82	164	82	246
Urban + Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
2,744	5,486	2,744	8,230

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

Table 2.2.3: Breakdown of the number of households identified for CfW for the 2,645 communities with completed profiles disaggregated by province

Province	Total HH Identified	# of HH Proposed for CfW	# of IDP HH Identified	# of HH Selected for CfW Final	# of IDPs HH Selected for CfW Final	# of Returnees Selected for CfW Final	Average HH Per CRG	Average size per HH
Farah	16,372	14,731	579	14,553	575	0	129	6.1
Faryab	33,207	21,035	62	20,999	24	38	206	6.8
Ghazni	31,706	26,230	40	26,228	29	11	113	6.0
Helmand	29,861	27,154	0	27,107	0	0	166	8.0
Hirat	21,405	16,126	196	16,126	190	6	178	5.7
Kandahar	40,333	29,519	32	29,519	0	32	168	7.9
Kapisa	19,607	13,399	194	13,398	194	0	288	6.9
Khost	15,270	12,612	122	12,518	112	10	235	9.1
Kunduz	46,873	29,645	408	29,644	163	245	219	6.7
Laghman	27,095	24,629	362	24,173	358	0	172	6.2
Nangahar	14,354	12,854	275	12,664	273	2	100	7.4
Nuristan	9,290	8,531	8	8,531	8	0	160	4.9
Paktika	8,381	5,866	23	5,866	14	9	140	9.4
Paktya	27,581	21,206	119	21,153	111	8	178	8.0
Panjsher	10,354	7,717	28	7,707	21	7	235	5.7
Parwan	24,676	17,629	17	17,629	4	13	150	5.7
Samangan	7,746	5,429	11	5,429	0	10	165	5.4
Uruzgan	17,526	15,248	0	15,248	0	0	143	5.9
Wardak	12,289	9,625	86	9,580	70	16	107	6.9
Zabul	20,241	14,958	236	14,957	90	146	169	7.3
Total	434,167	334,143	2,798	333,029	2,236	553	164	6.8

2.3 Key Outputs

Table 2.3.1: Component 1, 3 and 4 Key Outputs (based on MIS)

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

Key Output Indicator	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Progress as at TA3 reporting period 31/12/2024 (AF)	Progress as at TA1 reporting period 30/4/2025 (AF)	Cumulative Progress (AF)	Total (AF+PP)
# of provinces covered	26	20	0	20	29
# of districts covered	67	27	0	27	94
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed	5,968 ⁴	1,770	892	2,662	8,630
# of Resource Maps updated/created	5,966	617	1,832	2,449	8,415
Form 2: # of communities' profiles completed	5,968	1,690	955	2,645	8,613
Form 4: # of CRGs agreements completed	5,966	576	1,718	2,294	8,260
# of community project selections completed	5,966	768	1,480	2,248	8,214
Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (Proposals completed)	7,646	768	1,697	2,465	10,111
# of communities' cash for work started	5,966	61	829	890	6,856
# of communities' cash for work completed	5,965	0	0	0	5,965
# of subprojects completed	7,645	0	3 ⁵	3	7,648
# of labor days created	17,909,282	0	224,631	224,631	18,133,913
# of labor days created (Male)	16,887,350	0	220,133	220,133	17,107,483
# of labor days created (Female)	1,021,932	0	4,498	4,498	1,026,430
# of skilled labor days created	334,088	0	6,453	6,453	340,541
# of unskilled labor days created	17,575,194	0	218,262	218,262	17,793,456
# of laborers employed	761,469	0	15,598	15,598	777,067
# of laborers employed (Male)	718,262	0	15,341	15,341	733,603
# of laborers employed (Female)	43,207	0	257	257	43,464
# of Returnees and IDPs HH in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	525	0	3,338	3,338	3,863
Rural Area (Component 3 only⁶)					
Form 9: # of SG plans completed	5,945	0	2,109	2,109	8,054
# of communities SG distribution completed	5,945	0	1,465	1,465	7,410
# of HHs which received social grants	84,398	0	18,376	18,376	102,774
# of FHHs which received social grant	47,873	0	10,504	10,504	58,377

⁴ Following the dissolution of CDCs, CRGs have been created under the AF. The figure for PP represents the number of CDCs

⁵ The number of completed SP is 3 but the number of communities with completed SPs is 0. This could be due to the time lag in uploading full subproject documents into MIS. The community can only be closed once ESS documents and form #7 have been entered into MIS.

⁶ According to the field report, there is SG grant distribution in Urban and Rural areas, however FPs have not yet recorded the data in MIS, so this table shows no progress in SG.

# of DHHs which received social grant	34,831	0	7,674	7,674	42,505
# of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant	1,694	0	198	198	1,892
Urban Area (Component 3 only)					
# of community/mosque profiles completed	516	0	131	131	647
# of communities cash distributed	516	0	123	123	639
# of HHs which received social grant	38,052	0	8,227	8,227	46,279
# of FHHs which received social grant	22,185	0	4,370	4,370	26,555
# of DHHs which received social grant	14,186	0	3,298	3,298	17,484
# of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant	1,681	0	559	559	2,240
Component 4					
# of communities with compulsory trainings conducted	6,566	396	1,441	1,737	8,303
# of sub-committees/Sub-groups established	18,493	5,211	2,775	7,986	26,479

2.4 Sub-project Status

Table 2.4.1: Cash for work subproject status based on MIS

Province Name	Total # of Subprojects selected under AF	Additional Financing							# of Subprojects completed (PP)	# of Subprojects completed (AF+PP)
		# of Subproject Approved (MIS)			# of Subprojects Ongoing			# of SP completed (MIS)		
		As of TA3 '24	TA1 '25	Total	As of TA3 '24	TA1 '25	Total			
Badakhshan									472	472
Baghlan									359	359
Bamyan									128	128
Farah	73		73	73		4	4			
Faryab	78		78	78		57	57		196	196
Ghazni	326	59	267	326		213	213		370	370
Helmand	215	29	186	215	3	137	140		626	626
Hirat	134		134	134		31	31		179	179
Kabul									416	416
Kandahar	239	55	184	239	2	206	208	3	406	409
Kapisa	41		41	41		4	4		331	331
Khost	77	12	65	77		38	38		84	84
Kunarha									162	162
Kunduz	185	21	164	185		115	115			
Laghman	156	41	115	156	1	109	110		243	243
Logar									78	78
Nangarhar	148	34	114	148		93	93		487	487
Nimroz									388	388
Nuristan	59	26	33	59	1	45	46		198	198
Paktika	69	15	54	69		34	34		155	155
Paktya	169	47	122	169		72	72		212	212
Panjsher	53	10	43	53		37	37		38	38
Parwan	87	10	77	87	1	172	173		271	271
Samangan	45	16	29	45	15	16	31		240	240
Sari Pul									351	351

Takhar									474	474
Uruzgan	127	44	83	127	3	95	98		330	330
Wardak	63	11	52	63		57	57		451	451
Zabul	121	35	86	121	1	120	121			
Grand Total	2,465	465	2,000	2,465	27	1,594	1,618	3	7,645	7,648
Percentage				100%			66%			

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

CRGs' selected projects show strong preference for transport (72%) and irrigation (27%).

Sector	Number of SPs	Total Estimated Budget (AFN)	% of Estimated Budget	Average Budget per SP (AFN)
Transport	1,673	2,588,563,485	72.48%	1,547,259
Irrigation	788	979,658,272	27.43%	1,243,221
Building	1	1,653,753	0.05%	1,653,753
Water Supply	3	1,493,353	0.04%	497,784
Grand Total	2,465	3,571,368,863	100%	1,448,831

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

INSIGHTS

Bridging the gap in basic services for rural communities

Across Afghanistan, rural communities continue to face deep-rooted vulnerabilities from the protracted years of conflict and now climate change. Most rural families depend on subsistence farming and can barely meet their basic needs with the increase in frequency and intensity of climate shocks. The economic divide between urban and rural areas is quite significant- rural families encounter much more structural barriers than their urban counterparts in accessing critical services like healthcare, clean water, and local markets. Seasonal challenges such as harsh winters and road closures further isolate communities, cutting off access to essential supplies and leaving families without adequate shelter, heating, or food. Opportunities for income generation in rural areas remain scarce, and declining livelihoods have severely impacted household resilience. As such, the impact of CRLP in the rural areas has been remarkable.

For instance, the community in Pir Zada in Maiwand District of Kandahar faced severe water scarcity. It is an arid area. Wells had dried up, and the water levels of the karezes had become so low that people and livestock were struggling to access water. Agricultural activities, on which the communities rely, were significantly impacted.



Before project implementation (left) and work in progress (right) at Pir Zada CRG check dam, Maiwand District, Kandahar Province

The community unanimously selected the construction of a check dam to support their agricultural livelihood and reduce the burden on women and girls of sourcing water. 136 workers were employed during the project, including 7 women. The women contributed meaningfully to the project, conducting various activities including housekeeping and assisting with the placement of water channels. They also ensured tools were collected and cleaned at the end of each workday and stored safely away from children.



Completed works

Since the project's completion, 186 farmers are now utilizing water from the check dam. Approximately 1,180 acres of land are being irrigated, enabling two cropping seasons. Additionally, nearly 290 new acres have been brought under cultivation. The primary crops being grown include staples and seasonal vegetables, contributing to food security and income generation for local families. Increased agricultural production in the community will provide daily labor for the unemployed. By constructing the check dam, CRLP has stimulated economic activity in Pir Zada.

"During the last season, watering was minimal and most of the wells were dry. Now, the water levels have risen significantly, which has solved our irrigation issues. Crop yields have improved noticeably, and we are looking forward to better harvests", Mullah Agha, an owner of one of the farming plots, remarked.

In Pasi Hisar in Khuram wa Sarbagh District, Samangan Province, the project implemented basic services to protect lives from the risks of flooding. Each flooding season, this marginalized community loses their crops and livestock. They watched helplessly as the river undercut the riverbanks placing several houses under threat of being washed away. CRLP built gabion walls to reinforce public roads, agricultural lands, gardens, and village houses.



Before implementation of the project in Samangan province (left) Laborers installing the gabion wall (right)

213 laborers worked on the project, 2 of them women who carted drinking water to the worksite and cleaned PPE and tools at the end of each shift. These laborers worked for 19 days, earning approximately 8,550 AFN each. With an average household size of 5.4 for Samangan province, the wages are enough to purchase food items for about two months. This income has provided significant relief to these families who had been pushed into poverty due to reduced agricultural productivity in the area.



Completed gabion wall

"The project has transformed our village," a community elder said. "Soon you will see our village thriving." The gabion wall has stabilized the road that connects Pasi Hisar to the district center and Aibak city. Now vehicles of all sizes can travel safely to and from Pasi Hisar.

COMPONENT 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas

Table 3.1: Overall progress of the LiW until 30 April 2025 for PP

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

Note: 19 projects which were completed during TA3 2024 were closed following the completion of DNP during TA1 2025.

Table 3.2: Overall progress of the LiW until 30 April 2025 for AF

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
IDA Fund						
1	Kabul	136	106	83	19	5
2	Jalalabad	42	41	35	21	5
3	Herat	35	35	30	13	3
Sub Total		213	182	148	53	13
ARTF Fund						
4	Kandahar	55	50	43	20	7

5	Mazar	34	34	29	18	2
6	Gardiz	28	28	27	4	4
7	Ghazni	27	27	23	6	5
Sub Total		144	139	122	48	18
Total		357	321	270	101	31

Table 3.3: Progress of LiW in reporting period TA1 2025 (January - April 2025) for AF

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
IDA Fund						
1	Kabul	45	38	21	5	5
2	Jalalabad	12	10	8	16	5
3	Herat	3	3	2	10	3
Sub Total		60	51	31	31	13
ARTF Fund						
4	Kandahar	11	6	18	16	7
5	Mazar	5	5	6	16	2
6	Gardiz	5	5	10	1	4
7	Ghazni	7	8	7	1	5
Sub Total		28	24	41	34	18
Total		88	75	72	65	31

Table 3.4 Overall number of labor related data for AF - as of 30 April 2025

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	218,517	201,682	16,835	7,900	7,262	638	8.08	39	20	101,530
2	Jalalabad	133,986	118,618	15,369	6,492	5,568	924	14.23	802	137	106,150
3	Herat	111,896	98,168	13,728	4,697	4,044	653	13.90	332	21	114,500
Sub Total		464,399	418,467	45,932	19,089	16,874	2,215	11.60	1,173	178	322,180
ARTF Fund											
4	Kandahar	162,717	154,949	7,768	5,408	5,158	250	4.62	4	201	174,648
5	Mazar	130,660	118,639	12,021	4,596	4,080	516	11.23	143	37	107,850
6	Gardiz	48,793	44,491	4,302	1,912	1,758	154	8.05	20	5	23,000
7	Ghazni	85,141	78,523	6,618	2,854	2,586	268	9.39	25	4	38,100
Sub Total		427,310	396,602	30,708	14,770	13,582	1,188	8.04	192	247	343,598
Total		891,708	815,069	76,640	33,859	30,456	3,403	10.05	1,365	425	665,778

Table 3.5 Number of labor related data for the TA1 2025 reporting period (01 January - 30 April 2025)

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	65,983	61,332	4,650	1,903	1,746	157	8.25	24	5	14,600
2	Jalalabad	93,391	82,938	10,454	4,252	3,605	647	15.22	667	37	92,650
3	Herat	92,411	81,345	11,066	3,687	3,166	521	14.13	316	6	94,500
Sub Total		251,785	225,614	26,170	9,842	8,517	1,325	13.46	1,007	48	201,750
ARTF Fund											

4	Kandahar	113,467	108,201	5,266	3,607	3,449	158	4.38	2	200	153,448
5	Mazar	121,203	109,870	11,333	4,002	3,552	450	11.24	113	23	94,550
6	Gardiz	5,137	4,637	500	76	62	14	18.42	9	1	17,000
7	Ghazni	34,682	32,374	2,308	887	829	58	6.54	15	0	7,100
Sub Total		274,488	255,082	19,406	8,572	7,892	680	7.93	145	218	272,098
Total		526,272	480,696	45,576	18,414	16,409	2,005	10.89	1,152	266	473,848

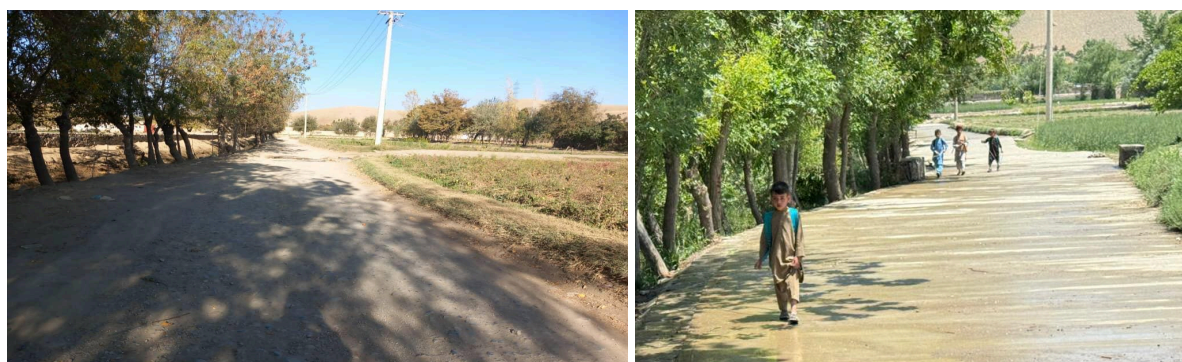
Table 3.6: Overall number of subprojects handed over by sector for AF

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	MZR	JLB	GRZ	GZN	Total	%
Transport	18	13	12	16	17	2	4	82	81.2%
Irrigation									
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education									
Environmental/Climate ⁷	1	7	1	2	4	2	2	19	18.8%
Power									
Agricultural									
Grand Total	19	20	13	18	21	4	6	101	100%

3.1 Progress per City

3.1.1 Kabul (40% of Parent and 40% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of Labor-intensive Work (LiW) subprojects in Kabul is proceeding smoothly, with effective coordination mechanisms established with Kabul Municipality. Throughout January to April 2025, regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings were conducted with Kabul Municipality and the Economy Directorate of the Ministry of Economy in Kabul, focusing on project progress, plans, and pertinent issues, including ensuring access to women beneficiaries. The community stabilization works in Sangkashan Street, Gozar #02, District #01 is going smoothly and was at 45% completion by the end of April 2025.



Recently paved street, handed over to the community in Mirshah Aziz Area, Gozar 09, District #20, Kabul City on 28 April 2025.

⁷ Environment/Climate subprojects (climate resilience subprojects) are those which significantly enhance resilience to climate change that qualify for a 20% incentive budget. These include activities such as canal upgradation, stormwater drainage improvements, park rehabilitation, green space development, watershed management, and the construction of protection and retention structures. However, as the majority of LIWs are carried out in less developed urban areas, each activity is expected to have substantial climatic and environmental effects on the specific geographic area where the subproject is implemented. For instance, a street paving project not only involves the rehabilitation of the pavement itself but also includes activities that directly improve community resilience to climate and disaster risks, such as the rehabilitation of street-side drainage systems, upgrades to culverts, and the construction of retaining or protection structures in certain locations along the street. All of these activities work to mitigate the risks of flood disasters and earth sliding in that particular area, and the street paving itself plays a crucial role in controlling dust in the area.



Construction of the boundary at the Sangkashan Project in District 1 of Kabul City, 21 April 2025.

3.1.2 Kandahar (15% of Parent and 14% of AF Subproject)

As the second-largest city in terms of the number of projects, Kandahar has demonstrated significant progress across all project phases. Community consultations, scoping, and implementation are proceeding as planned. Effective coordination has been established with all relevant stakeholders, including local authorities, UN agencies, and community representatives, ensuring project transparency and responsiveness to local needs.

Furthermore, Kandahar has witnessed a notable increase in the adoption of climate-resilient projects during this reporting period. Efforts continue to increase it further in the next reporting period.



Construction of Mirza Khan Qalacha Drainage Protection Wall With 850m Length in District 13 of Kandahar province on 18 February 2025



Construction of Teri Ada Protection Wall with total length 350m G5 District #9 Kandahar province on 18 February 2025

3.1.3 Herat (14% of Parent and 9% of AF Subprojects)

The implementation of the LiW subprojects in Herat City is proceeding satisfactorily. A strong technical team in the field, and well-maintained stakeholder relationships with the city authority that provides municipal services, is enabling smooth delivery of projects. The team is engaging closely with CRGs and Guzar Assemblies. Implementation of all subprojects is ongoing through close coordination between the Municipality and the other relevant departments.



Rehabilitation of Park-E-Jami in Gozar Assembly#5, District 12 of Herat City, 24 April 2025.

3.1.4 Jalalabad (10% of Parent and 12% of AF subprojects)

The subproject LiW implementation in Jalalabad is progressing smoothly. No major issues were reported during the TA1 2025 reporting period. Strong stakeholder management and relationships were maintained with the DfA provincial authorities, in particular with the Jalalabad Municipality. Coordination meetings were held to discuss the project's progress, plans and challenges, including women participation and their working environment. Jalalabad has successfully integrated women into the labor force, overcoming initial cultural hesitations. This was achieved through proactive and early engagement with community leaders and local authorities on the project. Additionally, the project has established strong relationships with UN agencies, particularly UNAMA and OCHA-Jalalabad.

Quality assurance remains a priority, with regular site inspections and a structured monitoring system improving accountability. A work allocation system has also been introduced, enhancing efficiency and reducing disputes.

3.1.5 Mazar-e-Sharif (9% of Parent and 9% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of LiW works under Component 2 is progressing smoothly in Mazar-e-Sharif city. Appropriate coordination mechanisms were established with the DfA local authorities in Mazar-e-Sharif, particularly with the office of Mazar-e-Sharif Mayor. During the reporting period, several coordination meetings were held with the mayor. The project progress, plan and challenges including women engagement in the LiW works were discussed.

Close collaboration with Guzar Assemblies and CRG enabled identification and inclusion of vulnerable women within the project. A safe working environment was ensured for women, with support of the GRM and Gender units of the project.



Construction of Abu Talib Guzar Protection wall for flood Control Canal with total length of 300 m, Gozar#11, District#05, Mazar-e-Sharif City

3.1.6 Gardiz (8% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of C2 in Gardez City is progressing smoothly, with strong stakeholder engagement maintained through close coordination with DfA local authorities. During this reporting period, returnees and IDPs were also employed as unskilled laborers alongside local workers.

Throughout the TA1 2025 reporting period, multiple coordination meetings were held at the provincial level, particularly with the Gardez Mayor's Office, to review project progress, discuss plans, and address key challenges. These meetings ensured alignment and facilitated the resolution of issues.

In April 2025, the Urban Component Lead and Deputy visited Gardez City. Their visit included site inspections and discussions with local authorities to assess progress and strengthen collaboration. These engagements provided a platform for the project's effective implementation.



Recently paved street in project Upgrading Street (Part A and B) of Peerbagh with Plum Concrete surface with a total length 556m and additional 20-meter stone masonry wall, Gozar #01, District #03, Gardez City 29 April 2025

3.1.7 Ghazni (8% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of C2 is progressing well in Ghazni City. Strong stakeholder management was maintained with the DfA local authorities. During the TA1 2025 reporting period, multiple meetings were held at the provincial level, notably with the office of the Ghazni Mayor, to ensure alignment and address any emerging concerns.



A traffic controller assists a school child to bypass active works at the Construction of Sultan Mahmood plum concrete surface street (L=600m), Gozar #6, District #2, Ghazni city, on 16 April 2025

INSIGHTS

Improved roads enable access to critical care in marginalized communities

CRLP has upgraded nearly 400km of community roads in urban areas, equivalent to a high-speed train journey taking 1-2 hours, or a long car ride spanning an entire day. While this in itself may be impressive, it is the impact that these streets have had on the quality of life, particularly for women, that is truly moving.

Sayed Abad, in the western part of Herat City, is located downstream of several upper-class communities. It has long suffered from seasonal flooding during the monsoon season. In recent years, road development in the upper areas redirected most of the drainage flow toward Sayed Abad, causing severe accessibility challenges, disrupting transportation of goods and delivery of essential services.

Sobra, a resident of Sayed Abad village in District 13, suffered a harrowing experience due to accessibility issues. A few years back, Sobra was pregnant and in urgent need of medical attention. She had no choice but to travel to the city health facility on a motorbike, the only available means of transport at the time. The road was rough, jerky, and filled with dangerous bumps and slopes. "I was in pain, and the road was so bad. Every jolt on the motorbike felt like I might lose my baby. I was so scared," she recalls. "Many women did not make it. We had a difficult time in the past when the road was rough and bumpy".

"The new road changes everything for us," Sobra emphasized. "We do not need to worry anymore about how we can get to the hospital." Sobra and her husband Mohammad are clearly relieved.

Women in other cities have faced similar challenges due to poor access roads. Zulaikha, from district 5 of Ghazni city is one of the unfortunate ones. Diagnosed with a serious bloodstream infection, her condition deteriorated rapidly. Her husband had to bring a car to their house through the rough, dusty terrain to ferry her to the hospital. Tragically, she miscarried due to the delay and physical strain of the journey.

Shukria empathizes with Zulaikha. Shukria worked as a laborer at a plum concrete upgrading site in Khan Agha in District 6 of Mazar-e-Sharif where she lives. Shukria was selected as a beneficiary of the project because she

is the sole breadwinner for her family of three young siblings (all under 18 years) and her ill mother. Shukria's mother has cardiovascular disease and chronic high blood pressure. She requires frequent hospital visits. Shukria and her family live in an unpaved neighborhood where access for taxis or ambulances was impossible.

Each time her mother needed urgent medical attention, Shukria had no choice but to carry her 58-year-old mother on her back all the way to the main road, nearly half a kilometer away. It was a painful and exhausting task, made bearable only by her love for her mother and the honor of her duties as a daughter.

Their street is now paved with concrete. For the first time, taxis can reach their doorstep. With the money earned from the project, Shukria can easily afford to bring transport to their doorstep and ferry her mother swiftly and safely to medical facilities. She can hardly express her gratitude as she smiles with tears in her eyes. "Now I don't have to carry my mother anymore," she explains. The rehabilitation of the road has brought her relief and restored the dignity of her mother.

Since its inception, CRLP has improved access to basic services for 4.3 million people from marginalized communities in 10 cities of Afghanistan; 50% of these are women.



With improved streets, motorbikes, rickshaws and taxis now access communities with ease.

4. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 3: Social Grants for Women and Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban areas

4.1 Component 3a. Social Grant Food and Cash Distribution

During the reporting period, the project focused on delivering social grants to communities in both rural and urban areas, ensuring comprehensive support for vulnerable households for the winter season.

Based on field reports for AF, as of 30 April 2025, beneficiary lists were finalized for 2,802 communities and project sites, leading to the identification of 44,213 eligible household beneficiaries for SG (both cash and in-kind assistance). Of the total communities, 2,653 were in rural areas, while 149 were in urban areas. Social grant distributions were successfully completed in 1,731 communities and project sites, comprising 1,605 rural communities and 126 urban project sites, ultimately reaching 28,398 beneficiary households.

In rural areas, 19,974 households were reached, comprising 11,400 female-headed households, which accounts for approximately 57% of the total beneficiary households. 8,372 households with persons with disabilities and 202 households with persons with drug-addiction received social grants in rural areas.

In urban areas, 8,424 households were reached, comprising 4,466 female-headed households, which accounts for approximately 53% of the total beneficiary households. 3,410 households with persons with disabilities and 548 households with persons with drug-addiction received grants in the urban areas.

In both rural and urban areas, substantial progress was made in reaching the target communities. The following table outlines the cumulative coverage and distribution of social grants:

Table 4.1.1: Cumulative Social Grant status for AF as of 30 April 2025

Coverage		Communities / Project Sites			Households		HHs Received SGs		
Lot #	FP	Target # in Total	# with full beneficiary identification completed	# with distribution completed	# of eligible Beneficiaries identified	Total # of beneficiary HHs received SG	# of FHHs	# of HHs with disabled persons	# of HHs with drug addicted persons
1	AKF	266	259	27	3,213	349	184	165	-
2	ACTED	393	392	59	4,590	668	363	298	7
3	RRAA	428	418	74	5,797	977	612	343	22
4	CHA	663	663	601	8,800	7,752	4,462	3,206	84
5	CDDO	575	561	519	7,304	6,211	3,283	2,880	48
6	DACAAR	360	360	325	4,476	4,017	2,496	1,480	41
Sub Total (rural)		2,685	2,653	1,605	34,180	19,974	11,400	8,372	202
2	Kabul	140	37	23	2,590	1,610	948	601	61
3	Herat	32	25	24	1,750	1,680	764	618	298
3	Mazar-e-Sharif	31	18	16	1,260	1,120	603	455	62
4	Kandahar	49	23	18	1,544	1,197	684	475	38
5	Gardiz	28	9	9	585	585	211	364	10
5	Ghazni	28	13	13	873	871	427	385	59
6	Jalalabad	42	24	23	1,431	1,361	829	512	20
Sub Total (urban)		350	149	126	10,033	8,424	4,466	3,410	548
Grand Total		3,035	2,802	1,731	44,213	28,398	15,866	11,782	750

Based on field reports, during the reporting period, beneficiary lists were finalized in 1,055 communities and project sites, leading to the identification of 20,552 eligible household beneficiaries for SG (both cash and in-kind assistance). Of the total communities, 963 were in rural areas, while 92 were in urban areas. Social grant distributions were successfully completed in 1,660 communities and project sites, comprising 1,567 rural communities and 93 urban project sites. Ultimately, 25,767 beneficiary households were reached which also

includes those beneficiaries who are identified in the previous reporting period (TA3 September to December 2024). Further details on the progress for the reporting period are presented in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: Social Grant status for TA1 reporting period

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 with disabled persons	# of HHs with drug addicted persons
1	AKF	266	-	27	251	349	184	165	-
2	ACTED	393	290	59	3,373	668	363	298	7
3	RRAA	428	348	74	4,919	977	612	343	22
4	CHA	663	61	563	1,136	7,248	4,186	2,995	67
5	CDDO	575	203	519	3,686	6,211	3,283	2,880	48
6	DACAAR	360	62	325	1,011	4,017	2,496	1,480	41
Sub Total for rural area		2,685	963	1,567	14,376	19,470	11,124	8,161	185
2	Kabul	140	37	23	2,590	1,610	948	601	61
3	Herat	32	17	16	1,190	1,120	509	391	220
3	Mazar-e-Sharif	31	11	10	770	700	376	286	38
4	Kandahar	49	11	10	713	714	456	242	16
5	Gardiz	28	1	6	25	402	142	254	6
5	Ghazni	28	10	13	670	871	427	385	59
6	Jalalabad	42	15	15	828	880	540	324	16
Sub Total for urban area		350	92	93	6,176	6,297	3,398	2,483	416
Grand Total		3,035	1,055	1,660	20,552	25,767	14,522	10,644	601

Note: Summary of the social grant for parent project is attached as Annex G.



Community members with wheelbarrows prepare to carry food packages to beneficiaries' homes in Jaghato District, Ghazni Province

INSIGHTS

Warming widows' homes - and hearts - in harsh winter months

"Every day I wake up with a prayer in my heart that I can provide my children with the basics—food, clothing, warmth, and a little hope for tomorrow," Rahila, a 55-year-old widow from District 8 in Mazar-e-Sharif sighs.

That is the reality of so many mothers in Afghanistan. Years of conflict compounded by the current restrictions on women's participation in the public sphere have left many female-headed families in a desperate situation. Rahila has three children, two of whom suffer from mental health issues that prevent them from working. Without the support of a male breadwinner and with her sons unable to contribute, Rahila must make ends meet on her own. She is a hard-working tailor. The impoverished community around her can only order so much, and with no access to the market to sell her wares, Rahila barely makes enough working from her home to live on.

"I cannot even afford to take my sons to the doctor when they need help," she adds. "I worry every day about how I will feed my children and keep them warm during the cold months." Indeed, winters in Afghanistan are harsh. Generally, from December to February, economic activities slow down due to snowfall, leading to increased vulnerability for families like Rahila's. CRLP targets these most vulnerable families with social grants with food packages in rural areas and cash distribution in urban areas.

Rahila received 10,000AFN cash (approximately US\$ 144). She used the funds to purchase essential food supplies, fuel to keep her home warm and medical treatment for her sons—an expense that had been out of reach until now. "We are so thankful for the support we've received," she remarked. "Without projects like this, we wouldn't know where to turn. It has brought us some hope in these difficult times."

Social grants in cash have been provided to 3,398 women from 93 communities in urban areas. They represent 54% of the beneficiaries of social grants in urban areas during this reporting period.

4.2 Component 3b. Women's Economic Activities

Implementation of the Women's Economic Activities(WEA) component commenced. Beneficiary identification was completed in 2,648 communities. 17,602 eligible beneficiary households have been identified. The WEA training was delivered to 4,303 female-headed households in 652 communities. In addition, working with communities, the following activities have been conducted during the reporting period:

- AKF finalized the C3B-related technical guidelines for Poultry, Kitchen Garden, Pickling and Jam Making, in three languages: English, Pashto, and Dari.
- The WB and UNOPS teams developed comprehensive step-by-step guidelines for the activities, which have also been translated into local languages.
- UNOPS and WB teams delivered a three-day training workshop for FPs' technical trainers, lead trainers (both male and female), and UNOPS CRLP project relevant staff.
- Following the Training-of-Trainers, the FPs' technical teams and CRLP lead trainers successfully cascaded the technical training to FP social organizers. The social organizers commenced the implementation of technical training across 399 communities.
- Form 12 (C3B Training Report Form) was designed and integrated into the MIS. The FPs' relevant staff were trained in data entry into the system.
- FPs initiated the preparation of the procurement plans for the C3B asset packages.
- An asset list was shared with FPs to conduct a pre-assessment of the market for procurement purposes.

Table 4.2.1: 3B Women's Economic Activities Beneficiaries Selection Detailed Profile

Lot #	FP	Target # in Total	# of comm with full beneficiary lists completed	# of eligible HHs identified	# of CRGs training Sessions in process	# of eligible women participated in training sessions	# of CRGs WEA assets distributed	# of eligible women received WEA assets	# of returnees HH received WEA assets
1	AKF	266	263	1,886	60	430			
2	ACTED	393	392	2,526	132	850			
3	RRAA	428	409	2,973	116	843			
4	CHA	663	663	4,486	107	723			
5	CDDO	575	561	3,575	100	637			
6	DACAAR	360	360	2,156	137	820			
Total		2,685	2,648	17,602	652	4,303	0	0	0

Insights

Women speak - voices from the field on Women's Economic Activities

"I have some experience with poultry rearing so I am confident that it will help me get an income for my family. The chickens will keep me busy, and I will not have time to think of the hardships I am facing" - Nas Bibi, Zabul Province.

"We were provided with training and my knowledge about the keeping, feeding and care of chickens has become better and more complete. This program is not only a means of making a living, but it also gives meaning and motivation to my life" - Ziba, a resident of the village of Qaleh Shatori, Tagab district of Kapisa.

"There are many women who are talented in our society, just one opportunity is needed. Now that I've had the opportunity to work on a chicken project, I'm ready to make the most of it and show others that a woman can be a breadwinner, a manager, and an inspiration" - Benazira - Muka Village, Jaghatu District of Maidan Wardak.

"When I became aware of this program, I felt that a window of hope had opened for me. I always wished to be able to build a better future for my children by doing something halal. For me, this program is not just a project, but the beginning of a change in my life. I have already prepared myself and even prepared a place for the chickens in my yard. I am waiting for the program to start so that I can work with all my strength and see the results in my life" - Bibi Zardana, Muka Village, Jaghatu District of Maidan Wardak Province.

"For women like me, the chance to work and earn a living often feels like an unreachable dream. However, being in this program will become a turning point - it brings me real hope. This opportunity will not only help me with my first-ever business but also bring lasting change to my life and to the future of my children" - Gula, Mashori village in Wazakhwa district of Paktika province, mother of three children.

"I have experience in poultry farming, but I've always worked for others. I always wished I could have my own chickens. This time, I hope to become an owner and work for myself. If this program succeeds, I might be able to sell a few eggs every day and keep myself busy. I won't have to depend on anyone else anymore" Najiba - Ghani Khel, - Tagab District, Kapisa.

"I am a widow with three children with disabilities. We have never received support like this before. These chickens brought tears to my eyes; this will be my first opportunity to build something for my family. I will do everything I can to raise the poultry well and meet the basic needs of my children and household" - Bibi Bakhtawara, Baba Khel, Tagab District, Kapisa Province.

4.3 Returnees and IDPs

Table 4.3.1: Number of IDPs and returnees under the Parent Project

Lot #	Region	FP Name	# of Provinces	# of returnees HHs benefitting			# of IDP HHs benefitting		
				CfW	LiW	SG	CfW	LiW	SG ⁸
1	Northeast (Kunduz)	AKF	3		172		366	427	
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	6	70	584		3,514	601	
3	Northwest (Mazar)	Afghan AID	4		84		1,130	939	
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	4		259	12	6,143	466	
5	Southeast (Khost)	CDDO	5	74	41		2,307	468	
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	4	381	287	26	4,490	2516	
7	Herat				100			3943	
8	Bamyan							49	
Total			26	525	1,527	38	17,950	9,409	0

Table 4.3.2: Number of IDPs and Returnees under the Additional Financing (based on MIS)

Lot #	Region	FP Name	# of Provinces	# of returnees HHs benefitting			# of IDP HHs benefitting		
				CfW	LiW	SG	CfW	LiW	SG ⁹
1	Northeast (Kunduz)	AKF	2	245		2	163		4
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	4	36	22	4	289	39	36
3	Northwest (Mazar)	RRAA	3	54	32	17	789	129	127
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	4	178	200	54	92	4	278
5	Southeast (Khost)	CDDO	4	38		7	266	20	187
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	3	15	145	5	639	789	102
7	Herat				21	13		325	216
8	Ghazni				4	6		25	172
Total			20	566	424	108	2,238	1,331	1,122

Note: Under the AF, for C2, the number of IDPs and returnees are actual, while for C1, and C3, the figures are based on the Form #2.

Table 4.3.3: Number of IDPS and returnees benefited under the PP and AF (Rural and Urban) based on MIS data

Lot #	Region	FP Name	# of Provinces	# of returnees HHs benefitting			# of IDP HHs benefitting		
				CfW	LiW	SG	CfW	LiW	SG
1	Northeast (Kunduz)	AKF	5	245	172	2	529	427	4
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	6	106	606	4	3,803	640	36
3	Northwest (Mazar)	AfghanAID/ RRAA	4	54	116	17	1,919	1,068	127
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	5	178	459	66	6,235	478	278

⁸ The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data. The Forms are revised for AF and will start reporting when activities start.

⁹ The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data. The Forms are revised for AF and will start reporting when activities start.

5	Southeast (Khost/Gardez)	CDDO	5	112	41	7	2,573	488	187
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	4	396	432	31	5,129	3,305	102
7	Herat				121	13		4,268	216
8	Bamyan							49	
9	Ghazni				4	6		25	172
Total			29	1,019	1,951	146	20,188	10,740	1,122



A returnee employed at the Upgrading of Muqam Khan streets with plum concrete surface shows his migration card in Gozar #12, District #4, Jalalabad city in February 2025

Insights

Starting over with no one and nothing - dejected returnees find respite in CRLP

Early each morning, 36-year-old Esmatullah would join an increasing number of his kinsmen to hawk for work at the Chowk area in Kandahar. Chowk is a bustling hub of activity with vendors, shops and transporters plying their trade. He earnestly hopes that he will get a job and earn a daily wage. The situation in his home is very dire.



Men stand around at the Chowk area hoping for daily work. Some, like painters and builders, have their trade tools with them

After decades in Pakistan, Esmaratullah and his family were forced to return to Afghanistan. With no family to receive them, they spend their first 45 days in the Shorandam camp for returnees in Kandahar. "In Pakistan, I worked as a driver delivering fruit with a truck," he explains. "With my salary of 25,000PKR (approximately US \$86) a month, my family just managed to get by". Esmaratullah and his family eventually settled in Kandahar

city, in a rental house where he must pay US \$30 per month. He has not been able to secure a job and his family of 8 is struggling to make ends meet.

Esmaratullah was fortunate to be engaged in the rehabilitation of Abu Al-Wafa Gozar as an unskilled laborer. His relief is evident. For the duration of the project, Esmaratullah will earn US \$6.50 a day. The income has enabled him to clear the arrears on his rent and buy some food for his family members.

According to UNHCR, between 15 September 2023 and 31 March 2025, over 891,200 Afghans returned from Pakistan. Approximately 33 percent of returnees intend to return to five provincial capitals (Kabul, Jalalabad, Kandahar, Kunduz, and Mazar-i-Sharif). It is estimated that about 1.4 million Afghans residing in Pakistan and Iran are expected to return to Afghanistan through December 2025¹⁰. CRLP targets these cities with high influx of returnees to address urgent service delivery needs and provide livelihood opportunities.

The most pressing need for the returnees is job placement and employment. With 82 percent of them self-identifying as unskilled laborers, CRLP is providing practical solutions to help returnees rebuild their lives.



Esmaratullah shows his migration ID at his work site in Kandahar

¹⁰ UNHCR Regional Appeal: Returns from Iran & Pakistan to Afghanistan (May 2, 2025).
<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/116054>

5. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 4: Strengthening Community Institutions

5.1 Strengthening of communities - training

C4 Rural: The table below shows the number of communities who were trained under each training session.

Table 5.1.1: Actual Number of Communities and participants trained under C4

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	22	22	22	22	22	22	0	0
			Chahar Dara	74	26	26	26	26	26	26	0	0
		Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	47	37	37	37	36	37	36	0	0
2	ACTED	Panjshir	Dara	21	21	19	21	21	2	2	7	7
			Paryan	23	21	11	16	12	2	0	16	1
		Parwan	Salang	44	44	44	20	20	0	0	0	0
			Shinwari	121	81	81	16	16	0	0	0	0
		Wardak	Jaghatau	115	115	115	74	74	13	13	0	0
		Kapisa	Tagab	68	62	55	7	7	0	0	0	0
3	RRA	Herat	Zawol	120	55	55	55	55	55	55	0	0
		Farah	Gulistan	133	72	71	71	71	71	71	3	3
		Faryab	Qaysar	173	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
4	CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	160	147	147	147	147	147	147	4	4
			Miya Nishin	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
		Helmand	Kajaki	180	140	140	130	130	120	120	50	50

		Urozgan	Gizab	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	111	111
		Zabul	Mizan	70	19	20	15	6	5	4	2	1
			Shamulzayi	60	37	29	8	0	1	0	0	0
5	CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	155	154	154	148	148	136	136	7	0
		Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	65	47	47	46	46	44	44	27	23
		Paktika	Waza Khwa	60	60	60	26	26	22	22	22	22
		Ghazni	Ab Band	87	70	70	61	61	51	51	47	47
			Bahrami Shahid	104	94	94	90	90	68	68	60	59
			Nawa	90	81	81	67	67	40	40	10	0
5	DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	58	58	7	7	1	1	1	1
		Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	22	22	5	5	0	0	0	0
		Nuristan	Mandol	58	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
Total		20	27	2,664	1,737	1,710	1,367	1,345	1,111	1,106	492	454

C4 Rural: The table below shows the 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-confidence and Self-care	Resilience
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
AKDN	Kunduz	Archi	140	472	288	106	51	59	37		
		Chahar Dara	74	458	311	93	26	18	14		
	Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	52	797	707	189	127	199	109		
ACTED	Panjshir	Dara	21	423	287	19	53	1	9	11	9
		Paryan	23	547	196	39	25				

	Parwan	Salang	44	801	438	105	63				
		Shinwari	121	1,032	738	66	39				
	Wardak	Jaghathu	116	2,060	1,485	245	91	34	18		
	Kapisa	Tagab	68	1,225	804	18	20				
RRA	Herat	Zawol	120	1,269	903	439	442	295	288		
	Farah	Gulistan	135	1,148	527	316	157	339	134	4	4
	Faryab	Qaysar	173	859	660	401	381	428	330	447	446
CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	150	1,937	1,369	443	351	345	278	8	16
		Miya Nishin	80	1,537	1,303	12	9	5	4		
	Helmand	Kajaki	180	1,680	1,540	1,820	1,040	1,320	960	500	490
	Urozgan	Gizab	123	2,209	1,337	805	446	678	436	382	334
	Zabul	Mizan	70	375	280						
		Shamulzayi	60	593	457						
CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	186	2,442	1,695	1,235	1,134	982	1,050	75	
	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	58	989	877	346	366	179	256	144	103
	Paktika	Waza Khwa	50	1,897	1,597	114	134	76	81	183	163
	Ghazni	Ab Band	87	1,686	1,195	475	478	316	391	592	420
		Bahrami Shahid	119	1,695	1,363	180	191	47	99	95	24
		Nawa	75	1,820	1,247	251	173	98	90	17	
DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	951	796	31	39	14	13	17	13
	Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	285	222	39	37				
	Nuristan	Mandol	58	46	43	10	10				
Total	20	27	2,686	31,233	22,665	7,797	5,883	5,433	4,597	2,475	2,022

Rural: Component 4 Summary	
# of Communities C4 Started	1,737
# of Communities Completed	396
Total number of participants Trained	82,105 ¹¹
# of Male Trained	44,453
# of Female Trained	37,652
Average # of participants trained per Community	47.2

C4 Urban: The table below shows the number of communities trained under each training session

Urban-Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed							
FP	City	# of project sites	Total # Project sites	TS-1		TS-2	TS-3
				A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		Self-Confidence & Self-care	Resilience
				Male	Female	Female	Female
RRA	Herat						
	Mazar						
CHA	Kandahar	48	48	77	77	77	77
DACAAR	Jalalabad						
			48	77	77	77	77

C4 Urban: The table below shows the number of participants trained under each training session

Urban- Number of Men and Women trained							
FP	City	# of project sites	Total # of communities	TS-1		TS-2	TS-3
				A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		Self-Confidence & Self-care	Resilience
				Male	Female	Female	Female
RRA	Herat						
	Mazar						
CHA	Kandahar	48	48	986	652	652	652
DACAAR	Jalalabad						
			48	986	652	652	652
Total		2,942	Male	986		Female	1,956

5.2 UNICEF Health and Nutrition Training Collaboration

- A preliminary meeting was convened between UNICEF, UNOPS, and the World Bank to collaborate for the implementation of Health and Nutrition Training under the AF.
- To facilitate clearer mapping of the implementation process, UNICEF and UNOPS have exchanged a list of requirements, including review of the following:
 - Outline of CRLP AF districts against the number of Community Health Workers present in those districts,
 - Outline of the number of Nutrition Counselors per health facility in each CRLP AF district,

¹¹ The project has put in measures to eliminate double counting. A person attending multiple training sessions is only counted once.

- It was agreed that a pilot phase will be conducted to test various implementation modalities. Several of these modalities have already been identified and agreed upon for use during the piloting stage.



C4- Training delivery in of the CRG in the Mayan Shain district of Kandahar Province on 4 February 2025

INSIGHTS

Building resilience in women living in an increasingly restrictive context

Royeeda has always been passionate about supporting women to thrive. This was the deciding factor for the career path she would choose. Royeeda was studying for two degrees—one in Psychology and another in Midwifery. She dreamt of providing expectant mothers not only with physical medical support, but caring for their mental wellness too, an area that is often neglected. Royeeda could not wait to start serving her community. Then her world came crashing down when the ruling regime announced a ban on women attending medical institutions. All the doors of opportunity slammed shut in Royeeda's face.

"The realization that I could no longer achieve my aspirations despite my education and passion was really devastating. I fell into a deep, dark depression. I lost all confidence in myself and questioned my worth. I could not even apply the training as a psychologist to help myself. I just felt so hopeless," Royeeda explains.

Her story is not unique. Royeeda is like so many women in Afghanistan who have been pushed out of the public arena by the orders and decrees on women.

"CRLP rescued me from the depths of that depression. Something about seeing the relief and joy on the faces of struggling widows and persons with disabilities re-sparked hope within me," she beams. "When I learned more about the project's purpose, I was immediately drawn to be a part of it and contribute to rebuilding my community."

Royeeda is now an active member of a Community Representative Group (CRG) in her community in Herat. Being native to her community, she can easily maneuver her way around. She works with the rest of the CRG members to identify vulnerable women in their community and to encourage them to participate in the income earning opportunities that the project offers. She busily goes from door to door mobilizing participation in the various training that the project offers.

"I tell the women to join these training sessions because I can personally testify on the impact of resilience, self-confidence and self-care sessions. The sessions gave me the strength and tools to cope with my challenges. They restored my confidence and helped me find my purpose again,"

The struggles of economically poor families are evident to all. CRLP targets them with emergency livelihoods support and social grants. However, the prevailing fragility has seen many people, more so women, silently struggling with low confidence, emotional trauma, and the inability to rebuild their lives. Training conducted through the strengthening of community institutions activities of the project is playing a pivotal role in addressing this issue.

6. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 5: UNOPS Implementation Support

6.1 MIS and GIS

- During the reporting period, several modifications were implemented to the MIS for Additional Financing.
- The development of Forms #7, 3b9, 3b10, Monitoring Spot-check, CRG Training, and 3b Technical Training Attendance were completed. Facilitating Partners have commenced data entry for these forms.
- As part of the Data Quality Assurance process, subproject sectors, outputs, activities, and units—including defined minimum and maximum values, as well as key outputs—underwent a thorough review and standardization within the MIS to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- Multiple reports, encompassing financial data, IDP and returnees' information, Subproject Output metrics, CRG Trainings, and 3b Technical Training data, are currently being developed to fulfill the requirements of Additional Financing.
- The Gozar and district boundaries were digitized for urban cities, issues identified with the boundaries of Gozar, and districts were resolved in a timely manner. This effort involved collecting, verifying, and converting administrative boundaries into accurate digital formats to enhance spatial data quality.
- Four sets of monthly GIS maps for seven cities have been produced and shared with the World Bank.
- Daily support was provided to FP database officers on data entry into the MIS, verification of social and technical documents, and changing of project budget ratio.
- C2 data verification and data entry were carried out.
 - 62 Project Scoping information was entered into the MIS.
 - 323 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
 - 349 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
 - 5 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.

INSIGHTS

Narrowing the gap between field data and MIS

The impact of CRLP goes beyond supporting over 1.2 million Afghans through emergency livelihood services and support. The project has played a significant role in strengthening the human resources pool not just in construction but also technical and administrative capacity in areas including MIS.

“One of the lessons we learnt from the parent project was that data entry staff working with facilitating partners were not always adept in computer skills,” Fazel, the project MIS specialist explains. The solution was to go beyond the induction session with facilitating partners and conduct practical sessions with the data entry staff. This year alone, the MIS team has trained 235 staff in FPs. In this training, the MIS team delivers step-by-step, hands-on training. These efforts have translated into improved quality and accuracy of data uploaded into MIS.

Since August 2021, the rate of unemployment has increased amidst sluggish economic activity, due to low investment, limited access to finance, and ongoing international isolation, with growth projected to slow down to 2.2% in 2025, reflecting persistent structural challenges and reduced foreign aid. CRLP has done well in this environment to provide job opportunities, particularly for skilled professionals.



6.2 Human Resources / Staffing

As of 30 of April 2025, CRLP has 142 staff onboard; there are 7 vacant positions which will be recruited in the next reporting period. A summary of staff turnover is as below:

During the reporting period, five (5) staff separated/resigned from the project:

- 1 Regional Operations Officer on 31 January
- 1 Procurement Associate on 9 February
- 1 Construction Management Engineer on 20 February
- 2 Procurement Specialists on 28 February and 12 March

During the reporting period, thirteen (13) staff were recruited and onboarded:

- 2 Procurement officer and senior officer on 1 January under procurement unit
- 1 Finance officer on 1 January under finance unit
- 1 Procurement associate on 12 January under procurement unit
- 1 Senior security assistant on 15 January under PIU team
- 1 Project management senior assistant on 1 February under PIU team
- 1 Project management support senior associate on 10 February under PIU team
- 1 Construction management engineer on 1 March under Urban team
- 1 Finance advisor on 3 March under Finance unit
- 1 Finance officer 23 March under finance unit
- 1 Finance associate on 10 April under finance unit
- 2 Procurement associates on 20 April

6.3 Financial Management

- TA1 Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFR) produced for the period ending 30 April 2025 for the Parent and AF project.
- Interim Financial Statement produced as of 30 April 2025.
- The project specific FY 2024 audit is ongoing.
- Operational processes for the new fund flow management have been finalized, draft agreement shared with HQ for clearance purposes.
- Progress was made on the overall project expenditure reporting and reconciliation.
- Disbursements to the FPs are getting higher as part of the AF implementation.

- Capacity building sessions have been conducted with Facilitating Partners.
- AF2 budget preparation is ongoing.

INSIGHTS

Process Automation: A Key Milestone in Operational Efficiency

As a project-based agency, UNOPS is structured to respond to and meet the requirements of different funding partners. In addition, projects must also align with UNOPS internal processes. For Financial Management (FM), the FM arrangements at UNOPS are acceptable to the Bank as per the Fiduciary Principles Accord (FPA) and the Financial Management Framework Agreement (FMFA) between the UN and World Bank.

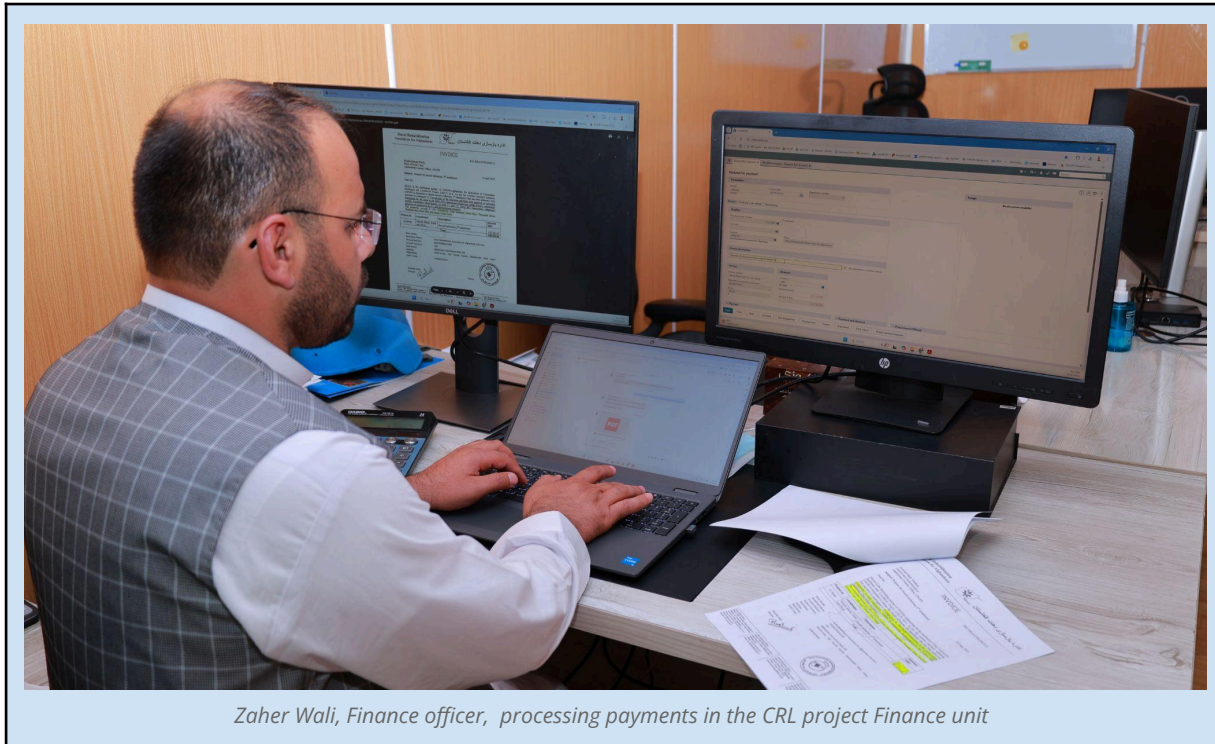
For processing payments, the CRLP team would create Request for Payments (RFPs) to pay suppliers and contractors on the UNOPS ERP system (OneUNOPS). The RFP is sent by the requester to the first reviewer in the Finance Team in Kabul. The reviewer would check the RFP on the system along with all requisite supporting documents and then send the RFP to a Verifying Officer. Once the verifying officer approves the RFP, the payment is then ready to be released after the authorization of the Programme Director. The process of verifying and submitting financial documents was entirely manual. Finance colleagues had to:

- Verify expenditure documents in the CRLP MIS system
- Download all verified files individually
- Manually merge them into a single document
- Upload the final document to OneUNOPS for processing

The MIS unit of CRLP has since developed a major process automation improvement which directly enhances operational efficiency, accuracy, and compliance in the project financial workflows.

- Once finance colleagues verify expenditures, a batch is generated with a single click
- The system automatically merges the documents and ensures accuracy
- The batch, along with the corresponding amounts, is seamlessly submitted to OneUNOPS
- Requests for Payment (RFPs) are automatically generated, streamlining approvals

This transformation has eliminated manual errors, significantly reduced processing time, and enhanced compliance with financial reporting standards.



Zaher Wali, Finance officer, processing payments in the CRL project Finance unit

6.4 Communication

During the period under review, the Communications unit employed various platforms and products to ensure that the value of CRLP is seen, understood, and supported — both within UNOPS and the World Bank, and with external audiences. The objectives for Communications objectives were achieved, including:

1. Demonstrate the impact that CRLP has on the lives of the people of Afghanistan, the ability to operate in the prevailing fragile circumstances whilst emphasizing inclusion of marginalized groups such as women and persons with disabilities.
2. Ensure a regular, adequate, and accurate flow of information to donors, partners, beneficiaries, and key stakeholders through the project's dedicated communication channels.
3. Increase coordination and strengthen collaboration between communications colleagues within the CRLP partners to achieve and promote visibility and awareness of the impact of the CRLP.

Highlights of the TA1 reporting period

- An article on women engagement titled "From Struggle to Strength: Gul Bibi's Story of Resilience" was published on UNOPS intranet on 8 January 2025.
- Submission of the third tri-annual report on schedule - 15 February 2025.
- CRLP Task Team Leader co-authored and published a blogpost on the World Bank website "[Building resilience: How community organizations are transforming lives in Afghanistan](#)" on 27 February 2025.
- UNOPS corporate Facebook page and X published a post promoting the "[Stories of resilience: Three lives, one project](#)" as part of the International Women's Day campaign on 08 March 2025.
- 3 high-level field visits were conducted in March, including the World Bank and UNOPS Regional Directors.
- UNOPS Country Director published a LinkedIn post Resilience in Action: [How the CRL Project is Transforming Communities](#) on 12 March 2025.
- UNOPS Deputy Executive Director for Delivery and Partnerships met with the CEO of the Aga Khan Foundation on 16 April. CRLP was showcased as one of the strong partnerships with the international NGO.

60% of the published articles targeted external audiences, contributing to visibility of the project; and aligning with the revised strategy to drive external communications. Internal communication (within UNOPS) is strategic in

raising awareness so that the project can be showcased in public fora such as donor events, and UNOPS publications.

Activities during the reporting period

1. Review and finalization of the Communications Strategy

The Communications Strategy establishes the basis for efficient and effective management of internal and outreach communication with donors, partners, beneficiaries, and other key project stakeholders. The document outlines the project's communication objectives, stakeholders and audiences, key messages, communication protocols and channels, languages, tone, branding, donor visibility requirements, and a monitoring and measurement plan; providing a compass for the Communications unit.

The following adjustments were made to the strategy, as an agreed action from October 2024 ISM:

- Situational analysis to provide a background on the complex operating environment in Afghanistan as it relates to delivery of Communications and outreach
- Ambition to increase external visibility through new publicity platforms such as partner websites
- Outline of key messages for the project
- Incorporation of the Community of Practice which has been established to account for support from FPs and contractors
- Guidance on the use and reference of the donor partners of the project

2. Communications Action Plan

The Communications Action plan for 2025 was prepared. The document details the activities and products that will be delivered. It also serves as a basis for monitoring and measuring delivery on Communications.

3. Monthly thematic updates

This is the primary method by which Communications shares updates with the World Bank. The thematic update provides information based on the 6 thematic areas of the project - Women Engagement, Job creation, Private Sector Development, Returnees and IDPs, People using basic services, and Climate Resilience. In addition, photos, success stories and videos are shared with the World Bank through the OneDrive platform. Filming missions were carried out to Ghazni, Laghman, Kabul and Kandahar to provide content.

Month	Product	Theme
January	Success story - Paving a more resilient future for vulnerable communities in Afghanistan	Job creation
	Success story - Empowering Women Through Leadership and Entrepreneurship: Najia Nasery's Inspiring Journey	Women Engagement
	Video - Promoting small businesses through CRLP	Private sector development
February	Video - Strengthening communities for disaster risk management	Climate resilience
March	Success story - From hardship to hope - providing a vital lifeline for vulnerable communities: Mohammad Jan's story	Job creation
April	Success story - Delivering packages of hope for those left far behind: Abdul Wahid's story	(Social grants)
	Video - Building stronger, more resilient communities in urban Afghanistan	Climate resilience Job creation

The project engaged a private contractor, Chinar Media to film project activities in 7 provinces. Filming was completed in early March. Editing of 3 videos will be completed in the TA2 2025 reporting period.

4. Project website

The project website serves as the public repository for project information. During the period under review, the following activities were carried out for website content management:

- Refresh of the content on Who We Are page
- Update of partners page to include ARTF and World Bank
- Addition of a page on Where we work

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

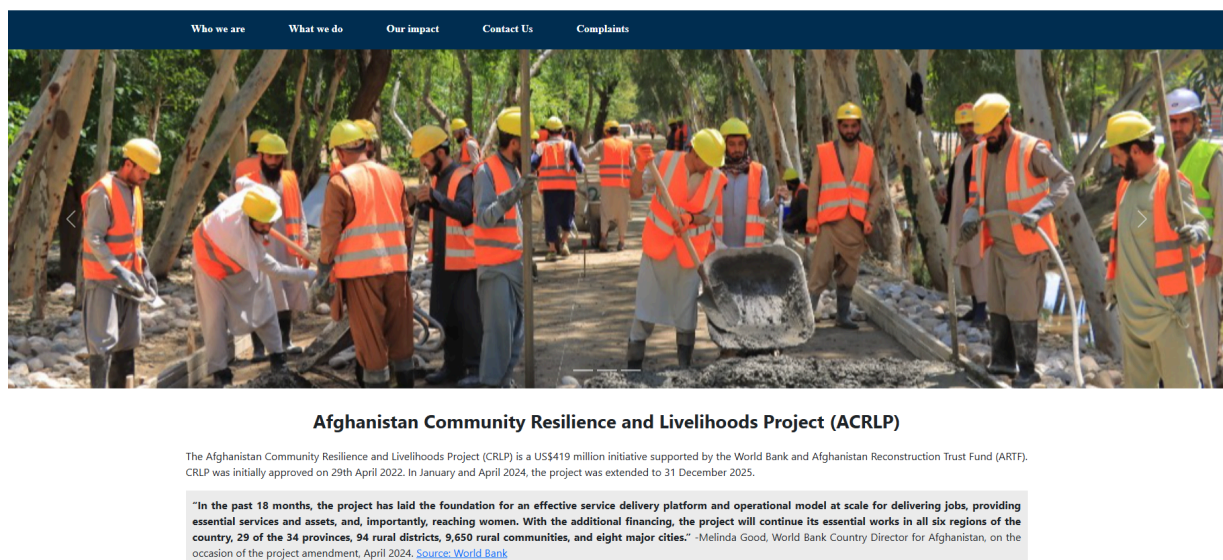


Figure 6.4. Screenshot of the CRLP website

5. Social media

The project manages a Facebook page which currently has a following of approximately 1,800. The audience is largely from Afghanistan (90.6% Afghanistan, 3.9% Pakistan and 2.1% United States). During the reporting period, 19 posts were published on the page - 5 in February, 6 in March and 8 in April. The project seeks to maintain this trajectory with a particular focus to improve the quality of content. Views of the page have increased from 8,409 in TA3 2024 to 13,756 in this reporting period. Analytics as those shown below are providing insights on how to improve the page.

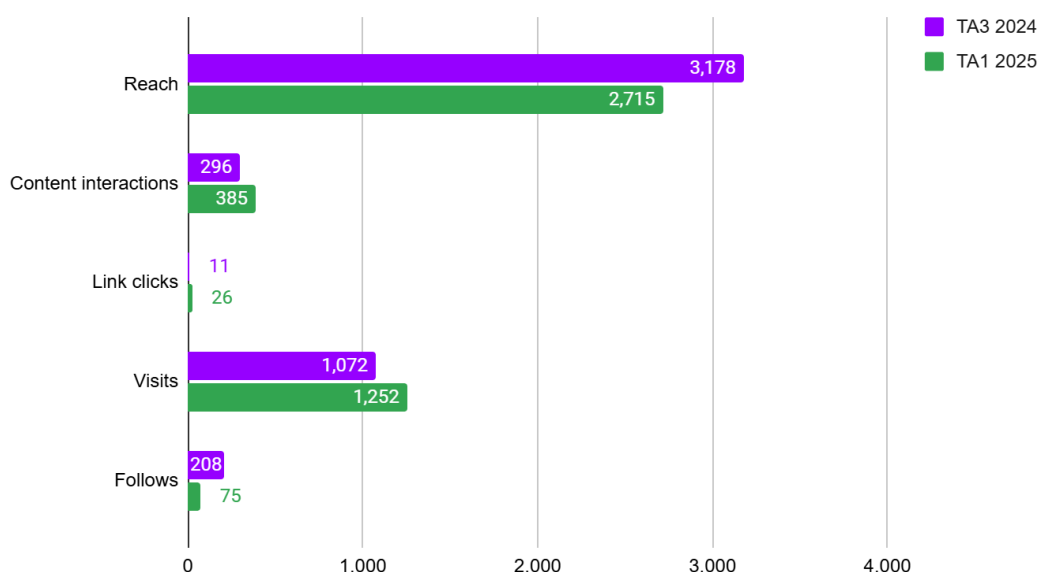


Figure 6.4.2. Analytics of CRLP Facebook page

The top post for the period under review was on [private sector development](#). This post had the highest reach and interactions (likes, shares, comments) from the audience.

6. Communications Community of Practice

The project is working closely with UNOPS focal points for contractors, and communications focal points for the FPs. A meeting was held on 20th February 2025 with the Communications focal points from across the regions to align messaging priorities, enhance field-level coordination, and explore joint visibility opportunities. The meeting was used also to reinforce the need for consistent branding, messaging, and visibility standards across all project communications materials. Although recognition was made to the unique challenges for content collection in Afghanistan, solutions were discussed, FPs were encouraged to share content consistently. The meeting discussed solutions to mitigate the challenges such as finding creative and safe alternatives—such as audio interviews, remote storytelling, and local focal point contributions.

The project produced a joint video with DACAAR which was broadcast during the February ISM. CoP members contributed content for inclusion in the insights section of this report.

7. Events

Communications supported the coordination, production of briefing notes and photography for 3 field missions in Kabul during the reporting period.

UNOPS participated in the UN Afghanistan commemoration of World Health and Safety Day on 28 April 2025. The project showcased its banners to raise awareness of the project within the UN system.

Challenges

There were no major challenges during the TA1 2025 reporting period. Content collection proved quite challenging during winter and Ramadan periods. However, this was compensated by the engagement of the private media contractor.

Access to some rural communities is restricted for women. In those instances, the project photographer conducts interviews with remote support.

6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) assured that the quality of Labor-intensive Work and Cash for Work in urban and rural areas was consistently of a high standard. QA/QC monitoring entails a combination of planning, systematic testing, frequent reviews, and continuous communication with the team.

During TA1 2025, the following activities were conducted

C1 - Rural

- The Quality Assurance Team carried out 21 monitoring spot checks across diverse project locations. These checks verified key elements such as ECA, SG, labor payments, safeguard standards, financial management, quality control, and the assessment of Component 4 training.
- The spot-checks covered 21 sites within six provinces: Nangarhar, Helmand, Kandahar, Laghman, Paktia, and Samangan. Following these checks, the Facilitating Partner's technical staff received essential guidance aimed at enhancing the quality of work and throughout all phases of project implementation.

C2: Urban

- 74 kick-off meetings were held for C2 contractors. The contractors were presented with the project's QA/QC system, methodology and processes.
- 166 C2 contractors' QC plans were reviewed, commented and approved.
- 167 physical inspections of the laboratory material quality test were conducted for different projects across multiple cities (Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Gardez, Mazar and Ghazni) to ensure the quality of work.
- 201 Quality Control and Assurance physical inspections were carried out at project sites. No significant issue related to the quality of work was found, however, for minor deviations, immediate measures were taken to remedy them:

- 10 out of 201 projects' sub-base materials quality did not meet technical specifications; the contractor replaced them with materials of good quality.
- In 11 projects, the quality of stones was not good, and 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 by the contractor on time.
- Substandard aggregate was found and rejected in 19 projects. Contractors then followed the engineers' instructions and replaced the rejected material with aggregates of a suitable quality.
- The concrete mixing ratio in 10 projects, cement type in 5 projects, and slump of the concrete in 8 projects did not meet the specifications of the concrete mix design. 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 contractors prepared the mix of concrete according to the mix design ratio which fulfilled the project requirements.
- In 2 projects, precast RCC slabs for culverts were constructed with poor quality in terms of size, shape, and overall workmanship. The contractor was instructed to remove all poor quality precast RCC slabs and replace them in full compliance with the approved project drawings and technical specifications. The contractors then followed the engineers' instructions and replaced the rejected precast RCC slabs, as per the given drawings and requirements.
- The concrete formwork in 2 projects did not meet the technical and design specifications requirements. Follow-up visits verified that the contractor fulfilled the project's criteria and replaced the formwork as directed.
- In 8 projects, the contractors were using materials and ratios which did not fulfill the requirements for mortar for stonemasonry. As per the given instruction and follow-up site visits conducted, the contractors supplied the good quality materials and prepared the mix of mortar according to the mix design ratio which fulfilled the project requirements.
- Poor workmanship in the plum concrete, interlock work and stonemasonry work were found in 13 projects. The contractor was instructed to prevent this anomaly in the future with the application of the engineering norms and project technical specification requirements.
- In 11 sites, oversized boulders that did not adhere to design and specification standards were used in the concrete. All boulders were replaced, and the contractors were instructed to use the boulders according to the drawings and technical specifications.
- In 6 projects, the subgrade material did not conform to the specifications. The contractor was instructed to replace it with good quality material, which was done.
- In 5 projects, the base course material was not well graded, the surface was not well prepared and did not conform to the specifications. The contractor was instructed to replace it with good quality material, which was done.
- The contractors for 1 project did not follow the cold weather plan properly, the instructions have been given to apply the cold weather measures in accordance with the requirements and approved cold weather plan. Follow-up visits confirmed that the contractors applied cold weather measures in accordance with the standards instructed.
- The quality and workmanship of the interlocks in 3 projects were not as per the requirements of the projects. An instruction for the replacement of the mentioned interlocks was given to the construction companies, and the quality of Interlocks which did not meet the technical specification requirements were replaced.
- The contractors installed low-quality curb stones, exhibiting honeycombing, uneven surfaces, and visible damage curb stones in 3 projects: in contradiction to the requirements of the contracted technical specification. An instruction was given to the companies for the replacement of the curb stone as per the requirement, in which the curb stone was replaced.
- 689 daily reports from the contractors were reviewed and technical concerns were shared with the contractors.
- 257 concrete mix designs were reviewed, commented and approved.
- 5 Cold Weather plans of the C2 contractors were reviewed and endorsed during the TA1 reporting period.
- 1,662 materials quality test results were reviewed.

- 149 technical meetings were conducted with the contractor and UNOPS construction management engineers for the improvement of quality.

INSIGHTS

Prepared for possible risks in the construction industry

On 21 February this year, tension between Afghanistan and Pakistan led to the closure of Torkham Border, the busiest land crossing between Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to the Khyber Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Torkham accounts for a large volume of bilateral trade including food items, spare parts, and more critical for CRLP - cement. The border closure lasted for nearly a month. With cargo trucks stuck at the border for weeks, stocks of cement inside Afghanistan dwindled, pushing the price up by about US \$1.50-\$2.00 in some provinces (an increase of 15-20%).

The risk of cement shortage is something which the project has foreseen, given that Afghanistan largely imports this product. There are generally several types of cement from different neighboring countries available in the provinces where CRLP operates:

- Irani Cement: Gharb Asia, Sharq Asia, Baqiran, Sheen Gharb Asia
- Pakistani Cement: Cherat, Lukey, Askari, Mepal Leaf, Best way
- Turkmanistani Cement: Turkman Cement
- Tajiki Cement: Maher Cement
- Uzbekistani Cement: Cesam, 450

To mitigate the risk of cement shortages and ensure continuous progress, all contractors are instructed to prepare concrete mix designs using more than one type or brand of cement available on the market. The mix designs were tested and approved for compatibility, strength, and durability, regardless of the cement source. This approach allows contractors to switch between available cement brands during shortages, without compromising the quality of the concrete or halting construction activities.

The Quality Control and Assurance team supervises the development of alternative mix designs. Though this requires more effort and coordination, it significantly improves the project's ability to respond to market fluctuations and unforeseen circumstances like border closures. "This preparation helps ensure that we continue construction even when one supply route is disrupted, however it may result in the high rate of the cement in the market," said the Quality Assurance Team Lead.



6.6 Procurement

During the reporting period, the procurement plans for both the Parent Project and the Additional Financing were updated to reflect actuals for completed processes, planned procurement and amendments. The updated plans were shared with the World Bank on 24 March 2025. The World Bank issued a No-Objection Letter on 7 April 2025.

6.6.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Parent Project)

The following activities were completed during TA1 2025 reporting period:

- All 5 lots (Lot-1, Lot-2, Lot-3, Lot-4, Lot-6) under the parent project have been completed.

6.6.2 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Additional Financing)

The following activities were completed during TA1 2025 reporting period:

- Asset management requirements under AF contracts have been updated with training to be rolled out.
- Amendments for RRAA (Lot-3) contract#1011941 and CHA (Lot-4) contract#1011066 for the provision of additional funds for PPE have been completed.
- Amendment for CDDO ID#GSA CFP/CRLP/2023/001 to reflect the additional funds for PPE is in process.
- Amendments for AKF contract#1011020 and CHA contract#1011066 to reflect the cost and time extension and further changes in the TOR have been finalized.
- Amendment for RRAA contract#1011941 to reflect the cost extension plus changes in the TOR has been finalized.
- Amendment for DACAAR contract#1011699 to reflect the changes in the TOR has been finalized.
- Amendment to the ACTED contract#1011703 contract to reflect changes is in process.

6.6.3 Component 2 (Additional Financing)

- 253 procurement awards under C2 were approved, and 253 contracts were signed from the inception of AF1 till the end of TA1 2025. A total of 114 private local construction companies are involved in 253 contracts.
- 92 procurement awards were approved during the TA1 2025 reporting period.
- 1 contract has been terminated due to an unforeseen land ownership dispute on 8 January 2025. A new project has been scoped for the same guzar and is currently in the design stage.
- The procurement plan and tracking sheets were reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

- The following actions have been taken to improve the speed of the procurement process and contract management:
 - EPP ended on 31st December 2024, therefore, the contract modality has been changed from minor works contract to small works contract. Necessary clauses were added under particulars and cleared by the UNOPS legal team.
 - Pre-approved shortlists of suppliers have been used for limited tenders. Open competitive tenders were also used to provide business opportunities for non-shortlisted suppliers.
 - Review and adjustment of the evaluation criteria has been done to address the challenges with evaluation and review processes; and incorporate lessons learned from the previous projects.
- 13 small purchases were awarded under operational expenses.

INSIGHTS

Shared Prosperity: Reviving local economies one small business at a time

Haji Toor Agha, 47 years of age, is an entrepreneur at heart. After attempting numerous ventures, he finally found success in the aggregates industry in the Daman district of Kandahar. Starting up, Haji would purchase aggregates from other crusher plants and resell them. Truckload by truckload, he saved up enough money to purchase his own crusher plant, naming his company Qurishi Crush Plant. Business was favorable and he was able to provide his family a decent life.

When the leadership of the country changed in August 2021, Haji did not foresee the impact it would have on his business. With humanitarian aid frozen, and no international support for Afghanistan, many construction projects halted. Demand for aggregates shrunk considerably. Slowly, Haji had to let go of his loyal employees, some of whom had been with Qurishi since its humble beginnings. He kept the crusher plant, holding onto the hope that one day things would turn around.

CRLP brought the relief that Haji needed. Small-scale construction projects being implemented in Kandahar required aggregates. Haji was able to resume operations. Engineers from the project visited his plant and assessed the quality of his aggregates. They provided advice on how to ensure that his materials meet the standards required. When the aggregates were tested in the laboratory, Haji was overjoyed that his aggregates were of satisfactory quality. Thereafter, Haji was inundated with orders. He revived his machinery and equipment. He was able to re-engage the employees that he had retrenched. The contractors from CRLP paid for the aggregates timeously, allowing Haji to pay his employees on schedule and maintain his plant.

“Now I sleep well at night. I can look after my family and my employees,” Haji beams. He is confident that the business networks he has built with contractors who worked on CRLP will help him sustain his business. As CRLP has been implemented across the different provinces, it has supported the local economy by reviving small businesses like Qurishi Crush Plant.



Crusher machines running at Qurishi Crush Plant in Kandahar Province

6.7 Environmental and Social Management

During the reporting period, the project made significant progress in the implementation of the ESMF and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (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 the GRM.

As part of the subproject scoping process, 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 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, grievance management. The ESCP also sets out the ES instruments that shall be adopted and implemented under the project, all of which shall be subject to prior consultation and disclosure, consistent with the ESS, and in form and substance, and in a manner acceptable to the World Bank.

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 - 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.
Incident Report	During the reporting period the following two incidents took place (one OHS under C1 and one cash robbery under C2): - On February 13, 2025, a road traffic accident took place in Zabul province, on the main road from Qalat city to Maizan district. CHA is implementing the C1 Cash for Work activities in this district. Two CHA site engineers sustained shoulder and arm injuries. Eng. Hamidullah Sohail sustained an injury to his left hand and Eng. Mirza Mohammad Khoshiwal injured his right shoulder. Both the injured staff received initial medical assistance at the accident scene and provincial hospital. They were then transported to Kabul for better treatment. Eng. Mirza received medical treatment for his displaced right shoulder in Shafaq Afghan Hospital on 14 February 2025. After the treatment, he was discharged. Eng. Hamidullah, who sustained injury to his left hand, was admitted in Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital for surgery, as his left-hand bone was fractured. His surgery was done on 16 February 2025, and he was discharged on 17 February 2025. Both engineers returned to their duty station and resumed work as normal at their project site office. A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB. All the steps were completed, and the report is closed. - On 26 April 2025, a cash robbery incident took place under C2 in district 12 of Kandahar city, where unknown individuals stole 1.5 million AFN from Rixon Construction Company. The money has been brought from the exchange market to the site office ahead of distribution of labor wages at the three sub-projects. Upon arriving at the site office, the contractor staff left the vehicle unattended and proceeded into the office to collect the labor attendance sheets and other necessary documents for the distribution of wages. Around 17:00hrs local time, the contractor staff returned to the vehicle. On approaching the vehicle, he noticed that the rear door quarter glass on the right side was broken, and two rear tyres were punctured. The cash had been stolen by unknown individuals. A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB. The Corrective Action Plan for both incidents has been successfully completed, with the exception of the performance evaluation of the FPs regarding the implementation of the Project's safeguard requirements. This remaining item will be completed by the end of the project.
Contractors & FPs Periodic E&S Reports	FPs submitted E&S updates as part of their Tri-annual reports. The reports were reviewed, and comments were provided.
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 Specialists in the regional offices • For the AF, E&S and Health and Safety personnel were added to the FP staff structure. Each FP hired 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 hired 1 dedicated HSSE person to manage safeguard activities at the project site.
E&S Assessment	Environmental & Social Screening/Assessment of subprojects are ongoing for C1 and C2. The potential risks were identified, and mitigation measures were proposed. E&S Screening/assessment is ongoing under C1 and C2 for AF: C1: • 2,090 E&S screenings have been completed to date. 1,761 screenings were conducted during the reporting period- 137 for AKF; 571 for CHA; 231 for DACAAR; 509 for CDDO; 101 for ACTED and 212 for RRAA. • All the E&S screening forms including the mitigation measures are uploaded to the CRLP MIS and spot checks reviewed of the documents undertaken by UNOPS and feedback provided. C2: • 328 E&S screenings have been completed to date. 82 were conducted during the reporting period. • Based on these screenings, 277 ESMPs were prepared and added to the works contract for contractors. 79 of these were prepared during the reporting period. Key findings: The E&S team observed a notable improvement in contractors' performance in E&S screening compared to the previous reporting period. Most E&S documentation issues have been addressed, with a significant improvement in quality. However, challenges remained in the areas of risk categorization/assessment and proposing appropriate mitigation measures for identified risks. To address these issues, the CRL E&S team has taken several proactive steps. These include providing direct feedback through E&S document reviews in the MIS, delivering refresher training to FPs field staff and conducting joint assessments and field visits with the FP field team, including Engineers, E&S, and Social team, these visits focused on raising awareness among FP field teams to ensure proper adherence to E&S procedures, accurate completion of E&S screening forms, and appropriate risk categorization. During the visits few samples of the E&S screening forms and proposed mitigation measures were prepared to serve as a guide for future subprojects. These efforts are ongoing to bring these issues to meet the E&S requirements.
Management of Contractors	UNOPS manages the contractors through a formal Environmental and Social (E&S) process in alignment with CRLP ESMF: • UNOPS applies the E&S risk assessment procedures, beginning with hazard identification, where potential sources of harm in the workplace are systematically identified. • Following the assessment, risk control measures are implemented to either eliminate or reduce risks to acceptable levels. Control measures can include engineering solutions, administrative changes, providing protective equipment, or training workers. • After controls are applied, the process involves monitoring / inspections/ spot checks and reviewing the effectiveness of these measures to ensure that they are working as intended. • Coordination Meetings: Regular coordination meetings were held with FPs and Contractors to ensure E&S compliance and performance.

- E&S Focal Points: E&S focal points are appointed at FPs level for C1 and at the sub-project level for C2 to lead and manage all E&S efforts.
- Code of Conduct: All FPs and contractors have signed the Code of Conduct (CoC) to reinforce accountability in adhering to E&S standards.
- Corrective Actions: Where gaps have been identified during site visits or document reviews, the E&S provides direct instruction and feedback and jointly works with FPs and contractors to implement corrective actions and ensure full compliance.

These actions collectively ensure a systematic and proactive approach to E&S management throughout implementation.

Gaps/challenges: One of the key challenges remains that some FPs and Contractors recruited E&S staff with limited E&S experience and technical knowledge, which led to gaps in the application of ESS requirements and standards on-site.

To address this, the CRL E&S team took proactive measures by delivering targeted capacity-building sessions to the E&S and field teams of FPs and contractors. These sessions focused on enhancing technical understanding and emphasizing the importance of E&S compliance and proper documentation.

Other minor findings identified during the reporting period and how they are being resolved are provided at the end of this table.

C1:

- ESMF, ESCP, and SEP documents were reviewed and revised for AF, publicly disclosed, and shared with FPs to manage their activities accordingly.
- E&S requirements were incorporated into the FPs contract.
- Refresher trainings were conducted to the FPs field staff to
- 834 E&S screening forms have been reviewed by the CRLP E&S team as a sample check in the project MIS. Feedback for improvement has been shared with each FP. 624 of these screenings were reviewed during the TA1 2025 reporting period.
- The E&S team conducted 38 site visits and joint assessments of the sub-projects under AF (16 during the reporting period). Compared to the last tri-annual report, the number of findings has significantly decreased during this reporting period. The E&S team consistently provided on-the-job training to the FPs' engineers and E&S personnel, conducted joint assessments and carried out random spot-checks/reviews of the documents in the MIS. Findings from these activities were shared with the FPs E&S in a timely manner, improving coordination and communication. Findings and the action plan are provided at the end of this table.
- 36 spot checks were conducted by the E&S team during the reporting period. Findings were shared with the FPs for rectifications. A few key findings are listed in this report below the ESCP table.
- UNOPS safeguard team is in close communication with FP E&S focal points and regularly discuss E&S-related issues.
- The FPs' TA reports were reviewed, and comments were provided.
- FPs' staff signed the Code of Conduct.
- For training provided to the FPs and laborers, see the row on Capacity support within this table below.

C2:

- E&S requirements were incorporated into the bidding document/processes.
- 1,255 staff of the Contractors signed the Code of Conduct under the AF (580 during the reporting period).
- 746 site inspections were conducted during the reporting period. Inspection findings were shared with the contractors for rectifications and are provided at the end of this table. All the findings/deviations had been addressed by the contractors by the

	end of this reporting period. For the training provided to the contractors and laborers, see the row on Capacity support.
ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	
Labor Management Procedure	- During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in the implementation of the Labor Management Procedure (LMP). - Safeguard training was cascaded daily to laborers under both C1 and C2, ensuring that all workers are aware of safety protocols and best practices. Laborers were equipped with the required PPE, enhancing their safety and compliance with occupational health standards. Refresher training sessions on LMP were conducted, covering essential aspects such as worker rights, grievance mechanisms, and safety protocols. - Regular inspections and spot checks were carried out to ensure adherence to the LMP, with a particular focus on the proper use of PPE and the observance of safety measures. Inspection and spot checks findings are reflected at the end of this table. - The Code of Conduct was signed by FPs, contractors, and laborers, showing their commitment to maintaining a safe and respectful working environment. - These efforts collectively demonstrate a strong approach to labor management and a commitment to continuous improvement in safeguarding workers' welfare. - A safe working environment was provided for females at the project site, and they were assigned to culturally acceptable works (cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, water spray, and curing of concrete). 40 labor-related grievances were received and registered through different GRM uptake channels during the reporting period. The categories are as follows: 10 Grievances on labor selection 3 Grievances on labor mobilization 3 on OHS (PPE) 22 on payment/salaries delay 2 on staff recruitment - Timely action was taken by the project team and contractors for grievance redress. For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.
Occupational Health & Safety	C1: - The PPE proposal was finalized, and the associated additional costs have been included in the FP contracts. - PPE was provided to the laborers based on the PPE proposal, ensuring their safety and compliance with health and safety regulations. The necessary equipment, including helmets, gloves, and other protective gear, was distributed to workers based on the specific tasks and risks associated with their roles. - OHS training provided to 178,669 laborers in the form of toolbox talks by FPs at the sub-project level during the reporting period. Details of the training/awareness are provided within this table the row on Capacity support. - Access was granted to the FP E&S focal points and staff to undertake OHS training on the UNOPS learning platform. C2: - The OHS-related risk mitigation measures were included in the site specific ESMP and disclosed prior to the signing of the contract between UNOPS and implementing contractors. - OHS training sessions were provided for contractors. This process is ongoing. For more details, please refer to the capacity support section below within this table. - Laborers (male and female) were equipped with appropriate PPE at the project sites. - Health and Safety toolbox talks were conducted for 51,867 laborers by UNOPS and contractors' safeguard team daily before work commencement. For details on the

	training provided to laborers, see the row on Capacity Support. • First Aid Kits are available for each subproject site and are managed by trained personnel. • Health, safety, social, and environmental (HSSE) training was provided by UNOPS for project HSSE personnel. The training covered the following topics: - Working at height - Traffic Management - Excavation and confined space - Electricity and Energy source - Lifting and hazardous substances Inspection findings on occupational health and safety are provided at the end of this table.
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	• E&S refresher training on environmental management and pollution prevention was conducted for all FPs and contractors under AF. • Mitigation measures were included in the ESMF and site specific ESMP and disclosed prior to the signing of contracts between UNOPS and implementing NGOs/contractors. • Construction materials and resources such as stone, gravel, soil, crush, water, and other required materials were purchased from suppliers (open market). • Air pollution was managed by water spraying and dampening where necessary, and the practice of good housekeeping at all work sites. • The inspection reports during the reporting period for 746 sites show that 98.4 % of the inspections indicate effective dust control through water sprinkling. • Recommendations to non-compliant contractors included analysis of times or locations where water sprinkling was lacking and increasing the frequency of sprinkling in high-dust areas or during dry, windy conditions. • Waste was treated or disposed of from the site to the designated landfill on a regular basis. Waste materials were transported to the municipality-designated disposal areas. No need for the selection of additional disposal sites was identified during the period under review. • Inspection findings on pollution prevention and management are provided at the end of this table.
ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Community Health & Safety	C1: • Refresher training sessions on community health and safety were conducted for all FPs under additional financing. These sessions aimed to equip the FPs with the necessary knowledge and tools to ensure the safety of the communities involved in and around project sites. • Laborers working on the projects were provided with Community Health and Safety inductions by the FPs, ensuring they are well-informed about safety protocols and best practices. • No issues relating to community health and safety were identified during the reporting period, reflecting the effectiveness of the training and safety measures in place. C2: • Training sessions on Community Health and Safety were conducted at subprojects, and this process is ongoing. Laborers received induction on Community Health and

	Safety from their contractors. - Community Health and Safety risks were identified, and appropriate mitigation measures were included in the site specific ESMP. - No issues regarding community health and safety were identified during the inspections in this reporting period. - The contractors implemented the proposed mitigation measures highlighted in the ESMP, helping to manage the risks. - No grievance has yet been received concerning community health and safety.
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's duration. Under C1, traffic and road safety mitigation measures will be 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. - Prior to awards with the contractors, the ESMP, incorporating key mitigation strategies, were disclosed in the bidding package. This ensured that all stakeholders, including contractors, were fully aware of their responsibilities related to traffic and road safety before contracts were signed. - By making this information available early on, the project ensured that safety protocols were well understood and could be implemented without delay during the construction and operational phases. - For FPs, the ESMF is 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.
SEA/SH Risks	- The SEA/SH Action Plan was prepared and adopted as a separate document from the ESMF, upon WB request. Due to its sensitivity, the SEA/SH Action Plan is not disclosed publicly but is managed closely by the Gender Focal Point. - The SEA/SH action plan for the CASA 1000 Project was prepared and finalized as part of the restructuring papers. - For more details, please refer to the Gender section 6.7.3.
Security Management	- The project Security Management Plan (SMP) is in place and effective. FPs have submitted their updated security risk assessment (SRA), security management plans and standard operating procedures (SoPs). - 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 Associates engaged with the FPs and contractors, provided training on the security-related issues, and conducted site visits to ensure that the FPs and contractors are adhering with the security protocols highlighted in the Security Risk Assessment (SRA) and Security Management Plan (SMP). - On 26 April 2025, a cash robbery Incident took place under C2 in district 12 of Kandahar city, where unknown individuals stole 1.5 million AFN from a contractor. Details of this incident are reflected in the row on incident reporting within this table above. - 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 ESMF. - 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 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) highlighted 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, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, internally displaced persons, 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 Environmental and Social Documents: The ESMF was revised to reflect the requirements for additional financing and disclosed on the project website. This ensured transparency in project implementation and allowed stakeholders to review and understand the environmental and social safeguards guiding the project. - The ESMF has been translated into local languages (Dari and Pashto) publicly disclosed on the project website and shared with the FPs.

	○ Distribution of E&S instruments: Key documents such as the ESCP, ESMF, and SEP were shared with FPs to manage their respective projects in alignment with these frameworks. This ensured that project execution remained compliant with environmental and social standards and that FPs were well-informed of their roles and responsibilities. ○ Grievance Redress Mechanism (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)	C1: ● Safeguard refresher training was successfully conducted for all six FPs, (AKF, CHA, DACAAR, ACTED, CDDO, and RRAA), under the additional financing phase of the project. During these sessions, 745 key staff members (212 staff during the reporting period) from six FPs received training in essential safeguard practices, including environmental and social (E&S) compliance, and health and safety protocols. 1,225 FP staff have received E&S training to date, including 480 staff trained under the parent project. ● The training also served as an opportunity to share lessons learned from previous project phases, address challenges encountered and gather valuable feedback. ● Key takeaways from these training courses included a better understanding of safeguard procedures and the need for more efficient communication and coordination. ● Feedback from the participants highlighted the importance of continuous training and improvements to on-site safety measures. ● 178,669 laborers received HSSE induction from their FPs under the AF during the reporting period. By providing this induction, FPs have contributed to minimizing workplace risks and promoting better labor management across all project sites. ● UNOPS headquarters facilitated specialized health and safety training for 100 FP staff under the AF (32 during the reporting period). This training provided an additional layer of guidance, emphasizing the critical importance of occupational health and safety measures in the project's implementation. 150 FP have been trained through the online platform, including 50 staff under the parent project. C2: ● Under additional financing, 252 safeguard orientation training sessions were conducted for contractor staff, in which 1,260 contractors' key staff were trained. 116 orientation sessions and 580 staff during the reporting period. These trainings aimed to ensure that both male and female contractor staff were well-versed in key safeguard measures to foster a safer and more compliant work environment. ● 33,859 laborers received HSSE induction from their contractors under the AF (18,414) laborers during the reporting period). This training ensured that laborers were informed of basic health and safety practices, minimizing risks and promoting a safer working environment across all project sites. By providing this induction, contractors have contributed to minimizing workplace risks and promoting better

	labor management across all project sites. - Under the AF, CRLP has initiated E&S induction training for laborers in addition to the contractors. The UNOPS Safeguard Team directly conducts site inductions/toolbox talks for the laborers at the project sites under C2, covering health, safety, and other related subjects before the physical commencement of subprojects. 13,969 laborers have received HSSE refresher training from the UNOPS E&S team (6,591 during the reporting period). This emphasis on laborer training demonstrates the project's commitment to workforce safety and compliance at all levels. - UNOPS Headquarters facilitated specialized Health and Safety training for 109 staff of the contractors, benefiting from this additional layer of guidance, reinforcing the critical importance of occupational health and safety measures in the project's implementation (34 staff during the reporting period) A total of 935 contractor staff were enrolled on the online platform under the Parent + AF project to take the course and this process ongoing on a monthly basis. - This large-scale training initiative highlights the project's ongoing efforts to prioritize worker safety, reduce risks, and strengthen E&S compliance across all operational levels.
Project Grievance Mechanism	For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.

Spot-check findings under C1 (AF):

1. E&S screening documents review in MIS

The E&S team conducted a review of E&S documents as spot checks within the CRLP MIS for additional financing. The team reviewed 834 subproject proposals (624 during the reporting period) to ensure the quality of ESMF instruments, including the Negative Project List, E&S screening/risk assessment, risk categorization, and proposed mitigation measures. The E&S team provided feedback and shared the following findings with FPs to address the issues and improve future projects. The findings were addressed by the FPs in a timely manner with no outstanding deviation at the end of TA1 2025 Report.

Key findings from the document review included:

- The findings indicate that E&S documentation issues have been resolved, with a significant improvement in quality. The only issue that needed further enhancement was risk categorization/ assessment, and mitigation measures for identified risks. However, notable progress was made compared to the previous reporting period. The CRL E&S team continues to work actively with FPs through providing direct feedback on documents review in the MIS, joint assessment, field visits and providing refresher training to bring these issues to an acceptable level.

2. Site visits findings

The UNOPS E&S team under C1 conducted 36 site visits (Spot checks during the reporting period. The following issues were checked at the sites, and they were in compliance with the project requirements:

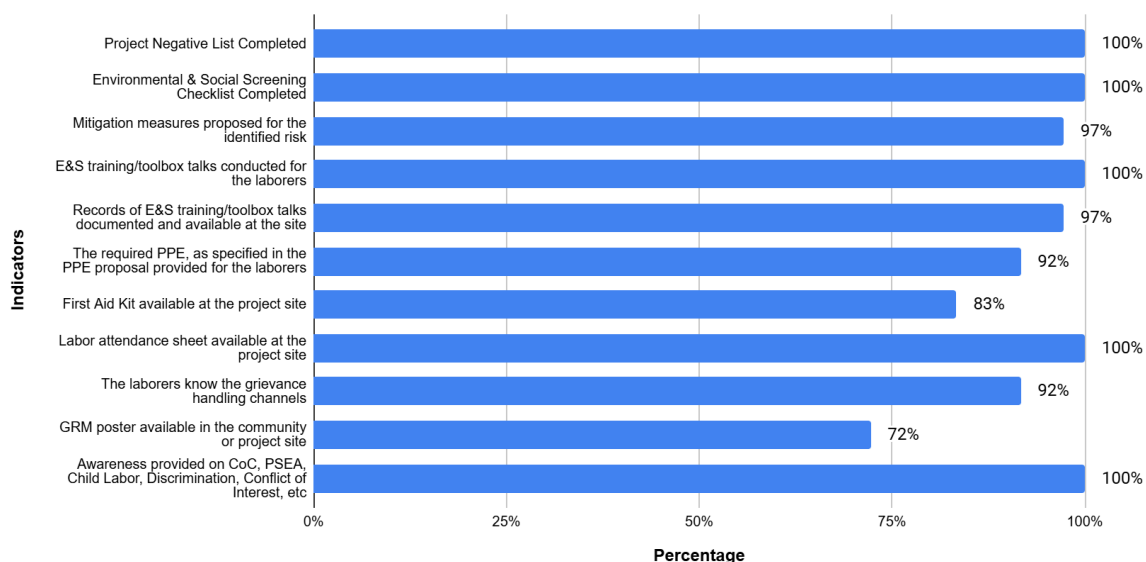
Spot Check Findings for 36 Sub-Project Sites under C1				
Indicators	# of Sites inspected	# of Sites Compliant	# of Sites not Compliant	% of Compliance

		with E&S requirements	with the E&S requirements	e
Project Negative List Completed	36	36	0	100%
Environmental & Social Screening Checklist Completed	36	36	0	100%
Mitigation measures proposed for the identified risk	36	35	1	97.2%
E&S training/toolbox talks conducted for the laborers	36	36	0	100%
Records of E&S training/toolbox talks documented and available at the site	36	35	1	97.2%
The required PPE, as specified in the PPE proposal provided for the laborers	36	33	3	91.7%
First Aid Kit available at the project site	36	30	6	83.3%
Labor attendance sheet available at the project site	36	36	0	100%
The laborers know the grievance handling channels	36	33	3	91.7%
GRM posters are available in the community or project site	36	26	10	72.2%
Awareness provided on CoC, PSEA, Child Labor, Discrimination, Conflict of Interest, etc.	36	36	0	100%

Spot checks findings were noted and shared with the FPs for rectification. For each of the identified deficiencies, proper mitigation measures/corrective actions were proposed and shared with the FPs for rectifications.

Significant improvements have been achieved since the last reporting period. Deficiencies were substantially reduced or eliminated, due to the team's hard work, commitment, and close monitoring of project sites. The team remains dedicated to addressing the remaining deficiencies and striving to reduce them to zero.

ESS Compliance Chart Under C1



E&S inspections findings under C2 (AF)

746 site inspections were conducted during the reporting period. The following issues were checked at the sites, and they were in compliance with the project requirements:

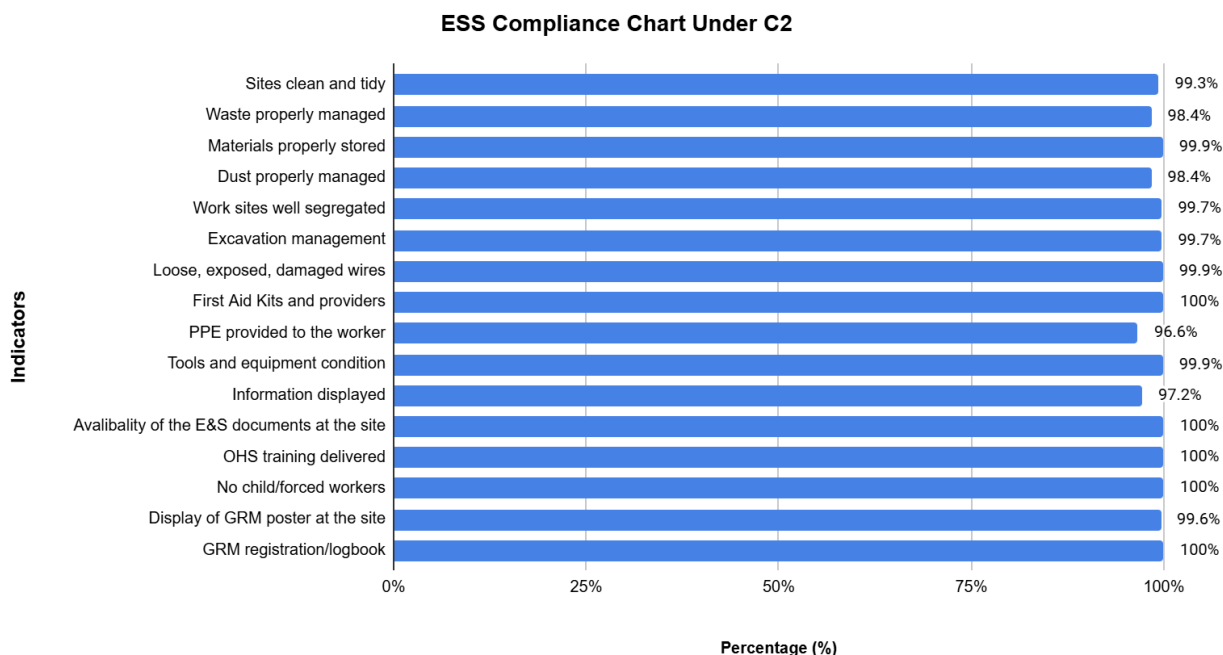
Inspection findings for 746 subproject Sites

Indicators ¹²	# of Sites inspected	# of Sites Compliant with E&S requirements	# of Sites not Compliant with the E&S requirements	% of Compliance
Project sites clean and tidy	746	741	5	99.3%
Waste properly managed (waste collection, transportation, and disposed of in municipality designated areas)	746	734	12	98.3%
Materials properly stored, and walkways are free	746	745	1	99.9%
Dust properly managed	746	734	12	98.3%
Work sites well segregated	746	744	2	99.7%
Excavation management, trench protection, placement of excavated material, fencing and safety taps.	746	744	2	99.7%
No loose, exposed, damaged wires	746	745	1	99.8%
First Aid Kits and providers	746	746	0	100%
PPE provided to the worker	746	721	25	96.6%
Information display (Emergency contacts, and site rules)	746	725	21	97%
Tools and equipment (condition, regular checking, maintenance, storage, guards in place)	746	745	1	99.8%
Availability of the E&S documents at the site	746	746	0	100%
OHS training delivered	746	746	0	100%
No child/forced workers	746	746	0	100%
Display of GRM poster at the site	746	743	3	99.5%
GRM registration/logbook	746	746	0	100%

Inspection findings were noted and shared with the contractors for rectification. For each of the above-mentioned identified deficiencies, proper mitigation measures were proposed according to the project site specific ESMP, ESMF, labor management procedure, GRM guideline, and UNOPS Health and Safety Management Plan. UNOPS conducted follow-up inspections to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are applied, and corrective action has been taken by the contractors.

Significant improvements have been achieved since the TA3 2024 reporting period. Deficiencies have been substantially reduced or eliminated, due to the team's hard work, commitment, and close monitoring of project sites. This marks a notable accomplishment for the reporting period. The team remains dedicated to addressing the remaining deficiencies and striving to reduce them to zero.

¹² The approach for inspections and spot checks is different because of the nature of the tools used for C1 & C2. The spot check form for C1 is very simple, while the C2 inspection form is more detailed. For AF, a unified inspection form for both C1 and C2 will be used, with only slight adjustments to account for the difference in tools used. This will help maintain consistency in our monitoring tools.



Corrective actions implemented by contractors for the three main findings:

1. Construction Safety PPE

- Workers were promptly provided with the necessary PPE.
- Contractors' health and safety officers inspect workers' PPE daily.
- Workers are instructed to report to the Safety Officer if they need new or replacement PPE.
- Workers receive health and safety inductions on proper PPE use and maintenance.
- During safety talks, workers were encouraged to report any issues, including lack of PPE or unsafe practices, using the GRM system.
- Contractors were reminded to supply all required PPE in line with their contract.

2. Material storage and waste management

- The contractors disposed of waste in municipality-designated areas.
- Contractors segregated waste to improve waste management.
- Unusable materials and waste were separated at work sites.
- Segregated waste was taken to the designated municipal disposal areas.
- Contractors held awareness sessions for workers on how to collect, store, and segregate waste properly.

3. Information display (Emergency contacts, and site rules)

- Contractors displayed the emergency contact numbers for the nearest clinic, police station, fire services, and other essential services in clearly visible locations on the project site.
- The Contractors conducted awareness sessions for workers on the use of these emergency contacts and the information displayed on site posters

The contractors successfully addressed and rectified all findings and deficiencies noted during the inspection within the given timeline. This demonstrates their commitment to maintaining high standards of safety, quality, and compliance. By taking immediate corrective actions, the contractors ensured that all issues were resolved efficiently, minimizing any potential delays or disruptions to the project. Additionally, their ability to meet the specified timeline reflects effective project management and responsiveness to regulatory requirements. Going forward, regular monitoring and proactive maintenance will help prevent similar deficiencies from recurring, ensuring continuous adherence to established standards and project goals.



Cascading the ES training to laborers by the FP E&S team under C1 in Samangan Province.



Cascading the ES training to laborers by the UNOPS E&S team in Kabul City under C2.



Dust control at the subproject sites.



First Aider at the subproject site under C2. Behind him is a poster of the 10 golden rules of Safety.



Traffic Management at the subproject sites under C2.

6.7.2 Grievance Redress

Parent Project

1,026 grievances/cases were received, resolved and archived under the Parent Project.

- 817 grievances/cases (79.63%) were received from C2
- 168 grievances/cases (16.37%) were received from C1
- 41 grievances/cases (4%) were received from C3

Table 6.7.2.1: Aggregate by Organization:

FP Name	Org/ LOT #	# of cases received	# of cases resolved
AKF	1	11	11
ACTED	2	28	28
Afghan Aid	3	13	13
CHA	4	101	101
CDDO	5	18	18
DACAAR	6	0	0
UNOPS		855	855
Total		1,026	1,026

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

Additional Financing:

During the reporting period, 112 grievances/cases were registered through different GRM uptake channels.

- 95 cases/grievances (84.82%) received under C2
- 12 cases/grievances (10.71%) received under C1 and
- 5 cases/grievances (4.46%) received under C3.

Component 1 - Rural:

The Grievance Redress Teams (GRTs) have been established at the community level. Additionally, FPs established two grievance redress teams, one for normal cases and one for SEA/GBV/SH grievances. All 6 FPs under AF received training related to the Project GRM. The GRM Focal Points were trained on how to register grievances/cases and redress them in a timely manner.

Table 6.7.2.2: List of GRCs 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	12	4	16	12	4	16
ACTED	2	7	2	9	3	2	5
RRAA	3	5	5	10	5	5	10
CHA	4	7	1	8	3	1	4
CDDO	5	5	2	7	4	2	6
DACAAR	6	6	4	10	6	4	10
Total		37	18	55	21	14	35

Component 2 - Urban:

The contractors are required to establish the GRT at the project site. During the TA1 2025 reporting period, a total of 260 GRTs were established at the project sites.

Number of grievances reported by uptake channels¹³

- 107 (95.5%) of grievances/cases were received through the Awaaz Hotline number.
- 5 (4.5%) of grievances/cases were received through CRLP GRM email.
- No grievance/case has been reported through the other uptake channels.

Table 6.7.2.3: Number of grievances registered by uptake channels

S. N	Uptake Channel	TA3 2024 period # of registered grievances	TA1 2025 period of registered grievances	Cumulative # of registered grievances	Cumulative # of resolved grievances	Cumulative # of grievances under process
1	Hotline Number	66	107	173	99	8
2	Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0
3	Social media	0	0	0	0	0
4	Verbal	0	0	0	0	0
5	Petition	0	0	0	0	0
6	Email	2	5	5	5	0
7	SMS	0	0	0	0	0
8	Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total		68	112	178	104	8

¹³ RRAA is a newly contracted FP. The CRLP GRM is in communication with RRAA to establish GRTs both normal GRT and GBV GRT.

Table 6.7.2.4: Cases registered by main category (cumulative)

Type	Total	Male %	Female %	No Consent
Grievances	101	68.3%	4%	27.7%
Suggestions	5	100%	0%	0%
Enquiries	6	83.3%	0%	16.7%

Table 6.7.2.5: Number of cases reported by gender (cumulative)

Gender	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process
Male	79	74	5
Female	4	4	0
No Consent*	29	26	3
Total	112	104	8

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

Table 6.7.2.6: Grievances priority to date (cumulative)

Priority	# of grievances	Percentage
Low	112	100%
Medium	0	0%
High	0	0%
Total	112	100%

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

Table 6.7.2.7: Issues registered by provinces

S. N	Provinces	# of Grievances Received and Resolved		
		During TA3 2024	During TA1 2025	Cumulative
1	Bamyan	0	0	0
2	Herat	0	17	17
3	Kabul	41	24	65
4	Kapisa	0	0	0
5	Kandahar	3	15	18
6	Khost	0	1	1
7	Kunduz	0	2	2
8	Balkh	3	23	26
9	Nangarhar	11	17	11
10	Faryab	0	1	1
11	Wardak	0	1	0
12	Sare Pul	0	0	0
13	Badakhshan	0	0	0
14	Takhar	0	0	0
15	Uruzgan	0	0	0
16	Helmand	0	0	0
17	Baghlan	0	0	0
18	Laghman	0	1	1
19	Parwan	0	1	1
20	Ghazni	6	4	10
21	Paktya	1	3	1

22	Paktika	0	0	0
23	Zabul	3	0	3
24	Samangan	0	2	2
Total		68	112	159

During the TA1 2025 reporting period, the frequency of site inspections increased across locations under both C1 and C2. Regular awareness-raising sessions, along with the dissemination of informational flyers regarding the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), were systematically conducted within communities and among beneficiaries in both urban and rural areas.

Table 6.7.2.8: Grievances registered by category (excluding enquiries and suggestions)

Grievance Category	Grand Total	Percentage
Corruption	3	2.7%
Environmental/OHS	5	4.5%
Financial Management & Procurement	1	0.9%
Gender	0	0
Labor and Wages	35	31.3%
Misbehavior of Staff	6	5.4%
Recruitment & Staffing	2	1.8%
Social	5	4.5%
Stakeholder Consultation	10	8.9%
Subproject design	9	8.0%
Subproject Implementation	20	17.9%
Suggestion	5	4.5%
Inquiry	6	5.4%
Other	5	4.5%
Grand Total	112	100%

During the reporting period, all the grievance uptake channels (Awaaz toll free 410, email crl.shekayat@unops.org, Website www.acrlp.org and Facebook) were active and responsive to the complainants' concerns.



GRM awareness raising in Mazar-e-Sharif

6.7.3 Gender

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment + Gender Equality & Social Inclusion:

- As of 30 April 2025, 1,225 staff from the six FPs have received PSEAH training.
 - 480 staff received the training under the parent project.
 - 745 key staff members received training on PSEAH (Respectful environment) and the Code of Conduct (CoC) under Additional Financing.
 - 212 staff received this training during the reporting period.

- 178,669 laborers received PSEAH+CoC training from their FPs during the reporting period. The training also served as an opportunity to share lessons learned from previous project phases, address challenges encountered and gather valuable feedback.
- PSEAH and CoC training were also delivered to contractors through the C2 kick-off meetings.
 - 116 contractors (580 key staff) received orientation on PSEAH and Code of Conduct during the reporting period.
 - 33,859 laborers have received PSEAH+CoC induction from their contractors since the beginning of AF
 - 18,414 laborers have received PSEAH+CoC induction from their contractors during the reporting period.
- 2 follow-up meetings were held with the FPs' GBV focal points in January and March 2025.
 - Key achievements, challenges and their recommendations related to the increasing number of female laborers and the impact of PVPV law on women inclusion were discussed.
- 2 follow up meetings were held with Social Organizers (SOs) of FPs and contractors on 16 January and 26 March 2025.
 - Project implementation challenges, and the impact of PVPV law on their movement were discussed.
 - Key takeaways included that female social organizers are visiting project sites as normal during social grant distribution or surveys.
 - SOs have not faced any serious issues as they are accompanied by mahram. FPs have hired SOs as couples.
 - In most communities, SOs have access to women.
- PSEAH training was also delivered to the newly hired UNOPS CRLP staff.

Code of Conduct:

- CRLP regularly ensures that the newly hired project, contractor and FP staff sign the CoC.
 - 535 newly hired staff of different FPs have signed the CoC since the inception of the AF
 - 580 key staff of the contractors signed the CoC in the reporting period
- 37,898 laborers under C2 received orientation on the CoC since the inception of AF.
 - 22,453 laborers received orientation in the reporting period

Monitoring Mission:

- 17 monitoring missions were conducted in Kabul, Mazar Sharif and Ghazni to verify that FPs and contractors have signed the CoC (C2: 14 sub projects, C1 and C3: 3 CRGs). Awareness was raised on the following issues
 - The implementation of the gender action plan and ensuring minimum 7% women laborers are hired in LiW
 - Ensuring women engagement in subproject selection and implementation both in rural and urban areas
 - Ensuring safe working environment for women
 - Ensuring women have access to GRM uptake channels and awareness materials
 - Ensuring delivery of PSEAH and CoC orientations to women staff and laborers, and
 - Ensuring presence of women in CRG structure as one of the ECA criteria.
- The mission found that awareness on GRM uptake channels amongst female laborers was fairly low in three sites. The female laborers mentioned kalantar¹⁴, wakil guzar, malak saheb, or social organizers as contact persons for any issues. There was low awareness on AWAAZ 410 hotline, and in some cases, laborers preferring to report to GRTs as well.
- The contractor hired social organizers in one of the subprojects in Ghazni under component 2, but they do not have information about their wage entitlements, and the contract was not signed.
- In Jaghtu district of Ghazni, female SOs of the FP could not visit project sites due to restrictions on women working in NGOs.
- Women were interested to know about first aid and how they could help other female laborers if they

¹⁴ Communities in Mazar refer to the wakil guzar as kalantar.

sustained injuries at the site work. Although females are doing light work, there is a chance of injury in activities like stone chipping and stone sorting.

- **Corrective Action:**

- All laborers, especially women, were reminded about the available GRM uptake channels (Awaaz 410, GRTs, and PSEAH Focal Point for the project).
- Contractors were reminded to provide laborers with all the required information on their work contracts.
- HSSE staff were instructed to provide a session on first aid for female laborers.
- Contractors were reminded to increase the number of female laborers and to provide them information on the type of tasks which women laborers should be assigned.

Meetings and knowledge sharing sessions:

- **Impact of PVPV Law on Female Staff and Operations**

A meeting on 16 January 2025 with female SOs highlighted the operational challenges imposed by the PVPV law. While the law did not entirely halt their field engagement, it has affected women's mental well-being and limited their mobility, particularly due to the mahram requirement. In rural areas, alternative engagement methods such as coordination through trusted male colleagues, community elders (e.g., mullahs, wakil guzars), and small-group visits have been employed to maintain outreach efforts.

- **Adaptive Strategies**

Despite the challenges for female SOs in the rural areas, they continue to connect with communities through in-person visits, phone calls, and platforms like WhatsApp. Meetings with community women are now conducted in smaller groups to avoid drawing attention. In some cases, CRG women members have been instrumental in disseminating project information locally, highlighting women's resilience and commitment to supporting vulnerable groups under restrictive conditions.

- **Challenges and Mitigation Measures**

The law has contributed to psychological distress among women and has restricted access to workplaces, limiting their involvement in decision-making and team collaboration. Recommendations include hiring couples to facilitate women's access, ensuring mahram support, increasing awareness, continuous engagement with local authorities has led to verbal agreement to conduct field visits in some provinces.

Coordination on Gender and GBV Actions

A meeting with FP's GBV Focal Points on 26 March reviewed the impacts of the PVPV law and strategies to enhance female labor participation in Cash-for-Work programs.

- **Engagement with Humanitarian Gender Networks**

CRLP participated in multiple coordination platforms, including the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group, GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) coordination and the PSEAH Network.

These engagements focused on cross-agency learning around women's inclusion strategies, updates on DfA decrees, capacity building on GBV, and sharing of new IEC materials developed by the PSEAH Network. CRLP is actively coordinating with the working group to receive and disseminate these resources internally.

- **SEA/SH GRTs:**

All 6 FPs established SEA/SH GRTs for AF, and a training session on the GBV Action Plan and the TOR of SEA/SH GRT is scheduled to be delivered to SEA/SH GRTs members on 18 June 2025.

- **International Women's Day**

The Gender Officer of CRLP convened a series of coordination meetings with the Communications Team, Project Support Unit, and all female staff of the UNOPS Country Office in preparation for the celebration of International Women's Day 2025. The event was held on 11 March 2025, with the primary objective of honoring the contributions of every woman working tirelessly to support the most vulnerable women and girls in need. It was a meaningful and memorable occasion.

- **United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 through CRLP**

Showcased AFCO's contributions to UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security through CRLP at the Global Webinar on 19th March 2025. This helped to raise awareness about UNSCR 1325, its significance, and relevance to UNOPS' work.

Project impact and community feedback

- Community feedback includes: CRLP is bringing happiness, improving communities and providing jobs so that communities can support their families.
- In Ghazni, district 5, people were facing serious issues before construction of the plum concrete especially pregnant women, children, and elderly people during winter but fortunately by constructing these streets many of their problems are solved.
- In Ghazni, district 2, before construction of the plum concrete there was too much dust and people could not open their windows and children and elderly people were getting sick frequently but now they are so happy and these problems are resolved and women mentioned that they are looking forward to walk on these plum concrete and also they are requesting extension of these projects.

6.7.4 Security

During the TA1 2025 reporting period, the overall security environment was assessed as generally calm. However, the ongoing economic hardship, high unemployment rates, and deepening humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan have heightened security concerns. Rising food insecurity and restricted access to essential services have contributed to an increase in petty crime, particularly in urban centers.

No security incidents were reported within the CRLP Area of Responsibility (AoR) during the period. Project teams maintained safe and uninterrupted access to all implementation sites, both in the cities and in regional areas, allowing for continued monitoring and oversight activities.

To ensure continued safety and situational awareness, regular security coordination meetings were conducted with all FPs, both virtually and in person across various provinces. Additionally, the CRLP Security Team carried out field visits to provincial locations and urban contractor project sites to assess on-the-ground conditions and provide support.

The following is an update from each region:

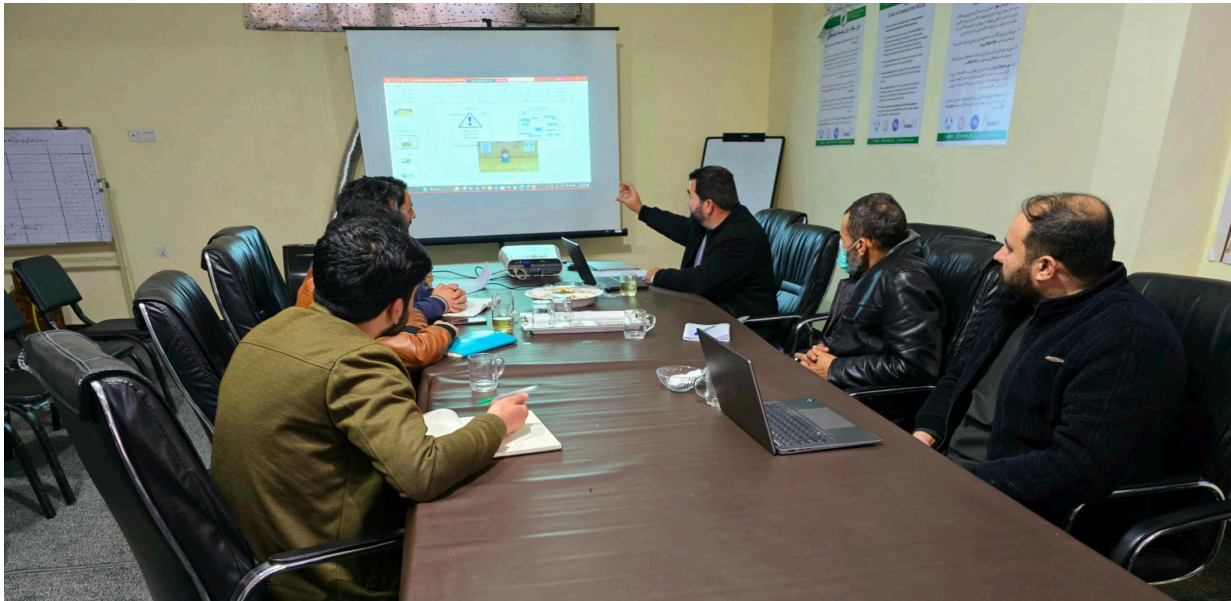
Northeast Region (Kunduz and Samangan)

- 3 coordination meetings were held with FP security focal points and staff at both provincial and district levels.
- The primary objective of these meetings was to ensure comprehensive understanding and adherence to SRM protocols, as well as the effective implementation of associated risk mitigation measures. These sessions also served to verify that project activities were being carried out safely and without any security-related incidents.
- 3 refresher security awareness training sessions were conducted for FP teams during the TA1 2025 period in Kunduz and Samangan provinces, aimed at strengthening their preparedness and operational security capacity.

North Region (Mazar & Faryab)

- 3 coordination meetings were conducted with FP site staff and provincial management teams to reinforce the importance of safety and security in project implementation. These sessions also facilitated the collection of security risk data to support assessments and the development and revision of the SMP and associated SoPs.
- 3 refresher security awareness sessions were delivered to RRAA (FP for the region) security focal points and staff in Mazar, utilizing a hybrid format to maximize participation and reach.
- 24 kickoff meetings were held with urban contractors during the reporting period, in which they were thoroughly briefed on their security responsibilities.
- Each urban project site was visited on a bi-weekly basis throughout its implementation period, and all laborers received comprehensive induction on security protocols and emergency response procedures.
- The SRA and SMP for the Mazar CRLP Urban projects are prepared and in place.
- A security awareness training session was conducted for Lot-3 RRAA Security Focal Points and staff in Mazar on 15 January 2025.

- A security induction session was held for urban contractors' staff and laborers in Mazar City on 23 February 2025, focusing on safety protocols, emergency response procedures, and site-specific security measures.



Security briefing by the UNOPS team in the North region.

Central Region (Kabul, Wardak, Kapisa, Panjshir and Parwan)

- 3 routine coordination meetings were held with FP and contractor focal points at both provincial and district levels.
- These meetings served to ensure that all stakeholders were well-informed and reassured of the continued support from the project security unit throughout the duration of project implementation.
- Targeted security training sessions were delivered to ACTED (FP for the region) and security focal points and staff of 14 Kabul-based urban contractors during their respective kickoff meetings.
- These sessions were designed to enhance participants' security awareness and promote the safe and effective execution of project activities.
 - Key topics covered during the training included:
 - The importance of the SMP and SOPs; and their practical implementation
 - Threat identification and situational awareness
 - Risk mitigation strategies in high-risk environments
 - Evacuation and relocation procedures
 - Secure cash handling protocols
 - Coordination mechanisms with local security forces and authorities
 - Road movement safety and convoy protocols
 - Security communications and emergency response procedures
- The SMP, SRA, and relevant SOPs for Kabul urban projects were developed and formally shared with all urban contractors to ensure compliance and preparedness.



Morning induction and security briefing to the laborers in the central region.

East Region (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman & Nuristan)

- 8 routine coordination meetings were conducted with FP and contractor's focal points at both provincial and district level.
- The primary focus of these meetings was to ensure that they were fully informed and reassured about the continued support from the project security unit throughout the implementation of the projects.
- 4 security sessions were delivered to DACAAR (FP for the region) security focal persons and staff at district level.
- 22 security sessions were delivered to Jalalabad urban contractors' security focal points staff and workers during kick off meetings and field visits operating in the Eastern region and Jalalabad city.
- These training sessions aimed to enhance the security awareness of staff and ensure the effective implementation of the projects in a safe and secure manner. SMP, SRA and relevant SOPs for Jalalabad urban have been developed and shared with urban contractors.

Southeast/East Region (Paktia, Paktika, Khost and Ghazni Provinces)

- Meetings were held with CDDO (FP for the region) officials in Paktia, Paktika, Khost, and Ghazni regional offices to strengthen collaboration.
- A training session for FP and key staff in Kabul covered the development of the SMP and SOPs. The SMP and SOPs have been developed, reviewed, and uploaded to the CRLP shared drive.
- 20 site visits were graciously conducted, accompanied by security awareness sessions delivered to contractors to support the enhancement of their operational safety and risk mitigation capacities.



Morning induction and briefing for the laborers in the southeast region.

South Region (Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzgan and Zabul)

- 7 coordination meetings were held in person and virtually with FP.
- 5 security awareness sessions were conducted for FP during the TA1 2025 period.
- 5 security awareness training sessions were provided for FP field staff.
- 18 kick-off meetings were held for urban contractors, and they were well briefed regarding security SMP and SOPs and their implementation on the ground.
- 20 urban site visits were made to oversee the implementation of SMP and SOPs particularly for cash handling and distribution process and the laborers were aware of how to report suspicious activity and evacuate the working area for a safe zone.
- 7 security awareness sessions were conducted for urban contractors, and they were well briefed on UXO Handling and Cash Handling SOPs additionally the implementation of required measures for the identified security risks around the area of operation.

6.8 Project Monitoring

Parent Project:

The overall progress of the project monitoring under the Parent Project has been moved to Annex J of this report.

Additional Financing Contract:

During this reporting period, FPs completed 111 spot-check forms, while UNOPS completed 30.

An MIS module for spot-check form data entry has been developed and is currently undergoing testing by M&E. Upon successful testing, data entry will commence, and the system's reporting and data analysis capabilities will be further developed.

FPs have received training in utilizing the monitoring spot-check forms and have completed 111 spot-checks to date. An analytical report will be generated once the data entry into the MIS is finalized.

INSIGHTS

Enhancing monitoring of the project at field level

The progression of the project from the parent phase into additional financing provides an opportunity to leverage the challenges and lessons learnt to improve and innovate in following interventions. For project monitoring, an analysis of the findings of the Third-Party Monitoring Agency showed that many of the minor findings could be proactively picked up and addressed by the project. With limited capacity by the monitoring team (only 1 person in the project implementation unit), a solution was devised to take advantage of field visits in which the different members of the PIU carry out spot checks.

The M&E has developed two spot-check forms, one which is used by UNOPS and another by FPs, the safeguard has another inspection form which their team uses during their visit to the field, GRM has another spot-check form and the Gender has another. These spot-check forms have enhanced the feedback mechanism between field staff and the team to quickly take actions where attention is needed. At the end of each visit, the person monitoring summarizes his/her findings to 3 to 5 findings and advises on possible solutions with action taken and deadlines. The findings are initially shared with field staff and for major issues the findings are shared at UNOPS and FPs' management level. This exercise has helped both FPs and UNOPS management ensure that the CRLP is implemented according to the POM instructions.

"Before this, our field visits focused only on GRM," Sanaullah, the GRM Senior Associate explained. "The spot checks have enriched the work we do." Findings from spot-checks are discussed with the facilitating partner or contractor on site. The spot-check form is also shared with the regional or city leads. On the part of facilitating partners, their monitoring officers are mandated to conduct 5 spot-checks a month. The spot check forms are shared with UNOPS. The digital form is under testing.

6.9 Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

Parent Project:

Under the parent project, TPMA had a total of 428 (rural: 381 and urban: 47) monitoring findings; these findings have been addressed by FPs, Contractors and UNOPS in the field.

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

Financial Monitoring

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

REPORT	STATUS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS
Q2 2022	Finalized	
Q1 & Q2 2023	Finalized	
Q3 & Q4 2023	Preliminary reports were submitted on November 21, 2024 (Q3) and January 3, 2025 (Q4). Subsequent supporting documentation and clarifications were provided to TPMA on December 17, 2024 (Q3) and February 2, 2025 (Q4), respectively. As of now, no finalized reports have been received.	TPMA has confirmed that the Q3 and Q4 2023 reports will not be reissued. The findings from these quarters are deemed addressed, as they will be reflected as resolved in the forthcoming Q1 2024 report. Accordingly, no further action is required at this time.
Q1 2024	Draft Q1 2024 expenditure report received on 17 March 2025. Additional supporting documents and responses submitted to TPMA on 25 March 2025.	Pending receipt of finalized report.
Q2 2024	Supporting documents were submitted on 6 October 2024. Initial findings were received on 30 January 2025. Supporting documents were provided on 6 February (C1) and 27 Feb (C1 and C3).	Initial financial findings of USD 126,251.29 were revised to USD 25,029.33 following UNOPS responses. Pending receipt of draft report.
Q3 2024	TPMA findings were received on 21 January 2025. Required documents have been submitted for urban sites. Data on the rural sites is accessible on MIS.	
Q4 2024	TPMA email was received on 21 January 2025. Expenditure details and vouchers have been shared with TPMA for further processing. On 16 March 2025, TPMA requested documents for the selected 40 line-items/invoices (6-10 each under C1 and C3, 25 under C2) C2 documents were submitted on 26 March 2025. Documents for rural areas are accessible on MIS.	

Additional Financing:

Several joint WB, CRLP and TPMA coordination meetings were held to discuss a range of issues related to the TPMA processes, procedures and timelines. The TPMA Monitoring Framework, Protocol and Tools are finalized to comply with the new ECA being rolled out, and to respond to findings from recent reports.

Urban:

TPMA's infrastructure team conducted 27 field visits across project sites in 3 rounds:

- 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).

As of 30 April 2025, 17 deviations (3 major and 14 minor) were reported through the ARTF platform. All 17 deviations were rectified — 16 were verified by TPMA and considered rectified, while 1 deviation was pending for TPMA verification.

TPMA social team conducted 27 field visits across project sites in 7 cities. The report and findings were not received till the end of the reporting period.

Rural:

TPMA visited a total of 23 rural communities in Kandahar, Kunduz, Laghman, Samangan, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces. 26 deviations were uploaded onto the online platform; the FPs have started addressing the deviations.

Access limitations for female enumerators in some of the communities across several provinces were reported by TPMA female enumerators. Concerns about further restrictions in Paktika, Paktia, Khost, and Ghazni due to directives banning women's work were also raised. These restrictions limit the field access to TPMA meeting the female beneficiaries and members of CRGs.

7. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 6: CASA 1000 SEA/SH Implementation

Following some limited progress in November and December 2024, in early 2025, the WB notified UNOPS of contractual issues between the CASA 1000 Contractors and the Da Afghanistan Brishna Sherkat (DABS), which have prevented the contractors from resuming construction activities. The Project followed up with both the contractors and the WB, on a regular basis, to understand when the issue may be resolved, allowing UNOPS to deliver the required outputs for the project, including "respectful workplace" training to the Contractors' personnel and conduct awareness sessions for the CASA 1000 communities. As of 30 April 2025, UNOPS was informed that the issue remains unresolved, with no clear timeline provided regarding its resolution.

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. Five that challenged the project in TA1 2025 reporting period are:

1. Delay in implementation of CASA 1000 SEA/SH Risk mitigation plan

Following some limited progress in November and December 2024, in early 2025, the WB notified UNOPS of contractual issues between the CASA 1000 Contractors and the Da Afghanistan Brishna Sherkat (DABS), which have prevented the contractors from resuming construction activities.

Mitigation Plan: The Project followed up with both the contractors and the WB, on a regular basis, to understand when the issue may be resolved. As of 30 April 2025, UNOPS was informed that the issue remains unresolved, with no clear timeline provided regarding its resolution. However, it is hoped that the issue will be resolved in the early TA2 2025 period.

2. Outstanding Questionable expenditure reported by the TPMA

The World Bank (WB) Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA) has been conducting quarterly expenditure reviews for the CRL Project and reporting findings to UNOPS since its inception. The findings reflect a range of 'questionable expenditures' which require further investigation and discussion with both TPMA and WB to clear these expenditures ensuring that the project does not face 'ineligible expenditures' leading to financial liabilities during formal project audits and / or at project closure stage. This review and clearance process is undertaken following the submission of each report from TPMA, with the majority, if not all, questionable expenditures being cleared in the period following receipt of the report. A small number of historical 'questionable expenditures' have yet to be resolved. To expedite the process of clearing these 'questionable expenditures', it is imperative that TPMA provides timely expenditure reports, to facilitate speedy resolution of any issues, whilst FPs and Contractors remain under contract with UNOPS. UNOPS management has highlighted that any 'ineligible expenditure' should be covered through the contractual conditions between UNOPS and Contractors, to ensure that UNOPS does not incur any financial losses through the project.

Mitigation Plan: UNOPS has prepared and put in place a SOP for closing the questionable expenditure. The SOP aims to:

- Define a clear and structured process for addressing and closing 'questionable expenditures', both current and historical.
- Guide UNOPS CRL project staff, TPMA, and WB in managing documentation and communications related to such expenditures.
- Prevent potential financial liabilities by ensuring questionable expenditures are resolved before contract closure / project audit.
- Ensure compliance with WB recommendations and audit requirements.

3. Review of the subproject proposals by the MRRD:

Subproject proposals are being reviewed by the MRRD at the central level, whereas this responsibility was previously assigned to the PRRDs under the PP. This centralized process for reviewing the SPPs by the MRRD initially resulted in delays in the overall implementation plan for the C1 rural component, although there is now timely approval of SPPs across all FPs.

Mitigation Plan: UNOPS has regular engagement with the technical team in MRRD to ensure timely review and approval of SPPs.

4. Winter cold weather:

Due to the extended cold winter weather period, the implementation of the SPPs was suspended across almost all sites in 3 urban locations and in many rural locations from late December 2024 through March 2025, leading to delays in the execution of the initial work plan.

Mitigation Plan: Whilst the Project had developed a work plan to cover the normal winter period, due to the extended winter period, a recovery strategy was developed to compensate for the additional delays experienced.

5. Revision of TPMA Monitoring Tools:

The TPMA monitoring framework and data collection tools required extensive revision to address limitations in the reports provided, to address timeline challenges and to address the new ECA criteria following the dissolution of the CDCs by the DfA. The revision of the TPMA monitoring framework has taken substantial time and resources and is not yet concluded.

Mitigation Plan: Coordinated and regular engagement between WB, TPMA and UNOPS has contributed to an improvement in the content of the Monitoring Framework, tools and questionnaires with piloting of tools planned to ensure they address the project needs. Timelines have been reviewed for completion of monitoring reports.

6. Shortage of Cement in the Jalalabad Market

In March 2025, there was a prolonged closure of the Torkham border, a key commercial transit point between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Consequently, the flow of essential imports, including cement, a critical input for CRLP

construction activities, was disrupted.

Mitigation Plan: Contractors were advised to utilize alternative cement brands for concrete works. Furthermore, they were encouraged to procure cement from Kabul where feasible. The project team was monitoring the situation and assessing associated risks to ensure that any adverse impact on project implementation is minimized. The issue was resolved by mid-April 2025.

7. Access to the community houses adjacent to the open side drain in Gozar 1, District 21 of Kabul city

The CRL has completed the construction of a stone masonry canal in Gozar 1, District 21 of Kabul City. However, due to the budgetary ceiling allocated for a subproject under C2, and given the labour-intensive nature of the works - maintaining a 50/50 ratio between labour and non-labour costs - the project was unable to provide accessibility features at the frontage of each residence.

Mitigation Plan: Under the current approach, and in accordance with the subproject design—taking into account the budget ceiling and the labour-intensive nature of the SPs—open side drains are covered with steel grating or concrete slabs only at key connection points between sub-streets and main streets, as well as in front of essential public facilities such as clinics, schools, and mosques.

With regard to access for residential properties adjacent to open side drains, this matter is addressed during community consultations and scoping exercises. In these discussions, the community agreed to construct the necessary accessibility features to their homes at their own expense following project handover.

8. DfA Morality Law:

In May 2024, the DfA released the Morality Law in which they have codified a range of restrictions for women in Afghanistan. Women inclusion in CRL Project activities is a key criterion for project implementation. This contradicts the aim of the project to reach more women in urban and rural areas, ensure they have access to services and receive benefits from the activities. The impact of the morality law continues to be monitored to ensure that there are no significant negative impacts on the project's ability to reach women in the communities due to restrictions imposed by the DfA based on the morality law.

Mitigation Plan: The Project held various meetings with MRRD to ensure that they are aware of the risk and to facilitate the inclusion of women in the project activities. In addition, the FPs and contractors continue to engage with the communities and engage women in culturally acceptable activities and workplaces.

Date Started	Name	Title	Contribution
16 May 2025	Ahmad Farid OMARY	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Created the Document
29 May 2025	Viola Mundira	Communications Specialist	Edited the Document
5 June 2025	Samiullah BAWAR	Senior Project Manager	Review of the document
21 June 2025	Joyce DALGLIESH	Programme Director	Review and finalization
21 June 2025	Azusa CHIBA	Head of Programmes	Review and approval

Document Distribution

Organization	Name	Title
World Bank	Robert WROBEL	Task Team Lead, World Bank
UNOPS Afghanistan	Nicholas Mark Gardner	Country Director and Representative

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9. ANNEXES

Annex A: IUFR for the period ending 30 April 2025

- IUFR produced for the period ending 30 April 2025

Annex B: Interim Financial Statement as of 30 April 2025

- Interim Financial Statement produced as of 30 April 2025

Annex C: CRLP staffing

Table 1: The UNOPS CRLP Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

No	Position	Selected Personnel	Gender
Project Implementation and Support Services			
1	Programme Director	Joyce Dalgliesh	Female
2	Senior Project Manager	Samiullah Bawar	Male
3	Project Management Support Officer	Female	
Monitoring & Reporting			
1	Communications Specialist	Viola Mundira	Female
2	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	Male	
3	Communications Officer	Female	
4	Two (2) Translators (Retainer - Homebased)	Male	
5	MIS Specialist	Male	
6	GIS Associate	Male	
7	MIS Associate	Male	
8	Three (3) Admin Associate and Project Management Senior Assistants	Female	
9	Two (2) Data Entry Assistants	One male, one female	
Gender & Diversity			
1	Gender Officer (CTG)	One female	
2	Two (2) Grievance Redress - Senior Associate (CTG)	One male and one female	
Finance			
1	Finance Advisor (Fiduciary)	Chikondi Ivy Ngwiri	Female
2	Finance Specialist	Male	
3	Finance Senior Officer	Male	
4	Four (4) Finance Officer	All male	
5	Four (4) Finance Associates	Three male, two female	
Environmental & Social Management			
1	Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Analyst	Male	
2	Seven (7) Health, Safety, Social and Environmental Senior Associate (CTG)	Male	

QA/QC			
1	Quality Engineer (CTG)	Male	
2	Three (3) Senior Associate Quality Engineer (CTG)	Male	
Procurement			
1	Procurement Advisor	Vacant	Male
3	Procurement Specialist (Retainer-Home based)	Joseph Alusine Bangura	Male
4	Procurement Specialist	Male	
5	Two (2) Procurement senior Officer	Male	
6	Two (2) Procurement Officer	Male and female	
7	Sixt (6) Procurement Associate	4 male, 2 female	
TOTAL PIU and Support Services staff =56			
56 onboarded (90% recruitment of which 21% women and 79% men)			
7 vacant			

Table 2: The CRLP personnel - Component 1, 3 and 4

No	Position	Selected Personnel	Gender
Rural Team (C1, C3 and C4)			
1	Team Lead	Mujeeb Rahman Habib	Male
2	Seven (7) Regional Operations Officer (CTG)	Males	
3	Two (2) Capacity Building Officer (CTG)	One male and one female	
4	Six (6) Cash for Work Engineer (CTG)	All male	
5	Six (6) Community Liaison Senior Associates	All female	
6	Three (3) FP Program Associates	One female and two male	
7	One (1) Women Economic Empowerment	Female	
TOTAL Component 1,3 & 4 = 26			
26 onboarded (100% recruitment) 34.6 % women and 65.4% men			

Table 3: The CRLP personnel - Component 2

No	Position	Selected Personnel	Gender
Urban Team (C2)			
1	Team Lead	Najeeb Masoud	Male
2	Deputy Team Lead and Lead Civil Engineer (Kabul)	Male	
3	Eight (8) Design Engineers	Three (3) female and five (5) male	
4	Six (6) Lead Construction Management Engineer	All male	
5	Twenty-Six (26) Construction Management Engineer	Three (3) female and twenty-three (23) male	
6	Ten (10) Community Liaison Senior Associate	Eight (8) male, two female	
7	Five (5) Senior Security Assistant	All Male	
8	Three (3) Interns	Female	
TOTAL Component 2 = 60 (Interns are not included)			
60 onboard (100% recruitment) 13% women and 87% men			

Annex D: Results Framework

Project Development Objectives(s)							
The objective of the Project is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.							
Project Development Objectives Indicators							
Indicator Name	Contract	End Target	Progress up to Last Tri-annual	Current Tri-annual Progress	Cumulative Progress	Percentage Progress	Remarks
Provide short-term livelihood opportunities and urgent essential services in rural and urban areas							
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support (Number)	PP	700,000	916,279	1,036	917,315	100%+	
	AF	300,000	0	48,852	48,852	16.3%	
	Total	1,000,000	916,279	49,888	966,167	96.6%	
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants (Number)	PP	100,000	122,450	0	122,450	100%+	
	AF	50,000	0	26,603	26,603	56.0%	
	Total	150,000	122,450	26,603	149,053	100%+	
Number of female-headed households receiving social grants (Text)	PP	Monitored for progress	70,058	0	70,058		
	AF		0	14,874	14,874		
	Total		70,058	14,874	84,932		
Number of people with improved access to basic services (Number)	PP	7,400,000	10,291,877	0	10,291,877	100%+	
	AF	4,200,000	0	582,432	582,432	13.9%	
	Total	11,600,000	10,291,877	582,432	10,874,309	93.7%	
Intermediate Results Indicators by Components							
1. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas							
Number of working days created, Component 1 (Number)	PP	17,300,000	17,909,282	0	17,909,282	100%+	
	AF	10,400,000	0	224,631	224,631	2.2%	
	Total	27,700,000	17,909,282	224,631	18,133,913	65.5%	
Number of working days created for women (Text) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	1,021,932	0	1,021,932		

	AF		0	4,498	4,498		
	Total		1,021,932	4,498	1,026,430		
Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work (Number)	PP	608,000	755,201	0	755,201	100%+	
	AF	292,000	0	15,598	15,598	5.3%	
	Total	900,000	755,201	15,598	770,799	85.6%	
Number/type of rural climate-resilient activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) (Number)	PP	4,000	7,645	0	7,645	100%+	
	AF	2,000	0	3	3	0.2%	
	Total	6,000	7,645	0	7,648	100%+	
Number of people in rural areas benefiting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) disaggregated by gender (Text)	PP	5,400,000	6,595,981	0	6,595,981	100%+	
	AF	2,600,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	8,000,000	6,595,981	0	6,595,981	82.4%	
People who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services (number) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	4,786,221	0	4,786,221		
	AF		0	4,890	4,890		
	Total		4,786,221	4,890	4,791,111		Only Transport
Number of rural communities reached with program activities (Number)	PP	5,000	5,966	0	5,966	100%+	
	AF	2,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	7,000	5,966	0	5,966	85.2%	
Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (Text) (new indicator)	AF	Monitored for progress	0	0	0		
Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	129,325	0	129,325		
	AF		0	224	224		
	Total		129,325	224	129,549		
2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas							
Number of working days created, Component 2 (Number)	PP	3,440,000	MIS: 4,698,488 Field: 4,785,257	MIS: 62,583 Field: (24,186) *	MIS: 4,761,071 Field: 4,761,071	100%	
	AF	2,260,000	MIS:	MIS:	MIS:	0.6%	

			14,021 Field: 365,435	851,970 Field: 526,272	865,991 Field: 891,708		
	Total	5,700,000	MIS: 4,712,509 Field: 5,150,692	MIS: 914,553 Field: 502,086	MIS: 5,627,062 Field: 5,652,779	82.7%	
Number of working days created for women (Text) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	MIS: 498,978	0	MIS: 498,978		
	AF		MIS: 0 Field: 31,064	MIS: 74,253 Field: 45,576	MIS: 74,253 Field: 76,640		
	Total		MIS: 498,978 Field: 532,087	MIS: 74,253 Field: 45,576	MIS: 573,231 Field: 575,618		
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive work (Number)	PP	92,000	MIS: 161,078 Field: 162,114	MIS: 1,036 Field: 0	MIS: 162,114 Field: 162,114		
	AF	48,000	MIS: 0 Field: 15,445	MIS: 33,254 Field: 18,414	MIS: 33,254 Field: 33,859		
	Total	140,000	MIS: 161,078 Field: 177,659	MIS: 34,290 Field: 18,414	MIS: 195,368 Field: 196,073	100%+	
Number/type of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) (Text)	PP	400	520	0	520	100%+	
	AF	250	36	65	101	32.4%	
	Total	650	556	65	621	92.5%	

Number of urban residents benefitting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) (Text)	PP	2,000,000	3,695,896	0	3,695,896	100%+	
	AF	1,550,000	MIS: 0 Field: 191,930	MIS: 582,432 Field: 473,848	MIS: 582,432 Field: 665,778		
	Total	3,550,000	MIS: 3,695,896	MIS: 582,432 Field: 473,848	MIS: 4,278,328 Field: 4,361,674	100%+	
Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i>	AF	Monitored for progress	MIS: 0 Field: 185,430	MIS: 553,332 Field: 285,566	MIS: 553,332 Field: 470,996		
Number of cities reached with program activities (Number)	PP	8	8	0	8	100%	5 cities are overlapping with PP
	AF	7	7	0	7	100%	
	Total	10	10 ¹⁵	0	10	100%	
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i>	PP	Monitored for progress	MIS: 1,310,866 Field: 1,281,000	MIS: 0 Field: 0	MIS: 1,310,866 Field: 1,281,000		
	AF		MIS: 0 Field: 203,000	MIS: 343,112 Field: 518,000	MIS: 343,112 Field: 721,000		
	Total		MIS: 1,310,866 Field: 1,484,000	MIS: 343,112 Field: 518,000	MIS: 1,653,978 Field: 2,002,000		
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number) <i>(new sub indicator)</i>	PP	Monitored for progress	MIS: 79,065	MIS: 0	MIS: 79,065		

¹⁵ There are five overlapped cities between PP and AF, thus, the total coverage is 10 cities while in each contract there are 8 and 7 cities.

	AF	Monitored for progress	MIS: 0 Field: 2,604	MIS: 12,285 Field: 9,926	MIS: 12,285 Field: 12,530		
	Total		MIS: 79,065 Field: 81,669	MIS: 12,285 Field: 9,926	MIS: 91,350 Field: 91,595		
3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas							
Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social/livelihood grants (Number)	PP	100,000	122,450	0	122,450	100%+	
	AF	50,000	0	26,603	26,603	56.0%	
	Total	150,000	122,450	26,603	149,053	100%+	
Number of female-headed households (Text)	PP	Monitored for progress	70,058	0	70,058		
	AF		0	14,874	14,874		
	Total		70,058	14,874	84,932		
Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities (Text)	PP	Monitored for progress	52,392	0	52,392		
	AF		0	11,729	11,729		
	Total		52,392	11,729	64,121		
Number of women benefiting from women's economic activities assistance (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i>	AF	Monitored for progress	0	0	0		
Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity (Percentage) <i>(new indicator)</i>	AF	40%	0	0	0		
4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women							
Number of CDCs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support (Number)	PP	5,000	6,695		6,695	100%+	
	AF	2,400	1,824	920	2,744	100%+	
	Total	7,400	8,519	920	9,439	100%+	
Number of established CDCs with women participating (Number)	PP	5,000	6,695		6,695	100%+	
	AF	2,400	1,824	920	2,744	100%+	
	Total	7,400	8,519	920	9,439	100%+	

5. Implementation Support							
Percentage of grievances received that are resolved (Percentage)	PP	70	99	100	100	100%	
	AF	70	0	87	87	100%	
	Total	70	99	98	98	100%	
Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities (Percentage)	PP	70	100		100	100%	
	AF	70	0	0	0		
	Total	70	100	0	100	100%	

* The total number of working days has decreased because of some written mistakes in Form 08 of some projects.

Annex E: Environmental and Social Commitment/Planned Activities

May - August 2025

Material Measure and Action	Commitment/Planned Activities
Monitoring and Reporting	
Regular Reporting	Prepare and submit to the WB the 1st TA Report for 1 January - 30 April 2025 by 15 June 2025. The Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Performance including the progress update on the implementation of ESCP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and GRM will be provided in the TA Report.
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 monthly and tri-annual reports from the FPs. The ES is part of the overall FPs' monthly and tri-annual progress reports. UNOPS to carry out regular inspection of the C2 Project site and submit inspection reports to UNOPS and HQ and the WB. The ES performance from the FPs and Contractors Reports will be reflected in the 2nd TA report which is due by 15 October 2025.
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 AF. Ensure the FPs and Contractors hire ES Specialists prior to the commencement of activities under the AF.
Environmental and Social Assessment	UNOPS assesses the ES by using ES tools and instruments such as the ESHS guidelines, ES screening, ESMP, LMPS, Security Risk measures and the SEA/SH 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 AF. • Conducting safeguard training for private contractors under the AF. • 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.
SEA/SH RISKS:	• Implement the project SEA/SH Plan. Ensure the SEA/SH risk and mitigation measures are included in the ESMP and added to the procurement document. • Prevent and address SEA/SH 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 submit Security Management Plan and SOPs and implement 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 SEA/SH 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, SEA/SH, and grievance mechanisms.
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Annex F: Parent Project- C1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas

Community Mobilization

In rural areas 5,968 CDCs¹⁶ 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

¹⁶ 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
Hirat	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 ¹⁷	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	98	48,414,649	0.49%	494,027
Education	21	22,782,090	0.23%	1,084,861
Environmental/Climate	20	17,790,156	0.18%	889,508
Building	5	2,956,123	0.03%	591,225
Power	1	1,190,550	0.01%	1,190,550
Agricultural				
Grand Total	7,646	9,900,515,446	100.00%	977,409

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

¹⁷ Over 98% of the subprojects fall within the transport and irrigation sectors, with these sectors also receiving 99% of the block grant allocation.

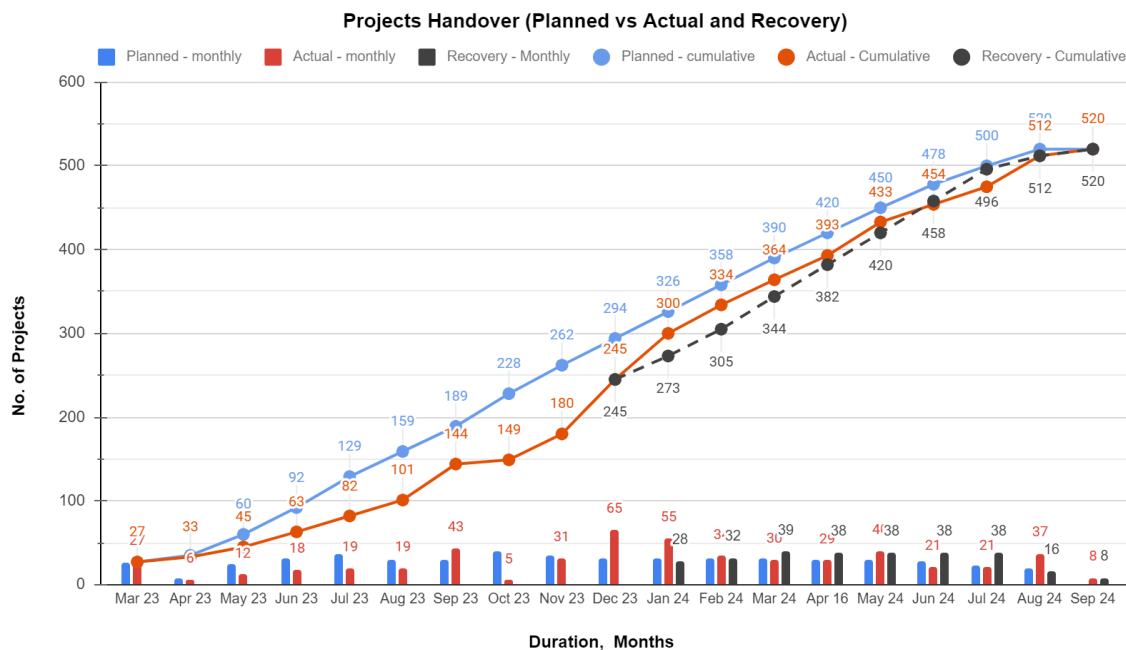


Figure G1 - C2 Sub Projects handed over to the community (Parent Project).

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 laborer's Wage 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 ¹⁸	192	64	63	26	37	37	26	6	451	86.73%
Irrigation		1	7	9				4	21	4.04%
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education										
Environmental/ Climate	8	12	2	11	9	1	2	3	48	9.23%
Building										
Agricultural										
Grand Total	200	77	72	46	46	38	28	13	520	100%

¹⁸ 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 CDC¹⁹ 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 across both areas. 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 only 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	²⁰ Total # of beneficiary HHs received the SG	# of FHH received food packages	# of HHs with DHH received food package	# of HHs with drug addicted persons 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

¹⁹ This intervention of the project was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs.

²⁰ 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, Bamyan, 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 Communities								
	# of Spot-checks	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