



Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (ACRLP)



Beneficiary of Women's Economic Activities placing her chickens into the coop. The starter pack for poultry rearing, which she received, included chickens, 100kg of feed, feeders and drinkers, Wardak Province, August 2025 @UNOPS/Rafiullah Hemat

Tri-Annual Progress Report - May to August 2025 Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 15 October 2025



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | | | |
|-------|--|--------|---|
| AF | Additional Finance | IDs | Identity Documents |
| AFCO | Afghanistan Country Office | IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| ARTF | Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund | IPAS | Integrated Practice Advice and Support |
| C1 | Component 1 | IUFR | Interim Unaudited Financial Report |
| C2 | Component 2 | KM | Kabul Municipality |
| C3 | Component 3 | KPIL | Kalpataru Projects International Ltd |
| C4 | Component 4 | LiW | Labor-intensive Work |
| CDC | Community Development Council | LM | Land Mine |
| 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 | PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| DoEC | Directorate of Economy | PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| ECA | Entry Criteria for Access | PSEAH | Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment |
| ERW | Exploded Remnants of War | 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 |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan | RCC | Reinforced Cement Concrete |
| ES | Environmental and Social | RFP | Request for Proposals |
| ESS | Environment and Social Standards | RFQ | Request for Quotations |
| EPP | Emergency Procurement Procedure | SEA/SH | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion | SEP | Stakeholder Engagement Plan |
| FHH | Female Headed Household | SG | Social Grant |
| FM | Financial Management | SMP | Security Management Plan |
| FP | Facilitating Partner | SNF | Significant Negative Findings |
| GA | Gozar Assembly | SoP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| GDCMA | General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs | SP | Subproject |
| GDI | General Directorate of Intelligence | 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 | SSA | Senior Security Assistant |
| GIS | Geographical Information System | TPMA | Third-Party Monitoring Agent |
| GRT | Grievance Redress Team | ToR | Terms of Reference |
| GSA | Grant Support Agreement | UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| HSSE | Health, safety, social, and environmental | UXO | Unexploded Ordnance |
| IDA | International Development Association | WB | World Bank |

PROJECT INFORMATION

The original project Grant Agreement was signed between UNOPS and the World Bank (WB) on 4 May 2022, for a duration of 24 months, ending on 30 April 2024. The project was amended to 31 December 2025 as follows::

- Amendment No. 1 to the Grant Agreement was signed on 6 June 2023. The Project closing date was extended to 31 August 2024.
- Amendment No. 2 to the Grant Agreement for additional \$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 PSEAH risk mitigation activities concerning the Afghanistan segment of the CASA 1000 Project implementation through a new component 6 under CRLP was concluded on 2 October 2024.
- The project paper for Additional Financing 2 (AF2) (US \$143 million- US \$48m ARTF+ US \$95m IDA) was drafted and preliminary negotiations were conducted on 17 July 2025.

| 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 83.83 Million |
| Total Funds Balance | USD 0 | Total Funds Balance | USD 0 |

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Key Achievements

This Tri-Annual Report (TA2 2025) provides progress updates for the period 1 May to 31 August 2025.

The World Bank conducted two missions: an Implementation Support Mission from 25 to 29 May 2025, followed by the Second Additional Financing Pre-Appraisal Mission from 25 to 26 June 2025. The objectives of the missions were to:

- assess CRLP overall implementation progress
- review actions taken since February 2025 implementation support mission
- discuss and finalize the scope of activities, geographic targeting, environmental and social risk mitigation requirements of the project and results indicators under the proposed second AF
- advance discussions with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on areas for collaboration with its pipeline community resilience operation

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

Project achievements

Results and achievements in the TA2 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 are from field data and the CRLP MIS. Field data is higher compared to MIS data due to gaps in upload and verification of the documents by Facilitating Partners' (FPs), MIS team and other relevant teams. To the extent possible, the figures are marked with MIS or Field Data.

Parent Project (PP):

The Parent Project was completed and closed off during the TA1 2025 reporting period.

- 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 targets were achieved.
 - 6.6% (60,334) were 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).
 - 27,695 internally displaced persons (IDPs) directly benefited from project activities (C1: 17,950, C2: 9,745).
 - 2,113 returnees directly benefited from project activities (C1:525, C2: 1,550, C3: 38).
- Component 1 (CfW) reached 5,966 rural communities and completed 7,645 small-scale subprojects.
- Component 2 (LiW) completed 520 subprojects across 8 urban cities (100% of end target).
- US\$ 144.2 million was disbursed to beneficiaries under Component 1 for 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.
- 6,563² 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 CRG³ 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 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 (Cumulative):

Implementation of AF is ongoing; activities are on track however limitations on mobility of female staff persist. Significant progress has been made in all components since the inception of the Additional Financing:

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.

² C4, being community-based, covers 5,968 rural and 595 urban communities where training was conducted. On the other hand, SG distribution was completed in 5,945 rural communities and 516 urban project sites, totaling 6,461 communities & project sites. The reach for C1, C3 and C4 will therefore differ.

³ During the PP, the program 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.

Component 1

- Out of the 2,685⁴ contracted Community Representative Groups (CRGs), registration and community profiling have been completed for 2,664 CRGs:
 - 262 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.
- The reduction in the total number of CRGs achieved is due to less communities being confirmed relative to the initial estimate or with CRGs being combined due to HH numbers being low in individual communities (i.e. less than the criteria set in the POM (less than 25 HHs).
- 2,948 subproject proposals have been prepared.
- Physical implementation work commenced for 2,947 subprojects.
- 1,731 subprojects have been completed.
- 197,994 households (3.3% female) directly benefited as laborers from CfW.
- 2,246 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 553 returnees benefited directly as laborers from CFW (based on field data).
- 3.4 million labor days have been generated, of which 115,575 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 1.2 million people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 2

- 358 community consultations, scoping exercises, and design of subprojects have been completed.
 - 8 additional subprojects have been scoped and designed, leveraging cost savings achieved under urban components.
- 221 subprojects have been completed and handed over to the community for use.
- 98 subprojects have been closed following the completion of the Defect Notification Period (DNP).
- 62,750 households (9.58% female) directly benefited as laborers from LiWs.
- 3,262 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 1,190 returnees benefited directly as laborers from LiWs (based on field data).
- 1.8 million labor days have been generated, of which 157,000 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 1.4 million people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 3

- 3,004⁵ communities/sites (2,658 rural communities and 346 urban sites) finalized beneficiary lists.
- 58,012 eligible household beneficiaries have been identified for both cash and in-kind social grants.
- 2,945 communities/sites (2,658 rural communities and 287 urban project sites) completed social grants

Component 3b

- 2,536 communities successfully completed the first three sessions of C3b technical poultry training, which covers an introduction to chicken breeds and their uses, coops construction, feed production, and experience-sharing among women participants.
- All FPs finalized procurement plans and initiated procurement of poultry packages.

Component 4

- 2,664 rural communities and 96 urban communities have completed C4 training sessions reaching 155,955 participants (81,066 women; 74,889 men).
- 3,673 participants have been trained in urban areas (2,187 women; 1,486 men).
- 1,715 grain banks and 4,435 kitchen gardens have been established as a result of the C4 training.
- The pilot for UNICEF Health and Nutrition training is ongoing in Alingar District of Laghman Province and in Khoram wa Sarbagh District of Samangan Province.
- 89 CRGs have been trained in both districts.
 - 74 CRGs trained in Alingar District of Laghman Province

⁴ The actual number of CRGs established is 2,664, which is 21 fewer than the number stipulated in the FPs' original contract. The FPs' contract amendment is in the process and will reflect the actual number of CRGs (2,664).

⁵ MIS indicates 2,653 rural communities and 149 urban project sites.

- 15 CRGs trained in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District of Samangan Province
- 408 women have received health and nutrition training to date
 - 180 women in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District
 - 228 women in Alingar District

Component 5

- **Financial Disbursements under C1, C2 and C3**
 - US\$ 61.6 million has been disbursed to beneficiaries (laborers) under Component 1 and SG beneficiaries under Component 3 since the inception of the AF project.
 - US\$ 25.5 million contractors' invoices have been processed for Component 2, out of which 50.6% of the invoiced amount was paid to the laborers.
- **Digital Payment Pilot**
 - The evaluation of the four subprojects under C2 and one social grant urban site under C3, which utilize the digital payment modality, has been completed and awarded. However, contract signatures are pending the finalization and signing of the agreement between UNOPS and AIB. This agreement, in turn, awaits a meeting with our World Bank Data Protection colleagues.
 - Several contract amendments are currently underway. These amendments aim to reduce CRG figures, modify the end date of one contract, and adjust two contracts for the digital payments pilot.
 - An M&E expert on a retainer contract has been onboarded to study the impact of digital payments on existing processes. The expert has completed the internal desk review for learning initiatives.
- **Procurement**
 - 359 works contracts have been issued for C2 under AF1. 1 contract was terminated on 8 January 2025 due to an unforeseen land ownership dispute.
 - The contract amendments for all FPs have been completed. The amendments include revision of the Asset Management clause, update of General Condition of Contract (GCC) regarding confidentiality and personnel data, time extension, addition of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), revision of payment schedule, revision of reporting terminology, and adjustments to the reporting schedule.
- **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.
 - Several meetings were held with stakeholders to discuss project progress, plans, and address pertinent issues.
- **Environmental and Social Management**
 - 2,966 Environmental and Social (E&S) screenings have been completed for C1; and 358 E&S screenings for C2.
 - 358 Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) have been prepared and added to the works contract for C2 contractors.
 - 1,288 E&S screening forms for C1 have been reviewed by the CRLP E&S team through spot checks in the project MIS.
 - 393,912 laborers received Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) related training in the form of toolbox talks by FPs, contractors and UNOPS.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**
 - The GRM remained operational, with sessions conducted to improve awareness on the uptake channels - Awaaz, GRM email, Facebook, project website.
 - 582 grievances have been registered through the various GRM uptake channels.
 - All grievances have been reviewed and addressed, with feedback provided to the respective stakeholders.
- **Promoting Gender Inclusion**
 - 784 key personnel of the six FPs received refresher training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) and Code of Conduct (CoC).

- 312,650⁶ laborers received PSEAH+CoC orientation from their respective FPs (10,465 female).
- 2,112 key staff from 352 contractors have received training on PSEAH + CoC.
- The contractors have cascaded the training to 62,750 laborers (6,009 female laborers).
- **Monitoring**
 - The internal monitoring system remains in place. FPs and UNOPS regularly have conducted spotchecks and shared their findings and feedback with the concerned teams.
 - 391 spot-checks have been completed, 353 by FPs and 38 by UNOPS.
- **Management Information System (MIS)**
 - The MIS is functional, with regular support provided to FP and UNOPS staff.
 - C3b consultation forms and Form #11 Kitchen Garden and Grain Bank monitoring and reporting were developed and integrated with the MIS.
 - C2 data verification and data entry was carried out.
 - 148 Project Scoping information were entered into the MIS.
 - 541 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
 - 581 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
 - 131 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.
- **Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPMA)**
 - TPMA FM for Q2 2022, Q1-Q4 2023, Q1-Q4 2024 and Q1 2025 have been completed. Q2 2025 is in progress.
 - The TPMA 2025 First Quarterly report was received on 13 July and feedback provided on 29 July.
 - The team has provided feedback to Round 1 and 2 of the Significant Negative Findings (SNFs). Findings from Round 3 are under review.
 - 138 rural sites and 36 urban project sites have been visited by TPMA. 197 deviations have been registered and uploaded onto the online platform (24 urban; 173 rural). All 24 deviations from urban areas have been rectified and verified by the TPMA on the platform. FPs are in the process of addressing the deviations. 113 deviations have been addressed to date.
- **Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)**
 - 32 monitoring spot checks have been conducted by the Quality Assurance Team across all provinces under the rural component, focusing on key project elements and providing guidance to improve work quality.
 - 228 kick-off meetings were held with contractors for urban projects.
 - 948 QA/QC physical inspections have been undertaken, and 489 QC plans have been reviewed and approved.
 - 359 physical inspections of quality tests in the testing laboratory have been conducted, and deviations were addressed, including issues with material quality, concrete mixes, workmanship, and adherence to technical specifications.
- **Staffing**
 - 145 staff were onboard as of 31 August 2025.
- **Communications and Public Outreach**
 - Updates have been 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

- 130 contractor personnel and 1,400 community members have received "Respectful Workplace" training sessions in Kabul, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kapisa, and Baghlan provinces. Following the training, the Code of Conduct was duly signed by the participants.
- Community awareness sessions on the "Respectful Workplace" including reporting mechanisms for addressing any GBV-related incidents under C6 have been provided to 57 communities. .

⁶ Based on Field data

Summary of progress during the TA2 reporting period (1 May- 31 August)

Component 1

- Significant progress was made regarding the ECA assessments and CRG registration in rural areas.
 - 2 CRGs were registered, with 19 community profiles completed.
 - 416 CRGs completed subproject selection.
- 1,728 subprojects were completed during TA2 2025.
- 182,396 households (3.3% female) directly benefited as laborers from CfW.
- 8 IDPs benefited directly as laborers from CFW (based on field data).
- 3.2 million labor days were generated, of which 111,133 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 1.2 million people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 2

- 37 scoping, and 88 design packages were completed for subprojects.
- 120 subprojects were completed and handed over to the community for use.
- 67 subprojects were closed following the completion of the Defects Notification Period (DNP).
- 28,891 households (9.02% female) directly benefited as laborers from LiWs.
- 1,897 IDPs and 765 returnees benefited directly as laborers from LiWs (based on field data).
- 0.92 million labor days were generated, of which 80,000 labor days are attributed to female laborers.
- 0.72 million people have benefited from improved access to basic services.

Component 3

- 202 communities and project sites finalized beneficiary lists resulting in the identification of 13,799 eligible household beneficiaries for SG (both cash and in-kind).
- 1,053 rural communities and 161 urban project sites completed social grant distributions.

Component 3b

- 2,180 communities distributed poultry packages of vaccinated chickens, feeders, drinkers, formulated feed, and coop construction materials to eligible women beneficiaries. The chickens were distributed following a 15-day quarantine period to ensure biosecurity and health compliance.

Component 4

- Several coordination meetings were held with UNICEF colleagues regarding the pilot implementation of the Health and Nutrition training for CRLP communities.
- The pilot commenced in Alingar District of Laghman Province and in Khoram wa Sarbagh District of Samangan Province. 89 CRGs have been trained and 408 women have received health and nutrition training.
- 99.5% of C4 training sessions have been completed. 77,739 people (45,558 women; 32,181 men) received training during the reporting period.

Component 5

- **Procurement**
 - 6 contract awards were completed under C2.
 - 91 contracts were 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**
 - 906 E&S screenings have been completed (C1:876; C2: 30).
 - 81 ESMPs have been prepared and added to the works contract for C2 contractors.
 - 664 E&S screening forms have been reviewed by the CRLP E&S team in the project MIS.
 - 175,061 laborers have received OHS-related training in the form of toolbox talks (C1:135,892; C2:39,169 Contractors + UNOPS) during the reporting period.
 - 100 safeguard orientation training sessions have been conducted for contractor staff under C2, in which 600 contractors' key staff were trained during the reporting period.
 - 1,096 site inspections/spot checks have been conducted during the reporting period (C1: 115, C2: 981).
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**
 - 399 grievances have been registered during the reporting period.
 - All the grievances have been addressed and feedback provided to stakeholders.

- **Promoting Gender Inclusion**
 - 212 key personnel of the six FPs have received refresher training on PSEAH+CoC.
 - 133,981 laborers (1,566 female) have received PSEAH+CoC orientation from their respective FPs.
 - 1,532 key staff from 236 contractors have received training on PPSEAH + CoC.
 - The contractors cascaded the training to 40,297 laborers (9.6% female laborers).
- **Enhanced Monitoring Tools**
 - 250 spot-checks were completed during the TA2 reporting period, 8 spot-checks completed by UNOPS and 242 by FPs.
 - The findings from spot checks were addressed on the ground.
 - The monitoring spot check module has been developed in the MIS. 172 spot checks have been entered into MIS.
- **Management Information System (MIS)**
 - Regular technical support was provided to FPs' and UNOPS staff.
 - The development of the Monitoring Spot-check, CRG Training, and C3b Technical Training Attendance were completed
- **Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPMA)**
 - First draft of the 2025 Quarterly Report was received on 13 July and feedback provided on 29 July.
 - 164 deviations were identified by TPMA. 106 deviations have been addressed, and the remaining are under rectification.
- **Quality Control (QC)**
 - 95 kick-off meetings were held for C2 contractors. The contractors were presented with the project's QA/QC system, methodology and processes.
 - 240 C2 contractors' QC plans have been reviewed and approved.
 - 333 physical inspections of the material quality test have been conducted in different projects across multiple cities (Kabul, Nangarhar, Herat, Kandahar, Gardez, Mazar and Ghazni) to ensure the quality of work.
 - 566 Quality Control and Assurance inspections have been 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**
 - 3 staff joined the project during the reporting period.
- **Communications and Public Outreach**
 - The communication strategy and action plan were finalized.
 - The project website content is periodically updated with success stories and videos.
 - 4 monthly thematic updates were submitted to the World Bank.

Component 6

- During the TA2 reporting period, 135 contractor personnel received Respectful Workplace training. 1,400 community members have also been trained.
- The contractual issues with CASA 1000 contractors KPTL have remained unresolved which has led to a delay in implementation of the CASA 1000 action plan for conducting the Respectful Workplace Training and community awareness sessions.

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 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 TA2 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.

- 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.
- During the reporting period, TPMA activities were suspended temporarily by MRRD. Following communication and discussions with MRRD, the matter was resolved and TPMA operations have since resumed at the field level.

Ministry of Economy

- Regular monthly meetings were held between UNOPS, KM, 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 CMU mission on a site visit in Kabul with delegates from the Embassy of Germany on 15 June 2025



World Bank Country Director for Afghanistan, Faris Hadad-Zervos, leads a delegation from EU, Swiss Embassy and UNOPS in a meeting with the local leadership in Parwan Province on 17 July 2025

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

2.1 Facilitating Partners

The focus for this reporting period was on finalizing the submission of outstanding subproject proposals, initiating the implementation of MRRD-approved subprojects, aligning FP activities with the recovery plan, and completing social grant distributions. FPs were instructed to promptly submit drawdown requests to UNOPS to facilitate budget disbursement and upload expenditure documents into MIS, while minimizing discrepancies between MIS data and field data. The table below illustrates the summary of C1 progress.

Table 2.1.1 - Summary of C1 progress (field data)

| S/N | Item description | Total Parent Project | Additional Financing | | | | Grand Total (PP + AF) |
|-----|---|----------------------|---|--|---|----------|-----------------------|
| | | | Previous reporting period (30-Apr 2025) | Planned as of Reporting Period (31 Aug 2025) | Current reporting period (May-Aug 2025) | AF Total | |
| 1 | ECA assessments/CRGs Registration (Rural) | 5,968 | 2,662 | 2,664 | 2 | 2,664 | 8,632 |
| 2 | Community profiling | 5,968 | 2,645 | 2,664 | 19 | 2,664 | 8,632 |
| 3 | CRGs with SPs Selection | 5,966 | 2,248 | 2,664 | 416 | 2,664 | 8,630 |
| 4 | Subprojects proposal preparation | 7,646 | 2,465 | 3,491 | 483 | 2,948 | 10,594 |
| 5 | Subproject Implementation | 7,645 | 1,618 | 1,056 | 1,329 | 2,947 | 10,592 |
| 6 | Subproject Completion | 7,645 | 3 | 418 | 1,728 | 1,731 | 9,376 |

2.2 Community Mobilization Analysis (AF only)

Table 2.2.1: Summary of CRG members composition

| Area | Total CRGs Activated | Total Male CRG members | Total Female CRG Members | Total CRG Members |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Rural | 2,664 | 18,375 | 15,458 | 33,833 |
| Urban | 98 | 737 | 573 | 1,310 |
| Total | 2,762 | 19,112 | 16,031 | 35,143 |

Table 2.2.2: CRG Focal Points membership detail

| Area | Total CRGs Activated | Total Male CRG Focal Points | Total Female CRG Focal Points | Total CRG Focal Points |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Rural | 2,664 | 5,328 | 2,664 | 7,992 |
| Urban | 98 | 196 | 98 | 294 |
| Total | 2,762 | 5,524 | 2,762 | 8,286 |

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 2,644 communities with completed profiles disaggregated by province (based on MIS)

| Province | Total HH Identified | # of HH Proposed for CfW | # of IDP HH Identified | # of HH Selected for CfW | # of IDPs HH Selected for CfW | # of Returnees Selected for CfW | Average HH Per CRG | Average size per HH |
|----------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Farah | 17,176 | 15,448 | 579 | 15,228 | 575 | 0 | 129 | 6 |
| Faryab | 37,483 | 22,808 | 58 | 22,769 | 20 | 38 | 217 | 7 |
| Ghazni | 31,706 | 26,230 | 40 | 26,228 | 29 | 11 | 113 | 6 |
| Helmand | 29,873 | 27,154 | 0 | 27,107 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 8 |
| Herat | 23,098 | 16,126 | 196 | 16,126 | 190 | 6 | 192 | 5 |
| Kandahar | 40,365 | 29,519 | 32 | 29,519 | 0 | 32 | 168 | 8 |
| Kapisa | 19,738 | 13,399 | 194 | 13,398 | 194 | 0 | 290 | 7 |
| Khost | 15,274 | 12,612 | 122 | 12,518 | 112 | 10 | 235 | 9 |
| Kunduz | 47,222 | 29,848 | 408 | 29,847 | 163 | 245 | 220 | 7 |
| Laghman | 27,095 | 24,629 | 362 | 24,173 | 358 | 0 | 171 | 6 |
| Nangahar | 14,485 | 12,913 | 289 | 12,913 | 287 | 2 | 101 | 7 |
| Nuristan | 9,290 | 8,531 | 8 | 8,531 | 8 | 0 | 160 | 5 |
| Paktika | 8,381 | 5,866 | 23 | 5,866 | 14 | 9 | 140 | 9 |
| Paktya | 27,581 | 21,206 | 119 | 21,153 | 111 | 8 | 178 | 8 |
| Panjsher | 10,354 | 7,717 | 28 | 7,707 | 21 | 7 | 235 | 6 |
| Parwan | 24,684 | 17,629 | 17 | 17,629 | 4 | 13 | 150 | 6 |
| Samangan | 7,746 | 5,429 | 11 | 5,429 | 0 | 10 | 165 | 5 |
| Uruzgan | 17,526 | 15,248 | 0 | 15,248 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 6 |
| Wardak | 12,420 | 9,648 | 86 | 9,648 | 70 | 16 | 108 | 7 |
| Zabul | 20,250 | 14,958 | 236 | 14,957 | 90 | 146 | 169 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|--|---|
| Total | 441,747 | 336,918 | 2,808 | 335,994 | 2,246 | 553 | | 7 |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----|--|---|

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 TA1 reporting period 30/4/2025 (AF) | Progress as at TA2 reporting period 31/8/2025 (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 ⁷ | 2,662 | 2 | 2,664 | 8,632 |
| # of Resource Maps updated/created | 5,966 | 2,449 | 200 | 2,649 | 8,615 |
| Form 2: # of communities' profiles completed | 5,968 | 2,645 | 19 | 2,664 | 8,632 |
| Form 4: # of CRGs agreements completed | 5,966 | 2,294 | 351 | 2,645 | 8,611 |
| # of community project selections completed | 5,966 | 2,248 | 396 | 2,644 | 8,610 |
| Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (Proposals completed) | 7,646 | 2,465 | 481 | 2,946 | 10,592 |
| # of communities' cash for work started | 5,966 | 890 | 1,541 | 2,431 | 8,397 |
| # of communities' cash for work completed | 5,965 | 0 | 725 | 725 | 6,690 |
| # of subprojects completed | 7,645 | 3 | 1,243 | 1,246 | 8,891 |
| # of labor days created | 17,909,282 | 224,631 | 3,182,248 | 3,406,879 | 21,316,161 |
| # of labor days created (Male) | 16,887,350 | 220,133 | 3,071,115 | 3,291,248 | 20,178,598 |
| # of labor days created (Female) | 1,021,932 | 4,498 | 111,133 | 115,631 | 1,137,563 |
| # of skilled labor days created | 334,088 | 6,453 | 117,280 | 123,733 | 457,821 |
| # of unskilled labor days created | 17,575,194 | 218,262 | 3,064,884 | 3,283,146 | 20,858,340 |
| # of laborers employed | 761,469 | 15,598 | 183,801 | 199,399 | 960,868 |
| # of laborers employed (Male) | 718,262 | 15,341 | 177,409 | 192,750 | 911,012 |
| # of laborers employed (Female) | 43,207 | 257 | 6,392 | 6,649 | 49,856 |
| # of Returnees and IDPs HH in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods | 525 | 2,799 | 0 | 2,799 | 3,324 |
| Rural Area (Component 3 only⁸) | | | | | |
| Form 9: # of SG plans completed | 5,945 | 2,109 | 531 | 2,640 | 8,585 |
| # of communities SG distribution completed | 5,945 | 1,465 | 1,174 | 2,639 | 8,584 |
| # of HHs which received social grants | 84,398 | 18,376 | 15,789 | 34,165 | 118,563 |
| # of FHHs which received social grant | 47,873 | 10,504 | 9,289 | 19,793 | 67,666 |
| # of DHHs which received social grant | 34,831 | 7,674 | 6,357 | 14,031 | 48,862 |

⁷ Two communities in Sarubi district of Kabul failed to implement their subprojects due to a social issue between the communities. The two were closed as failed sub-projects without starting any work in the communities.. Thus, two CRGs were registered but with no subproject implementation.

⁸ 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 Drug Addict HHs which received social grant | 1,694 | 198 | 143 | 341 | 2,035 |
| Urban Area (Component 3 only) | | | | | |
| # of community/mosque profiles completed | 516 | 131 | 156 | 287 | 803 |
| # of communities cash distributed | 516 | 123 | 147 | 270 | 786 |
| # of HHs which received social grant | 38,052 | 8,227 | 10,089 | 18,316 | 56,368 |
| # of FHHs which received social grant | 22,185 | 4,370 | 5,483 | 9,853 | 32,038 |
| # of DHHs which received social grant | 14,186 | 3,298 | 4,149 | 7,447 | 21,633 |
| # of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant | 1,681 | 559 | 457 | 1,016 | 2,697 |
| Component 4 | | | | | |
| # of communities with compulsory trainings conducted | 6,566 | 2,664 | 0 | 2,664 | 9,230 |
| # of sub-committees/Sub-groups established | 18,493 | 7,986 | 102 | 8,088 | 26,737 |



Before and after pictures of canal construction in Dasht-E-Archi in Kunduz Province, August 2025 @FP/AKF



Before and after pictures of canal construction in Dakhel-Zaw Village in Samangan Province, May 2025 @FP/AKF



Before and After pictures of Protection wall and canal in Dakhel-Zaw Village in Samangan Province, June 2025 @FP/AKF



Before and After pictures of Protection wall in Maktab Manda in Helmand Province, July 2025 @FP/CHA

2.4 Subproject 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) | | | | |
| | | TA1 '25 | TA2 '25 | Total | TA1 '25 | TA2 '25 | Total | TA1 '25 | TA2 '25 | Total | | |
| Badakhshan | | | | | | | | | | | 472 | 472 |
| Baghlan | | | | | | | | | | | 359 | 359 |
| Bamyan | | | | | | | | | | | 128 | 128 |
| Farah | 172 | 73 | 99 | 172 | 4 | 166 | 170 | | 5 | 5 | | 5 |
| Faryab | 198 | 78 | 120 | 198 | 57 | 141 | 198 | | 149 | 149 | 196 | 345 |
| Ghazni | 326 | 326 | | 326 | 213 | 113 | 326 | | 189 | 189 | 370 | 559 |
| Helmand | 213 | 215 | | 213 | 140 | 73 | 213 | | 73 | 73 | 626 | 699 |
| Herat | 142 | 134 | 8 | 142 | 31 | 93 | 124 | | 72 | 72 | 179 | 251 |
| Kabul | | | | | | | | | | | 416 | 416 |
| Kandahar | 241 | 239 | 2 | 241 | 208 | 33 | 241 | 3 | 177 | 180 | 406 | 586 |
| Kapisa | 68 | 41 | 27 | 68 | 4 | 64 | 68 | | 13 | 13 | 331 | 344 |
| Khost | 77 | 77 | | 77 | 38 | 39 | 77 | | 27 | 27 | 84 | 111 |
| Kunarha | | | | | | | | | | | 162 | 162 |
| Kunduz | 255 | 185 | 70 | 255 | 115 | 140 | 255 | | 118 | 118 | | 118 |
| Laghman | 162 | 156 | 6 | 162 | 110 | 52 | 162 | | 53 | 53 | 243 | 296 |
| Logar | | | | | | | | | | | 78 | 78 |
| Nangarhar | 152 | 148 | 4 | 152 | 93 | 59 | 152 | | 80 | 80 | 487 | 567 |
| Nimroz | | | | | | | | | | | 388 | 388 |
| Nuristan | 59 | 59 | | 59 | 46 | 13 | 59 | | 20 | 20 | 198 | 218 |
| Paktika | 69 | 69 | | 69 | 34 | 35 | 69 | | 44 | 44 | 155 | 199 |
| Paktya | 169 | 169 | | 169 | 72 | 97 | 169 | | 45 | 45 | 212 | 257 |
| Panjsher | 60 | 53 | 7 | 60 | 37 | 23 | 60 | | 6 | 6 | 38 | 44 |
| Parwan | 183 | 87 | 96 | 183 | 173 | 10 | 183 | | 3 | 3 | 271 | 274 |
| Samangan | 51 | 45 | 6 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 51 | | 38 | 38 | 240 | 278 |
| Sari Pul | | | | | | | | | | | 351 | 351 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Takhar | | | | | | | | | | | 474 | 474 |
| Uruzgan | 125 | 120 | | 125 | 98 | 27 | 125 | | 49 | 49 | 330 | 379 |
| Wardak | 103 | 63 | 40 | 103 | 57 | 46 | 103 | | 10 | 10 | 451 | 461 |
| Zabul | 121 | 121 | | 121 | 121 | | 121 | | 70 | 70 | | 70 |
| Grand Total | 2,946 | 2,461 | 445 | 2,946 | 1,682 | 1,244 | 2,926 | 3 | 1,241 | 1,244 | 7,645 | 8,889 |
| 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 | 2,040 | 3,161,590,513 | 74.1% | 1,549,799 |
| Irrigation | 893 | 1,093,121,924 | 25.6% | 1,224,101 |
| Water Supply | 11 | 10,407,838 | 0.2% | 946,167 |
| Rural Development | 2 | 1,525,250 | 0.04% | 762,625 |
| Grand Total | 2,946 | 4,266,645,525 | 100% | 1,448,284 |

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



Before and After pictures of Drainage Canal in Lawar Khil in in Helmand Province, June 2025 @FP/CHA



Before and After pictures of protection wall construction for Dabak CRG in Maiwand District , July 2025 @FP/CHA



Children walk to school along a completed PCC road in Tagab district in Kapisa Province, August 2025 @ACTED

COMPONENT 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas

Table 3.1: Overall progress of the LiW until 31 August 2025 for AF

| No. | City | Community Consultation Completed | Scoping Completed | Design Completed | Handed Over | Closed |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| IDA Fund | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kabul | 140 | 140 | 140 | 63 | 17 |
| 2 | Jalalabad | 42 | 42 | 42 | 31 | 15 |
| 3 | Herat | 35 | 35 | 35 | 28 | 15 |
| Sub Total | | 217 | 217 | 217 | 122 | 47 |
| ARTF Fund | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kandahar | 49 | 49 | 49 | 37 | 20 |
| 5 | Mazar | 36 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 20 |
| 6 | Gardiz | 28 | 28 | 28 | 17 | 4 |
| 7 | Ghazni | 28 | 28 | 28 | 18 | 7 |
| Sub Total | | 141 | 141 | 141 | 99 | 51 |
| Total | | 358 | 358 | 358 | 221 | 98 |

Table 3.2: Progress of LiW in reporting period TA2 2025 for AF

| No. | City | Community Consultation Completed | Scoping Completed | Design Completed | Handed Over | Closed |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| IDA Fund | | | | | | |
| 1 | Kabul | 4 | 34 | 57 | 44 | 12 |
| 2 | Jalalabad | -1 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| 3 | Herat | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 12 |
| Sub Total | | 3 | 35 | 69 | 69 | 34 |
| ARTF Fund | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kandahar | -6 | -1 | 6 | 17 | 13 |
| 5 | Mazar | 2 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 18 |
| 6 | Gardiz | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| 7 | Ghazni | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 2 |
| Sub Total | | -3 | 2 | 19 | 51 | 33 |
| Total | | 0 | 37 | 88 | 120 | 67 |

Note: The minus sign indicates cancellation of activities in those specific cities.

Table 3.3 Overall number of labor related data for AF - as of 31 August 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 | 572,743 | 525,703 | 47,041 | 19,703 | 17,961 | 1,742 | 8.84 | 467 | 349 | 323,645 |
| 2 | Jalalabad | 241,909 | 216,105 | 25,804 | 8,890 | 7,726 | 1,164 | 13.09 | 1,652 | 260 | 175,200 |
| 3 | Herat | 203,707 | 179,198 | 24,509 | 7,629 | 6,624 | 1,005 | 13.17 | 577 | 33 | 226,530 |
| Sub Total | | 1,018,359 | 921,005 | 97,354 | 36,222 | 32,311 | 3,911 | 10.80 | 2,696 | 642 | 725,375 |
| ARTF Fund | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kandahar | 261,809 | 249,449 | 12,360 | 9,226 | 8,812 | 414 | 4.49 | 107 | 282 | 317,049 |
| 5 | Mazar | 201,230 | 183,420 | 17,810 | 6,638 | 5,933 | 705 | 10.62 | 205 | 175 | 151,960 |
| 6 | Gardiz | 156,764 | 141,663 | 15,101 | 5,347 | 4,862 | 485 | 9.07 | 159 | 59 | 83,920 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 7 | Ghazni | 171,984 | 157,579 | 14,405 | 5,317 | 4,823 | 494 | 9.29 | 95 | 32 | 107,350 |
| Sub Total | | 791,787 | 732,111 | 59,676 | 26,528 | 24,430 | 2098 | 7.91 | 566 | 548 | 660,279 |
| Total | | 1,810,145 | 1,653,116 | 157,029 | 62,750 | 56,741 | 6,009 | 9.58 | 3,262 | 1,190 | 1,385,654 |

Table 3.4 Number of labor related data for the TA2 2025 reporting period

| 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 | 354,226 | 324,021 | 30,206 | 11,803 | 10,699 | 1,104 | 9.35 | 428 | 329 | 222,115 |
| 2 | Jalalabad | 107,923 | 97,487 | 10,435 | 2,398 | 2,158 | 240 | 10.01 | 850 | 123 | 69,050 |
| 3 | Herat | 91,811 | 81,030 | 10,781 | 2,932 | 2,580 | 352 | 12.01 | 245 | 12 | 112,030 |
| Sub Total | | 553,960 | 502,537 | 51,422 | 17,133 | 15,437 | 1,696 | 9.90 | 1,523 | 464 | 403,195 |
| ARTF Fund | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Kandahar | 99,092 | 94,500 | 4,592 | 3,818 | 3,654 | 164 | 4.30 | 103 | 81 | 142,401 |
| 5 | Mazar | 70,570 | 64,781 | 5,789 | 2,042 | 1,853 | 189 | 9.26 | 62 | 138 | 44,110 |
| 6 | Gardiz | 107,971 | 97,172 | 10,799 | 3,435 | 3,104 | 331 | 9.64 | 139 | 54 | 60,920 |
| 7 | Ghazni | 86,843 | 79,056 | 7,787 | 2,463 | 2,237 | 226 | 9.18 | 70 | 28 | 69,250 |
| Sub Total | | 364,476 | 335,509 | 28,967 | 11,758 | 10,848 | 910 | 7.74 | 374 | 301 | 316,681 |
| Total | | 918,435 | 838,046 | 80,388 | 28,891 | 26,285 | 2,606 | 9.02 | 1,897 | 765 | 719,876 |

Table 3.5: Overall number of subprojects handed over by sector for AF (31 August 2025)

| Sector | KBL | KND | HRT | MZR | JLB | GRZ | GZN | Total | % |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Transport | 62 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 25 | 15 | 12 | 174 | 78.7% |
| Irrigation | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental/Climate ⁹ | 1 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 47 | 21.3 |
| Power | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total | 63 | 37 | 28 | 27 | 31 | 17 | 18 | 221 | 100% |

3.1 Progress per City

3.1.1 Kabul (40% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of LiW subprojects in Kabul is proceeding smoothly, with effective coordination mechanisms established with Kabul Municipality. Throughout May to August 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 such as ensuring access to women beneficiaries.

⁹Environment/Climate subprojects (climate resilience subprojects) are those which significantly enhance resilience to climate change and qualify for a 20% incentive budget. These include 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.

In this reporting period, successful implementation of labor-intensive small-scale infrastructure projects continued. 44 subprojects were completed and handed over to the community for use. 52% financial progress rate was achieved. The projects have directly engaged 11,803 laborers, including approximately 9% female participation, demonstrating a significant positive impact on community livelihoods and resilience during the period.



Street paved with plum concrete and handed over to the community in Gozar #6, District #12, Kabul City, on 25 August 2025 @UNOPS

3.1.2 Kandahar (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 during the reporting period. 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. Of the 49 projects allocated to Kandahar, 6 climate resilience projects were selected in the last reporting period compared to 16 in the TA2 reporting period.



Before and after photos of a surface water and flood control canal in Gozar #4, District #1, Kandahar City on 19 June 2025 @UNOPS

3.1.3 Herat (9% of AF Subprojects)

During the reporting period, LiW subprojects contributed significantly to providing work opportunities to the returnees from neighboring Iran. In close collaboration with the communities across the city of Herat, climate resilient activities were boosted, that is 5 out of 17 subprojects, flood protection and greenery subprojects were implemented as a mitigation measure for intense flooding due to climate change. The team maintained good relationships with the CRGs, Guzar Assemblies and the municipality, contributing to smooth delivery of services.



Field supervision of UNOPS Construction Management Engineer from a flood protection wall project in District #10, Herat City on 27 August 2025 @UNOPS

3.1.4 Jalalabad (12% of AF subprojects)

Subproject implementation in Jalalabad is progressing smoothly. No major issues were reported during the TA2 reporting period. Strong stakeholder management and relationships were maintained with the DfA provincial authorities and 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 13.1% 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.



Before and after photos of a street paving project handed over to the community for use in Gozar #33, District #8, Jalalabad City on 10 August 2025 (handover date) @UNOPS

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

The implementation of LiW progressed smoothly in Mazar-e-Sharif city during the reporting period. Appropriate coordination mechanisms were established with the DfA local authorities, particularly with the office of Mazar-e-Sharif Municipality. Several coordination meetings were held with the mayor and Director of Economy to discuss status and progress of ongoing projects and find possible solutions to the existing obstacles such as women engagement in the LIW. 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.



Street paved with plum concrete and handed over to the community in Gozar #5, District #8, Mazar City on 17 August 2025 @UNOPS

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 included in the engagement of unskilled laborers.

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 swift resolution of issues.



Before and after photos of a plum concrete surface tertiary road handed over to the community for use in Gozar #15, District #2, Gardiz City on 21 August 2025 (hand over date) @UNOPS

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 local DfA. Close oversight of the project implementation was conducted. During the TA2 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.

In May 2025, the Component lead, his deputy and the country office Partnership Advisor visited Ghazni City. Their visit included site inspections and discussions with local beneficiaries and local authorities to assess progress and strengthen collaboration. These engagements provided a platform for the project's effective implementation.



School children are benefiting from improved access through the Wahdat Abad plum concrete surface paved street with total length 520 m, Gozar 6 # District# 5, Ghazni City, 15 August 2025 @UNOPS

Insights

Turning garbage dumps into green parks

A common sight in Afghanistan cities are plots of unused land, many which had been designated for some development before the Taliban takeover. Now these plots are abandoned. Sadly, they quickly become a dumping ground for all sorts of rubbish. The unbearable stench from the decaying rubbish wafts into nearby homes. When it rains, polluted water from these plots flows through the streets. Children from the neighborhood must consistently be warned to stay out of these plots, but true to children's behavior- the more they are forbidden from entering the plots, the more eager they are to play there. In some cities, these plots become dens for drug users, making them unsafe spaces. With the risks that these plots pose to public health, communities with such disused plots will often prioritize them as subprojects.



A disused plot in Gozar 2, District 3 of Ghazni city, December 2024 @UNOPS

CRLP converts these plots into green areas. The rubbish is removed and disposed of in municipal waste collection sites. The land is then levelled, soil improved and planted with flowers, grass and trees. This helps rainwater seep into the ground. Pathways are demarcated and paved with permeable interlocking stones. Concrete benches are installed, and the park is protected by a perimeter boundary wall and fencing.



The same disused plot in Gozar 2, District 3 of Ghazni City after CRLP intervention, August 2025 @UNOPS/Rafiullah Hemat

These green areas become a source of pride and joy for the community. In District 3 of Ghazni city, the newly upgraded Sarwar-e Kainat Park is promoting ecological restoration. Birds and butterflies which were uncommon in the area are now spotted in the park. These green spaces offer respite and shade from Afghanistan's heat in summer. On any day, one can see students taking advantage of the parks to study or catch up on their schoolwork.

"This park has changed how we feel about our neighbourhood," said Mohammad, a resident of District 13 in Herat where Park Ghulam Qader Khan was developed. "Our children enjoy playing in the park." In Herat, CRLP installed a canal and protective retaining wall to manage runoff water. The communities led by the Community Representative Group, have taken ownership of these parks and whilst no formal maintenance agreement was established, community members collectively assume responsibility for maintaining the park, taking turns to water the flowers and trees.



Local students making use of the new Sarwar-e Kainat Park in Gozar 2, District 3, Ghazni City, August 2025 @UNOPS/Rafiullah Hemat

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

4.1 Component 3a. Social Grant Food and Cash Distribution

Based on field reports, as of 31 August 2025, 3,004 (98.6% of target) communities and project sites had finalized beneficiary lists, identifying 58,012 eligible household beneficiaries for both cash and in-kind assistance. 2,658 communities were identified in rural areas, and 346 sites in urban areas. Social grant distributions were successfully completed in 2,945 (96.7% of total target) communities and project sites, comprising 2,658 rural communities and 287 urban project sites. 53,848 beneficiary households were reached in total.

In rural areas, 34,368 households were reached, comprising 19,891 female-headed households, approximately 58% of the total beneficiary households. 14,136 households with persons with disabilities and 341 households with persons with drug-addiction received the in-kind social grants.

In urban areas, 19,480 households were reached, comprising 10,435 female-headed households, approximately 53.6% of the total beneficiary households. 7,957 households with persons with disabilities and 1,088 households with persons with drug-addiction received the cash grants.

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

Table 4.1.1: Cumulative Social Grant status for AF as of 31 August 2025

| Coverage | | Communities / Project Sites | | | Households | | HHs Received SGs | | |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Lot # | FP | Contracted # in Total | # with full beneficiary lists completed | # with distribution completed | # of eligible Beneficiaries identified | Total # of beneficiary HHs received SGs | # of FHHs | # of HHs with disabled persons | # of HHs with drug addicted persons |
| 1 | AKF | 262 | 262 | 262 | 3,249 | 3,249 | 2,109 | 1,116 | 24 |
| 2 | ACTED | 392 | 389 | 389 | 4,581 | 4,581 | 2,563 | 1,977 | 41 |
| 3 | RRAA | 426 | 426 | 426 | 6,161 | 6,161 | 3,828 | 2,270 | 63 |
| 4 | CHA | 663 | 663 | 663 | 8,582 | 8,582 | 4,832 | 3,632 | 118 |
| 5 | CDDO | 561 | 561 | 561 | 7,304 | 7,293 | 3,836 | 3,406 | 51 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 6 | DACAAR | 360 | 357 | 357 | 4,502 | 4,502 | 2,723 | 1,735 | 44 |
| Sub Total for rural area | | 2,664 | 2,658 | 2,658 | 34,379 | 34,368 | 19,891 | 14,136 | 341 |
| 1 | Kunduz | 4 | 4 | 4 | 280 | 280 | 120 | 149 | 11 |
| 2 | Kabul | 140 | 126 | 71 | 8,820 | 4,970 | 2,729 | 2,009 | 232 |
| 3 | Herat | 35 | 35 | 35 | 2,450 | 2,450 | 1,138 | 871 | 441 |
| 4 | Mazar-e-Sharif | 36 | 36 | 36 | 2,515 | 2,515 | 1,324 | 1,061 | 130 |
| 5 | Kandahar | 49 | 48 | 48 | 3,265 | 3,231 | 2,015 | 1,135 | 81 |
| 6 | Gardiz | 28 | 28 | 28 | 1,893 | 1,893 | 833 | 1,031 | 29 |
| 7 | Ghazni | 28 | 27 | 26 | 1,785 | 1,717 | 857 | 742 | 118 |
| 8 | Jalalabad | 42 | 42 | 39 | 2,625 | 2,424 | 1,419 | 959 | 46 |
| Sub Total for urban area | | 362¹⁰ | 346 | 287 | 23,633 | 19,480 | 10,435 | 7,957 | 1,088 |
| Grand Total | | 3,047 | 3,004 | 2,945 | 58,012 | 53,848 | 30,326 | 22,093 | 1,429 |

Further details on the progress for the reporting period are presented in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: Social Grant status for TA2 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 | 262 | 2 | 235 | 36 | 2,900 | 1,925 | 951 | 24 |
| 2 | ACTED | 392 | - | 330 | - | 3,913 | 2,200 | 1,679 | 34 |
| 3 | RRAA | 426 | 8 | 352 | 364 | 5,184 | 3,216 | 1,927 | 41 |
| 4 | CHA | 663 | - | 62 | - | 830 | 370 | 426 | 34 |
| 5 | CDDO | 561 | - | 42 | - | 1,093 | 553 | 526 | 3 |
| 6 | DACAAR | 360 | - | 32 | 26 | 485 | 227 | 255 | 3 |
| Sub Total for rural area | | 2,664 | 10 | 1,053 | 426 | 14,405 | 8,491 | 5,764 | 139 |
| 2 | Kabul | 140 | 89 | 48 | 6,230 | 3,360 | 1,781 | 1,408 | 171 |
| 3 | Herat | 32 | 10 | 11 | 700 | 770 | 374 | 253 | 143 |
| 3 | Mazar-e-Sharif | 31 | 18 | 20 | 1,255 | 1,395 | 721 | 606 | 68 |
| 4 | Kandahar | 49 | 25 | 30 | 1,721 | 2,034 | 1,331 | 660 | 43 |
| 5 | Gardiz | 28 | 19 | 19 | 1,308 | 1,308 | 622 | 667 | 19 |
| 5 | Ghazni | 28 | 15 | 13 | 912 | 846 | 430 | 357 | 59 |
| 6 | Jalalabad | 42 | 18 | 16 | 1,194 | 1,063 | 590 | 447 | 26 |
| 7 | Kunduz | 4 | 4 | 4 | 280 | 280 | 120 | 149 | 11 |
| Sub Total for urban area | | 354 | 198 | 161 | 13,600 | 11,056 | 5,969 | 4,547 | 540 |
| Grand Total | | 3,018 | 208 | 1,214 | 14,026,799 | 25,461 | 14,460 | 10,311 | 679 |

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

¹⁰ 362 represents the number of sites under the urban component (358 under the AF1 and 4 which remained from PP).

4.2 Component 3b. Women's Economic Activities

Implementation of the Women's Economic Activities (WEA) component commenced during the reporting period. Beneficiary identification was completed in 2,658 communities. 17,860 eligible beneficiary households have been identified. The WEA training was delivered to 19,134 female-headed households and community poultry advisors in 2,536 communities. In addition, the following activities have been conducted during the reporting period:

- Pre-distribution training was conducted in more than 2,500 communities.
- All FPs finalized their procurement plans and initiated the procurement process for poultry packages.
- Vaccinated chickens, feeders, drinkers, formulated feed, and coop construction materials were distributed to eligible women beneficiaries in 2,180 communities. The chickens were provided following a 15-day quarantine period to ensure biosecurity and health compliance.
- Post-distribution training is ongoing in the communities where poultry packages have been distributed.
- Monitoring of all activities under Component 3b is being carried out by FP staff in coordination with UNOPS personnel.

Table 4.2.1: C3b Women's Economic Activities- Detailed Profile of Beneficiaries Selection

| Lot # | FP | Target # in Total | # of comm with full beneficiary lists completed | # of eligible HHs identified | # of CRGs training Sessions in progress | # of eligible women + community poultry advisors participated in training sessions | # of CRGs WEA assets distributed | # of eligible women received WEA assets |
|--------------|--------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | AKF | 262 | 262 | 1,687 | 252 | 1,650 | 246 | 1,610 |
| 2 | ACTED | 392 | 389 | 2,508 | 343 | 3,347 | 152 | 948 |
| 3 | RRAA | 426 | 426 | 3,482 | 422 | 3,501 | 422 | 3,482 |
| 4 | CHA | 663 | 663 | 4,435 | 622 | 4,301 | 463 | 3,086 |
| 5 | CDDO | 561 | 561 | 3,570 | 554 | 4,161 | 554 | 3,570 |
| 6 | DACAAR | 360 | 357 | 2,178 | 343 | 2,174 | 343 | 2,178 |
| Total | | 2,664 | 2,658 | 17,860 | 2,536 | 19,134 | 2,180 | 14,874 |

Note: No returnee households received WEA assets in this reporting period.

Insights

Laying foundations for resilience

The shrinking space for women in public has had the effect of pushing women who were already vulnerable even further into poverty. The daily hardships of finding food for their families, has left many female heads of households in a loop of anguish and desperation. The women's economic activities piloted by CRLP are proving to be effective in providing a culturally acceptable source of food security, nutrition and income. Beneficiaries of this intervention in Dasht-eArchi district of Kunduz province share their stories:

Years of struggle have taken a toll on Zainab's self-esteem. When she was selected as a beneficiary for the women's economic activity, she was unsure of herself and worried about whether she could succeed. Fareshta, the social organizer in her community encouraged her, reminding her of the coping skills they had learnt through the CRLP sessions on self-confidence, self-care and resilience. As she listened attentively in the poultry rearing training sessions, Zainab slowly regained her confidence. She felt empowered to change her circumstances. "For me, poultry farming is not just about a few chickens—it's a way to stand on my own feet and build a future," she shared. When her starter pack arrived, Zainab devoted herself to caring for her chickens. Now she is able to feed her family. She allowed herself a faint and cautious smile as she admitted that her future is certainly more optimistic.

Hawa, the daughter of Bahlon, lives alone in the community of Tappe Gadam Dar in the same district. She has no husband or children. In this highly patriarchal society, Hawa has faced many hardships due to the lack of family support and income. Hawa received 15 chickens. She cares for them with deep compassion that she yearns for in her life. Hawa uses the eggs for consumption and earns a modest income by selling the surplus. She is also working toward raising more hens by using the eggs for hatching chicks. With a heartfelt smile, she shared how she now feels capable of meeting some of her own needs independently.

In another community, Bakhmal Kocha, Nasima lives with her young children. After losing her husband a few years ago, she was left to fend for herself. Her husband's long illness racked up huge debts. With no means of income, Nasima's situation was desperate. A few weeks after receiving her hens, the hens began laying eggs. Nasima started collecting eggs daily and selling them to her neighbors. In that first week, she earned her first income. With it, she bought food. Nasima explained how she fought to hold back tears as she watched her children eating, knowing that if she managed this project diligently, she could continue to provide enough for them. In the weeks that followed Nasima could afford notebooks for her children—and even managed to save one hundred Afghanis. Inspired by this success, Nasima has committed to saving money from egg sales to buy more chickens and gradually expand her small business.

Yalda is around twenty-five years old. She married at a very young age and is now the mother of two sons, one aged twelve, and the other five. Five years ago, her husband abandoned the family, and Yalda returned to her father's home with her children, relying on her poor family's support to survive. Yalda is illiterate, she never attended school. Life has been incredibly difficult for her and her sons. At times, they could not even afford basic medicine for her sick child. Yalda had hesitated when she learnt that she would have to receive training. She quickly realized that her fears were unfounded and was relieved to see that the training was delivered in a way that was easy even for her to understand. Yalda received her starter pack and is now selling eggs to cover her family's basic needs. She is determined to make a success of her project. "I want my children to see me do well. I want them to go to school so that they can have a better future," Yalda said, with strong determination.

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 ¹¹ |
| 1 | Northeast (Kunduz) | AKF | 3 | | 172 | | 366 | 453 | N/A |
| 2 | Center (Kabul) | ACTED | 6 | 70 | 607 | | 3,514 | 932 | N/A |
| 3 | Northwest (Mazar) | Afghan AID | 4 | | 84 | | 1,130 | 965 | N/A |
| 4 | South (Kandahar) | CHA | 4 | | 259 | 12 | 6,143 | 744 | N/A |
| 5 | Southeast (Khost) | CDDO | 5 | 74 | 41 | | 2,307 | 515 | N/A |
| 6 | East (Jalalabad) | DACAAR | 4 | 381 | 287 | 26 | 4,490 | 2,521 | N/A |
| 7 | Herat | | | | 100 | | | 3,566 | N/A |
| 8 | Bamyan | | | | | | | 49 | N/A |
| Total | | | 26 | 525 | 1,550 | 38 | 17,950 | 9,745 | N/A |

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 benefittings | | |
|-------|--------|---------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----|----|---------------------------|-----|----|
| | | | | CfW | LiW | SG | CfW | LiW | SG |

¹¹ The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Northeast (Kunduz) | AKF | 2 | 245 | | 2 | 163 | | 4 |
| 2 | Center (Kabul) | ACTED | 4 | 36 | 331 | 14 | 289 | 459 | 36 |
| 3 | Northwest (Mazar) | RRAA | 3 | 54 | 175 | 43 | 785 | 197 | 127 |
| 4 | South (Kandahar) | CHA | 4 | 178 | 274 | 101 | 90 | 107 | 278 |
| 5 | Southeast (Khost) | CDDO | 4 | 38 | 53 | 30 | 266 | 158 | 187 |
| 6 | East (Jalalabad) | DACAAR | 3 | 2 | 275 | 16 | 653 | 1,628 | 102 |
| 7 | Herat | | | | 28 | 39 | | 572 | 298 |
| 8 | Ghazni | | | | 50 | 21 | | 82 | 458 |
| Total | | | 20 | 553 | 1,186 | 266 | 2,246 | 3,203 | 2,557 |

Note: Under the AF, for C2 (LIW), the number of IDPs and returnees are actual, while for C1 (CfW), and C3 (SG), 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 | 453 | 4 |
| 2 | Center (Kabul) | ACTED | 6 | 106 | 938 | 14 | 3,803 | 1,391 | 179 |
| 3 | Northwest (Mazar) | AfghanAI D/ RRAA | 4 | 54 | 259 | 43 | 1,915 | 1,162 | 158 |
| 4 | South (Kandahar) | CHA | 5 | 178 | 533 | 113 | 6,233 | 851 | 948 |
| 5 | Southeast (Khost/Gardez) | CDDO | 5 | 112 | 94 | 30 | 2,573 | 673 | 338 |
| 6 | East (Jalalabad) | DACAAR | 4 | 383 | 562 | 42 | 5,143 | 4,149 | 174 |
| 7 | Herat | | | | 128 | 39 | | 4,138 | 298 |
| 8 | Bamyan | | | | | | | 49 | |
| 9 | Ghazni | | | | 50 | 21 | | 82 | 458 |
| Total | | | 29 | 1,078 | 2,736 | 304 | 20,196 | 12,948 | 2,557 |



A group of returnees working at a construction of Nahri Toop GA Street #2 Plum Concrete in Mazar-e-Sharif City, May 2025
@UNOPS/Rafjullah Hemat



A group of returnees working at a construction site for a protection wall in Jalalabad, June 2025 @UNOPS/Rafiullah Hemat

5. COMPONENT 4: Strengthening Community Institutions

5.1 Strengthening of communities - training

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 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| | | | Chahar Dara | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| | | Samangan | Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 2 | ACTED | Panjshir | Dara | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| | | | Paryan | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| | | Parwan | Salang | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| | | | Shinwari | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| | | Wardak | Jaghathu | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| | | Kapisa | Tagab | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 3 | RRA | Herat | Zawol | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| | | Farah | Gulistan | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 |
| | | Faryab | Qaysar | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 | 173 |
| 4 | CHA | Kandahar | Maywand | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| | | | Miya Nishin | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| | | Helmand | Kajaki | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 180 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----|
| | | Urozgan | Gizab | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | |
| | | Zabul | Mizan | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| | | | Shamulzayi | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 5 | CDDO | Paktia | Zurmat | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | |
| | | Khost | Nadir Shah Kot | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| | | Paktika | Waza Khwa | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| | | Ghazni | Ab Band | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| | | | Bahrami Shahid | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| | | | Nawa | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 5 | DACAAR | Laghman | Alingar | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | 158 | |
| | | Nangarhar | Sherzad | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | |
| | | Nuristan | Mandol | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| Total | | 20 | 27 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 2,661 | 2,664 | 2,664 | 2,664 | |

C4 Rural: Number of participants trained in each training session

| Number of Men and Women Trained | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------|------------------------|--|--------|---|--------|---|--------|-------------------------------|------------|
| FP | Province | District | Total # of Communities | TS-1 | | TS-2 | | TS-3 | | TS-4 | TS-5 |
| | | | | A. Disaster and Hazard Mapping B. Disaster Risk Preparedness and Mitigation | | A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision | | A. Sub-Group Planning and Mitigating Seasonal Hunger through Grain Banks B. Homestead/ Kitchen Gardening | | Self-confidence and Self-care | Resilience |
| | | | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Female | Female |
| AKDN | Kunduz | Archi | 141 | 2,878 | 1,765 | 566 | 382 | 435 | 326 | 766 | 722 |
| | | Chahar Dara | 74 | 1,462 | 777 | 184 | 69 | 132 | 62 | 390 | 363 |
| | Samangan | Khuram Wa Sarbagh | 47 | 1,013 | 896 | 224 | 134 | 209 | 121 | 13 | 3 |
| ACTED | Panjshir | Dara | 21 | 423 | 319 | 19 | 53 | 28 | 81 | 25 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Paryan | 23 | 576 | 454 | 102 | 87 | 164 | 33 | 11 | |
| | Parwan | Salang | 44 | 806 | 452 | 250 | 163 | 294 | 216 | 149 | 154 |
| | | Shinwari | 121 | 1,609 | 1,239 | 594 | 499 | 519 | 340 | 464 | 310 |
| | Wardak | Jaghathu | 115 | 2,063 | 1,481 | 364 | 141 | 230 | 106 | 249 | 129 |
| | Kapisa | Tagab | 68 | 1,295 | 938 | 151 | 102 | 138 | 111 | 131 | 116 |
| RRA | Herat | Zawol | 120 | 2,983 | 2,126 | 1,089 | 1,035 | 897 | 789 | 1,564 | 1,510 |
| | Farah | Gulistan | 133 | 2,028 | 1,049 | 673 | 350 | 574 | 262 | 42 | 31 |
| | Faryab | Qaysar | 173 | 2,945 | 2,349 | 1,526 | 1,380 | 1,500 | 1,208 | 1,808 | 1,734 |
| CHA | Kandahar | Maywand | 160 | 2,084 | 1,486 | 472 | 373 | 379 | 308 | 179 | 180 |
| | | Miya Nishin | 80 | 1,537 | 1,303 | 455 | 301 | 441 | 372 | 440 | 411 |
| | Helmand | Kajaki | 180 | 4,390 | 2,602 | 265 | 206 | 241 | 153 | 73 | 75 |
| | Urozgan | Gizab | 123 | 2,220 | 1,350 | 969 | 541 | 837 | 531 | 445 | 397 |
| | Zabul | Mizan | 70 | 990 | 816 | 273 | 266 | 288 | 276 | 163 | 161 |
| | | Shamulzayi | 50 | 806 | 785 | 286 | 780 | 208 | 149 | 157 | 158 |
| CDDO | Paktia | Zurmat | 155 | 2,454 | 1,701 | 1,313 | 1,217 | 1,150 | 1,239 | 1,632 | 1,337 |
| | Khost | Nadir Shah Kot | 65 | 1,423 | 1,325 | 437 | 464 | 222 | 297 | 243 | 215 |
| | Paktika | Waza Khwa | 60 | 1,725 | 1,471 | 655 | 573 | 735 | 679 | 527 | 609 |
| | Ghazni | Ab Band | 87 | 2,046 | 1,514 | 776 | 761 | 609 | 701 | 963 | 724 |
| | | Bahrami Shahid | 104 | 1,878 | 1,540 | 199 | 209 | 62 | 124 | 118 | 28 |
| | | Nawa | 90 | 2,002 | 1,458 | 477 | 428 | 324 | 413 | 699 | 607 |
| DACAAR | Laghman | Alingar | 158 | 2,406 | 1,965 | 1,243 | 1,121 | 567 | 503 | 480 | 352 |
| | Nangarhar | Sherzad | 144 | 1,656 | 1,365 | 755 | 670 | 641 | 564 | 587 | 538 |
| | Nuristan | Mandol | 58 | 803 | 592 | 137 | 94 | 110 | 84 | 159 | 139 |
| Total | 20 | 27 | 2,664 | 48,501 | 35,118 | 14,454 | 12,399 | 11,934 | 10,048 | 12,477 | 11,024 |

| RURAL: Component 4 Summary | |
|---|--------------|
| # of Communities C4 Started | 2,664 (100%) |
| # of Communities Completed | 2,664 (100%) |
| Total number of participants trained | 155,955 |
| # of Male Trained | 74,889 (48%) |
| # of Female Trained | 81,066 (52%) |
| Average # of participants trained per Community | 59 |

C4 Urban: Number of communities trained under each training session

| Urban-Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| FP | City | # of Targeted CRGs | TS-2 | | TS-4 | TS-5 |
| | | | A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision | | Self-Confidence & Self-care | Resilience |
| | | | Male | Female | Female | Female |
| RRAA | Herat | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| | Mazar | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| CHA | Kandahar | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| DACAAR | Jalalabad | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Total | | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |

C4 Urban: Number of participants trained under each training session

| Urban- Number of Men and Women trained | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------|---|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| FP | City | Total # of communities | TS-2 | | TS-4 | TS-5 |
| | | | A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision | | Self-Confidence & Self-care | Resilience |
| | | | Male | Female | Female | Female |
| RRAA | Herat | 14 | 207 | 150 | 112 | 75 |
| | Mazar | 43 | 751 | 649 | 316 | 241 |
| CHA | Kandahar | 29 | 371 | 247 | 61 | 55 |
| DACAAR | Jalalabad | 10 | 157 | 142 | 74 | 65 |
| Total | | 96 | 1,486 | 1,188 | 563 | 436 |
| Gender Based Data | | Male | 1,486 | | Female | 2,187 |
| Total Participants Trained | | | 3,673 | | | |

Lot Wise Summary of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens Created

| FP | # of Contracted Communities | # of Communities Grain Bank Created | # of Communities Grain Bank Distributed | # of Communities Kitchen gardens Created | # of Kitchen Gardens Created |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| AKF | 262 | 17 | 11 | 50 | 80 |
| ACTED | 392 | 156 | 22 | 136 | 152 |
| RRA | 426 | 130 | 8 | 45 | 89 |
| CHA | 663 | 661 | 410 | 651 | 1,690 |
| CDDO | 561 | 561 | 421 | 546 | 1,976 |
| DACAAR | 360 | 190 | 0 | 261 | 448 |
| Total | 2,664 | 1,715 (64%) | 870 (32%) | 1,689 (63%) | 4,435 |

Number of Beneficiaries of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens

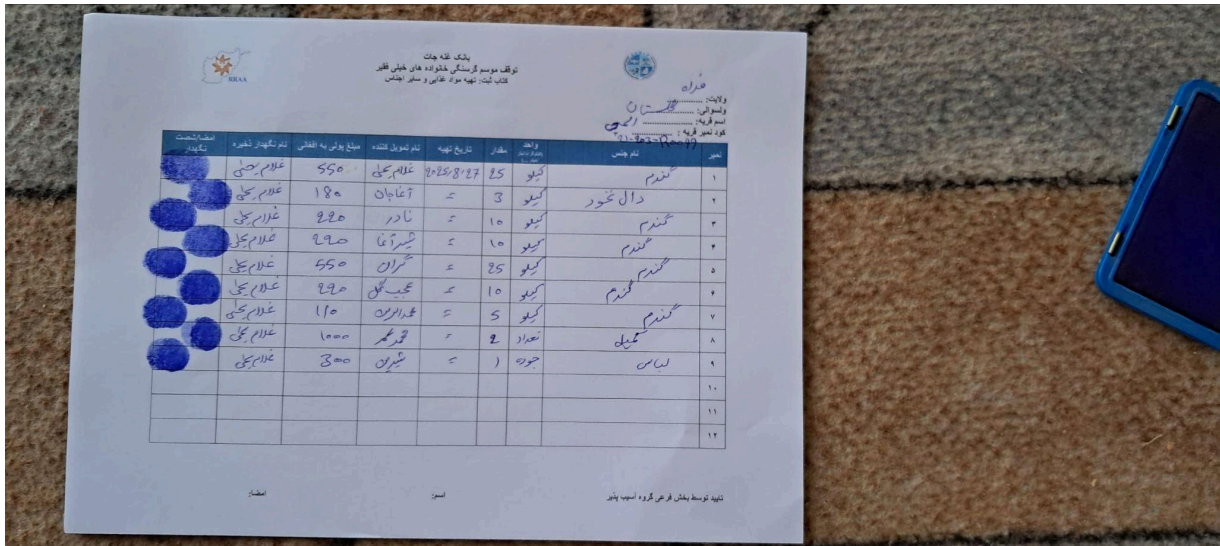
| Lot # | FP Name | # Permanent HHs Received GB | # IDP HHs Received GB | # Returnee HHs Received GB | Total # HHs Received GB |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | AKF | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| 2 | ACTED | 136 | 5 | 5 | 146 |
| 3 | RRA | 90 | 6 | 3 | 99 |
| 4 | CHA | 3,158 | 32 | 82 | 3,272 |
| 5 | CDDO | 2,909 | 41 | 10 | 2,960 |
| 6 | DACAAR | 88 | 3 | 1 | 92 |
| Total | | 6,412 | 87 | 101 | 6,600 |



Latitude: 32.257408
 Longitude: 65.033561
 Elevation: 939.01±4.65 m
 Accuracy: 13.12 m
 Time: 17-06-2025 09:50

FP focal point and members of the CRG weighing collected grain as part of the process of grain bank creation, July 2025

@FP/RRAA



Transparency and accountability are ensured in grain banks by recording all food and non-food items collected and distributed through in-and-out forms like the one above, July 2025 @FP/RRAA

5.2 UNICEF Health and Nutrition Training Collaboration

Several coordination meetings have been held with UNICEF colleagues regarding the pilot implementation of the Health and Nutrition training in CRLP communities.

- The pilot is ongoing in Alingar District of Laghman Province and in Khoram wa Sarbagh District of Samangan Province.
- UNICEF has developed a micro-level field implementation plan, which has been shared with UNOPS. As per the plan, 2 female CRG focal points are selected and invited to the nearest health facilities, where they receive training from Nutrition Counselors. These trained focal points then cascade the training to the remaining CRG members within their respective communities.
- 89 CRGs have been trained in two districts
 - 74 CRGs trained in Alingar District of Laghman Province
 - 15 CRGs trained in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District of Samangan Province
- 408 women have received health and nutrition trainings to date
 - 180 women in Khoram-Wa-Sarbagh District
 - 228 women in Alingar District

Insights

Community Institutions at the Heart of Resilience

The strengthening of community institutions under the CRLP plays a strategic role in ensuring the long-term sustainability of project interventions. By enhancing these local institutions, CRLP supports the establishment of frameworks and mechanisms that continue to function beyond international aid. CRGs are equipped with tools and processes to identify and prioritize the poorest and most vulnerable households, including female-headed families, displaced persons, and returnees. Participatory tools such as well-being groupings enable communities to improve their understanding of poverty dynamics and develop targeted interventions that address systemic inequities. These approaches foster collective responsibility for addressing poverty and supporting the most vulnerable.

"Before, we did not know how to plan for our needs. Now, with training from the SOs (social organizers), we have a plan, a Grain Bank, and we know how to support each other in hard times"- CRG member in Kham Badal, Qaisar district in Faryab province.

Kham Badal is a remote village in Faryab Province, where most households depend on small-scale crop and livestock farming. Increasing negative impacts of climate change have resulted in heightened food insecurity and limited income for most families in this village. The community is grateful for the CRLP initiatives, in particular, the capacity building for men and women through numerous training sessions.



CRG members participate in C4 training sessions in Kham Badal in Faryab province, August 2025 @FP/RRAA

CRG members identify some of their key achievements following the training-

- i. Development of the Community Development Plan identifying and prioritizing village needs.
- ii. Creation of the Disaster Risk Map, outlining hazards and safe zones to better prepare for floods and other risks.
- iii. Preparation of the Operational Plan delegating clear roles and responsibilities for implementation and monitoring.
- iv. Establishment of a Grain Bank. Community members contributed 200 kg of wheat that will be redistributed to the most vulnerable families during the lean season.



Grain Bank established in Akhtar Khil village in Tagab District, Kapisa Province, August 2025 @FP/ACTED

50-year-old Deljan of Mohammadiya Mahala, Akhtar Khil village in Tagab District is one of the beneficiaries of the grain bank formed in her community. When Deljan's husband passed away, her eighteen-year-old son bravely shouldered the responsibilities of fending for the family. But when economic hardship deepened, he made the decision to migrate to Turkey in search of work. Deljan sold a plot of their land to fund his journey —

a journey that tragically ended at the Iran-Turkey border. In her grief, Deljan sold her last plot of land to bring her son's body home. Left with no source of livelihood, the support from her community has helped her and her children survive their most difficult days.

6. 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 the C3b consultation reporting form and Form 11 for Kitchen Garden and Grain Bank Monitoring and Reporting have been developed and integrated with the MIS.
- The feature for transferring remaining amount cost to the labor cost has been developed and integrated with the MIS.
- A feature for reversing amounts remaining with CRGs has been developed and integrated with the MIS.
- Multiple financial reports like batch details, and expenditure details have been developed and integrated with the MIS.
- The system adjustment to handle the C3b package cost greater or less than US\$ 150 per HH.
- 4 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
 - 148 Project Scoping information was entered into the MIS.
 - 541 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
 - 581 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
 - 131 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.

6.2 Human Resources / Staffing

As of 31 August 2025, CRLP has 145 staff onboard; there are 2 vacant positions pending recruitment. 3 staff are recruited during the reporting period, as below:

- 1 temporary Procurement Specialist under procurement unit on 06 May
- 1 substantive Procurement Specialist under procurement unit on 01 July
- 1 Finance Associate under finance unit on 27 July

6.3 Financial Management

- [TA2 Interim Unaudited Financial Report \(IUFR\)](#) produced for the period ending 31 August 2025 for the Parent and AF1 project.
- [Interim Financial Statement](#) produced as of 31 August 2025.
- The project specific FY 2024 audit was concluded and the report shared with the WB on 15 July 2025 .
- The budget for AF1 (revision 2) was submitted to WB for review and approval on 15 June 2025.
- Progress was made on the overall project expenditure reporting and reconciliation.
- Disbursements to the FPs are increasing as implementation progresses.
- Bilateral follow up about liquidation of the same is ongoing with the FPs.
- Capacity building sessions have been conducted to support FPs.
- Adjustment of the budget for AF2 as per WB feedback is in progress.

6.4 Communication

Having laid out the strategy and action plan for CRLP Communications during the first part of the year, the Communications unit has been working to provide regular, adequate, and accurate information to donors, partners, beneficiaries, and key stakeholders through the project's dedicated communication channels. Through narrative and visual storytelling, efforts are being made to demonstrate the impact of CRLP and the project

approaches that are enabling delivery at scale in the prevailing environment. Enhanced coordination and collaboration with FPs is helping to promote the visibility and awareness of CRLP. Periodic reports (weekly, monthly thematic updates, triannual) remain a viable vehicle for pictures, success stories and beneficiary quotes.

Highlights of the TA2 reporting period

- CRLP commemorated World Refugee Day (21 June) with a LinkedIn [post](#) from the Country Director and Representative featuring a video on the inclusion of returnees and IDPs in CRLP. This is in line with the external communications strategy to leverage voices of influencers such as senior leaders from the project stakeholders.
- The project launched its [Youtube channel](#) in June, enabling showcasing of beneficiary voices on the project website.
- CRLP published an article on the [UN Afghanistan](#) website on 23 July, the [UNOPS website](#), and UNOPS LinkedIn page on 05 August, spotlighting project impact to a broad, global audience.
- The story published on the UNOPS website was featured on the [UN website](#) on 13 August.

Activities during the reporting period

1. Monthly thematic updates

The thematic update consolidates the project results under 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 Herat and Parwan to provide content. Success stories are published on the project website. Videos (which do not feature primarily women) are published on the YouTube channel.

| Month | Product | Theme |
|--------|---|-------------------------------------|
| May | Success story - "As Long as We Can Work, We Can Live"- Noorzia's return to her homeland | Job creation |
| | Video - Flood protection in Herat Video- Returnees from Pakistan | Climate resilience Returnees |
| June | Success story - Greening urban spaces: CRLP contributes to climate adaptation in Herat | Climate resilience |
| | Videos | Social Grants Climate resilience |
| July | Success story - Home-Based-Livelihoods support strengthens food security for women-headed households: a widow's story | Women Engagement |
| | Restoring livelihoods in the face of climate change | Climate Resilience |
| | Videos | Job creation |
| August | Success story - "Now I have hope again — and goals for my future." | Social grants |
| | Videos - Strengthening livelihoods: Water storage for better farm yields | Job creation Social grants |

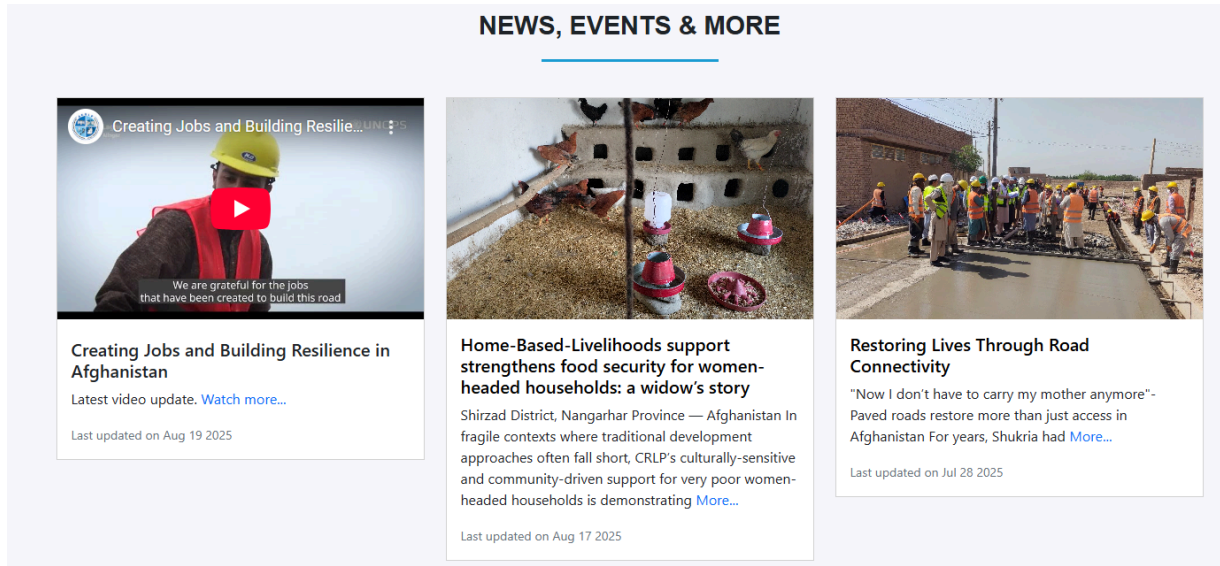
The project engaged a private contractor, Chinar Media to film project activities in 7 provinces. The 3 videos (social grants, climate action and job creation) produced were submitted to the World Bank.

2. Project website

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

- Content on the [project approach](#)
- Update of the [results page](#) and inclusion of date stamp
- Plug in for videos
- Upload of project documents- [Environmental and Social Commitment Plan \(ESCP\) for AF2](#), [Stakeholder Engagement Plan \(SEP\) for AF2](#)
- Project progress reports- [Third tri-annual report for 2024](#)

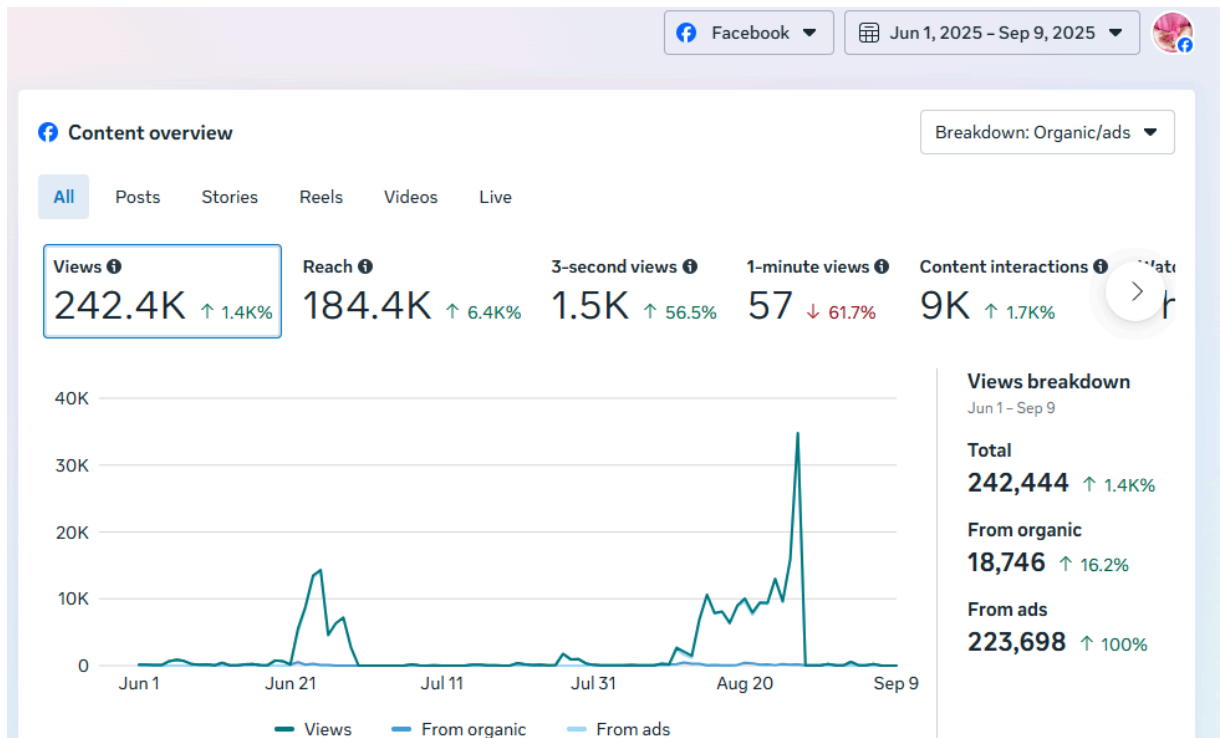
Success stories are uploaded onto the website to bring visibility on the impact of the project.



Screenshot showing video plugin and success stories

3. Social media

During the period under review, the project piloted a social media campaign to assess the feasibility of promoting the project website through the Facebook page.



Analytics of CRLP Facebook page

The campaign successfully increased the views of the Facebook page with a corresponding spike in website visitors.

4. Communications Community of Practice (CoP)

The project continues to work closely with UNOPS focal points for contractors, and communications focal points for the FPs. 2 bi-monthly CoP meetings were held. Key outcomes of the meetings are:

- reinforced collaboration among communications focal points across regions resulting in consistent and timely submission of success stories
- development of mobile photography guidelines to support field teams

5. Events

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

- June: World Bank CMU mission in Kabul with delegates from the Embassy of Germany
- July: World Bank mission to Parwan with EU Head of Delegation and Swiss Embassy Head of Office and Cooperation
- August: UNOPS new Country Director and Representative mission to Herat

The project was showcased in several platforms

- June: Presentation of the project by the Programme Director to 100+ delegates in a meeting facilitated by UNOPS headquarters in Copenhagen
- July: Presentation of the CRG modality to the Durable Solutions Working Group
- July: Presentation on the project to ARTF meeting

6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) processes were implemented to ensure that LiW and CfW activities consistently met established quality standards. The QA/QC framework encompassed structured planning, methodical testing procedures, regular performance evaluations, and ongoing coordination with implementation teams to maintain compliance and enhance overall work quality.

During TA2 reporting period, the following activities were implemented across Component 1 (Rural) and Component 2 (Urban):

C1 - Rural

- As part of ongoing oversight and quality assurance efforts, the Quality Assurance (QA) Team conducted 6 monitoring spot-checks within 2 provinces: Kunduz and Panjshir. In addition to validating adherence to quality control measures, ECA, SGs distribution, compliance with safeguard standards, financial management systems, and the implementation status of Component 4 training activities were also verified.
- Based on the findings from these assessments, technical guidance and corrective recommendations were provided to the FP's field and technical staff. This support aimed to address identified gaps, reinforce compliance with project POM, and enhance overall implementation quality across all project phases.

C2 Urban

- 85 kick-off meetings were conducted with C2 contractors to initiate project activities and align expectations. During these sessions, contractors were formally introduced to the project's QA/QC framework, including its methodology, procedural requirements, and compliance mechanisms.
- 234 QC plans were submitted by C2 contractors, systematically reviewed, annotated with technical comments, and formally approved in accordance with the project's QA/QC standards and implementation guidelines

- 225 physical inspections of construction material laboratories for quality tests were conducted across all cities. These inspections were carried out to verify the quality and compliance of construction materials with the project's technical specifications and to ensure adherence to established quality standards throughout project implementation.
- 541 QA/QC physical inspections were conducted across project sites to evaluate adherence to construction and quality standards. Findings and quality-related issues identified during the inspections were documented and communicated to the implementing teams through formal instruction forms. Minor deviations from approved specifications were noted and promptly addressed through immediate corrective actions to ensure continued compliance with project quality requirements:
 - The sub-base materials used in 35 projects were found to be non-compliant with the technical specifications. Following instructions issued to the contractor, the materials were replaced with appropriate quality.
 - In 25 projects, the quality of stones was substandard, 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 gravel was found and rejected in 13 projects. Contractors then followed the engineers' instructions and replaced the rejected material with aggregates of a suitable quality.
 - Substandard sand was found and rejected in 21 projects. Contractors then followed the engineers' instructions and replaced the rejected material with aggregates of a suitable quality.
 - The concrete mixing ratio in 33 projects, cement type in 1 project, and slump of the concrete in 7 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 1 project, precast Reinforced Cement Concrete (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.
 - At 1 project site, the steel work did not comply with the approved drawings, and at another site, the steel materials showed signs of rust. In both cases, the contractor replaced the non-compliant and rusted steel with materials that meet the required specifications.
 - In 3 projects, the contractors were utilizing materials and mix ratios that did not comply with the specified requirements for mortar used in stonemasonry works. Following issued instructions and subsequent site inspections, the contractors supplied materials of acceptable quality and prepared the mortar in accordance with the approved mix design ratios, thereby meeting the project specifications.
 - The installed steel grill was not painted with anti-rust and oil-based paint, and the welding was not carried out properly as per the requirements in 2 projects. The contractor was instructed to rectify these issues by applying the appropriate protective coatings and ensuring that all welding works comply with the approved technical specifications. The corrective actions have since been completed at the site.
 - Poor workmanship in the plum concrete, interlock work and stonemasonry work were found in 28 projects. The contractor was instructed to prevent this anomaly in the future with the application of the engineering norms and project technical specification requirements.
 - At 21 sites, oversized boulders that did not comply with the approved design and technical specifications were used in the concrete works. Upon identification, all non-compliant boulders were removed and replaced. The contractors were formally instructed to strictly adhere to the

approved drawings and technical specifications for the selection and use of boulders in all future works.

- In 11 projects, the subgrade material was found to be non-compliant with the technical specifications. The contractor was directed to remove and replace the deficient material with conforming, high-quality material, and this corrective action has been successfully completed
- In 2 projects, the base course material was not well graded, the surface was not well prepared and did not conform to the specifications. The contractors were instructed to replace it with good quality material, which was done.
- The quality and workmanship of the interlocks in 1 project were not as per the requirements of the projects. An instruction for the replacement of the interlocks mentioned was given to the construction company, and the quality of interlocks which did not meet the technical specification requirements were replaced.
- The contractor installed low-quality curb stones, exhibiting honeycombing, uneven surfaces, and visible damage curb stones in 1 project: in contradiction to the requirements of the contracted technical specification. Instructions were given to the company for the replacement of the curb stone as per the requirement, in which the curb stone was replaced.
- 413 daily progress reports submitted by contractors were reviewed, and relevant technical concerns were identified and communicated back to the contractors for timely resolution and quality improvement.
- 492 mix designs (Concrete, Subgrade, Subbase, Base course, Interlock and Mortar) were reviewed, technically evaluated, and approved following the provision of comments and necessary revisions in accordance with project specifications and quality standards.
- 2 Hot Weather plans of C2 contractors were reviewed and endorsed during the TA2 reporting period.
- 3,686 material quality test results were reviewed to verify compliance with the specified technical standards and to ensure the suitability of construction materials used across project sites.
- 322 technical meetings were held with contractors and UNOPS construction management engineers to discuss and implement measures aimed at improving the quality of project implementation.

Insights

Innovative use of locally sourced subbase material strengthens construction supply chain

CRLP continues to find innovative ways to amplify its impact. By improving access to basic services, the project is not only creating jobs and connecting communities to education, healthcare and social amenities—it is also stimulating local economies and strengthening small businesses across Afghanistan.

An example of this approach lies in CRLP's work to promote the use of locally sourced construction materials. Subbase material—the compacted layer that forms the foundation of roads and other infrastructure—is critical for ensuring stability and long-term durability. In Afghanistan, construction projects have traditionally relied on imported or pre-certified aggregates, citing concerns about the quality and consistency of local materials. This dependency limited opportunities for domestic suppliers and drove up costs.

To change this, the CRLP QA team introduced an inclusive and technically rigorous process to qualify and utilize local subbase materials. Comprehensive evaluations were conducted across project provinces, combining field inspections, laboratory testing, and capacity-building sessions with quarry owners and small-scale suppliers. Through this partnership, several local producers were able to meet—and in some cases exceed—the project's technical standards for commercial subbase.

"We learned how to better crush and screen the material. Our business has grown, and we have now hired more people from the local community to help us fulfil our orders," shared a subbase business owner from Kabul Province.

This local sourcing has generated broad economic benefits. Shorter hauling distances to project sites have reduced fuel use and transportation costs, while faster material delivery has allowed construction crews to maintain regular work shifts. Drivers, machine operators, and laborers are earning more consistent incomes, and subprojects are being completed more efficiently in some of Afghanistan's most vulnerable communities.

In a context where national standards associations remain limited, CRLP's systematic quality-assurance process serves as a model for strengthening engineering practices in Afghanistan's construction sector.



CRLP is promoting materials testing laboratories in its areas of implementation, June 2025 @UNOPS/Rafjullah Hemat

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 16 June 2025. The World Bank issued a No-Objection Letter on 19 June 2025.

6.6.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (AF1)

The following activities were completed during TA2 2025 reporting period:

- Contract Amendments to reflect the update of Section 6 of Asset Management, for AKF (Lot-1), ACTED (Lot-2), RRAA (Lot-3), CHA (Lot-4), and DACAAR (Lot-6) dated 02 July 2025 and CDDO dated 15 July 2025.
- Amendments to reflect the update in General Conditions of Contract (GCC) to include clauses on confidentiality and Personal data. The amendment was applied to the five Facilitating Partners under Professional Service Contract Modality AKF, ACTED, RRAA, CHA, and DACAAR dated 02 July 2025
- Amendments to reflect no cost time extension for Lot-1 dated 02 July 2025
- Amendments to revise the payment schedule under Annex 5 - Budget and Payment for AKF (Lot-1), ACTED (Lot-2), RRAA (Lot-3), CHA (Lot-4), and DACAAR (Lot-6) dated 02 July 2025 and CDDO dated 15 July 2025
- Amendment to include an amount for additional PPEs for Lot-5 dated 15 July 2025
- Amendments to revise the reporting terminology from trimester to tri-annual for 5 Facilitating Partners under Professional Service Contract Modality AKF, ACTED, RRAA, CHA, and DACAAR dated 02 July 2025
- Amendment to the reporting schedule from monthly to bi-monthly, for Lot-5, CDDO dated 15 July 2025

6.6.2 Component 2 (AF1)

- 359 procurement awards under C2 were approved, and 344 contracts were signed from the inception of AF1 till the end of TA2 2025. 1 contract was terminated.
- 137 private local construction companies have been engaged in 358 contracts.
- 106 procurement awards were approved during the TA2 2025 reporting period.
- 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:
 - Emergency Procurement Procedure (EPP) ended on 31 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.
- 11 small purchases were awarded under operational expenses.

6.7 Environmental and Social Management

During the reporting period, the project made significant progress in the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (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 GRM awareness.

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, and 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, consistency 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 | |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <p>Regular reporting to the WB</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● E&S quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to the WB. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Q2 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 August 2022 ○ Q3 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 November 2022 ○ Q4 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 31 January 2023 ○ Q1 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 May 2023 ○ Q2 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 9 August 2023 ○ Q3 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 November 2023 ○ Q4 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 February 2024 ○ TA1 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 June 2024 ○ TA2 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2024 ○ TA3 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 February 2025 ○ TA1 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 25 June 2025 ○ TA2 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2025 ● 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. |
| <p>Incident Report</p> | <p>During the reporting period the following two incidents took place (one UXO and one cash robbery under C1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The UXO incident occurred on 29 June 2025, at around 3:30pm, at the rehabilitation and graveling of a tertiary road in the Haji Peer Mohammad community, Dasht-e Archi district, Kunduz province (CRG 14-1407-R0004) subproject site under AKF. An unskilled laborer, Mr. Pacha Mir (son of Badar), was excavating the roadside ditch with a shovel when he struck an old grenade that was buried under compacted soil and tree roots. The impact by the shovel triggered an explosion. Mr. Pacha sustained injuries to his right shoulder and chest. <p>Following the explosion, first aid was administered at the site by the site first aider. Mr. Pacha Mir was then placed on a handmade cloth stretcher (locally referred to as tazkira) and transported to the nearest district clinic, approximately 600 meters from the worksite, using a Zarang (three-wheeled motor vehicle). He arrived at the clinic within 10 minutes and received emergency care, including cleaning of wounds, administration of painkillers, and other necessary initial medical services.</p> <p>Due to the seriousness of his injuries, he was referred to the Kunduz regional government hospital, which is about 10 kilometers away from the community. Mr. Pacha Mir reached the hospital at around 6:00 PM. Several medical tests were conducted as required prior to the surgery. At 7:00 PM, a specialized surgeon successfully performed surgery on his shoulder and chest.</p> <p>A follow-up medical report was issued by the Kunduz Regional Hospital on 2 July 2025 confirming that the patient is in stable condition. He was discharged from the hospital on 6 Jul 2025. AKF covered all medical expenses.</p> <p>A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB on 7 July 2025. All the steps were completed in accordance with ESIRT, and the report is closed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On 28 August 2025, at 10:00 AM, an armed robbery took place near the RRAA Zavol district office in Herat Province, resulting in the loss of AFN 1,200,150 (approximately US \$17,500) allocated for labor wage payment. <p>The approved procedure indicates that AIB or its agent is responsible for the last mile delivery of cash. Upon arrival at the distribution point, the AIB agent transfers</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>the funds to the FP's nominated personnel, who assume responsibility for the labor wage distribution. The FP distributes the cash to beneficiaries on the same day it is received from the AIB agent, ensuring that payments are made in accordance with the attendance sheet.</p> <p>On 28 Aug 2025, the AIB agent transported the cash amounting to AFN 1,200,150 and handed it over to the FP at their district office located in Zavol District. Following the receipt of the cash from the AIB agent, the FP commenced the transportation of the cash in the FP's agency vehicle to a CRG in Mir Hidar Olya, located approximately 1 km from the Zavol district office. A district General Directorate for Intelligence (GDI) representative accompanied the FP team from their district office to provide security and safeguarding for the transportation of cash to the distribution site.</p> <p>Approximately 600 meters from the FP's district office, the FP vehicle transporting the cash was intercepted by two unidentified armed men on a motorbike. They fired shots into the air to force the vehicle to stop. They seized the cash from the FP staff and immediately fled the scene.</p> <p>The incident was reported without delay to the District Governor, PRRD, and the Herat Provincial Governor, all of whom are actively supporting and following up on the case. On the same day, district authorities temporarily detained two of the RRAA personnel who were involved in the cash transportation for questioning; they were released at approximately 4:00 PM that day. On 30 August 2025, they were again detained by the DFA, along with the driver and the GDI representative, for further investigation, and they were released on 02 September 2025.</p> <p>Fortunately, no one sustained injuries during the robbery incident. A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB on 1 Sep 2025. All the steps were completed in accordance with ESIRT.</p> |
| Contractors & FPs Periodic E&S Reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPs submitted E&S updates as part of their Tri-annual reports. The reports were reviewed, and comments were provided for redress. |
| ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS | |
| Organizational Structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current HR structure includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Health, Safety, Social, and Environmental (HSSE) person to manage safeguard activities at the project site. |
| E&S Assessment | <p>Environmental & Social Screening/Assessment of subprojects were completed for C1 and C2. The potential risks were identified, and mitigation measures were proposed.</p> <p>E&S Screening/assessment is completed under C1 and C2 for AF:</p> <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2,966 E&S screenings have been completed under C1 for AF. 876 screenings were conducted during the reporting period. 255 for AKF; 700 for CHA; 373 for DACAAR; 641 for CDDO; 434 for ACTED and 563 for RRAA. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the E&S screening forms including the mitigation measures were uploaded to the CRLP MIS. 1,288 spot checks were conducted in MIS. <p>C2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 358 E&S screenings have been completed. 30 were conducted during the reporting period. Based on these screenings, 358 ESMPs were prepared and added to the works contract for contractors. 81 of these were prepared during the reporting period. <p>Key findings: The E&S team observed a notable improvement in contractors' performance in E&S screening compared to the previous reporting period. The review highlighted that further improvements are still needed in risk categorization/assessment, mitigation measures, and documentation quality. Despite these gaps, notable progress was achieved compared to the previous reporting period. Field visits include engineers, E&S, and community mobilizers, focusing on awareness raising 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.</p> <p>The CRLP E&S team continues to engage actively with the FPs to ensure issues are addressed and brought to an acceptable level. Proactive measures taken include providing direct feedback through MIS-based E&S document reviews, conducting joint assessments and field visits with FP field teams, and delivering refresher training to FP staff.</p> |
| <p>Management of Contractors</p> | <p>UNOPS manages the contractors through a formal E&S process in alignment with the CRLP ESMF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 FP-level for C1 and at the subproject level for C2 to lead and manage all E&S efforts. Code of Conduct: All FPs and contractors have signed the 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. <p>These actions collectively ensure a systematic and proactive approach to E&S management throughout implementation.</p> <p>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. This has led to gaps in the application of ESS requirements and standards on-site.</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>Other minor findings identified during the reporting period and how they are being resolved are provided at the end of this table.</p> <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESCP, SEP, ESMF, and PSEAH action plans have been revised to align with the requirements for AF2. • The ESCP and SEP have been disclosed on both the World Bank and the CRLP websites, ensuring public accessibility and transparency. The ESMF will be disclosed following clearance and approval by the World Bank. • E&S requirements were incorporated into the FPs contracts. • Refresher trainings were delivered FPs field staff to strengthen their understanding and application of E&S requirements. • 1,288 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. 664 of these screenings were reviewed during the TA2 2025 reporting period. • The E&S team conducted 153 site visits and joint assessments of the subprojects under AF (115 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. • 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 CoC. • The list of trainings provided to the FPs and laborers is included in the row on Capacity support within this table. <p>C2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S requirements were incorporated into the bidding document/processes. • 2,024 staff of the contractors signed the CoC under the AF (779 during the reporting period). • 1,727 site inspections were conducted under the AF (981 inspection during the reporting period). Inspection findings were shared with the contractors for rectification. The findings 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. |
| <p>ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS</p> | |
| <p>Labor Management Procedure</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 CoC 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 women at the project site, and they were assigned to culturally acceptable activities (cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, dust suppression, and curing of concrete). • 160 labor-related grievances were received and registered through different GRM uptake channels during the reporting period. The categories are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 19 grievances on labor selection ○ 2 grievances on labor mobilization ○ 6 on OHS (PPE) ○ 102 on payment/salaries delay ○ 8 on staff recruitment ○ 4 labor issues related to coercing ○ 19 project staff behavior/attitude • 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 | <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 was provided to 128,246 laborers at subproject level in the form of toolbox talks by FPs during the reporting period. Details of the training/awareness are provided within this table in 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. <p>C2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 85,704 laborers under AF 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. • HSSE training was provided by UNOPS for project HSSE personnel. The training covered the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working at height - Traffic Management - Excavation and confined space - Electricity and energy sources - Lifting and hazardous substances <p>Inspection findings on OHS are provided at the end of this table.</p> |

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| Grievance Mechanism for Project Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Please refer to GRM section 6.7.2. |
| ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT | |
| Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S refresher training on environmental management and pollution prevention was conducted for 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 for 1,727 sites show that 96.1 % 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 municipality-designated disposal areas on a regular basis. There was no need for the selection of additional disposal sites 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 | <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresher training sessions on community health and safety were conducted for all FPs under AF. 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. <p>C2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |

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| | <p>duration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under C1, traffic and road safety mitigation measures are included in the E&S screening form during the scoping/risk assessment. According to the revised ESMF, there is no ESMP for C1. • Traffic and road safety measures were designed to address potential risks associated with project-related traffic and ensure the safety of both workers and the surrounding community. • 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 can 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. |
| PSEAH Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PSEAH Action Plan was prepared and adopted as a separate document from the ESMF, upon WB request. Due to its sensitivity, the PSEAH Action Plan is not disclosed publicly but is managed closely by the Gender Focal Point. • The PSEAH/ Respectful Workplace action plan for the CASA 1000 Project was prepared and finalized as part of the restructuring papers. • The PSEAH Action Plan was revised for AF2 and shared with the World Bank for review. • For more details, please refer to the Gender section 6.7.3. |
| Security Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project Security Management Plan (SMP) is in place and effective. • The project SMP is revised for AF2. • Security risk management measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF. • FPs and contractors are responsible for the security of their staff and assets. • UNOPS Field Security Assistants engaged with the FPs and contractors, 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 SMP and Security Risk Assessment (SRA) . • On 28 Aug 2025, a cash robbery incident took place under C1 in RRAA Zavol District of Herat Province, where unknown individuals stole AFN 1,200,150 (US \$17,500) allocated for labor wage payments. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chance Find Procedures were prepared and adopted as part of the ESMF and included in site specific ESMP. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| <p>ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE</p> | |
| <p>Stakeholder Engagement Preparation and Implementation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful and Inclusive Participation: All relevant stakeholders, such as females, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision and Disclosure of E&S documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESCP, SEP, ESMF, and PSEAH Action Plan revised for AF2. ESCP and SEP are disclosed on WB and CRLP websites; ESMF will be disclosed once cleared by the World Bank. This ensured transparency in project implementation and allowed stakeholders to review and understand the environmental and social safeguards guiding the project. The SEP and ESMF will be translated into local languages (Dari and Pashto) and will be publicly disclosed on the project website and shared with the FPs. GRM Outreach: GRM outreach materials were distributed to FPs and contractors. This widespread dissemination aimed to ensure that stakeholders had access to clear information on how to file grievances and seek resolution. GRM is a vital part of the accountability framework, enabling communities to raise concerns and ensuring that their issues are addressed in a timely manner. Ongoing Information Disclosure and Consultations: Regular consultations and information disclosure processes were continued under C1 and C2 of the project, ensuring ongoing community engagement. This continuous feedback loop ensured that communities were not only consulted at the outset but were kept informed and involved throughout the project's lifecycle. |

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| <p>Capacity Support (Training)</p> | <p>C1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard refresher training was successfully conducted for FPs under the AF. During these sessions, 784 key staff members (39 staff during the reporting period) from FPs received training in essential safeguard practices, including E&S compliance, and health and safety protocols. • 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. • 306,915 laborers received HSSE induction from their FPs under the AF (128,246 during the reporting period). By providing this induction, FPs have contributed to minimizing workplace risks and promoting better labor management across all project sites. • Under the AF, CRLP E&S conducted induction training for 7,646 laborers in addition to the FPs. The UNOPS safeguards team directly conducts site inductions/toolbox talks for the laborers at the project sites during the spot checks under C1. • UNOPS headquarters facilitated specialized health and safety training for 102 FP staff under the AF. This training provided an additional layer of guidance, emphasizing the critical importance of occupational health and safety measures in the project's implementation. 152 FP staff have been trained through the online platform under CRLP. <p>C2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under additional financing, 352 safeguards orientation training sessions were conducted for contractor staff, in which 2,112 contractors' key staff were trained (100 orientation sessions and 600 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. • 62,750 laborers received HSSE induction from their contractors under the AF (28,891 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 safeguards 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. 22,954 laborers have received HSSE refresher training from the UNOPS E&S team (8,985 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 200 staff of the contractors under AF, benefiting from this additional layer of guidance, reinforcing the critical importance of occupational health and safety measures in the project's implementation (91 staff during the reporting period). 1,026 contractor staff have been enrolled in this online platform under the PP + AF project to take the course. This process is 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. |
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| Project Grievance Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2. |
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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 AF. The team reviewed 1,327 (45%) subproject proposals (493 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 TA2 2025 Report.

Key findings from the document review included:

- The findings indicate that further improvements are still needed in risk categorization/assessment, mitigation measures, and documentation quality. Despite these gaps, notable progress was achieved compared to the previous reporting period. The CRLP 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.
 - Risk Categorization and Mitigation Issues**
 - 95 forms incorrectly categorized (high risks marked low, low marked high, or marked as 'no risk').
 - Mitigation measures are sometimes unrealistic, too costly, or not linked to identified risks.
 - Documentation Issues**
 - 70 forms duplicated/copied from other projects reduced accuracy, site-specificity and reliability.
 - 58 subprojects using outdated forms reflected inconsistencies and non-compliance.
 - 170 forms missing key details (CRG name, dates, IDs, signatures, photos).
 - 934 forms required no comments and were fully aligned with requirements.

2. Site visits findings

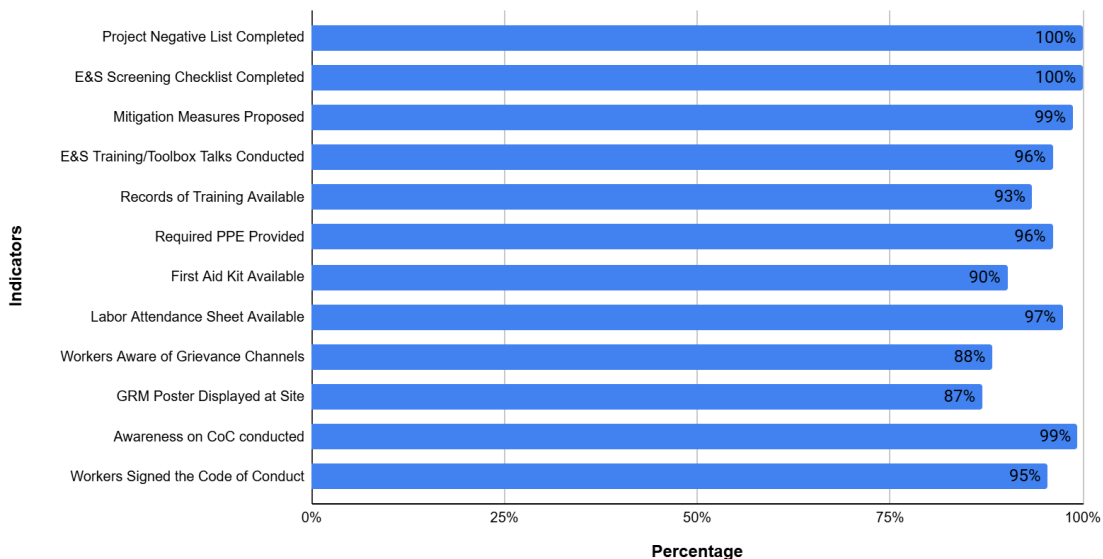
The UNOPS E&S team conducted 153 site visits for AF under C1 (115 spot checks during the reporting period). The following issues were checked at the sites, and they were found to be in compliance with the project requirements:

| Spot Check Findings for 36 subproject Sites under C1 | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Indicators | # of Sites inspected | # of Sites Compliant with E&S requirements | # of Sites not Compliant with the E&S requirements | % of Compliance |
| Project Negative List Completed | 153 | 153 | 0 | 100% |
| Environmental & Social Screening Checklist Completed | 153 | 153 | 0 | 100% |
| Mitigation measures proposed for the identified risk | 153 | 151 | 2 | 98.7% |
| E&S training/toolbox talks conducted for the laborers | 153 | 147 | 6 | 96% |
| Records of E&S training/toolbox talks documented and available at the site | 153 | 143 | 10 | 93.5% |
| The required PPE, as specified in the PPE proposal provided for the laborers | 153 | 147 | 6 | 96.1% |

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| First Aid Kit available at the project site | 153 | 138 | 15 | 90.2% |
| Labor attendance sheet available at the project site | 153 | 149 | 4 | 97% |
| The laborers know the grievance handling channels | 153 | 135 | 18 | 88.2% |
| GRM posters are available in the community or project site | 153 | 133 | 20 | 86.9% |
| Awareness provided on CoC, PSEA, Child Labor, Discrimination, Conflict of Interest, etc. | 153 | 152 | 1 | 99% |
| Have the laborers signed the Code of Conduct? | 153 | 146 | 7 | 95% |

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)

1,727 site inspections were conducted for AF (981 inspection during the reporting period). The following issues were checked at the sites, and they were in compliance with the project requirements:

| Inspection findings for 1,727 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 | 1,727 | 1,710 | 17 | 99% |
| Waste properly managed (waste collection, transportation, and disposed of in municipality designated areas) | 1,727 | 1,717 | 10 | 99.4% |
| Materials properly stored, and walkways are free | 1,727 | 1,692 | 35 | 98% |

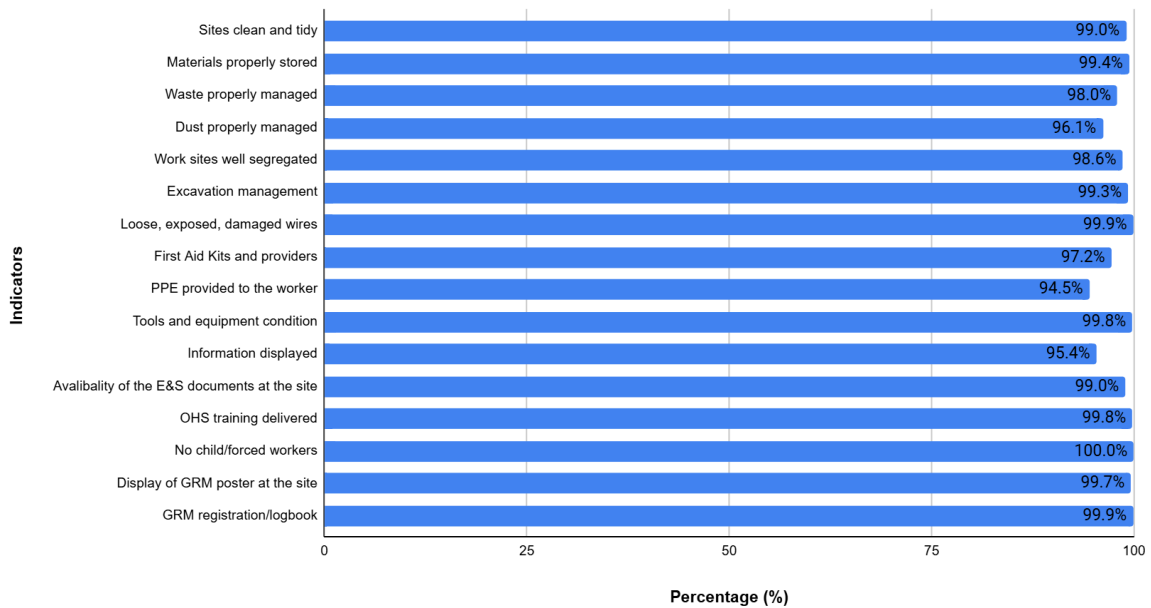
¹² The approach for inspections and spot checks is different because of the nature of the tools used for C1 & C2. The spot check form for C1 is very simple, while the C2 inspection form is more detailed. For AF, a unified inspection form for both C1 and C2 will be used, with only slight adjustments to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

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| Dust properly managed | 1,727 | 1,660 | 67 | 96.1% |
| Work sites well segregated | 1,727 | 1,703 | 24 | 98.6% |
| Excavation management, trench protection, placement of excavated material, fencing and safety taps. | 1,727 | 1,715 | 12 | 99.3% |
| No loose, exposed, damaged wires | 1,727 | 1,726 | 1 | 99.9% |
| First Aid Kits and providers | 1,727 | 1,679 | 48 | 97.2% |
| PPE provided to the worker | 1,727 | 1,632 | 95 | 94.5% |
| Information display (Emergency contacts, and site rules) | 1,727 | 1,724 | 3 | 99.8% |
| Tools and equipment (condition, regular checking, maintenance, storage, guards in place) | 1,727 | 1,647 | 80 | 95.4% |
| Availability of the E&S documents at the site | 1,727 | 1,709 | 18 | 99% |
| OHS training delivered | 1,727 | 1,724 | 3 | 99.8% |
| No child/forced workers | 1,727 | 1,727 | 0 | 100% |
| Display of GRM poster at the site | 1,727 | 1,721 | 6 | 99.7% |
| GRM registration/logbook | 1,727 | 1,725 | 2 | 99.9% |

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, ESMP, 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 TA1 2025 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.

ESS Compliance Chart Under C2 - AF



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

3. First Aid Kit

- First aid kits supplied at project sites
- Responsible person assigned for management

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 UNOPS E&S team under C1 in Ghazni Province (left) and in Jalalabad City under C2 (right) - 11 Aug 2025



Dust control at the subproject sites in Jalalabad City - 24 Aug 2025



First Aider at the subproject site under C2 - 9 Aug 2025



Traffic Management at the subproject sites in Kabul City under C2 - 7 Aug 2025



UXO awareness sessions at the subproject sites in Mazar City, under C2 - 16 Aug 2025

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 | 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:

Since the inception of Additional Financing, 582 grievances/cases have been registered through different GRM uptake channels as follows:

- 371 cases/grievances (63.75.82%) have been received from urban areas.
- 150 cases/grievances (25.77%) have been received from rural areas.
- 58 cases/grievances (9.97%) have been received under SG 3A (C3).
- 3 cases/grievances (0.52%) have been received under SG 3B (C3).

Note: As a result of the continuous efforts of CRLP in raising awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) across both urban and rural subprojects, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of cases and grievances being reported. In recent months, the GRM team has been receiving a significant volume of cases on a daily basis. This trend demonstrates not only the growing confidence of communities in utilizing the mechanism but also highlights the effectiveness of GRM outreach initiatives, particularly in rural areas where access to such platforms has traditionally been limited. The increase in reporting can therefore be regarded as a positive indicator of transparency, accountability, and enhanced community engagement in project implementation.

Component 1 - Rural:

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 GRTs established by FPs

| FP Name | LOT # | Normal GRC | | | SEA/GBV/SH GRC | | |
|--------------|-------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | Male Members | Female Members | Total GRC Members | Male Members | Female Members | Total GRC Members |
| AKF | 1 | 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 every project site where the project implementation takes place. During the TA2 2025 reporting period, a total of 73 GRTs have been established at the project sites.

Number of grievances reported by uptake channels

- 553 (95.02%) of grievances/cases have been received through the Awaaz Hotline number.
- 15 (2.58%) of grievances/cases have been received through CRLP GRM email.
- 7 (1.20%) of grievances/cases have been received by FPs.
- 7 (1.20%) of grievances/cases have been received by the uptake channel (others)

Note: The uptake channel categorized as "Others" refers to channels through which FPs receive grievances directly from beneficiaries. 14 grievances/cases were recorded, representing (2.4%) of the overall cases received. Although the proportion appears relatively small compared to other channels, it reflects the importance of maintaining multiple accessible avenues for grievance submission.

Table 6.7.2.3: Number of grievances registered by uptake channels

| S. N | Uptake Channel | TA3 2024 period | TA1 2025 period of | TA2 2025 period of | Cumulative # of | Cumulative # of resolved | Cumulative # of |
|------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|

| | | # of registered grievances | registered grievances | registered grievances | registered grievances | grievances | grievances under process |
|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Hotline Number | 66 | 107 | 363 | 553 | 312 | 51 |
| 2 | Web Portal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Social media | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Verbal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Petition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Email | 2 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 1 |
| 7 | SMS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Other | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| 9 | FP | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Total | | 68 | 118 | 379 | 582 | 332 | 53 |

Table 6.7.2.4: Cases registered by main category (TA2 reporting period)

| Type | Total | Male % | Female % | No Consent |
|-------------|-------|--------|----------|------------|
| Grievances | 517 | 76.98% | 3.68% | 19.34% |
| Suggestions | 28 | 82.14% | 17.86% | 0% |
| Enquiries | 37 | 81.08% | 16.22% | 2.70% |

Table 6.7.2.5: Number of cases reported by gender (TA2 reporting period)

| Gender | # of registered grievances | # of resolved grievances | # of grievances under process |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male | 451 | 396 | 55 |
| Female | 30 | 28 | 2 |
| No Consent* | 101 | 91 | 10 |
| Total | 582 | 515 | 67 |

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 (TA2 reporting period)

| Priority | # of grievances | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Low | 582 | 100% |
| Medium | 0 | 0% |
| High | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 582 | 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: Grievances registered in provinces

| S. N | Provinces | # of Grievances Received and Resolved | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | | During TA3 2024 | During TA1 2025 | During TA2 | Cumulative |
| 1 | Bamyan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Herat | 0 | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| 3 | Kabul | 41 | 24 | 124 | 194 |
| 4 | Kapisa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Kandahar | 3 | 15 | 37 | 56 |
| 6 | Khost | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 7 | Kunduz | 0 | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| 8 | Balkh | 3 | 23 | 28 | 54 |
| 9 | Nangarhar | 11 | 17 | 29 | 58 |
| 10 | Faryab | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11 | Wardak | 0 | 1 | 21 | 25 |
| 12 | Sare Pul | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Badakhshan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Takhar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Uruzgan | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 16 | Helmand | 0 | 0 | 21 | 23 |
| 17 | Baghlan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Laghman | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | Parwan | 0 | 1 | 10 | 13 |
| 20 | Ghazni | 6 | 4 | 26 | 38 |
| 21 | Paktya | 1 | 3 | 17 | 22 |
| 22 | Paktika | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 23 | Zabul | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| 24 | Samangan | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 25 | Farah | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 26 | Panjsher | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Total | | 68 | 112 | 379 | 582 |

During the TA2 reporting period, the overall frequency of site inspections was increased notably across project locations under both C1 and C2. These inspections were complemented by consistent awareness-raising initiatives aimed at strengthening community knowledge and engagement with the GRM. In addition to verbal sessions, informational flyers and GRM banners were distributed to beneficiaries and community members, ensuring that information on the GRM was widely accessible. These efforts were undertaken in both urban and rural areas, thereby promoting inclusivity and enhancing the visibility of the mechanism across diverse project contexts.

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

| Grievance Category | Grand Total | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Corruption | 11 | 1.89% |
| Environmental/OHS | 15 | 2.58% |
| Financial Management & Procurement | 2 | 0.34% |
| Gender | 0 | 0 |
| Labor and Wages | 197 | 33.85% |
| Misbehavior of Staff | 29 | 4.98% |
| Monitoring | 1 | 0.17% |
| Recruitment & Staffing | 12 | 2.06% |
| Social | 50 | 8.59% |
| Stakeholder Consultation | 21 | 3.61% |
| Subproject design | 52 | 8.93% |
| Subproject Implementation | 104 | 17.87% |
| Suggestion | 28 | 4.81% |
| Inquiry | 37 | 6.36% |
| Other | 23 | 3.95% |

| Grievance Category | Grand Total | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| Grand Total | 582 | 100% |

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

Result of the Supplementary Review of the GRM in Rural Area during August 2025:

During the supplementary review of the GRM, the system was reviewed in 40 CRGs across all FPs. The review findings are as follow:

- The GRM system was in place and known by the community and beneficiaries;
- 273 grievances were raised by the community, of which 51% were resolved verbally with no records in the Logbook. The literacy and minor nature of the grievances are the main reasons of not registering them in the Logbook
- Women's access to the GRM was directly confirmed with women in 21 CRGs and indirectly through male in 19 CRGs.
- The GRT was considered the most convenient channel by 80% of CRGs/communities, while 20% preferred the AWAAZ;
- The community awareness regarding GRM is good. Various outreach materials and orientations were provided to the communities by the FPs
- Key issues during the supplementary spot check includes the time constraints, female access to the CRGs, GRT literacy, questionnaire, target group.etc.

6.7.3 Gender

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

- As of 31 Aug 2025, 1,035 staff from the six FPs have received PSEAH training under AF.
- 312,650 (133,981 of which 10,465 female during reporting period) laborers received PSEAH+CoC training from their FPs 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 the C2 contractors during the kick-off meetings.
 - Since the commencement of AF, 352 contractors have received orientation on PSEAH+CoC. 2,112 key staff of contractors attended the training. During the reporting period, 100 orientation sessions were held, reaching 600 contractor staff.
 - 62,750 laborers have received PSEAH+CoC induction from their contractors since the beginning of AF.
 - 40,297 laborers (9.6% female laborers) received PSEAH+CoC induction from their contractors during the reporting period.
- 2 follow-up meetings were held with the FPs' GBV focal points in June and July 2025.
 - Key achievements, challenges and their recommendations related to 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 in June and July.
 - Project implementation challenges, and the impact of PVPV law on their movement were discussed.
 - Key takeaways included that female social organizers can visit project sites from their homes.
 - Female SOs are accompanied by their mahram during the field missions. In most communities, SOs have access to women. They move with caution. Women SOs conduct regular visits in 1,573 communities and they provide facilitation in person. In 928 communities, women SOs have irregular visits and they apply a mixed approach of in person and mobile phone sessions. In 164 communities women SOs cannot physically access the community. Sessions are conducted only via mobile phones.
 - The biggest achievement for the female SOs was successfully conducting C3b training in all communities.

- All the required facilities are provided for women staff like computer, desk, chair, home internet, top up card and transportation while traveling to the site
- There is a very good coordination and collaboration with communities and they are very supportive and appreciating CRL program

Impact of PVPV Law on Female Staff and Operations

A meeting on 7 July 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.

- PSEAH training was also delivered to the newly hired UNOPS CRLP staff.
- All 6 FPs established PSEAH GRTs for AF, and a training session on the GBV Action Plan and the TOR of PSEAH GRT were delivered on 18 June 2025.

Code of Conduct:

- CRLP regularly ensures that the newly hired project, contractor and FP staff sign the CoC.
 - 787 newly hired staff of different FPs have signed the CoC since the inception of the AF
 - 2,024 key staff of the contractors signed the CoC under AF - 779 during the reporting period
- 62,750 laborers under C2 received orientation on the CoC since the inception of AF.
 - 40,297 laborers received orientation during the reporting period.

Monitoring Mission:

- 21 monitoring missions have been conducted across all provinces 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 a 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 satisfactory in all sites which were visited during the reporting period. The female laborers mentioned GRTs, wakil guzar, or social organizers as contact persons for any issues. There was high awareness on the AWAAZ 410 hotline.
- Culturally acceptable tasks for women included- engagement with the community on housekeeping and preventing children from accessing the worksite.

Corrective Action:

- All laborers, especially women, were reminded about the available GRM uptake channels in case of PSEAH incidents (Awaaz 410, PSEAH Focal Point for the project).
- Contractors were reminded to provide laborers with all the required information on their work and assigned them tasks which would be culturally acceptable.
- 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.

Sector meetings and knowledge sharing sessions:

- **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, the PSEAH Network, and Gender Team Group. 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 actively coordinated with the working group to receive IEC materials which will be disseminated internally.

6.7.4 Security

The overall security situation during the TA2 reporting period reflects a delicate balance. The prevailing 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. The forced return of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran has become a critical factor impacting Afghanistan's overall security situation both directly and indirectly.

Two security incidents were reported within the CRLP Area of Responsibility (AoR) during the period. On 29 June 2025, an unexploded ordnance (UXO) detonated during rehabilitation and graveling work on a tertiary road as part of the CRG (14-1407R0004) sub-project in Haji Peer Mohammad community, Dasht-e Archi district, Kunduz province. An armed robbery incident that took place on 28th Aug 2025. The details of the two incidents and actions implemented are recorded under the Environmental and Social Management section.

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.

Monthly CoP meetings were institutionalized with FPs and contractors. The meetings have improved collective risk awareness, enhanced information-sharing, and supported harmonized implementation of security protocols across partners.

The following is an update from each region:

Northeast Region (Kunduz and Samangan)

- 4 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 Security Risk Management (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.
- 2 refresher security awareness training sessions were conducted for FP teams during the TA2 reporting period in Kunduz and Samangan provinces, aimed at strengthening their preparedness and operational

security capacity.

- SRA, SMP and security related SoPs have been shared with Urban contractors for implementation at their project sites.
- Based on the evolving security context, the SoP for Prevention of Armed Robbery/Raid and Handling Land Mine/Unexploded Ordnance/Exploded Remnants of War (LM/UXO/ERW) have been reviewed and revised.
- **Training and development approach:**
 - Awareness training session to FP and contractor's SFP's and field staff at their provincial and district level offices.
 - Awareness to contractors through kick off meetings prior to project start at the CRL Project provincial offices.
 - Coordination meeting with FP's and contractors'.
 - Induction to the Labors during the site visit of the FP's and contractor's subprojects.
 - Lessons learned to share with FP and contractors as best practice to implement in their subproject sites.

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. The sessions facilitated the security risk assessments and the development and revision of the SMP and associated SoPs.
- 2 refresher security awareness sessions were delivered to RRAA's (FP for the region) security focal points and staff in Mazar, utilizing a hybrid format to maximize participation and reach.
- 11 kickoff meetings were held with urban contractors during the reporting period, in which they were thoroughly briefed on the project security management and Contractors' responsibilities.
- The urban project sites were visited on a weekly basis throughout its implementation period, and all laborers received comprehensive induction on security protocols and emergency response procedures.
- A routine monthly security Awareness session and coordination meeting were held for urban contractors' staff and SFP's in Mazar City, focusing on Implementation of SoP's LM_UXO_ERW and SoP's related to "Prevent robbery/raid, emergency response procedures, and site-specific security measures".
- The meetings have improved collective risk awareness, enhanced information-sharing, and supported harmonized implementation of security protocols across partners.

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

The security focal point provided strong support to FPs and contractors across the central region to ensure the safe and effective implementation of the project activities.

Routine coordination

- 5 routine coordination meetings were held with FP and contractors focal points at both provincial and district levels.
- These meetings served as a platform to share security updates, address emerging risks, and reassure stakeholders of ongoing support from the SSA.

Security training and awareness:

- Targeted security training sessions were delivered for FP staff and urban contractors operating in Kabul and surrounding provinces.
- The training modules reinforced operational security standards and were tailored to address contextual threats in the Central Region. Key topics covered included:
 - Practical implementation of the SMP and SOPs
 - Threat identification and situational awareness
 - Risk mitigation strategies in volatile environments
 - Evacuation and relocation procedures
 - Secure cash handling protocols
 - Road movement safety and convoy protocols
 - UXO/ERW awareness sessions
 - Coordination with local security forces and authorities
 - Emergency communications and incident reporting

Security Documentation:

- The SMP, SRA, and relevant SOPs for central region and Kabul urban projects were reviewed, updated, and re-shared with all relevant contractors and FPs to ensure alignment with evolving security dynamics.
- Compliance monitoring mechanisms were strengthened to confirm that contractors are integrating these protocols into their day-to-day operations.



Morning induction and security briefing to the laborers in the central region on June 17 2025 @UNOPS

East Region (Nangarhar, Laghman & Nuristan)

During this reporting period, ACRLP SSA continued to provide comprehensive support to DACAAR (FP) and urban contractors in Jalalabad city and eastern region. Routine Coordinations:

- 8 routine coordination meetings were conducted with FP 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 ACRLP - SSA throughout the implementation of the projects.

Security Training & Awareness

- 6 security sessions were delivered to DACAAR (FP for the region) security focal persons and staff at district level.
- 32 sessions were also conducted for Jalalabad-based urban contractors, their security focal points, staff, and field workers during kick-off meetings and field visits.
- UXO/ERW risk reduction sessions were included to raise awareness about explosive remnants of war and unexploded ordnance, particularly relevant for rural areas and high-risk operational zones.

Training modules covered:

- Implementation of SMP and SOPs in field operations
- Threat identification and situational awareness
- UXO/ERW hazard recognition and safe behavior
- Risk mitigation measures in high-risk environments
- Evacuation and emergency response procedures
- Secure cash handling and staff safety measures
- Road movement safety protocols and coordination with authorities

Security Documentation

- The SMP, SRA, and SOPs for the Eastern region and for Jalalabad urban projects were updated and re-shared with all relevant FP and contractors to ensure compliance with current security requirements.
- Contractors have been encouraged to institutionalize these measures in daily operations and incident preparedness.



Security awareness session for urban contractors' staff and security focal points in Jalalabad city on July 7 2025 @UNOPS

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

- In the Southeast Region (Paktia, Paktika, Khost, and Ghazni), the subprojects' contractors and their Security Focal Points (SFPs) have received security awareness sessions regarding SRM protocols and the effective implementation of risk mitigation measures.
- During field visits, SFPs were consistently briefed on the proper implementation of UXO handling, cash handling, and other essential protocols necessary to ensure the safe and secure delivery of activities.
- Laborers have been provided with vital security awareness on UXO, cash handling, medical evacuation, and emergency evacuation procedures, reinforcing their preparedness and response capacities.
- 40 urban site visits were conducted to oversee and support the effective implementation of the SMP and SOPs. Furthermore, five coordination meetings were held with urban contractors during the reporting period.



Morning induction and briefing for the laborers in the southeast region, August 2025 @UNOPS

South West Region (Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzgan and Zabul) Urban (Kandahar City):

- Contractors' SFPs have received security awareness sessions regarding SRM protocols to enforce adherence and effective implementation of risk mitigation measures.
- 40 site visits were conducted to urban sites to oversee the implementation of SMP and SOPs. During site visits, contractors are briefed on the effective implementation of UXO handling, Cash Handling, Medical evacuation and emergency evacuation required for carrying out the project safely and securely.
- 5 coordination meetings were held with urban contractors during the TA2 reporting period.

Rural:

- 6 Missions were conducted to Helmand, Oruzgan, Zabul and Kandahar relevant districts to monitor the SMP, SOPs and confirm contingency plans are in place.
- 7 coordination meetings, in person and virtual, were held with the FP (CHA) where security topics were discussed and lessons learned were shared as follows:
 - The FPs should adhere to the cash handling protocol.
 - Refresher training should be delivered to the CfW workers regarding the UXO risk management.

Training and development approach:

- Awareness training session to FP and contractor's SFP's and field staff at their provincial and district level offices.
- Awareness to contractors through kick off meetings prior to commencement of project works at the CRL Project provincial office.
- Coordination meeting with FP's and contractors'.
- Induction to the Labors during the site visit of the FP's and contractor's subprojects.
- Lessons learned to share with FP and contractors as best practice to implement in their subproject sites.
- Share lessons learned with each other.
- Develop best Practice to apply in subproject
- Q/A and closure.

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:

Project monitoring is progressing effectively, with various mechanisms established to ensure implementation meets accepted quality standards and operational requirements. The overall project monitoring progress is as follows:

- Spot-Checks:
 - 383 monitoring spot-checks have been completed (345 by FPs, 38 by UNOPS), with 172 have been entered into the MIS. Following the spot-check missions, findings were shared with the FPs with the proposed corrective actions After cleaning the data, further analysis will be conducted, and a report will be shared with the WB. The Project team undertook regular field visits to monitor the implementation of the GAP, HSSE, and QC Plans, with detailed findings presented in their respective sections.
- Regular Reports:
 - 4 tri-annual reports have been submitted to the WB since 2024.
 - Weekly progress reports are prepared and submitted to the WB.
 - FPs regularly submit weekly updates, monthly reports, and tri-annual reports.
- Significant Negative Findings (SNF) Review: The team provided feedback for Rounds #1 and #2 of the SNF and is currently reviewing findings from Round #3 to provide further feedback.
- Project Management:

- The Result framework is regularly monitored and updated.
- The digital payment pilot learning agenda is in progress, and the retainer has been onboarded.

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; those findings were addressed by FPs, contractors and UNOPS.

Rural Area

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

Table 6.9.1: Deviations Status under Rural PP

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

Urban Area

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

Table 6.9.2: Deviations Status under Urban PP

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

Financial Monitoring

| 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. | Pending receipt of finalized report. |

| | | |
|---------|--|---|
| | Additional supporting documents and responses submitted to TPMA on 25 March 2025. | |
| Q2 2024 | Supporting documents were submitted on 6 October 2024. Initial findings were received on 30 January 2025. Supporting documents were provided on 6 Feb (C1) and 27 Feb (C1 and C3). On 22 June a draft copy was shared with UNOPS reflecting the status of findings. On 16-July, UNOPS shared the supporting documents for the findings. Q2 2024 report is received on 30-Aug-2025 | 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. C1 and C3 responses and supporting documents provided on 12 May 2025. Additional documents and responses to TPMA observations provided on 22 June 2025. On 25 June TPMA shared the first draft version of Q3 2024 Expenditure Review Report. On 30-Aug the Q3 second version was received. | Additional supporting documents have been provided on 12 May and 22 June. UNOPS is looking forward to receiving the Report. |
| 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, 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. Documents for rural areas are accessible on MIS. On 26 May, the CRLP FM review of expenditure incurred under components 1, 2 and 3 was completed by TPMA and the findings were shared with UNOPS. On 12 June, UNOPS provided responses and document to the findings | |
| Q1 2025 | On 01 June, a request was made to UNOPS for a financial report to select a sample for financial monitoring. On 5 June list of transactions for C1, C2 and C3 and the supporting documents submitted to TPMA for further process. | UNOPS submitted the requested report by 5th of June 2025. On 30 June, TPMA shared the list of sampled transactions and requested UNOPS to provide The supporting documentation for Component 2, while TPMA will retrieve the necessary documents for Component 1 directly from the MIS. |
| Q2 2025 | On 14 August, a request was made to UNOPS for all financial reports/transactions to select a sample for financial monitoring. On 20 Aug the supporting documents were submitted through an online link. | |

The TPMA 2025 First Quarterly Report for the period of 19 February to 16 April was received on 13 July, UNOPS has reviewed the report and provided comments/feedback and clarification and shared with the WB on 29 Jul.

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 36 field visits across project sites and planned two more for the month of August 2025 as detailed below:

- Round 1: 17 sites were visited between November 10-14, 2024.
- Round 2: 8 sites were visited between February 16-20, 2025.
- Round 3: 2 project sites visited in March 2025 (one in Kabul and one in Jalalabad).
- Round 4: 7 projects sites visited in May 2025 (one in each C2 city)
- Round 5: 2 project sites visited in August 2025 (one in Kabul and one in Ghazni).
- Round 6: TPMA has sampled two more project sites to be monitored on 4 and 7 Sep 2025.

As at 31 August 2025, 25 deviations (4 major and 21 minor) have been reported through the ARTF platform. All of them have been rectified and verified by TPMA in the ARTF platform.

TPMA social team conducted 36 field visits across project sites in 7 cities. The report and findings for 27 subprojects have been shared with the CRLP. The C2 Team has reviewed the report and provided feedback to the TPMA and World Bank for their review and finalization of the findings report. Two more visits are planned to be conducted on 4 and 7 Sep 2025.

The table below shows the status of C2 deviations:

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

Rural:

TPMA has visited a total of 138 rural communities in 20 provinces. 172 deviations have been registered and uploaded onto the online platform, the FPs have started addressing the deviations. 89 deviations are rectified and closed, 54 deviations have been addressed by FPs and waiting for TPMA verification, 23 deviations are under FP rectification, 3 new deviations are recently assigned to FPs and 3 deviations are closed with not rectifiable status.

The table below shows the status of deviations:

| Flag | Just Assign to FP | Not Rectifiable | Pending verification by TPMA | Rectification in progress by FP | Rectified | Grand Total |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Major | 2 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 47 |
| Minor | 1 | | 42 | 11 | 71 | 125 |
| Total | 3 | 3 | 54 | 23 | 89 | 172 |

7. COMPONENT 6: CASA 1000 PSEAH Implementation

In June 2025, UNOPS signed the exchange of letters with the KEC implementing the Lot2 and Lot3 of the CASA 1000 Project. Following the signing of the exchange of letters, UNOPS organized Respectful Workplace (PSEA/SH)

training for contractor’s personnel, skilled and unskilled laborers in Kabul, Nangarhar, Laghman, Kapisa, and Baghlan provinces.

As 31 August 2025, 135 contractor’s personnel from KEC, AZCC, KHACC, RVCC, MBRCC, SEC, and NAECC received “Respectful Workplace” training at seven project sites. These capacity-building efforts strengthened contractors’ understanding of PSEAH principles and supported compliance with CASA-1000 project safeguards. These sessions focused on building awareness of workplace ethics, PSEAH and the available reporting mechanisms. Upon completion of the training, all participants signed the Code of Conduct, reaffirming their commitment to maintaining a safe and respectful work environment.

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

| No. | Province | District/ Project Site | Contractor Received PSEA/SH Training | No of Participants |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Kabul | Kabul- KEC Office | KEC staff & Engineers | 24 |
| | | Sarobi | AZCC/KEC | 18 |
| 2 | Laghman | Mehtarlam city | KHACC/KEC | 22 |
| 3 | Nangarhar | Behsood | RVCC/KEC | 17 |
| | | Momandara | MBRCC/KEC | 8 |
| 4 | Kapisa | Mahmood Raqi | SEC/KEC | 28 |
| | | Tagab | KHACC/KEC | 18 |
| 5 | Baghlan | Puli Hisar | NAECC/KEC | 17 |
| | | Nahrin | KPIL | 44 |
| 6 | Kunduz | Center | KPIL | 27 |
| 7 | Panjshir | Paryan | BACC | 22 |
| | | Hes-i-Awal | SCCC | 16 |
| Total participants | | | | 261 |

In line with KEC’s implementation plan, UNOPS also conducted community awareness sessions to local communities located within the 2Km of the CASA 1000 Transmission corridor. The awareness sessions are focused on the Respectful Workplace principles and the reporting channels in case of the SEA/SH incidents related to The CASA project activities. During the reporting period, 28 communities were reached in Nangarhar (Behsud) and Laghman (Mehtarlam City), with a total of 1,400 participants, 45-50% of whom were women engaged in the awareness sessions. These efforts have significantly contributed to increasing community knowledge and participation in safeguarding measures.

| No | Province | District/Project Site | Communities received awareness on PPSEAH | PPSEAH Training Participants |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Nangarhar | Behsud | 21 | 1,050 |
| 2 | Laghman | Mehtarlam city | 7 | 350 |
| Total participants | | | | 1,400 |

Despite the progress made, contractual disputes between KPTL (Lot 1 contractor) and DABS remain unresolved, causing delays in the implementation of Respectful Workplace training and community awareness sessions for the contractor’s workforce and surrounding communities under the Lot1.

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 issues that challenged the project in TA2 2025 reporting period are:

1. Delay in implementation of CASA 1000 PSEAH Risk mitigation plan

The WB notified UNOPS of contractual issues between the CASA 1000 Contractor (KPTL) and the Da Afghanistan Brishna Sherkat (DABS), which have prevented the contractors from resuming construction activities.

Mitigation Plan: The Project followed up with the contractor and the WB, on a regular basis, to understand when the issue may be resolved. As of 31 August 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 TA3 2025 period.

2. Outstanding Questionable expenditure reported by the TPMA

The WB TPMA has been conducting quarterly expenditure reviews for CRLP 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. Cement Shortages

During the 12 days war between Iran and Israel, the border between Iran and Afghanistan was closed which is a critical trade route. As a result, there was a disruption in the import of essential goods, including cement, from Iran. Cement is a vital construction material used by the CRL project with the supply from Iran being used in several project sites in western region

Mitigation Plan: Contractors were advised to use a different brand of cement for the concrete works. Additionally, contractors were requested to supply cement from Kabul and other nearby provinces.

4. Increase in Cement Price across the country

In August 2025, cement prices in local markets rose sharply by 40–50%, increasing from an average of AFN 370 to AFN 550 in Gardiz and AFN 520 in Kabul. This surge led to shortages in supply. Contractors and suppliers attribute the increase to recent flooding and the influx of returnees at the Pakistan–Afghanistan border, which has resulted in passenger transport being prioritized over the movement of goods.

Mitigation Plan: Contractors were advised to utilize alternative cement other than the Pakistani brands for

concrete works.

5. Completion of the C2 activities by end of December 2025

Five of the C2 contracts have encountered issues with the contractors, placing them at risk of cancellation. These contracts will need to be re-tendered with new contractors, which will inevitably delay the implementation timeline.

Mitigation Plan: Extensive efforts are being made to encourage the contractors to resume and accelerate construction activities. In the event of contract termination with the current contractors, new contracts will be awarded to the second-lowest bidders identified during the procurement process.

6. Delay in implementation of Digital Payment Pilot:

The evaluation of the four subprojects under C2 and one social grant urban site under C3, which utilize the digital payment modality, has been completed and awarded. However, contract signatures are pending the finalization and signing of the agreement between UNOPS and AIB.

Mitigation Plan: The Project convened several meetings with the World Bank, UNOPS Headquarters, and AIB to finalize the Agreement between UNOPS and AIB, enabling the initiation of the digital payment pilot phase in both urban and rural sites.

| Date Started | Name | Title | Contribution |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 24 Sept 2025 | Ahmad Farid OMARY | Monitoring and Evaluation Officer | Created the Document |
| 28 Sept 2025 | Viola MUNDIRA | Communications Specialist | Edited the Document |
| 2 October 2025 | Samiullah BAWAR | Senior Project Manager | Review of the document |
| 7 October 2025 | Joyce DALGLIESH | Programme Director | Review and finalization |
| 7 October 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 | Katy WEBLEY | Country Director and Representative |

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|---|---|

9. ANNEXES

Annex A: IUFR for the period ending 31 August 2025

- [IUFR produced for the period ending 31 August 2025](#)

Annex B: Interim Financial Statement as of 31 August 2025

- [Interim Financial Statement produced as of 31 August 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 Dalglish | 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 | Five (5) Finance Associates | Two male, three 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 | Dominic Aynanzo | Male |
| | Procurement Specialist | Annet Patricia | Female |
| 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 | Seven (7) Procurement Associate | 4 male, 3 female | |
| TOTAL PIU and Support Services staff =59 59 onboarded (100% recruitment of which 28.8% women and 71.2% 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 (MIS)

| 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 | 917,315 | | 917,315 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 300,000 | 48,852 | 211,669 | 260,521 | 86.8% | |
| | Total | 1,000,000 | 966,167 | 211,669 | 1,177,836 | 100%+ | |
| Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants (Number) | PP | 100,000 | 122,450 | | 122,450 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 50,000 | 26,603 | 25,878 | 52,481 | 100%+ | |
| | Total | 150,000 | 149,053 | 25,878 | 174,931 | 100%+ | |
| Number of female-headed households receiving social grants (Text) | PP | Monitored for progress | 70,058 | 0 | 70,058 | | |
| | AF | | 14,874 | 14,772 | 29,646 | | |
| | Total | | 84,932 | 14,772 | 99,704 | | |
| 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 | 582,432 | 1,942,709 | 2,525,141 | 60.1% | |
| | Total | 11,600,000 | 10,874,309 | 1,942,709 | 12,817,018 | 100%+ | |
| 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 | 224,631 | 3,174,785 | 3,399,416 | 32.7% | |
| | Total | 27,700,000 | 18,133,913 | 3,174,785 | 21,308,698 | 76.9% | |
| Number of working days created for women (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i> | PP | Monitored for progress | 1,021,932 | 0 | 1,021,932 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|
| | AF | | 4,498 | 111,077 | 115,575 | | |
| | Total | | 1,026,430 | 111,077 | 1,137,507 | | |
| Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work (Number) | PP | 608,000 | 755,201 | 0 | 755,201 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 292,000 | 15,598 | 182,396 | 197,994 | 67.8% | |
| | Total | 900,000 | 770,799 | 182,396 | 953,195 | 100%+ | |
| 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 | 3 | 1,241 | 1,244 | 62.2% | |
| | Total | 6,000 | 7,648 | 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 | 1,208,029 | 1,208,029 | 46.5% | |
| | Total | 8,000,000 | 6,595,981 | 1,208,029 | 7,804,010 | 97.6% | |
| 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 | | 4,890 | 953,324 | 958,214 | | |
| | Total | | 4,791,111 | 953,324 | 5,744,435 | | Only Transport |
| Number of rural communities reached with program activities (Number) | PP | 5,000 | 5,966 | 0 | 5,966 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 2,000 | 0 | 719 | 719 | 36.0% | |
| | Total | 7,000 | 5,966 | 719 | 6,685 | 95.5% | |
| Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (Text) (new indicator) | AF | Monitored for progress | 0 | 198,309 | 198,309 | | |
| Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text) ¹³ (new indicator) | PP | Monitored for progress | 129,325 | 0 | 129,325 | | |
| | AF | | 224 | 11,417 | 11,641 | | |
| | Total | | 129,549 | 11,417 | 140,966 | | |
| 2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas | | | | | | | |
| Number of working days created, Component 2 (Number) | PP | 3,440,000 | 4,761,071 | 0 | 4,761,071 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 2,260,000 | MIS: 865,991 | MIS: 923,785 | MIS: 1,789,776 | 79.2% | |

¹³ In the next reporting period the SG beneficiaries will be added with this indicator

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| | | | Field: 891,708 | Field: 918,435 | Field: 1,810,145 | | |
| | Total | 5,700,000 | MIS: 5,627,062 Field: 5,652,779 | MIS: 923,785 Field: 918,435 | MIS: 6,550,847 Field: 6,571,214 | 100%+ | |
| Number of working days created for women (Text) (new indicator) | PP | Monitored for progress | 498,978 | 0 | 498,978 | | |
| | AF | | MIS: 74,253 Field: 76,640 | MIS: 81,325 Field: 80,388 | MIS: 155,578 Field: 157,029 | | |
| | Total | | MIS: 573,231 Field: 575,618 | MIS: 81,325 Field: 80,388 | MIS: 654,556 Field: 656,029 | | |
| Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive work (Number) | PP | 92,000 | 162,114 | 0 | 162,114 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 48,000 | MIS: 33,254 Field: 33,859 | MIS: 29,273 Field: 28,891 | MIS: 62,527 Field: 62,750 | 100%+ | |
| | Total | 140,000 | MIS: 195,368 Field: 196,073 | MIS: 29,273 Field: 28,891 | MIS: 224,641 Field: 224,964 | 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 | 101 | 120 | 221 | 75.2% | |
| | Total | 650 | 621 | 120 | 741 | 100%+ | |
| 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: 582,432 Field: | MIS: 734,680 Field: | MIS: 1,317,112 Field: | 85.0% | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------------|--|--|--|-------|----------------------------------|
| | | | 665,778 | 719,876 | 1,385,654 | | |
| | Total | 3,550,000 | MIS: 4,278,328 Field: 4,361,674 | MIS: 734,680 Field: 719,876 | MIS: 5,013,008 Field: 5,081,550 | 100%+ | |
| Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i> | AF | Monitored for progress | MIS: 553,332 Field: 470,996 | MIS: 665,893 Field: 585,844 | MIS: 1,219,225 Field: 1,056,840 | | |
| 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 | 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 | 1,310,866 | 0 | 1,310,866 | | |
| | AF | | MIS: 343,112 Field: 721,000 | MIS: 558,175 Field: 1,043,000 | MIS: 901,287 Field: 1,764,000 | | |
| | Total | | MIS: 1,653,978 Field: 721,000 | MIS: 558,175 Field: 1,043,000 | MIS: 2,212,153 Field: 1,764,000 | | |
| Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number) ¹⁴ <i>(new sub indicator)</i> | PP | Monitored for progress | 79,065 | 0 | 79,065 | | |
| | AF | Monitored for progress | MIS: 12,285 Field: 12,530 | MIS: 18,438 Field: 18,634 | MIS: 30,723 Field: 31,164 | | |
| | Total | | MIS: 91,350 | MIS: 18,438 | MIS: 109,788 | | |

¹⁴ In the next reporting period the SG beneficiaries will be added with this indicator

| | | | Field: 91,595 | Field: 18,634 | Field: 110,229 | | |
|--|-------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|--|
| 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 | 26,603 | 25,878 | 52,481 | 100%+ | |
| | Total | 150,000 | 149,053 | 25,878 | 174,481 | 100%+ | |
| Number of female-headed households (Text) | PP | Monitored for progress | 70,058 | 0 | 70,058 | | |
| | AF | | 14,874 | 14,772 | 29,646 | | |
| | Total | | 84,932 | 14,772 | 99,704 | | |
| Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities (Text) ¹⁵ | PP | Monitored for progress | 52,392 | 0 | 52,392 | | |
| | AF | | 11,729 | 11,106 | 22,835 | | |
| | Total | | 64,121 | 11,106 | 75,226 | | |
| Number of women benefiting from women's economic activities assistance (Text) <i>(new indicator)</i> | AF | Monitored for progress | 16,5640 | 0 | 6,564 | | |
| Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity (Percentage) <i>(new indicator)</i> | AF | 40% | 0 | 21 | 21 | | |
| 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 | 2,744 | 18 | 2,762 | 100%+ | |
| | Total | 7,400 | 9,439 | 18 | 9,457 | 100%+ | |
| Number of established CDCs with women participating (Number) | PP | 5,000 | 6,695 | | 6,695 | 100%+ | |
| | AF | 2,400 | 2,744 | 18 | 2,762 | 100%+ | |
| | Total | 7,400 | 9,439 | 18 | 9,457 | 100%+ | |
| 5. Implementation Support | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of grievances received that are resolved (Percentage) | PP | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100% | |
| | AF | 70 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 100% | |

¹⁵ Since there is no indicator for Drug addicted household head in the RF, thus, the figure for Drug Addicted HH added with disabled HH indicator.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|-----|--|-----|------|--|
| Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities (Percentage) | PP | 70 | 100 | | 100 | 100% | |
| | AF | 70 | 0 | | 0 | | |

* 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

September - December 2025

| Material Measure and Action | Commitment/Planned Activities |
|--|---|
| Monitoring and Reporting | |
| Regular Reporting | Prepare and submit to the WB the 3rd TA Report for 1 September - 31 December 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 | <p>Notify the WB within 48hrs after learning of the incident or accident using the reporting templates required by the WB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <p>UNOPS to receive tri-annual reports from the FPs. The ES is part of the overall FPs' tri-annual progress reports.</p> <p>UNOPS to carry out regular inspection of the C2 Project site and submit inspection reports to UNOPS and HQ and the WB.</p> <p>The ES performance from the FPs and Contractors Reports will be reflected in the 3rd TA report which is due by 15 Feb 2026.</p> |
| ESS1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS | |
| Organizational Structure | <p>The organization structure is in place and will be maintained through the project implementation for AF.</p> <p>Ensure the FPs and Contractors hire ES Specialists prior to the commencement of activities under the AF.</p> |
| Environmental and Social Assessment | UNOPS assesses the E&S by using E&S tools and instruments such as the ESHS guidelines, E&S screening, ESMP, LMPS, Security Risk measures and the PSEAH action plan. |

| | |
|--|---|
| Management of Contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |
| PSEAH RISKS: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the project PSEAH Plan. Ensure the PSEAH risk and mitigation measures are included in the ESMP and added to the procurement document. • Prevent and address PSEAH risks within the project framework. • Provide training to all staff and contractors. • Establish a confidential reporting mechanism and ensure swift investigation and resolution of complaints. • Signing of the Code of Conduct by UNOPS, FPs, Contractors, and Laborers. |
| Security Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with FPs to implement the Security Management Plan and SOPs throughout the project implementation. • Maintain a secure environment for project staff, assets, and communities. • Conduct regular Security Risk Assessments and propose risk management measures. • Implement a Security Management Plan. |
| ESS10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE | |
| Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and operating an accessible Project GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances in relation to the project, promptly and effectively in a transparent manner. The GRM will receive, register and facilitate the resolution of PSEAH complaints including through the referral of survivors to relevant GVB service providers. |
| Capacity Support (Training) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of project staff, contractors, and local stakeholders in E&S management. • Implementing the Capacity Building Plan. • Delivering the training program covering essential E&S topics like E&S management, OHS, PSEAH, and grievance mechanisms. |

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

Community Mobilization

In rural areas 5,968 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 |
| Herat | 33,609 | 23,053 | 519 | 2,486 | 1,310 | 1,152 | 24 | 282 | 5 |
| Samangan | 44,874 | 33,198 | 319 | 3,292 | 2,040 | 1,245 | 7 | 223 | 6 |
| Sari Pul | 49,445 | 27,065 | 285 | 3,861 | 2,679 | 1,124 | 58 | 192 | 6 |
| Helmand | 141,665 | 122,042 | 84 | 11,023 | 5,492 | 5,095 | 436 | 253 | 8 |
| Kandahar | 45,462 | 35,156 | 1,147 | 3,520 | 1,517 | 1,893 | 110 | 129 | 8 |
| Nimroz | 58,582 | 47,617 | 4,559 | 3,712 | 2,565 | 1,101 | 46 | 171 | 7 |
| Uruzgan | 27,828 | 24,181 | 353 | 2,338 | 1,295 | 1,004 | 39 | 127 | 6 |
| Ghazni | 14,512 | 12,066 | 19 | 1,645 | 676 | 889 | 80 | 46 | 6 |
| Khost | 8,925 | 7,604 | 489 | 1,114 | 509 | 526 | 79 | 126 | 9 |
| Logar | 5,104 | 3,992 | 429 | 572 | 263 | 299 | 10 | 70 | 6 |
| Paktika | 17,877 | 14,043 | 234 | 1,427 | 804 | 596 | 27 | 120 | 9 |
| Paktya | 23,565 | 20,082 | 1,136 | 1,966 | 1,142 | 797 | 27 | 130 | 10 |
| Kunarha | 20,142 | 17,243 | 954 | 1,774 | 1,210 | 543 | 21 | 136 | 6 |
| Laghman | 20,435 | 17,345 | 172 | 2,024 | 1,294 | 610 | 120 | 108 | 7 |
| Nangarhar | 52,241 | 47,211 | 2,019 | 3,627 | 2,263 | 1,309 | 55 | 158 | 7 |
| Nuristan | 23,846 | 21,714 | 1,345 | 2,071 | 1,414 | 639 | 18 | 124 | 6 |
| Total | 1,010,304 | 789,345 | 17,950 | 86,890 | 49,200 | 35,957 | 1,733 | 163 | 7 |
| Percentage | | 78% | 2% | 9% | 5% | 4% | 0.17% | | |

Number of actual cash for work subproject by sector

| Sector | # of SPs | Total Actual Budget (AFN) | % of Actual Budget | Average Budget per SP |
|--|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Transport 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 Education | 98 | 48,414,649 | 0.49% | 494,027 |
| Environmental/Climate | 21 | 22,782,090 | 0.23% | 1,084,861 |
| Building | 20 | 17,790,156 | 0.18% | 889,508 |
| Power | 5 | 2,956,123 | 0.03% | 591,225 |
| Agricultural | 1 | 1,190,550 | 0.01% | 1,190,550 |
| Grand Total | 7,646 | 9,900,515,446 | 100.00% | 977,409 |

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.

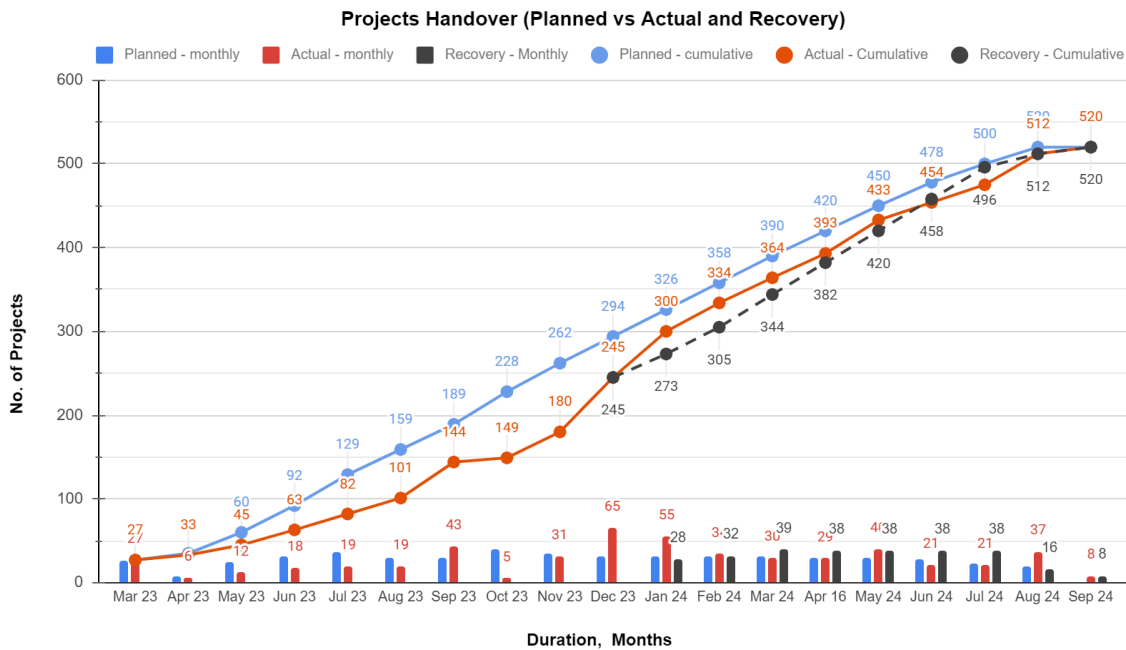


Figure G1 - C2 Sub Projects handed over to the community (Parent Project).

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 Spot-checks | # of Communities | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | Partial ECA verified | Full ECA Verified | Labor Payment Verified | Social Grant Verified | Financial Management | Safeguard Verified | Sub projects QC Verified | Training Use-fulness Verified |
| Badakhshan | 8 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Balkh | 16 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Bamyan | 12 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| Faryab | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Ghazni | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Helmand | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Herat | 14 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 3 |
| Kabul | 13 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Kandahar | 12 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 |
| Kapisa | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Khost | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Kunduz | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Laghman | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| Logar | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nangarhar | 14 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Nuristan | 10 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Paktia | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Paktika | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Panjshir | 7 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Parwan | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Saripul | 13 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| Takhar | 14 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Uruzgan | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Wardak | 6 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Grand Total | 179 | 22 | 127 | 148 | 136 | 133 | 134 | 133 | 133 | 37 |