

## Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (ACRLP)



*Construction of Shermasthiha and Balain Streets with Plum Concrete Surface In District 3 of Herat Province  
29 October 2024 @Rafiullah Hemat*

### **Third Tri-Annual Progress Report - September to December 2024 Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 14 February 2025**

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

## PROJECT INFORMATION

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

- Amendment No. 1 to the GA was signed on 6 June 2023. The Project closing date was extended to 31 August 2024.
- Amendment No. 2 to the GA for additional \$70M from the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF) Grant was signed on 2 February 2024. The Project closing date was extended to 30 June 2025.
- Through an exchange of letters (AFCO/Dir/2024/23 dated 2 May 2024) from UNOPS to WB, the WB established 31 December 2025 as the closing date for the ARTF funding.
- Project restructuring for the inclusion of the revised community mobilization approach in the wake of the dissolution of the Community Development Councils, as well as the incorporation of SEA/SH risk mitigation activities concerning the Afghanistan segment of the CASA 1000 Project implementation through a new component 6 under the CRL Project, was concluded on 2 October 2024.

Official Project Title			
Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihood (CRL) Project			
UNOPS Project IDs	23455-001, 23455-003 & 23455-004	Donor	The World Bank
Start Date	4 May 2022	End Date	31 December 2025
ARTF Project Financing	USD 335 Million	IDA Project Financing	USD 84 Million
Total Funds Received	USD 335 Million	Total Funds Received	USD 63.80 Million
Total Funds Balance	USD 0 Million	Total Funds Balance	USD 20.19 Million

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 Key Achievements

The reporting period has been revised from 4 quarters (3 months each) per annum to tri-annual (4 months each). This Tri-Annual Report (TA3 2024) provides progress updates for the period 1 September to 31 December 2024.

Three World Bank missions took place during the TA3 2024 reporting period:

- Implementation Support Mission (ISM) from October 10-18;
- Technical mission from September 8-12 2024;
- Technical mission from December 15-19 2024.

The project received an overall "Satisfactory" rating from the World Bank during the period of reporting. The World Bank conducted their first site visit to two CRLP urban communities within the Kabul municipality in December and met, in Kabul, with members of 2 community representative groups from Parwan Province.

#### Overall achievements

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

#### Parent Project:

During the TA3 2024 reporting period, all activities under the parent project were completed.

- Satisfactory progress was made in the implementation of all components.
- By the end of TA3 2024 reporting period, the project had successfully engaged 916,279 households across Cash for Work (CfW) and Labour Intensive Works (LiW) programs (100% of parent project's end<sup>1</sup> target).
  - 59,564 (6.5%) were female-headed households.
- 22.6 million labor days were generated (109% of the parent project's end target).
  - 1.5 million labor days were for women.

<sup>1</sup>The 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.

- Component 1 (CfW) reached 5,966 rural communities and completed 7,645 small-scale subprojects, benefiting 755,201 households (711,994 male, 43,207 female).
- Component 2 (LiW) directly benefited 161,078 households (144,721 male, 16,357 female).
  - 4.7 million labor days (4.2m male and 0.5m female) were created across 8 urban cities.
  - 9,709 internally displaced persons (IDPs) directly benefited from LiW activities.
- 520 subproject works contracts (100% of end target) were signed and completed.
- US\$ 144.1 million was disbursed to beneficiaries for Component 1 laborers and Component 3 social grant beneficiaries.
- US\$ 56.9 million contractors' invoices were processed for Component 2, out of which 53.69% of the invoiced amount was paid to the laborers.
- The project distributed Social Grants (SGs) to vulnerable communities, including female-headed households and persons with disabilities or drug addiction in 6,461 rural and urban communities.
- 122,450<sup>2</sup> households (84,398 in rural and 38,052 in urban) received social grants (100% of end target).
- 57.2% of the beneficiaries of the social grants were female-headed households.
- 6,563 Community Development Councils (CDC)<sup>3</sup> received training under Component 4 for strengthening of 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 CDC members, sub-committee members, and other community residents.
- Throughout the TA3 2024 reporting period, efforts were made to maintain strong engagement with external stakeholders, particularly the De facto Authorities (DfA) at national and provincial levels. Meetings were convened with various DfA arms such as the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Economy (MoEc), Kabul Municipality (KM), and Provincial Governors, to discuss project progress, future plans, and address relevant issues.
- The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained functional and responsive. 1,026<sup>4</sup> grievances were registered by UNOPS through AWAAZ, GRM email, project website and Facebook page. The grievances were addressed in a timely manner. The most common concern raised was the delay in payments to laborers. No cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) or Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) were reported.
- 179 monitoring spot-checks were conducted by the Monitoring and Evaluation team to verify the implementation and outcomes of project activities.
- 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 Contract:**

Following the signing of Amendment No. 2 to the original ARTF GA for the additional US\$ 70M and the new GA for US\$ 84M from IDA, key documents such as the Project Operation Manual (POM) and its annexes, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) Action Plan, and training manuals were reviewed and revised.

During the reporting period, the Additional Financing activities commenced in the field in both urban and rural areas:

- **Facilitating Partners Contracts and Amendments**
  - The contracts with six FPs, for Lot 1 (AKF), Lot 2 (ACTED), Lot 3 (RRAA), Lot 4 (CHA), Lot 5 (CDDO) and Lot 6 (DACAAR) were signed.
  - Inception reports for AF FP contracts were approved.
  - Inception payments were processed under AF contracts during the TA3 2024 reporting period.
  - Contract amendments have been concluded to reflect updated Terms of Reference (ToR) and operational adjustments due to the dissolution of CDCs and creation of Community Representative Groups (CRG).
- **Financial Disbursements**
  - US\$ 3.3 million has been disbursed to beneficiaries (laborers) under Components 1 and SG beneficiaries under Component 3 since the start of the Additional Financing project.
- **Procurement**
  - 161 subprojects awards were approved for Component 2.

<sup>2</sup> The TA2 2024 report recorded 122,440 households. The correction of 10 additional SG was made under CDDO. It is also reflected in Annex G, Table 4.1.

<sup>3</sup> On 22 May 2024, the DfA dissolved Community Development Councils. A new modality is now being implemented under Additional Financing, working with Community Representative Groups (CRGs).

<sup>4</sup> 1,028 grievances/cases were reported in the TA2 2024 tri-annual report. After review, some cases were registered twice and the 2 duplicates were removed.

- 151 contracts have been signed under AF implementation.
- **Stakeholder Engagement**
  - Active engagement was conducted with DfA at both national and provincial levels, including the MRRD, MoEc, General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs (GDCMA), Provincial Governors, and line directorates.
  - Multiple meetings have been held with stakeholders to discuss project progress, future plans, and address pertinent issues.
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**
  - The GRM remained operational, receiving 68 grievances through the GRM uptake channels (Awaaz, GRM email, Facebook, project website) during the reporting period. All grievances were reviewed and addressed, with feedback provided to the respective stakeholders.
- **Enhanced Monitoring Tools**
  - Monitoring spot-checks were revised and aligned with the updated project implementation methodology under AF. The monitoring scope was expanded to include citizen satisfaction, a results framework indicator that requires a percentage of sampled community respondents to be satisfied with project activities.
  - FPs are now mandated to complete and submit a minimum of five monitoring spot-checks monthly using updated forms.
- **Management Information System (MIS)**
  - MIS was upgraded to support AF requirements, incorporating new forms for rural and urban areas.
  - A Data Quality Assurance (DQA) framework was introduced to ensure accurate and consistent reporting by FPs.
- **Third-Party Monitoring and Evaluation (TPMA)**
  - Joint coordination meetings with WB, CRLP, and TPMA were facilitated to streamline processes and timelines.
  - The TPMA Monitoring Framework, protocol and tools were updated. Several tools have been finalized and others are pending completion in TA1 2025 reporting period.
  - A list of 82 urban subproject sites was shared with TPMA for monitoring. 17 sites were physically monitored during the reporting period. 7 deviations were identified, 5 have been rectified and verified by the TPMA, while 2 remain under rectification.
- **Quality Control (QC)**
  - 181 QC inspections and 159 material quality tests were conducted across project sites with non-compliant materials replaced immediately.
  - 59 kick-off meetings and 77 technical meetings were held with contractors to improve performance and adherence to QC standards.
  - Training on QC requirements was provided for cold-weather construction measures, and proper workmanship.
- **Staffing**
  - 143 staff were onboard as of December 31, 2024, with 6 positions slated for recruitment in the TA1 2025 reporting period.
- **Communications and Public Outreach**
  - The communication strategy was updated in December 2024 to align with the evolving context and project objectives.
  - Updates were posted on the project Facebook page, sharing news, procurement opportunities and reports.
- **Promoting Gender Inclusion**
  - Female laborers are participating in Labor-Intensive Works (LiW) and Cash-for-Work (CfW) projects.
  - At the end of the TA3 2024 reporting period, the project had achieved 9% women engagement under Component 2.
  - Under Component 1, only 2 women had been engaged in the 29 ongoing projects. The engagement of more women has been discussed with FPs and it is expected that the number will be higher in the TA1 2025 reporting period.
  - Safe and inclusive working environments were ensured for women at all project sites.
  - 535 staff of different FPs and 580 key staff of the contractors have signed the Code of Conduct (CoC) under the AF.

- 22,823 laborers received orientation on Code of Conduct and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) under C2.

#### **Component 1 Progress**

- AKF and CHA completed the registration process, secured the MoEC letter and initiated coordination with the local authorities at district and provincial levels.
- MRRD agreed on the revised community engagement guideline/approach for Community Representative Groups (CRGs) and issued the support letter to the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD).
- During this reporting period, the ECA assessments and registration of CRGs in rural areas have demonstrated significant progress.
  - 1,770 CRGs have been registered, with 1,690 CRGs profiled for further engagement. Subproject selection has been completed for 768 CRGs.
  - 768 subproject proposals were prepared. 399 subproject proposals were submitted to MRRD. 292 were reviewed and confirmed by MRRD. Physical implementation work has commenced for 61 subprojects.

#### **Component 2 Progress**

- 270 community consultations, 246 scoping exercises, and 198 designs were completed for subprojects.
- The construction activities for 36 subprojects were completed and sites handed over to the community for use.
- 15,445 households (9.05% female) have directly benefited as laborers from LiWs.
- 372 IDPs and returnees (30 female) have benefited directly as laborers from LiWs.
- 365,435 labor days were generated, with 31,064 labor days attributed to female laborers.

#### **Component 3 Progress<sup>5</sup>**

- 1,747 communities and project sites completed beneficiary household lists (1,690 in rural areas, 57 in urban areas). 23,661 households were identified as eligible beneficiaries.
- Social grant distribution was completed in 71 communities (38 rural, 33 urban).
- 2,631 households benefited from social grants (1,344 female-headed households, 1,138 households with persons with disabilities, and 149 households with persons with drug addiction).
  - In rural areas, 504 households were reached, including 276 female-headed households, 211 households with people with disabilities and 17 households with persons with drug-addiction.
  - Female headed households made up 55% of the total beneficiaries in rural areas.
  - In urban areas, 2,127 households were reached, comprising 1,068 female-headed households, 927 households with persons with disabilities and 132 households with persons with drug-addiction.
  - Female headed households made up 50% of the total beneficiaries in urban areas.

#### **Component 3B Progress**

- AKF was contracted to produce the Women Economic Empowerment related modules for Kitchen gardens, pickle and jam making and Poultry rearing.

#### **Component 4 Progress**

- Component 4 commenced in the South region in Kandahar.
- 110 communities were trained in Disaster Risk Management.
- In total, 2,183 participants were trained (1,199 male, 984 women).

#### **Component 6 Progress**

- UNOPS developed the GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan, the Code of Conduct, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials and training materials for the CASA 1000 project.
- UNOPS engaged with Kalpataru Projects International Ltd (KPIL), one of the CASA 1000 project contractors, through the formal signing of an Exchange of Letters on 17 October 2024.
- Subsequent to UNOPS engagement with the contractor, KPIL submitted their initial-phase work plan, which outlined the resumption of CASA 1000 activities in the provinces of Baghlan and Kunduz.
- The first training session for CASA 1000 on fostering a "Respectful Workplace" was conducted from 8 November - 5 December 2024 for both contractor personnel and community members in the Baghlan

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<sup>5</sup> The figures under component 3 are from the field reported by FPs. There is a slight gap between the field and MIS data.

and Kunduz provinces.

- 71 contractor personnel (44 in Baghlan and 27 in Kunduz) participated in the training, and subsequently signed the Code of Conduct.
- In accordance with the contractor's initial phase plan, UNOPS engaged with the local communities to conduct awareness sessions on the "Respectful Workplace" and the reporting mechanisms for addressing any incidents of GBV related to the CASA 1000 Project's implementation.
- UNOPS has successfully completed the training for workers and communities for the initial phase, thereby enabling the contractor to commence activities in Baghlan and Kunduz provinces.
- UNOPS is yet to receive the contractor's detailed work plan for KPIL, and UNOPS awaits engagement with the 2nd contractor, which will facilitate the development of a comprehensive training plan for both contractors workers and community engagement.

## 1.2 De Facto Authorities

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

### Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development

- MRRD confirmed that there is no need for an additional MoU for the Additional Financing as the Parent Project MoU remains valid.
- During the TA3 2024 reporting period, several meetings were conducted with the MRRD to discuss the implementation of CRLP in rural areas. UNOPS and MRRD technical teams followed up on field-level issues through daily communication.
- The centralized review of subproject proposals by the MRRD was discussed extensively with MRRD. Discussions on decentralizing the review process continue with MRRD.
- UNOPS and MRRD technical teams maintained regular communication to discuss the technical aspects of subproject proposals, ensuring alignment and efficiency in the review process.
- Key discussion points included improving coordination with the DfA and accelerating the processing of documents at the MRRD level.
  - 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.
  - The DfA also provided positive feedback, affirming that the CRLP is a project that satisfies the community and people, with no project-related complaints received from the community.

### Ministry of Economy

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

### General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs (GDCMA)

Regular coordination meetings were held between UNOPS and GDCMA, with coordination and cooperation for smooth implementation discussed during the meetings.

### Kabul Municipality

- Regular bi-weekly 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; and
  - Site and community-related matters.

### Provincial Municipalities

- Regular bi-weekly and ad hoc coordination meetings were held between UNOPS and provincial municipalities.

- The implementation of LiW works in 9 cities (Kandahar, Herat, Mazar, Jalalabad, Kunduz, Khost, Bamyan, 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 discussed.



*New Country Director, Nicholas Gardner and Program Director, Joyce Dalglish meet with authorities in Laghman on their field visit, 27 November 2024.*



*Nicholas Gardner addressing local authorities and community members in Laghman on a field visit, 27 November 2024.*

## INSIGHTS

### Contributing to livelihoods and resilience of communities in Afghanistan

When Engineer Atayee, Regional Operations Officer for CRLP in the Western region of Afghanistan, first approached the local authorities to introduce the CRLP, they were quite dismissive of him. He was met with criticism that the development sector brings programs that don't address what the community needs. But as they listened to the approach that CRLP uses, of placing communities at the centre of the program and putting

cash directly in the pockets of the vulnerable members of the community, the authorities were impressed. As subprojects have been rolled out across the country, the same sentiments of satisfaction have been expressed regarding the impact of the CRLP on marginalized communities.

In a context where many communities have been neglected through years of conflict, CRLP is building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reducing their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters, with a strong emphasis on gender inclusion and those socially vulnerable. The project has had substantial positive unintended outcomes in the communities in which it has been implemented. CRLP has stimulated economic activity in the private sector, particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in construction and related support sectors. The ripple effects of CRLP in invigorating demand for goods and services is contributing to the strengthening of local economies in the target provinces and cities.

In December 2024, the World Bank had the opportunity to meet with beneficiaries of the project at two sites in Kabul City and witness, first hand, the impact of CRLP on target communities. Janmejay Singh, Practice Manager for Social Development in the South Asia Region in the World Bank and Robert Wrobel, Task Team Lead for the CRLP, were part of the delegation that visited the two sites where roads have been upgraded to plum concrete. In the closing meeting with the CRLP team, Janmejay reflected on the field visit and expressed his gratitude to the team for successfully delivering in a complex and often challenging environment.

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

### 2.1 Facilitating Partners

During the TA3 2024 reporting period, regular and ad hoc coordination meetings and field visits were conducted with all FPs to accelerate subproject preparation and ensure timely submission of subproject proposals to MRRD for review. FPs were requested to promptly send drawdown requests to the finance department to facilitate budget disbursement and upload expenditure documents into the MIS. Additionally, FPs were urged to minimize the gap between MIS data and field data, distribute social grants in both rural and urban areas during the winter season, and initiate activities under Component 4.

**Table 2.1.1 - Summary of C1 progress**

S/N	Indicators	Total Parent Project	Additional Financing				Grand Total (PP + AF)
			Previous reporting period (May- Aug 2024)	Planned as of Reporting Period (31 Dec 2025)	Achieved as of Current reporting period (September to December 2024)	AF Total	
1	ECA assessments/CRGs Registration (Rural)	5,968	0	2,132	1,770	1,770	7,738
2	Community rofiling	5,968	0	1,550	1,690	1,690	7,658
3	CRGs with SPs Selection	5,966	0	1,311	768	768	6,734
4	Subprojects proposals Preparation	7,646	0	1,678	768	768	8,414
5	Subproject Implementation	7,645	0	675	61	61	7,706

6	Subprojects Completion	7,645	0	0	0	0	7,645
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Note: The summary of the parent project is attached as Annex F

## 2.2 Community Mobilization Analysis

In rural areas 2,186 CRGs are activated with 1,690 profiles completed, with all of the CRGs meeting ECA 1 and ECA 2 requirements. In urban areas, 52 CRGs are activated, with 52 CRG profiles completed.

**Table 2.2.2: CRG Ordinary members detail**

Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
2,186	15,085	12,625	27,710
Urban CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
52	387	302	689
Urban + Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG members	Total Female CRG Members	Total CRG Members
2,238	15,472	12,927	28,399

**Table 2.2.2: CRG Focal Points membership detail**

CRG Focal Points			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
2,186	4,366	2,186	6,552
Urban CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
52	104	52	156
Urban + Rural CRG Members Summary			
Total CRGs Activated	Total Male CRG Focal Points	Total Female CRG Focal Points	Total CRG Focal Points
2,238	4,470	2,238	6,708

**Table 2.2.3: Number of Household Identified for CfW breakdown by province (CRG completed profiles)**

Province	Total HH Identified	# of HH Proposed for CfW	# of IDP HH Identified	# of HH Selected for CfW Final	# of IDPs HH Selected for CfW Final	# of Returnees Selected for CfW Final	Average HH Per CRG	Average each HH size
FARAH	6,011	5,381	384	5,381	384	0	139	6.3
GHAZNI	29,748	24,836	41	21,286	29	11	105	6.2
HELMAND	15,614	14,327	0	14,289	0	0	181	8.0
HIRAT	8,830	6,717	92	6,717	86	6	152	5.6
KANDAHAR	40,050	29,278	32	29,278	0	32	166	8.0
KAPISA	3,831	2,675	97	2,675	97	0	191	6.8
KHOST	10,950	9,152	113	9,081	103	10	214	8.8
KUNDUZ	45,642	28,900	401	28,900	156	245	217	6.7
LAGHMAN	26,775	24,326	361	24,039	338	13	170	6.2
NANGARHAR	10,544	9,613	240	9,613	238	2	90	7.5

NURISTAN	9,290	8,531	8	8,531	8	0	160	4.9
PAKTIKA	6,529	4,569	23	4,569	14	9	136	10.0
PAKTYA	19,897	16,115	118	16,055	110	8	156	8.5
PANJSHER	7,717	5,369	14	5,359	14	0	257	5.9
PARWAN	5,898	3,743	2	3,743	2	0	168	6.1
SAMANGAN	7,746	5,429	11	5,429	0	10	151	5.4
URUZGAN	17,312	15,094	0	15,094	0	0	140	6.1
WARDAK	6,345	4,961	40	4,961	40	0	83	7.1
ZABUL	19,963	14,872	246	14,871	92	154	166	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>298,692</b>	<b>233,888</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>229,871</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>7.0</b>

## 2.3 Key Outputs

**Table 2.3.1: Component 1, 3 and 4 Key Outputs**

Key Output Indicator	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Progress until end of last reporting period (AF) (31/08/2024)	Current reporting period Progress (AF) (31/12/2024)	Cumulative Progress (AF)	Total (AF+PP)
# of provinces covered	26	0	20	20	29
# of districts covered	67	0	27	27	94
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed	5,968 <sup>6</sup>	0	1,770	1,770	7,738
# of Resource Maps updated/created	5,966	0	617	617	6,583
Form 2: # of communities profiles completed	5,968	0	1,690	1,690	7,658
Form 4: # of CRGs agreements completed	5,966	0	576	576	6,542
# of community project selections completed	5,966	0	768	768	6,734
Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (Proposals completed)	7,646	0	768	768	8,414
# of communities' cash for work started	5,966	0	61	61	6,027
# of communities' cash for work completed	5,965	0	0	0	5,965
# of subprojects completed	7,645	0	0	0	7,645
# of labor days created	17,909,282	0	0	0	17,909,282
# of labor days created (Male)	16,887,350	0	0	0	16,887,350
# of labor days created (Female)	1,021,932	0	0	0	1,021,932
# of skilled labor days created	334,088	0	0	0	334,088
# of unskilled labor days created	17,575,194	0	0	0	17,575,194
# of laborers employed	761,469	0	0	0	761,469
# of laborers employed (Male)	718,262	0	0	0	718,262
# of laborers employed (Female)	43,207	0	0	0	43,207
# of Returnees and IDPs HH in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	525	0	0	0	525
<b>Rural Area (Component 3 only<sup>7</sup>)</b>					
Form 9: # of SG plans completed	5,945	0	0	0	5,945
# of communities SG distribution completed	5,945	0	0	0	5,945

<sup>6</sup> Following the dissolution of CDCs, CRGs have been created under the AF. However, the figure for PP represents the number of CDCs

<sup>7</sup> 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 HHs which received social grants	84,398	0	0	0	84,398
# of FHHs which received social grant	47,873	0	0	0	47,873
# of DHHs which received social grant	34,831	0	0	0	34,831
# of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant	1,693	0	0	0	1,693
<b>Urban Area (Component 3 only)<sup>8</sup></b>					
# of community/mosque profiles completed	516	0	0	0	516
# of communities cash distributed	516	0	0	0	516
# of HHs which received social grant	38,052	0	0	0	38,052
# of FHHs which received social grant	22,185	0	0	0	22,185
# of DHHs which received social grant	14,186	0	0	0	14,186
# of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant	1,681	0	0	0	1,681
<b>Component 4</b>					
# of communities with all sub-committees established	5,968	0	2,186	2,186	8,154
# of communities with compulsory trainings conducted	18,493	0	6,558	6,558	25,051

<sup>8</sup> Under the summary sections, the figures are from the field reported by the FPs, while this table is based on the MIS. The C3 data was not entered in the MIS by 31 Dec 2024

## Project Status

**Table 2.4.1: Cash for work subproject status (MIS)**

Province Name	Total # of Subprojects under AF	Additional Finance						# of Subprojects completed (PP)	# of Subprojects completed (AF+PP) <sup>9</sup>
		# of Subproject Approved (MIS)			# of Subprojects Ongoing				
		As of TA2 24	TA3 24	Total	As of TA2 24	TA3 24	Total		
Badakhshan								472	472
Baghlan								359	359
Bamyan								128	128
Faryab								196	196
Ghazni	59		59	59				370	370
Helmand	29		29	29		3	3	626	626
Hirat								179	179
Kabul								416	416
Kandahar	55		55	55		2	2	406	406
Kapisa								331	331
Khost	12		12	12				84	84
Kunarha								162	162
Kunduz	21		21	21					0
Laghman	41		41	41		1	1	243	243
Logar								78	78
Nangarhar	34		34	34				487	487
Nimroz								388	388
Nuristan	26		26	26		1	1	198	198
Paktika	15		15	15				155	155
Paktya	47		47	47				212	212
Panjsher	10		10	10				38	38
Parwan	10		10	10		1	1	271	271
Samangan	16		16	16		15	15	240	240
Sari Pul								351	351
Takhar								474	474
Uruzgan	44		44	44		3	3	330	330
Wardak	11		11	11				451	451
Zabul	35		35	35		1	1		0
Grand Total	465		465	465		27	27	7,645	7,645
Percentage				100%			5.8%		

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

According to the table the CRGs' preferred projects as at the end of the TA3 reporting period are in the sector of transport (67%) and irrigation (33%).

Sector	Number of SPs	Total Actual Budget (AFN)	% of Actual Budget	Average Budget per SP
Transport	313	438,231,287	69.57%	1,400,100
Irrigation	152	191,659,338	30.43%	1,260,917
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>629,890,625</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,354,603</b>

Note: The summary analysis for the parent project is attached as Annex F.

<sup>9</sup> No subprojects had been completed for AF as of the end of TA3 reporting period



Laborers received a briefing on their roles, safety guidelines, and project expectations before the start of the project Gizab District of Uruzgan province managed by CHA on 21 December 2024.



DACAAR facilitating the creation of a Resource Map in Alingar District of Laghman province on 14 October 2024.

## INSIGHTS

### Rural communities celebrate the additional financing phase of the CRL project

On December 11, 2024, Dakhil Zaw village, Khuram wa Sarbagh district was a hive of activity as the community celebrated the inauguration ceremony of the CRL project. The one-day event was attended by representatives from UNOPS, PRRD, the Department of Economy, the Provincial Governor's office, the Khuram wa Sarbagh district governor's office, and community representatives. The inauguration marked a significant milestone, highlighting collaboration among stakeholders and strengthening of community engagement to deliver livelihoods support to the local community.

The ceremony began with a recitation of verses from the Holy Quran. Following this, Ali Mohammad Ramzi, AKF Area Manager for Samangan Province, welcomed the participants and briefed them on the CRLP objectives, emphasizing its focus on inclusive support to improve the quality of life of vulnerable households in remote

areas. Kay Khesraw Ahmadi, the Provincial Manager for CRLP Samangan, shared detailed information about the CRLP project, including budget, target areas, and beneficiary households. He provided clear explanations of all aspects of the implementation process demonstrating the transparency with which the project would be implemented. Malavi Jan Mohammad, representing the provincial governor then discussed key challenges faced by the local population, such as food insecurity, poverty, unemployment, and recurring droughts. He praised the CRL project, particularly the cash-for-work activities, which provide minimum daily wages of 450 AFN while rehabilitating essential basic services like protection walls, gabion walls, road graveling, and culverts.

CRLP is designed to address some of the key challenges that the communities face. The cash-for-work model is effective in helping fragile communities recover at household level, while rehabilitating community assets. The wages and skills earned on the project contribute to the strengthening of community resilience.

Abdul Wali Marofi, Regional officer for UNOPS wrapped up the event by emphasising the role of community in the success of CRLP. He encouraged all community members to be actively involved in the selection, monitoring and maintenance of the projects implemented within their communities.



*Community elders, local leadership, AKF FP staff and UNOPS colleagues conducting the inauguration ceremony*

## COMPONENT 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas

**Table 3.1: Overall progress of the LiW until 31 December 2024 for PP**

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
1	Kabul	200	200	200	200	181
2	Kandahar	77	77	77	77	77
3	Herat	72	72	72	72	72
4	Jalalabad	46	46	46	46	46
5	Mazar	46	46	46	46	46
6	Kunduz	38	38	38	38	38
7	Bamyan	13	13	13	13	13
8	Khost	28	28	28	28	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>501</b>

**Table 3.2: Progress of LiW in reporting period TA3 2024 (September - December 2024) for PP**

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
1	Kabul	0	0	0	11	72
2	Kandahar	0	0	0	0	9
3	Herat	0	0	0	0	15
4	Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	6
5	Mazar	0	0	0	0	1
6	Kunduz	0	0	0	0	0
7	Bamyan	0	0	0	0	0
8	Khost	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>109</b>

**Table 3.3: Overall progress of the LiW until 31 December 2024 for AF**

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
<b>IDA Fund</b>						
1	Kabul	91	68	62	14	0
2	Jalalabad	31	31	27	5	0
3	Herat	32	32	28	3	0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ARTF Fund</b>						
4	Kandahar	44	44	25	4	0
5	Mazar	29	29	23	2	0
6	Gardiz	23	23	17	3	0
7	Ghazni	20	19	16	5	0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>270</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 3.4: Progress of LiW in reporting period TA2 2024 (September - December 2024) for AF**

No.	City	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed
<b>IDA Fund</b>						
1	Kabul	39	28	40	14	0
2	Jalalabad	9	12	19	5	0
3	Herat	(2)	4	24	3	0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ARTF Fund</b>						
4	Kandahar	(1)	(1)	13	4	0
5	Mazar	6	7	20	2	0
6	Gardiz	3	3	12	3	0
7	Ghazni	(1)	5	12	5	0
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>

**Note:** In Table 3.4 activities marked in brackets indicate canceled activities. 3 projects were cancelled due to contradiction of the project with the Municipality plan. The consultation with the community and scoping was completed. When the projects were

shared with the relevant municipalities, they refused them. Re-scoping will be conducted in the next TA reporting period (January to March 2025).

**Table 3.5 Overall number of labor related for subprojects - as of 31 December 2024 for PP**

No.	City	Total No. of HHs Directly Benefited	Labour Days Generated	Estimated Labor's Wage Paid (USD)	No. of Male HHs (Laborers)	No. of Female HHs (Laborers)	% of Female HHs (Laborers)	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited
1	Kabul	60,186	1,847,534	11,907,958	54,470	5,716	9.50	601
2	Kandahar	23,099	676,860	4,329,599	22,219	880	3.81	710
3	Herat	24,919	689,318	4,332,313	21,534	3,385	13.58	3943
4	Jalalabad	18,546	502,517	3,103,935	16,028	2,518	13.58	2516
5	Mazar	12,054	420,988	2,640,469	10,655	1,399	11.61	969
6	Kunduz	9,798	246,189	1,523,811	7,893	1,905	19.44	453
7	Bamyan	4,242	128,596	771,760	3,727	515	12.14	49
8	Khost	9,370	273,257	1,906,044	8,492	878	9.37	468
<b>Total</b>		<b>162,214</b>	<b>4,785,257</b>	<b>30,515,888</b>	<b>145,018</b>	<b>17,196</b>	<b>10.60</b>	<b>9,709</b>

**Table 3.6: Number of labor related for subprojects in reporting period TA2 2024 (September - December 2024) for PP**

No.	City	Total No. of HHs Directly Benefited	Labour Days Generated	Estimated Labor's Wage Paid (USD)	No. of Male HHs (Laborers)	No. of Female HHs (Laborers)	% of Female HHs (Laborers)	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited
1	Kabul	4,911	174,761	1,125,175	4,479	432	8.80	66
2	Kandahar	2,698	19,910	0	2,695	3	0.11	334
3	Herat	(474)	71,610	122,596	(413)	(61)	12.87	(31)
4	Jalalabad	0	(40)	0	0	0	0.00	0
5	Mazar	296	689	11,401	261	35	11.82	116
6	Kunduz	668	8,743	0	596	72	10.78	(10)
7	Bamyan	0	(6,149)	(0)	0	0	0.00	0
8	Khost	(10)	0	0	(10)	0	0.00	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,089</b>	<b>269,524</b>	<b>1,259,172</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>475</b>

**Note:** In Table 3.6, figures marked in brackets indicate a decrease in values due to corrections made to some Form 08. During the final verification of figures for the Urban Component, the team re-checked the figures and compared them to Form 08. This review identified some discrepancies in Form 08. After rectifying these discrepancies, some figures were adjusted, resulting in the decrease shown in the table.

**Table 3.7 Overall number of labor related for ongoing subprojects - as of 31 December 2024 for AF**

No.	City	Total Labour Days Generated	Labour Days Generated (Male)	Labour Days Generated (Female)	Total HHs Directly Benefited	HHs Directly Benefited (Male)	HHs Directly Benefited (Female)	% of Female HHs	Total No. of IDPs & Returnees HHs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
<b>IDA Fund</b>										
1	Kabul	152,534	140,350	12,185	5,997	5,516	481	8.02	30	86,930
2	Jalalabad	40,595	35,680	4,915	2,240	1,963	277	12.37	235	13,500
3	Herat	19,485	16,823	2,662	1,010	878	132	13.07	31	20,000
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>212,613</b>	<b>192,852</b>	<b>19,762</b>	<b>9,247</b>	<b>8,357</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>9.62</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>120,430</b>
<b>ARTF Fund</b>										
4	Kandahar	49,250	46,748	2,502	1,801	1,709	92	5.11	3	21,200

5	Mazar	9,457	8,769	688	594	528	66	11.1	1	44	13,300
6	Gardiz	43,656	39,854	3,802	1,836	1,696	140	7.63		15	6,000
7	Ghazni	50,459	46,149	4,310	1,967	1,757	210	10.68		14	31,000
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>152,822</b>	<b>141,520</b>	<b>11,302</b>	<b>6,198</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>8.20</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>71,500</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>365,435</b>	<b>334,371</b>	<b>31,064</b>	<b>15,445</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>9.05</b>		<b>372</b>	<b>191,930</b>

**Note:** Table 3.7 presents overall and TA3 reporting period figures related to laborers. Since physical works under the Urban Component did not commence in the second tri-annual period of 2024, a separate table for that period is not provided.

**Table 3.8: Overall number of subprojects closed and handed over by sector for PP**

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	JLB	MZR	KNZ	KST	BMN	Total	Percentage
Transport <sup>10</sup>	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										
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 3.9: Overall number of subprojects handed over by sector for AF**

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	MZR	JLB	GRZ	GZN	Total	%
Transport	14	4	3	2	3	1	4	31	86.11%
Irrigation								0	0.00%
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education									
Environmental/Climate					2	2	1	5	13.89%
Power									
Agricultural									
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3.1 Progress per City

Projects in Kunduz (7% of PP), Khost (3% of PP) and Bamyan (2% of PP) were successfully completed and handed over to communities. These three cities are not covered under AF.

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

The implementation of Labor Intensive Works (LiW) subprojects in Kabul is proceeding smoothly, with effective coordination mechanisms established with Kabul Municipality. Throughout September to December 2024, regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings were conducted with Kabul Municipality and the Directorate of the Ministry of Economy in Kabul, focusing on project progress, plans, and pertinent issues, including ensuring access to women beneficiaries.

#### 3.1.2 Kandahar (15% of Parent Project and 14% of AF subprojects)

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

<sup>10</sup> This sector encompasses various types of subprojects, including the construction and rehabilitation of streets, tertiary roads, side drains, culverts, etc.

and community representatives, ensuring project transparency and responsiveness to local needs.

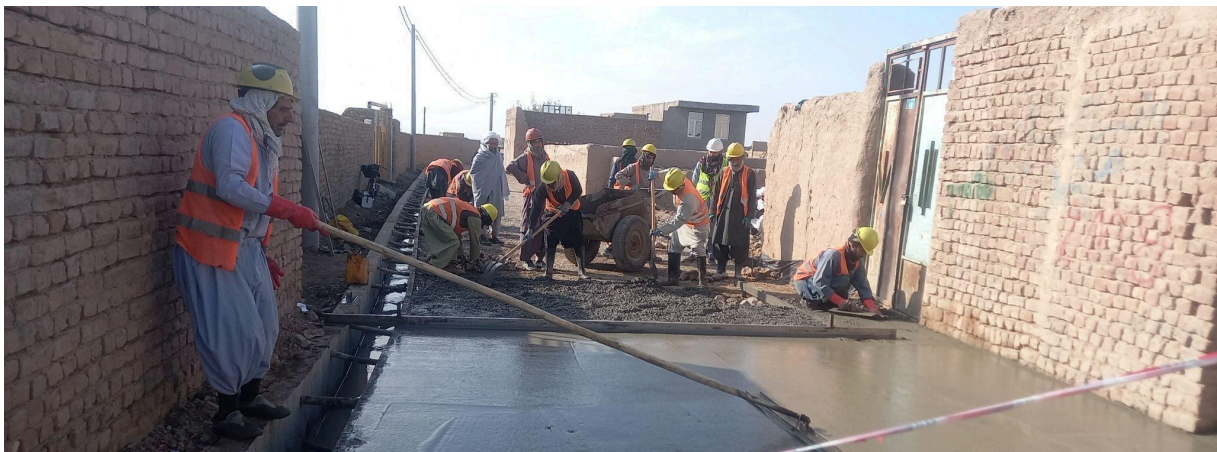
Furthermore, Kandahar has witnessed a notable increase in the adoption of climate-resilient projects during this reporting period. About 45% of the selected projects fall under the category of climate-resilient.



*Street paving with plum concrete in project Construction of Fazli Plum Concrete Streets in District #6 of Kandahar city on 15 December 2024 by laborers*

### **3.1.3 Herat (14% of Parent Project and 9% of AF subprojects)**

The implementation of the LiW subprojects in Herat City is proceeding satisfactorily. A strong technical team in the field, and well-maintained stakeholder relationships with the city authority that provides municipal services, community representative groups and Guzar Assemblies is enabling smooth delivery of projects. For instance, implementation of a subproject near the Injil Canal was made possible only through close coordination between the Harirooth River Basin, the Municipality and the Irrigation Department.



*Street paving with plum concrete in project rehabilitation of Poran Street in Gozar #7, District #10 of Herat City on 14 December 2024.*

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

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

the project has established strong relationships with UN agencies, particularly UNAMA and OCHA-Jalalabad.

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



*Street paving in project Construction of Plum Concrete Surface Streets of Wachtangi in Gozar# 40, District# 8, Jalalabad City on 23 December 2024.*

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

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

Close collaboration with Guzar Assemblies and Community Representative Groups 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.



*Recently paved street in project Construction of As-Habe Kahaf, Dashte Shor Plum Concrete Surface of Mazar-e-Sharif City on 30 December 2024.*

### 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 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were also employed as unskilled laborers alongside local workers.

Throughout the TA3 2024 reporting period, multiple coordination meetings were held at the provincial level, particularly with the Gardez Mayor's Office, to review project progress, discuss plans, and address key challenges. These meetings ensured alignment and facilitated the resolution of issues.

In September 2024, UNOPS Afghanistan former Country Director, Nicholas George and CRLP Programme Director, Joyce Dalglish, visited Gardez City. Their visit included site inspections and discussions with local authorities to assess progress and strengthen collaboration. These engagements provided a platform for addressing ongoing challenges and ensuring the project's effective implementation.



*Watering of greenery and clearing of recently constructed sidewalk in project Upgrading of Side walk, Drainage and Green area Lot 1 In front of Paktya University, Gozar #04, District #02, Gardez City on 15 December 2024.*

### 3.1.7 Ghazni (8% of AF subprojects)

The implementation of C2 is progressing well in Ghazni City. Strong stakeholder management was maintained with the DfA local authorities. During the TA3 2024 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 September 2024, a visit to Ghazni City was conducted by UNOPS Afghanistan former Country Director Nicholas George and CRLP Programme Director Joyce Dalglish. They were able to meet with the laborers; male, female and returnees. This visit facilitated interaction with local authorities who expressed their appreciation of the project.



*Recently paved street in project Construction of Qalati Concrete surface street in Gozar #15, District #3, Ghazni City on 24 December 2024.*

## INSIGHTS

### Cementing incomes for vulnerable households in Afghanistan cities

Panj Beswae, Beland Manzel area in Gardez City (Guzar Assembly 3) is one of the communities that was selected for improvement of road services. Three streets were upgraded with plum concrete addressing access and flooding issues that the communities suffered during the rainy season. Further, in keeping with the CRLP approach, vulnerable, able-bodied members of the community were recruited to work on the project, strengthening their household incomes. Through close engagement with the local leadership, women were allowed to work on the project. Culturally acceptable activities such as burlap making, housekeeping, traffic management and concrete curing were allocated to women.

Mohammad Sharif's wife was selected to work as a laborer as he is living with a disability and is unable to work. "I used to work for the previous government," Mohammad explains. "One day, an explosion went off at my place of employment. I lost my leg. When the government changed, I also lost my job. Things have been very difficult for my family since." 40 year old Mohammad has 2 sons and 1 daughter. "Every day activities were tough for our community because of the poor condition of this street. It was so bad that ordinary people could not cross it. However, now everyone walks on a concrete street, which helps in the development of each community members' way of life", Mr. Mohammad Sharif stated.

The project has had a profound impact on Mohammad's family. After working on the CRL project for one month, his wife invested her wages in purchasing a popcorn making machine for her husband. Selling popcorn will provide an income for their family beyond the CRL project. Mohammad feels that his dignity has been restored. Mohammad is now able to move easily on the concrete street and he can fend for his family as is expected of men in the prevailing patriarchal society. "This project has altered the lives of my community and I, both directly and indirectly. I can now support my family by running my own little business, in front of my house, on a concrete street," he beams.

CRLP labor intensive works may be a short-term solution to provide an income for communities while they rehabilitate their community assets, but it is enabling many households like Mohammad Sharif's to break the vicious cycle of poverty that had plagued their lives.



*Mohammad serving young customers at his popcorn stall in Panj Beswae, Beland Manzel area in Gardez City*

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

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

Based on field reports, 1,747<sup>11</sup> communities and project sites had full beneficiary lists completed, leading to the identification of 23,661 eligible household beneficiaries for SG (cash and kind) and 11,730 HH for Women Economic Empowerment (3b). Of these, 1,690 communities were in rural areas, while 57 were in urban areas. Social grant distribution was completed in 71 communities and project sites (38 rural communities and 33 urban project sites), resulting in a total of 2,631 beneficiary households.

In rural areas, 504 households were reached, comprising 276 female-headed households, which accounts for approximately 55% of the total beneficiary households. 211 households with persons with disabilities and 17 households with drug-addicted persons received social grants in rural areas.

In urban areas, 2,127 households were reached, comprising 1,068 female-headed households, which accounts for approximately 50% of the total beneficiary households. 927 households with persons with disabilities and 132 households with drug-addicted persons received grants in the urban areas.

**Table 4.1: Social Grant status**

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

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 persons with disabilities	# of HHs with drug addicted persons
1	AKF	266	260		2962				
2	ACTED	393	102		1,217				
3	RRAA	428	70		878				

<sup>11</sup> Data entry into MIS pending

4	CHA	663	602	38	7664	504	276	211	17
5	CDDO	575	358		3,618				
6	DACAAR	360	298		3,465				
<b>Sub Total for rural area</b>		<b>2,685</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>19,804</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>17</b>
2	Kabul	140							
3	Herat	32	8	8	560	560	255	227	78
3	Mazar-e-Sharif	31	7	6	490	420	227	169	24
4	Kandahar	49	12	8	831	483	228	233	22
5	Gardiz	28	18	3	1,170	183	69	110	4
5	Ghazni	28	3		203				
6	Jalalabad	42	9	8	603	481	289	188	4
<b>Sub Total for urban area</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>G. Total</b>		<b>3,035</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>23,661</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>149</b>

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

**Table 4.2: 3B Women Economic Empowerment Beneficiaries Selection Detailed Profile**

The process of identification of the household beneficiaries has been completed in 1,690 rural communities. Initially, 11,940 households were identified as eligible for the WEE (3b) activities but after verification the list was reduced to 11,730 beneficiaries (a reduction of 218 households).

Number of Eligible HH 3B (Women Economic Empowerment) Grant (Rural)		
Province	Preliminary Beneficiaries	Final Beneficiaries
	# of FHH	# of FHH
FARAH	279	279
GHAZNI	1,364	1,204
HELMAND	660	659
HIRAT	409	409
KANDAHAR	1,285	1,285
KAPISA	147	147
KHOST	440	440
KUNDUZ	1,442	1,441
LAGHMAN	1,091	1,091
NANGARHAR	444	444
NURISTAN	427	426
PAKTIKA	262	262
PAKTYA	948	948
PANJSHER	303	282
PARWAN	222	222
SAMANGAN	205	205
URUZGAN	886	886
WARDAK	308	308
ZABUL	826	792
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,948</b>	<b>11,730</b>



Beneficiaries receiving their Social Grant cash distribution in Jalalabad on 18 November 2024.



Cash distribution in Guzar 2 of District 6 of Kandahar City on 31 November 2024.



*Beneficiaries received the Social Grant (C3) food distribution in Kajaki district of Helmand province on 22 December 2024.*



*Beneficiaries are receiving their Social Grant cash distribution in Jalalabad on December 26 2024.*

## INSIGHTS

### Relief amid hardship: A parent's pain, a nation's struggle

The pain of a parent watching helplessly as their children starve is comparable to none. Yet many mothers and fathers in Afghanistan face this torment daily. Kemia is one of them. Aged 54, Kemia is a mother of eight. She was the second wife to her husband, and when he passed on eight years ago, she and her children were left destitute. Today, she lives in a mud house in Darya Khan village, Abband District in Ghazni province. Kemia relies on the generosity of community members to feed and clothe her family. When no one gives them food, Kemia is forced to borrow. The community know she may never pay back, and even their empathy is stretched thin.

When the CRLP facilitating partner introduced the project in the community, they nominated their Community Representative Group members in compliance with the project guidelines. When the community conducted their profiling, Kemia was registered to benefit from the social grants program. "At first, I did not believe that the help would actually come. I feared that it would be like other assistance we have received that was quite little, and sometimes never came through," Kemia said, overwhelmed with gratitude. "This food will feed my family through the winter."

Realising that the most vulnerable members of communities are those who cannot work as laborers on the

project, CRLP supports those households with social grants as food packages in rural areas and as cash grants in urban locations. Beneficiaries are female-headed households, persons with disabilities and households affected by drug addiction. One of the beneficiaries in urban areas is Pir Mohammad, a 65 year old man living in District 8 of Herat City. Pir lives in a crumbling, mud-brick house in a poor area of the city with his 6 family members. His wife is ailing and Pir must provide her with medical care and raise 4,000AFN rent (approximately US\$ 56) for each month. His face is worn from both the burden of his physical disability and the emotional toll of his family's struggles to find food. Despite his hardships, he remains composed, although his body language reveals the weight of his daily battles.

"In the past, I had a good life and lived quite comfortably with my family. I had a few livestock, and I used to sell their dairy products to support my family. But one day, when I was taking my livestock to pasture, a landmine exploded, and I lost both my legs, and my spine was damaged. I was no longer able to work and needed help from others," he explains. Pir is now wheelchair-bound. He sells mobile recharge cards to support his family, but his limited mobility poses challenges to the profitability of his business.

Pir has no adult son to help him fend for the family. He received a social grant from CRLP. The grant, distributed as cash, gave him the flexibility to determine how to utilize it, based on his family's needs. He was able to pay rent, purchase wood for the heater, medicine for his wife and food for his family. The respite offered by social grants is helping many vulnerable families like Pir's to survive the harsh Afghanistan winter.



*Pir Mohammad, beneficiary of social grant in District 8 of Herat City*

## 5. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 4: Strengthening Community Institutions

### Sub-Groups Establishment:

**Rural Areas:** 6,558 male wing and 6,558 female wing CRG sub-Groups are established.

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

Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed												
Lot #	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
1	AKDN	Kunduz	Archi	140								
			Chahar Dara	74								
		Samangan	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	52								
2	ACTED	Panjshir	Dara	21								
			Paryan	23								
		Parwan	Salang	44								
			Shinwari	121								
		Wardak	Jaghathu	116								
		Kapisa	Tagab	68								
3	RRA	Herat	Zawol	120								
		Farah	Gulistan	135								
		Faryab	Qaysar	173								
4	CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	150	2	2						
			Miya Nishin	80	69	69						
		Helmand	Kajaki	180	35	35						
		Urozgan	Gizab	123	4	4						
		Zabul	Mizan	70								
			Shamulzayi	60								
5	CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	186								
		Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	58								
		Paktika	Waza Khwa	50								
		Ghazni	Ab Band	87								
			Bahrami Shahid	119								
			Nawa	75								
5	DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158								
		Nangarhar	Sherzad	144								
		Nuristan	Mandol	58								
Total		20	27	2685	110	110					0	0

## Health and Nutrition Training

Discussions are still ongoing with UNICEF related to training of CRGs in Nutrition and Health related training.



*C4 Training session in one of the communities of Mayan shain District of Kandahar on 19 November 2024.*



*C4 Training session in one of the communities of Helmand on 22 December 2024.*

## INSIGHTS

### **Overcoming the odds to deliver hope to vulnerable communities**

There is a common saying, “smooth seas do not make successful sailors.” It emphasizes the merits of adversity and obstacles in building resilience. This adage aptly applies to implementation of the CRLP- it has not been without its challenges. In May 2024, Community Development Councils (CDCs) were dissolved. CDCs had been the entry point for the project into communities. CDCs were central to the CRLP approach to place communities at the heart of the project - prioritising their needs, selecting beneficiaries and supporting monitoring and grievance redress processes.

CRLP relied on these community institutions to sustain the project interventions and invested in training them to be capable of delivering inclusive interventions in the community. The dissolution of CDCs threatened the core of CRLP operations. The project engaged with MRRD extensively on the matter as a solution was sought. In consultation with the World Bank and stakeholders, an adaptation was made which saw the birth of the Community Representative Groups (CRGs). CRGs preserved the hallmarks of the CDC model – representation, inclusion, pro-poor planning, transparency, and accountability – in making aid and development decisions. The MRRD approved this new modality.

The success of the new engagement modality hinged on robust training of the facilitating partners who would implement it in the various provinces. Training was delivered to all facilitating partners. Training materials were translated to provide reference material for the partners. With strong support from the project team, facilitating partners have rolled out this new modality across the provinces without major challenges. CRLP has also been able to share this effective model and the lessons learned with other agencies. The target communities embraced the new approach and the second phase of the CRLP is underway delivering hope to vulnerable communities in some of the most underserved communities.

## Returnees and IDPs

**Table 5.6:** 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 <sup>12</sup>
1	North East (Kunduz)	AKF	3	-	172	-	366	427	
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	6	70	584	-	3,514	601	
3	North West (Mazar)	AfghanAID	4	-	84	-	1,130	939	
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	4	-	259	12	6,143	466	
5	South East (Khost)	CDDO	5	74	41	-	2,307	468	
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	4	381	287	26	4,490	2516	
7	Herat				100			3943	
8	Bamyan				0			49	
<b>Total</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17,950</b>	<b>9,409</b>	

**Table 5.7:** # of IDPs and Returnees under the Additional Financing

Lot #	Region	FP Name	# of Provinces	# of returnees HHs benefitting			# of IDP HHs benefitting		
				CfW	LiW	SG	CfW	LiW	SG <sup>13</sup>
1	North East (Kunduz)	AKF	2	255		2	156	-	4
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	4		21		149	28	16
3	North West (Mazar)	RRAA	3			5	411	54	72
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	4	186	1	41	92	2	111
5	South East (Khost)	CDDO	4	38		6	256	20	122
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	3	15	63	5	580	242	64
7	Herat					5		40	61
8	Ghazni				4	4		14	128
<b>Total</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>400<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>578</b>

**Note:** Under the AF, for C2, the # of IDPs and returnees are actual (those who have been engaged in the LiW as of 15 Jan 2025), while for C1, and C3, the figures are based on the Form 2.

<sup>12</sup> The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data. The Forms are revised for AF and will start reporting when activities start.

<sup>13</sup> The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data. The Forms are revised for AF and will start reporting when activities start.

<sup>14</sup> This figure is as at 15 January 2025

**Table 5.8:** Number of IDPS and returnees benefited under the PP and AF (Rural and Urban)

Lot #	Region	FP Name	# of Provinces	# of returnees HHs benefitting			# of IDP HHs benefitting		
				CfW	LiW	SG	CfW	LiW	SG
1	North East (Kunduz)	AKF	5	255	172	2	522	427	4
2	Center (Kabul)	ACTED	6	70	605	0	3,663	629	16
3	North West (Mazar)	AfghanAID/ RRAA	4	0	84	5	1,541	993	72
4	South (Kandahar)	CHA	5	186	260	53	6,235	468	111
5	South East (Khost/Gardez)	CDDO	5	112	41	6	2,563	488	122
6	East (Jalalabad)	DACAAR	4	396	350	31	5,070	2,758	64
7	Herat			0	100	5	0	3,983	61
8	Bamyan			0	0	0	0	49	0
9	Ghazni			0	4	4	0	14	128
<b>Total</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>1616</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>19,594</b>	<b>9,809</b>	<b>578</b>



*Returnees engaged at the construction of Qalati Plum Concrete surface street in Gozar#15, District#3, Ghazni City on 25 December 2024.*

## 6. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 5: UNOPS Implementation Support

### 6.1 MIS and GIS

- During the reporting period, the MIS was modified for AF.
- The development of Forms #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 for both urban and rural areas were completed. FPs have commenced data entry for these forms.
- The MIS has implemented a Data Quality Assurance framework, dividing responsibilities into Social and Technical roles for FPs to enhance overall data quality and integrity.
- To enhance data security, Single Sign-On (SSO) was implemented in the MIS, enabling seamless and secure access for all authorized users.
- The MIS reports are being developed to comply with the requirements of the CRLP Parent (PP) and Additional Financing (AF).
- The GIS online tool was designed to show project coverage with multiple functionalities. This tool allows for better visualization and tracking of project progress across different regions. GIS online tool has the ability to filter by:
  - Rural and urban areas
  - Facilitating Partners (FPs)
  - Province and district
  - Nahia and Guzar
- MIS training sessions were conducted for FP database officers, provincial managers, district managers, social team leads, technical team leads, and finance officers. 133 participants attended these sessions. The breakdown of participants is as follows:

**Table: 6.1.1: Training Summary:**

FP	Database Officers	Provincial Managers	District Managers	Social Team Leads	Technical Team Leads	Finance Officers	Total Participants
AKF	6	2	3	1	1	2	15
ACTEED	12	4	6	1	1	4	28
RRAA	6	3	3	1	1	3	17
CHA	12	4	6	1	1	4	28
CDDO	12	4	6	1	1	4	28
DACAAR	6	3	3	1	1	3	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>133</b>

- 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 are carried out.
  - 249 Project Scoping information are entered into the MIS.
  - 175 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
  - 165 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
  - 3 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.

### 6.2 Human Resources / Staffing

As of 31 of December 2024, CRLP has 143 staff onboard; there are 6 vacant positions which will be recruited in the next reporting period. A summary of staff turnover is as below:

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

- 1 Community Liaison senior associate and 1 Procurement Associate on 30th September
- 1 Procurement Associate on 6 October
- 1 Project Management Support Senior Assistant on 28 October
- 1 Financial Advisor (Fiduciary) on 31 December

During the reporting period, eleven (11) staff were recruited and onboarded:

- 1 Finance Associate and 1 Finance Senior officer on 16 September
- 1 Community Liaison Senior Associate on 22 October under Component 1 team

- 1 Procurement Associate on 1 November, 1 Procurement Senior officer on 14 November and 1 Procurement Officer on 1 December
- 4 Quality Engineer on 1 December
- 1 Capacity Building Officer on 15 December for Component 1, 2 and 3

### 6.3 Financial Management

- [TA3 Interim Unaudited Financial Report \(IUFR\)](#) produced for the period ending 31 December 2024 for the Parent and AF project.
- [Interim Financial Statement](#) produced as of 31 December 2024.
- The project budgets for AF-ARTF and AF-IDA are approved by WB.
- The revised project budget for the parent project is pending WB approval.
- Operational processes for the new fund flow management have been finalized.
- Progress was made on the overall project expenditure reporting and reconciliation.
- Disbursements to the FPs have started as part of the AF implementation.
- Capacity building sessions have been conducted with Facilitating Partners.

#### INSIGHTS

##### **UNOPS participates in the Afghanistan Digital Prosperity Project Workshop: Shaping the Future of Digital Financial Inclusion**

As technology evolves, it can offer increased efficiency in many aspects of everyday life. On 16 Dec 2024, UNDP hosted a full-day multi-stakeholder workshop to unpack digital financial inclusion. UNOPS Finance Specialist, Hekmatullah Amiri, was a panelist for a session on Accelerating Digital Payment Adoption: Engaging INGOs, UN Agencies, and Humanitarian Actors in Afghanistan's Digital Future.

The workshop was opened by Mr. Stephen Rodriques, the UNDP representative, and Maria Perdomo, the UNCDF Regional Manager. Both emphasized the pivotal role of digital payment solutions in advancing economic development and enhancing financial inclusion globally, encouraging key stakeholders to take actions in promoting and implementing digital financial services. Various presenters and speakers carved out the role of digital payments in contributing to humanitarian outcomes and financial inclusion in Afghanistan. All of them underscored the critical need for financial education in unlocking the full potential of digital financial services, particularly in low-resource settings where financial literacy is often limited. The workshop featured presentations from several digital financial service providers, including AIB, AWCC, HesabPay, Mpaisha, and Poolam. Each provider showcased the innovative digital solutions and urged government bodies and UN agencies to play an active role in supporting the promotion of these digital services, recognizing that such collaborations are essential for broader adoption.

In the second half of the day, experts and stakeholders explored solutions and shared insights through panel discussions on Digital Capabilities for Scaling the Digital Payment Ecosystem and Financial Inclusion in Afghanistan, Challenges and Opportunities in Expanding Digital Payments in Afghanistan: Regulatory, Infrastructure, and Trust-Building Issues and Accelerating Digital Payment Adoption.

Reflecting on CRLP, Amiri highlighted some of the key barriers that humanitarian organizations face when adopting digital payments for their aid distribution programs, and the ways in which these challenges can be overcome. Critical challenges include accessibility issues, gaps in both financial and digital literacy, insufficient geographical coverage provided by digital service providers, as well as the lack of essential infrastructure in certain regions. The onboarding process for new users can also pose a hurdle. Scope and design of the specific project play a crucial role in the successful adoption of digital financial solutions. Amiri emphasized that these challenges are not insurmountable and organizations must take the necessary steps to pilot digital solutions.

CRLP is exploring the use of digital platforms for its cash distribution to streamline and strengthen efficiencies to its processes without excluding any of the most vulnerable communities in which the project operates.

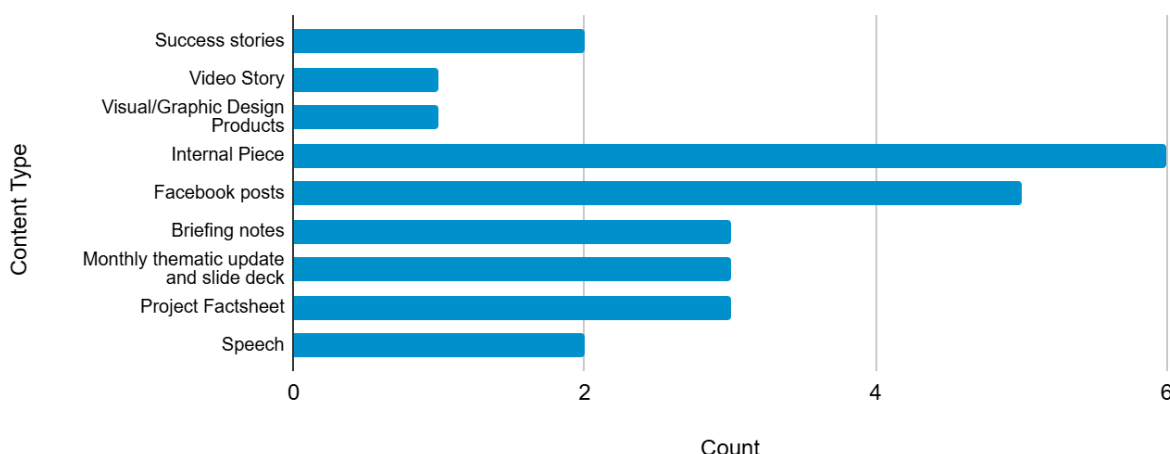


## 6.4 Communication

The Communications Unit continued efforts to raise the visibility of the project while also supporting the project office to deliver high quality communication products. In particular, the unit supported the development of GRM cards for awareness raising in the community. Communications has been instrumental in preparation, editing and translation of documents such as routine reports, external meetings (ISM, technical missions, portfolio review, CASA 1000 training), POM and its annexes as well as the revised ESMF. Capacity building on content gathering (storytelling and photography) for focal persons within FPs, rural and urban team was completed

Field missions were conducted in Kabul, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Nangarhar provinces for content gathering contributing to the catalogue of photographs of the project under the key thematic areas - women's engagement, climate change, returnees, private sector development, and people using infrastructure. In collaboration with FP Communication focal points and nominated contact persons for urban areas, progress was achieved in several areas.

### Strategic Communications Efforts



The success stories submitted are:

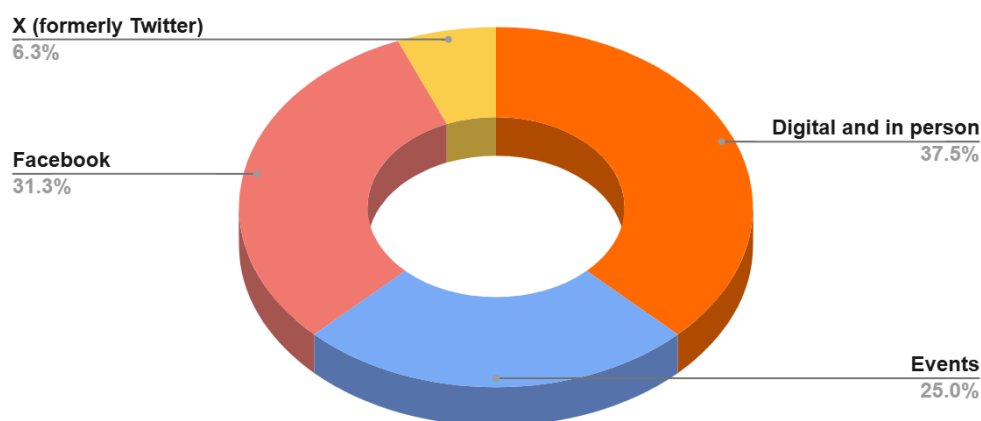
- From Struggle to Stability: Journey of Resilience through the Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (Returnees/IDPs)
- Changing the narratives of vulnerable women Gul Bibi story (Women engagement).

Internal pieces covered the four thematic areas- Returnees/IDPS, Private sector engagement, Women engagement and Job creation.

Following guidance on the Communications strategy relating to external audiences (through the October 2024 ISM), Communications has been assessing possible platforms to reach a wider audience.

In the TA3 reporting period, platforms were mainly Facebook, X, events and meetings. A review of the website was conducted during the reporting period, and implementation of the improvements in content and layout are scheduled to be completed in TA1 2025 reporting period. This will be done in collaboration with the MIS unit who developed the website. Audience focus for the period was 61.3% for external and 38.7% for internal.

### Distribution of Communications products by Channel



The communication strategy was revised in December 2024 and will be submitted to the World Bank after internal review. As the unit shifts to providing more metrics on the contribution of Communications to the project, comparisons and analysis of cumulative progress, current and previous reporting periods will be provided in future reports.

The ban on media capturing and publishing images of living beings (commonly referred to as the PVPV Law) by the Ministry of Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice (MoPVPV), although not always implemented, is a threat on content gathering for the project. The project is mitigating this through the relationships the project field teams and FPs have in their areas of operations. In areas where women cannot go to the project site, the male photographer handles the photography and interviews, with remote support. Building the capacity of field teams is also another strategy that the project is implementing to ensure that the project continues to obtain content.

## 6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

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

In TA3 for the parent project:

- 6 physical inspections were conducted.
- 7 kick-off meetings were held for new contractors.
- 23 virtual inspections were carried out.
- 1 QC plan review was completed.
- 21 quality test results, 4 technical meetings, and 2 construction material checks were completed.

In TA3 Under additional financing:

C1 - Rural

- During TA 3, no QC inspection was conducted as the SP implementation had just started. The inspections will be carried out in TA 1 2025 and the result will be reported in TA 1 2025 Report.

C2: Urban

- 59 kick-off meetings were held for C2 contractors. The contractors were presented with the project's QA/QC system, methodology and processes.
- 83 C2 contractors' QC plans were reviewed and approved.

- 159 physical inspections of the material quality test were conducted in different projects across multiple cities to ensure the quality of work.
- 181 Quality Control and Assurance inspections were carried out. No significant issue related to the quality of works were found, however, for minor deviations, immediate measures were taken to remedy them:
  - 12 out of 181 projects' sub-base materials quality did not meet technical specifications; the contractor replaced them with materials of good quality.
  - In 7 projects, the quality of stones which did not meet the technical specification requirements were replaced.
  - In 3 projects, the stone masonry pointing was of poor quality. The contractors were instructed to complete the stone masonry pointing in accordance with the requirements and drawings. Follow up visits confirmed that the contractor completed the stone masonry in accordance with instructed standards.
  - In 18 projects, inferior aggregate quality was rejected. Following engineers' instructions, the contractors replaced it with good quality aggregate materials.
  - The concrete mixing ratio in 8 and Cement type in 4 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 the given instruction and follow-up site visits conducted, the contractors prepared the mix of concrete according to the mix design ratio which fulfilled the project requirements.
  - The concrete formwork in 4 projects did not meet the technical and design specifications. Follow-up visits verified that the contractor fulfilled the project's criteria and replaced the formwork as directed.
  - Poor workmanship in the concrete was found in 14 projects, and the contractor was instructed to prevent this deficiency in the future with the application of the engineering norms and project technical specification requirements.
  - In 11 sites, oversized boulders that did not adhere to design and specification standards were used in the concrete. All boulders were replaced and the contractors were instructed to use the boulders according to the drawings and technical specifications.
  - In 7 projects, the subgrade material did not conform to the specifications. The contractor was instructed to replace it with good quality material, which was done.
  - The contractors for 8 projects did not follow the cold weather plan properly, the instruction has been given to apply the cold weather measure in accordance with the requirements and approved cold weather plan. Follow up visits confirmed that the contractors applied cold weather measures in accordance with instructed standards.
  - The quality and workmanship of the interlocks in 4 projects was not as per the requirements of the projects, the instruction for the replacement of the mentioned interlocks were given to the construction companies, and the quality of Interlocks which did not meet the technical specification requirements were replaced.
- 345 daily reports from the contractors were reviewed and technical concerns were shared with the contractors.
- 272 concrete mix designs were reviewed, revised and approved.
- 9 Cold Weather plans of the C2 contractors were reviewed and endorsed during the TA3 reporting period.
- 332 materials quality test results were reviewed.
- 77 technical meetings were conducted with the contractor and UNOPS construction management engineers for the improvement of quality.

## 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 and planned procurement. The updated plans were shared with the World Bank on 27 October 2024. The World Bank issued a letter of No Objection on 6 November 2024.

### 6.6.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Parent Project)

The following activities were completed during TA3 2024 reporting period:

- CRL Parent Project completion reports were received from FPs.
- Final payments were made for ACTED and Afghanaid under parent contracts.
- Project completion reports of CHA and AKF were approved and final payments of fixed costs were made.
- Transfer/Authorization for the use of assets purchased under PP to implement AF contracts was granted to FPs.
- Donation of assets to AKF was processed.

- A narrative report for completion of amendment 1 (Phase I) of CDDO Grant Support Agreement (GSA) was received for review.

### 6.6.2 Components 1, 3 and 4 (Additional Financing)

- The inception report of amendment 2 (Phase II) of the CDDO GSA was received and approved.
- Payment for the 1st milestone of amendment 2 (Phase II) of CDDO GSA was made.
- Amendments were signed by FPs to reflect changes to terms of reference due to the dissolution of CDCs by the DfA, change of price modality for operation cost and reporting requirements.
- Insurance/self-insurance as required by Article 6 of the General Conditions of Contract (GCC) is under discussion, with FPs highlighting challenges given the scope of coverage needed and limitations on service provision in Afghanistan.
- Asset management requirements under AF contracts are being reviewed and discussed.
- Inception reports for AF FP contracts were received and approved and relevant payments processed.

### 6.6.3 Component 2 (Additional Financing)

- 161 procurement awards were approved and 151 contracts were signed from the inception of AF till the end of TA3 2024.
- 137 procurement awards were approved during the TA3 2024 reporting period.
- 4 awards were canceled due to substantially high prices during the TA3 2024 reporting period.
- Since AF commenced, 88 contracts have been awarded; 74 of them during the TA3 2024 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:
  - Leveraging previous procurement processes to create a shortlist for limited competition.
  - Review and adjustment of the evaluation criteria to address the challenges with evaluation and review and incorporate lessons learned from the parent project.

## INSIGHTS

### UN recognizes CRLP for its contribution to sustainable procurement

The Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP) has been recognized by the UN Global Procurement Awards for its innovative and adaptable procurement strategies. CRLP was one of four projects across the globe shortlisted for this prestigious award. This nomination recognizes the crucial role that CRLP is playing in revitalizing the private sector and fostering community engagement amid Afghanistan's ongoing challenges following the takeover by the Taliban in August 2021.

By implementing best practices such as sustainability assessments, vendor and evaluation team capacity building, and the promotion of joint ventures, CRLP has ensured ethical labor standards, gender equality, and active stakeholder participation. These efforts have reignited local economic activity, created employment opportunities, and improved urban environments, demonstrating a commitment to global sustainability goals.

The project has made significant contributions to several UN SDGs, including:

SDG 1: No Poverty – Provided livelihood support to over 1.3 million households.

SDG 5: Gender Equality – Encouraged active participation of women in the workforce.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth – Created local job opportunities to boost economic stability.

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities – Delivered social grants to 122, 450 vulnerable households.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities – Enhanced urban infrastructure and basic services for 9 million people.

SDG 13: Climate Action – Integrated social and environmental impact assessments into all procurement processes.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions – Promoted ethical labor practices, transparency, and stakeholder engagement.

## 6.7 Environmental and Social Management & Gender

During the reporting period, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), screening, and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) forms were reviewed and updated, aiming to align it with the nature of work and risk level of the activities which are undertaken under the C1 CfW and C2 LiW. Additionally, the

Personal Protective Equipment Proposal was prepared and approved by the WB. UNOPS has engaged with the FPs and conducted training to explain the new changes to the PPE requirement under the AF activities.

The project made significant progress in the implementation of the ESMF and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). Key areas of achievement included subproject screening, preparation and implementation of Environmental and ESMPs, awareness training for Facilitating Partners (FPs) and urban contractors, and effective stakeholder engagement. Additionally, improvements were made in labor management procedures, gender integration, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

As part of the subproject scoping process, the project team carried out thorough Environmental and Social (ES) screenings to identify potential risks. Based on these assessments, appropriate mitigation measures were proposed to address any environmental or social concerns, ensuring that risks were managed effectively and the project maintained high standards of compliance and sustainability.

### 6.7.1 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

Activities and progress of this section are prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and ESCP. The ESCP sets out material measures and actions that UNOPS shall carry out or cause to be carried out, including, as applicable, the timeframes of the actions and measures, institutional, staffing, training, monitoring and reporting arrangements, grievance management. The ESCP also sets out the ES instruments that shall be adopted and implemented under the Project, all of which shall be subject to prior consultation and disclosure, consistent with the ESS, and in form and substance, and in a manner acceptable to the World Bank.

Material Measure and Action	Progress
<b>Monitoring and Reporting</b>	
Regular reporting to the WB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to the WB. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q2 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 August 2022</li> <li>Q3 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 November 2022</li> <li>Q4 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 31 January 2023</li> <li>Q1 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 May 2023</li> <li>Q2 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 9 August 2023</li> <li>Q3 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 November 2023</li> <li>Q4 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 February 2024</li> <li>1st Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 June 2024</li> <li>2nd Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2024</li> <li>3rd Tri-annual Report - to be submitted on 15 February 2025</li> </ul> </li> <li>In addition to the above, weekly reports were prepared and submitted to the WB in order to provide them with regular progress updates on the project implementation.</li> </ul>
Incident Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One OHS incident occurred during the reporting period. On 12 November 2024, a male laborer (Sayed Khan aged 35) was loading excavated materials onto a dump truck that was taking away the unusable/waste materials from the site. The laborer's group wanted to close the tailgate of the truck when he noticed a small stone wedged between the truck body frame and tail-gate, preventing the tail-gate from closing tightly. Sayed tried to remove the small stone from that groove to let the tail-gate close completely. At the same time, another laborer (his father in law) unknowingly kicked the tail-gate. The tail-gate closed, but Sayed's finger (with gloves on) got caught between the tailgate and door frame. Sayed pulled out his hands, and was able to release his hand from the tailgate. He found the fingertip on his middle finger had been cut. First aid was applied on site and Sayed was taken to a nearby hospital. A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB. All the steps were completed and the report is closed.</li> <li>On 30 November 2024, a robbery took place at one of the C2 project sites in Kabul City, District No. 17, GA 32, Shahrak-E-Refa, involving the robbery of contractor's cash of approximately 1m AFN intended for the payment of laborers. A detailed investigation report and a comprehensive corrective action plan were submitted to the WB.</li> </ul>
Contractors & FPs Periodic E&S Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FPs submitted E&amp;S updates as part of the Tri-annual and monthly reports. The reports were reviewed and comments were provided.</li> </ul>

<b>ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS</b>	
Organizational Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current HR includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Environmental and Social Specialist based in Kabul</li> <li>GRM Senior Associate</li> <li>7 Environmental and Social Specialists</li> </ul> </li> <li>For the AF, E&amp;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.</li> <li>Each urban contractor hired 1 dedicated HSSE person to manage safeguard activities at the project site.</li> </ul>
E&S Assessment	<p>Environmental &amp; Social Screening/Assessment of subprojects under the parent project were completed for C1 &amp; C2. The potential risks were identified and mitigation measures were proposed. A total of 8,165 subprojects were screened under the parent project (C1&amp;C2) from which 1,610 Simplified ESMPs were prepared for the medium to high-risk SPs.</p> <p>E&amp;S Screening/assessment is ongoing under C1 &amp; C2 for AF:</p> <p><b>C1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>329 E&amp;S screenings were completed during the reporting period (39 for AKF; 70 for CHA; 59 for DACAAR; 131 for CDDO; and 30 for ACTED). RRAA has not yet uploaded E&amp;S screening forms to the MIS.</li> </ul> <p><b>C2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>246 E&amp;S screenings have been completed.</li> <li>Based on these screenings, 198 Simplified ESMPs were prepared under the AF and added to the works contract for contractors.</li> </ul>
Management of Contractors	<p><b>C1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ESMF, ESCP, and SEP documents were reviewed and revised for AF, publicly disclosed, and shared with FPs to manage their activities accordingly.</li> <li>During the reporting period, the E&amp;S team reviewed 210 proposals on the project MIS and conducted 22 site visits. These visits focused on training and raising awareness among FP field teams to ensure proper adherence to E&amp;S procedures, accurate completion of E&amp;S screening forms, and appropriate risk categorization. Joint risk assessments for selected subprojects were conducted by FP field staff and the UNOPS E&amp;S team. Sample E&amp;S screening forms and proposed mitigation measures were prepared during these assessments to serve as a guide for future subprojects. Findings and the action plan are provided at the end of this table.</li> <li>The PPE proposal was prepared and approved by the WB. The proposal has been shared with all FPs followed by a training to all FPs on the PPE requirements.</li> <li>No spot checks were conducted during the reporting period due to the absence of physical sites and activities under C1.</li> <li>The UNOPS safeguard team is in close communication with FP E&amp;S focal points and regularly discusses E&amp;S-related issues.</li> <li>The FPs' monthly and tri-annual reports were reviewed and comments were provided.</li> <li>535 FPs' staff signed the Code of Conduct under the AF.</li> <li>For the training provided to the FPs and laborers, see the row on Capacity support.</li> </ul> <p><b>C2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S requirements were incorporated into the bidding document/processes.</li> <li>680 staff of the Contractors signed the Code of Conduct under the AF.</li> <li>473 site inspections were conducted during the reporting period. Inspection findings are provided at the end of this table.</li> <li>For the training provided to the contractors and laborers, see the row on Capacity support.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS</b>	
Labor Management Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in implementing the Labor Management Procedure (LMP).</li> <li>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</li> </ul>

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular inspections 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.</li> <li>• The Code of conduct was signed by FPs, contractors, and laborers, showing their commitment to maintaining a safe and respectful working environment.</li> <li>• These efforts collectively demonstrate a strong approach to labor management and a commitment to continuous improvement in safeguarding workers' welfare.</li> <li>• A safe working environment was provided for females at the project site and they were assigned to culturally acceptable works (cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, water spray and curing of concrete).</li> <li>• 1,094 grievances have been registered through different GRM uptake channels, of which 68 grievances were received during the reporting period (AF).</li> <li>• Timely action was taken by the project team and contractors for grievance redress. For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.</li> </ul>
Occupational Health & Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNOPS applies the OHS risk assessment procedures, beginning with hazard identification, where potential sources of harm in the workplace are systematically identified.</li> <li>• For C2, the risk assessment documents are stored in the UNOPS shared drive. For C1, the FPs upload the documents (screening form) directly to the CRL MIS and they keep the original documents in the project file at the site.</li> <li>• These hazards could be physical (e.g., machinery), chemical (e.g. toxic substances), or psychological (e.g. stress).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>C1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PPE proposal was finalized and the associated additional costs have been included in the FP contracts.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Access was granted to the FP E&amp;S focal points to undertake OHS training on the UNOPS learning platform.</li> </ul> <p><b>C2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OHS-related risk mitigation measures were included in the Simplified ESMP and disclosed prior to the signing of the contract between UNOPS and implementing contractors.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 15,445 laborers (male and female) were equipped with appropriate PPE at the project sites.</li> <li>• Health and Safety toolbox talks were conducted for 22,823 laborers by UNOPS and contractors safeguard team on a daily basis before work commencement. For details on the training provided to laborers, see the row on Capacity Support.</li> <li>• First Aid Kits are available for each subproject site and are managed by trained personnel.</li> <li>• Health, safety, social, and environmental (HSSE) training was provided by UNOPS for project HSSE personnel. The training covered the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working at height</li> <li>- Traffic Management</li> <li>- Excavation and confined space</li> <li>- Electricity and Energy source</li> <li>- Lifting and hazardous substances</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Grievance Mechanism for Project Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please refer to GRM section 6.7.2.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</b>	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E&amp;S refresher training on environmental management and pollution prevention was conducted for all 6 FPs and 116 contractors under AF.</li> <li>Mitigation measures were included in the Simplified ESMP and disclosed prior to the signing of contracts between UNOPS and implementing NGOs/ contractors.</li> <li>Construction materials and resources such as stone, gravel, soil, crush, water, and other required materials were purchased from suppliers (Open market).</li> <li>Air pollution was managed by water spraying and dampening where necessary and practice of good housekeeping at all work sites.</li> <li>The inspection reports for 473 sites show that 99.8 % of the inspections indicate effective dust control through water sprinkling.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Waste was treated or disposed of from the site to the designated landfill on a regular basis. Waste materials were transported to the municipality-designated disposal areas. No need for the selection of additional disposal sites was identified during the period under review.</li> <li>Inspection findings on pollution prevention and management are provided at the end of this table.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>	
Community Health & Safety	<p><b>C1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refresher training sessions on community health and safety were conducted for all 6 FPs under the additional financing. These sessions aimed to equip the FPs with the necessary knowledge and tools to ensure the safety of the communities involved in and around project sites.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p><b>C2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Community Health and Safety risks were identified, and appropriate mitigation measures were included in the simplified ESMP.</li> <li>No issues with regard to community health and safety were identified during the inspections in the TA3 2024 reporting period.</li> <li>The contractors implemented the proposed mitigation measures highlighted in the ESMP, helping to manage the risks.</li> <li>No grievance has yet been received concerning community health and safety.</li> </ul>
Traffic & Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic and road safety measures were prepared and adopted as part of the Generic ESMP in the ESMF.</li> <li>Traffic and road safety measures were developed and integrated into the subproject ESMP. The inclusion of these safety protocols in the ESMP reflects a proactive approach to mitigating traffic-related hazards throughout the project's duration. Under C1, traffic and road safety mitigation measures will be included in the E&amp;S screening form. According to the revised ESMF, there will be no ESMP for C1.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Prior to awards with the contractors, the ESMP, incorporating key mitigation strategies, were disclosed in the bidding package. This ensured that all</li> </ul>

	<p>stakeholders, including contractors, were fully aware of their responsibilities related to traffic and road safety before contracts were signed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By making this information available early on, the project ensured that safety protocols were well understood and could be implemented without delay during the construction and operational phases.</li> <li>• For FPs, the ESMF is shared with them, and they are managing their subprojects in accordance with the ESMF.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
SEA/SH Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SEA/SH Action Plan was prepared and adopted as a separate document from the ESMF, upon WB request. Due to its sensitivity, the SEA/SH Action Plan is not disclosed publicly but is managed closely by the Gender focal point.</li> <li>• The SEA/SH action plan for CASA 1000 Project was prepared and finalized as part of the restructuring papers.</li> <li>• For more details, please refer to Gender section 6.7.3.</li> </ul>
Security Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project Security Management Plan is in place and effective. FPs have submitted their updated security risk assessment, security management plans and SoPs.</li> <li>• Security risk management measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF.</li> <li>• FPs and contractors are responsible for the security of their staff and assets.</li> <li>• UNOPS Field Security Associates are 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 SRA and SMP.</li> <li>• For further details, please see Section 6.7.4 - Security.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	
Chance Finds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chance Find Procedures were prepared and adopted as part of the ESMF and included in simplified ESMP.</li> <li>• No chance finds were made during the reporting period.</li> <li>• All the FPs &amp; contractors are aware of the Chance Finds Procedure which stipulates to stop 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.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE</b>	
Stakeholder Engagement Preparation and Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) highlighted the successful implementation of stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and community consultations across various stages of the project.</li> <li>• This effort ensured that all stakeholders could meaningfully participate in the process and benefit from the project's outcomes.</li> <li>• The SEP emphasized inclusivity, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, and outlined multiple key activities aimed at ensuring transparency and broad stakeholder participation.</li> <li>• Key Achievements in Stakeholder Engagement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successful and Inclusive Participation: All relevant stakeholders, that is, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, internally displaced persons, ethnic</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Multilingual Information Disclosure:</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Key Activities Implemented:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Revision and Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents:</b> The ESMF was revised to reflect the requirements for additional financing and disclosed the websites of the WB and CRLP. This ensured transparency in project implementation and allowed stakeholders to review and understand the environmental and social safeguards guiding the project.</li> <li>• The ESMF has been translated into local languages (Dari and Pashto) and shared with the FPs.</li> <li>• <b>Distribution of E&amp;S instruments:</b> Key documents such as the ESCP, ESMF, and SEP were shared with FPs to manage their respective projects in alignment with these frameworks. This ensured that project execution remained compliant with environmental and social standards and that FPs were well-informed of their roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>• <b>Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Outreach:</b> 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. The 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.</li> <li>• <b>Ongoing Information Disclosure and Consultations:</b> 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Capacity Support (Training)	<p><b>C1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguard refresher training was successfully conducted for all six FPs, (AKF, CHA, DACAAR, ACTED, CDDO, and RRAA), under the additional financing phase of the project. During these sessions, 533 key staff members from six FPs received training on essential safeguard practices, including environmental and social (E&amp;S) compliance, and health and safety protocols. 1,013 FP staff have received E&amp;S training to date, including 480 staff trained under the parent project.</li> <li>• The training also served as an opportunity to share lessons learned from previous project phases, address challenges encountered, and gather valuable feedback.</li> <li>• Key takeaways from these trainings included a better understanding of safeguard procedures and the need for more efficient communication and coordination.</li> <li>• Feedback from the participants highlighted the importance of continuous training and improvements to on-site safety measures.</li> <li>• UNOPS headquarters facilitated specialized health and safety training for 68 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. 118 FP have been trained through the online platform, including 50 staff under the parent project.</li> <li>• During the reporting period, the FPs, TPMA, and C1 staff received comprehensive training on the revised ESMF. The sessions focused on the revised E&amp;S screening checklist and screening processes, PPE proposals and requirements, first aid kit management procedures, and the defined roles and responsibilities of FPs and UNOPS based on the ESMF. Participants were guided through the updates and</li> </ul>

	<p>changes in the ESMF to ensure they are aligned with the latest protocols and standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CRL Safeguard team participated in the E&amp;S Community of Practice session on Environmental and Social Risk Management, organized by the WB team. The session covered key topics such as E&amp;S screening, OHS, and Labor Management. The team gained valuable knowledge on these subjects.</li> </ul> <p><b>C2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the additional financing, 136 safeguard orientation training sessions were conducted for contractor staff in which 680 contractors' key staff trained. 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.</li> <li>15,445 laborers received HSSE induction from their contractors under the AF. 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.</li> <li>Under the AF, CRLP has initiated E&amp;S induction training for laborers in addition to the contractors. The UNOPS Safeguard Team directly conducts site inductions/toolbox talks for the laborers at the project sites under C2, covering health, safety, and other related subjects before the physical commencement of subprojects. 7,378 laborers have received HSSE refresher training from the UNOPS E&amp;S team. This emphasis on laborer training demonstrates the project's commitment to workforce safety and compliance at all levels.</li> <li>UNOPS Headquarters facilitated specialized Health and Safety training for 70 staff of the contractors, benefiting from this additional layer of guidance, reinforcing the critical importance of occupational health and safety measures in the project's implementation.</li> <li>This large-scale training initiative highlights the project's ongoing efforts to prioritize worker safety, reduce risks, and strengthen E&amp;S compliance across all operational levels.</li> <li>During the reporting period, the safeguard team under C2 received comprehensive training on the revised E&amp;S screening checklist and screening processes. Participants were guided through the updates and changes in the screening checklist and site-specific ESMP to ensure they are aligned with the latest protocols and standards.</li> </ul>
Project Grievance Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.</li> </ul>

#### E&S screening review (Spot-check) findings under C1 (AF):

The E&S team conducted a review of E&S documents as spot checks within the CRLP MIS for the additional financing. The team reviewed 201 subproject proposals 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 these findings with FPs to address the issues and improve future projects.

#### Key findings from the document review included:

- Risk Categorization and Mitigation:**
  - 23 screening forms incorrectly categorized risks as high.
  - For 6 subprojects mitigation measures were proposed without identifying the risks in the screening forms.
  - Mitigation measures were developed for 2 subprojects in one community, despite their differing natures.
- Documentation Issues:**
  - 26 duplicate ESS forms were uploaded, and few of the forms were unsigned.
  - Project information such as CRG name, screening dates, and project IDs was missing in 20 forms.

- In 61 screening forms assessment photos were missed and also the old version of the screening form was used for a few subprojects.

#### Corrective Actions Taken:

- **Direct Feedback through MIS:**
  - UNOPS enhanced the MIS to allow the team to provide comments directly to the FP E&S team, enabling corrective actions and re-submission of the commented screening forms.
- **Refresher Training:**
  - UNOPS conducted refresher training sessions on the revised ESMF, including the E&S screening form, risk categorization, and mitigation measures, to improve FP understanding and compliance.
- **Capacity Building:**
  - UNOPS is actively supporting FP engineers to ensure enhanced capacity of preparing and implementing E&S requirements effectively.
  - The CRLP E&S team was assigned to deliver refresher training to FP field teams at the district level.
- **Joint Assessments:**
  - UNOPS and FP teams jointly conducted and prepared risk assessments and mitigation measures as samples for a few projects, which will serve as a reference for future projects to further improve the quality of screening forms.
- **Outcome:**
  - These efforts have resulted in noticeable improvements in the quality of E&S screening forms, with expectations for continued progress in upcoming projects.

#### E&S inspections findings under C2 (AF)

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

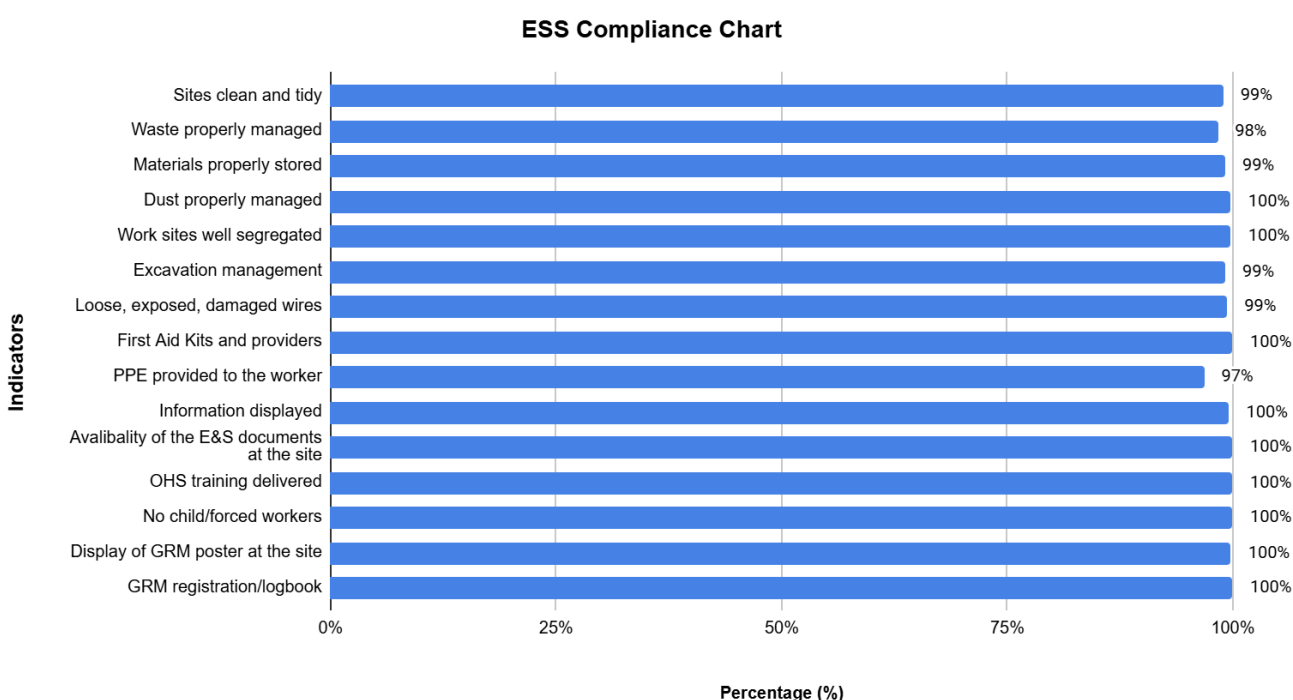
Inspection findings for 473 subproject Sites				
Indicators <sup>15</sup>	# of Sites inspected	# of Sites Compliant with E&S requirements	# of Sites not Compliant with the E&S requirements	% of Compliance
Project sites clean and tidy	473	468	5	99%
Waste properly managed (waste collection, transportation, and disposed of in municipality designated areas)	473	465	8	98.3%
Materials properly stored, and walkways are free	473	469	4	99.2%
Dust properly managed	473	472	1	99.8%
Work sites well segregated	473	472	1	99.8%
Excavation management, trench protection, placement of excavated material, fencing and safety taps.	473	469	4	99.2%
No loose, exposed, damaged wires	473	470	3	99.4%
First Aid Kits and providers	473	473	0	100%
PPE provided to the worker	473	458	15	97%
Information display (Emergency contacts, and site rules)	473	471	2	99.6%
Availability of the E&S documents at the site	473	473	0	100%
OHS training delivered	473	473	0	100%

<sup>15</sup> 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.

No child/forced workers	473	473	0	100%
Display of GRM poster at the site	473	472	1	99.8%
GRM registration/logbook	473	473	0	100%

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

Significant improvements have been achieved since the TA2 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.



#### Corrective actions implemented by contractors for the two main findings:

##### 1. Construction Safety PPE

- Workers were promptly provided with the necessary PPE.
- Contractors' health and safety officers now 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.

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 UNOPS E&S team on 29 September 2024.*



*Dust control at the subproject sites 12 October 2024.*



*Cascading the ES training to laborers by the contractor on 27 October 2024.*



*Traffic Management at the subproject sites 15 December 2024.*

## 6.7.2 Grievance Redress

### Parent Project

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

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

**Table 6.7.2.1: Aggregate by Organization:**

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

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

### Additional Financing:

As per the requirement of the CRLP, under the AF, all FPs are required to establish two Grievance Redress Team (GRTs), one for normal grievances and one for SEA/GBV/SH grievances. All 6 FPs under AF have received training. The GRM Focal Points were trained on how to register grievances/cases and redress them in a timely manner. The GRM unit is tracking the establishment of GRTs of all FPs. Regular updates of GRTs are provided in CRLP weekly reports.

**Table 6.7.2.2: List of GRCs established by FPs**

FP Name	LOT #	Normal GRC			SEA/GBV/SH GRC		
		Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members	Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members
AKF	1	12	4	16	12	4	16
ACTED	2	7	2	9	3	2	5
RRAA	3	5	5	10	5	5	10
CHA	4	7	1	8	3	1	4
CDDO	5	5	2	7	4	2	6
DACAAR	6	6	4	10	6	4	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>

As at the end of December 2024, 68 grievances/cases were registered through different GRM uptake channels, all 68 grievances were received during the TA3 2024 reporting period.

For Component 2, contractors are required to establish the GRT. Site engineers and community mobilizers enforce compliance.

### Number of grievances reported by uptake channels<sup>16</sup>

- 97% (66) of grievances were received through the Awaaz Hotline number.
- 3% (2) of grievances were received through CRL Project GRM email.
- No grievances/cases have been reported through the other uptake channels

**Table 6.7.2.3: Number of grievances registered by uptake channels**

S.N	Uptake Channel	TA3 2024 period # of registered grievances	Cumulative # of registered grievances	Cumulative # of resolved grievances	Cumulative # of grievances under process
1	Hotline Number	66	66	58	8
2	Web Portal	0			
3	Social Media	0			
4	Verbal	0			
5	Petition	0			
6	Email	2	2	2	
7	SMS	0			
8	Other	0			
<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 6.7.2.4: Cases registered by main category (cumulative)**

Type	Total	Male %	Female %	No Consent
Grievances	66	72%	0%	28%
Suggestions	0	0%	0%	0%
Enquiries	2	100%		0%

<sup>16</sup> RRAA is a newly contracted FP. The CRLP GRM is in communication with RRAA to establish GRTs both normal GRT and GBV GRT.

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

Gender	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process
Male	49	43	6
Female	0	0	0
No Consent*	19	15	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>10</b>

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

**Table 6.7.2.6: Grievances priority to date (cumulative)**

Priority	# of grievances	Percentage
Low	68	100%
Medium	0	0%
High	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>

Grievances received through the GRTs are not captured in the MIS. Several reasons make it challenging for these grievances to be tracked, for instance, changes in the membership of the GRTs, loss of logbooks in the community, literacy level and lack of office space for the GRTs. Many of the grievances at community level are resolved through verbal discussions or agreements. However, GRTs are encouraged to register and track all the grievances they received at the SP level in the community. The GRM unit regularly monitors the cases registered in site GRTs and emphasizes timely resolution.

**Table 6.7.2.7: Issues registered by provinces**

S.N	Provinces	# of Grievances Received and Resolved	
		During TA3 2024	Cumulative
1	Bamyan		
2	Herat		
3	Kabul	41	41
4	Kapisa		
5	Kandahar	3	3
6	Khost		
7	Kunduz		
8	Mazar	3	3
9	Nangarhar	11	11
10	Faryab		
11	Wardak		
12	Sare Pul		
13	Badakhshan		
14	Takhar		
15	Uruzgan		
16	Helmand		
17	Baghlan		
18	Laghman		
19	Parwan		
20	Ghazni	6	6
21	Paktya	1	1
22	Paktika		
23	Zabul	3	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>

Site inspections will be increased in sites under FP coverage in the TA1 2025 reporting period. Awareness raising sessions and distribution of flyers on GRM will be conducted in communities and beneficiaries, in both urban and rural areas.

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

Grievance Category	Grand Total	Percentage
Corruption	3	4.6%
Environmental/OHS	0	0.0%
Financial Management & Procurement	0	0.0%
Gender	0	0.0%
Labor and Wages	27	40.9%
Misbehavior of Staff	3	4.6%
Other	2	3.0%
Recruitment & Staffing	2	3.0%
Social	1	1.5%
Stakeholder Consultation	1	1.5%
Subproject design	8	12.1%
Subproject Implementation	19	28.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>

During the reporting period, all the grievance uptake channels (tollfree 410, email [crl.shekayat@unops.org](mailto:crl.shekayat@unops.org), Website [www.acrlp.org](http://www.acrlp.org) and facebook) were active and responsive to the complainants' concerns.

### 6.7.3 Gender

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

- During the reporting period, training on PSEAH, CoC, GBV Action Plan indicators and lessons learnt from parent project was delivered to ACTED, DACAAR, CDDO, and RRAA. 165 staff of the FPs participated in the training including 50 women.
- The same orientation was delivered to contractors through the C2 kick-off meetings. 85 contractors (425 key staff) received orientation on PSEAH and Code of Conduct.
- Follow-up meetings were held with the FPs' GBV focal points and key achievements, challenges and their recommendations related to the increasing number of female laborers were discussed.
- PSEAH training was delivered to the newly hired UNOPS CRLP staff.

#### Code of Conduct:

- CRLP regularly ensures that the newly hired project, contractor and FP staff sign CoC.
  - 535 staff of different FPs have signed the CoC under the AF
  - 580 key staff of the contractors signed CoC.
- 22,823 laborers received orientation on CoC + PSEAH under C2.
- 5 monitoring missions were conducted to verify that FPs and contractors have signed the CoC and cascaded the training to laborers. During these visits, the gender focal point verified:
  - implementation of the gender action plan, that is minimum 7% women hired as laborers in LiW;
  - activities being conducted by women;
  - engagement of women on the project and selection of subproject;
  - safe working environment for women;
  - access to GRM uptake channels;
  - orientation on PSEAH+CoC for women.
- In 3 of the visits, the mission found that awareness on GRM uptake channels amongst female laborers was fairly low in some project sites. The female laborers mentioned kalantar<sup>17</sup>, wakil guzar, or social organizers as contact persons for any issues.
- Labor management on 2 sites was poor. 2 of the contractors hired social organizers but they do not have information about their wage entitlements or the contract was not signed,

<sup>17</sup> Communities in Mazar refer to the wakil guzar as kalantar.

- Feedback was received from 5 wakil guzar and 5 GRTs members in district 4, and 7 Jalalabad City, and district 3, 11 and 12 of Herat city about the impact of the project in community people's lives:- CRLP is bringing happiness, improving communities and providing jobs so that communities can support their families
- Women were interested to know about First Aid and how they can help other female laborers if they got injured at the site work. Although females are doing light work, there is a chance of injury in activities like stone chipping and stone sorting.

Corrective Action:

- All laborers, especially women, were reminded to follow GRM uptake channels like Awaaz (410), GRTs, and also PSEAH Focal Point for the project.
- Contractors were reminded to provide laborers with all the required information on their work contracts. Social organizers were informed that they are eligible to have contracts and know the specific amount of wages payable to them.
- HSSE staff were instructed to provide a session on first aid for female laborers.

### Meetings and knowledge sharing sessions

- On 13 November 2024, a meeting was held with female staff of CRLP to discuss mahram policy and its ramifications on their travel.
- On 10 October 2024, a meeting was organized with FPs' Gender Focal Points and female staff on the morality law of the DfA and its impact on access of female staff to the community.
  - Gender Focal Points raised concerns about the new morality law, which prohibits women in rural areas from traveling alone, even within their own villages, unless accompanied by a mahram. As a result, women who travel alone are frequently stopped and questioned, creating significant challenges. Many women lack a mahram due to the loss of male family members, further restricting their mobility, limiting their participation in community activities, and preventing them from reaching vulnerable individuals, particularly other women. These restrictions not only hinder their involvement in society but also contribute to feelings of fear and depression, as they worry about being stopped by PVPV staff while traveling or going outside.
  - To mitigate these challenges, several recommendations were proposed. These include hiring couples to facilitate women's participation in project activities and their ability to support vulnerable female beneficiaries, providing mahram support for female staff, increasing awareness about PVPV laws, and ensuring that women visiting project sites wear a full hijab and exercise caution.
- The FPs' female SOs visit communities and sites direct from their home and back to home, women are supported by mahram, and the FPs have recruited couples to facilitate their access to the community. Female social organizers can visit women beneficiaries. However, they are still not allowed to go to offices. This excludes them from active decision making, networking and knowledge sharing with other staff - both male and female.
- The GBV Action plan was revised and finalized for AF. Going forward, the GBV action plan tracker will be updated on a monthly basis.
- Several coordination meetings were attended including the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group, and GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) Coordination. In these meetings, different UN agencies shared updates on different methodologies for women engagement in humanitarian projects, updates on new decrees of DfA, opportunities for women via different platforms, capacity development opportunities on GBV and how to overcome the gender challenges in the workplace.

## INSIGHTS

### Community voices on the participation of women in CRLP

Mansoor Khan is one of the male laborers engaged in one of the projects in District 7 in Jalalabad. Reflecting on his experience, Mansoor highlighted the significant impact the project has had on the community, particularly for Afghan women.

"There are many Afghan women who are the heads of their households—widows, orphans, and others facing financial hardships. We understand their struggles, and this project has provided a great opportunity for them to work in a safe and supportive environment. Through CRL, women laborers have access to all the necessary facilities for them to work, and the community is raising awareness about their contribution. We can see our community transforming. Our environment is becoming more beautiful, and construction is progressing steadily. At the same time, we are earning a livelihood and are genuinely happy to have this opportunity."

Ahmad is a laborer who has been working on a project in District 4 of Jalalabad. He expressed particular appreciation for how the project has created avenues for Afghan women to participate in the workforce.

"In our community, economic conditions have been very challenging. Many women were confined to their homes, unable to contribute financially to change their circumstances. For this project, the Wakil Guzar and community members identified participants, including widows, ensuring that they had the opportunity to work. It's their right, and now they are making a difference. Our road has been constructed and is now beautiful. It's something we can all take pride in."

The women themselves attest to the impact of the project. Mina, a laborer from District 7 in Jalalabad, is a mother of seven children and the sole breadwinner for her family. Her husband is living with a disability, leaving her as the primary provider. The wages she received have greatly helped her manage daily expenses, including purchasing essential items like flour and oil, "Before this, crossing the street was a major challenge for people in our area. Now, not only am I contributing to solving this problem, but I'm also earning a livelihood. It's far better for me to work than to beg on the streets."

Hadisa is one of the female GRT members at her worksite. She was a teacher before the republic collapsed. Hadisa had been teaching for nearly 12 years before restrictions on women forced her into unemployment, "I am really happy for the working opportunity provided for women. I feel proud because this is our country and we have to work for it. Here we are like sisters, we support each other. We have not faced any issues as there is orientation on PSEAH and everyone is feeling safe."

Salgi is a female laborer from District 4 in Jalalabad city, "I am currently studying a course. I was struggling to pay my fees. Thanks to the wages I'm earning through this project, I can now afford my course and continue my education. It's our country, and we must work together to build it. Here, I'm proud to work for my country's development. The wages we earn are halaal because we work hard every day and remain punctual."

### 6.7.4 Security

- The overall security situation in TA3 2024 reporting period was assessed as calm but unpredictable. There were no security incidents recorded in the CRLP Area of Responsibility (AoR), project teams' movement for project monitoring activities in the capital and regions was enabled, and CRLP project teams were able to access all the project sites.
- During the TA3 2024 reporting period, regular security coordination meetings were held with all FPs. The coordination meetings were held online as well in person in the provinces. The Security team also conducted site visits to provinces.
- The following is a region-wide update:
  - Northeast Region (Kunduz and Samangan)
    - 2 coordination meetings were conducted with FP and contractor's focal points at both provincial and district level. The primary focus of these meetings was to ensure that they were fully informed and aware of the security risk management (SRM). These meetings also serve to verify proper project implementation without any security incident.

- 2 refresher security awareness training sessions delivered to FP Teams during T3 2024 in Kunduz and Samangan.
- North Region (Mazar & Faryab)
  - 2 coordination meetings were held with FP site staff and provincial management teams. The meeting is used to explain the importance of safety and security. Support is provided for collection of security risk data for assessments and preparation of the update Security Risk Management Plan and their SoPs.
  - Two refresher Security Awareness Sessions delivered to FP RRAA staff in Mazar through hybrid (in person and online) meetings.
  - 5 kick off meetings were held for Urban contractors and they are well briefed regarding their responsibilities additionally each urban project has been visited once a bi-weekly during its tenure and the laborers are fully inducted on security awareness and how to respond to emergency.
- East Region (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman & Nuristan)
  - 4 routine coordination meetings were conducted with FP and contractor's focal points at both provincial and district level. The primary focus of these meetings was to ensure that they were fully informed and reassured about the continued support from UNOPS Senior Security Assistant (SSA) throughout the implementation of the projects.
  - 6 security sessions were delivered to DACAAR and 17 security sessions to Jalalabad urban Contractors security focal points and staff operating in the Eastern region. These training sessions aimed to enhance the security awareness of staff and ensure the effective implementation of the projects in a safe and secure manner. The key topics were Importance of SMP, SOPs and its implementation, threat identification and situational awareness, mitigating risks in high-risk environments, evacuation and relocation procedures, coordination with local security forces and authorities, road movement and convoy security, security communications and emergency protocols.
- Southeast East Region (Paktia, Paktika, Logar and Ghazni)
  - UNOPS - ACRLP SSA met with CDDO officials in Paktia, Khost and Ghazni to discuss the lack of security focal points and the need for SRM requirements. During the meeting, CDDO officials were assured that they would provide support if they faced any security challenges.
  - 4 visits were conducted to Paktia, Khost and Ghazni provinces.
  - 4 security sessions for FP and 18 security sessions to contractor's staff operating in the Southeastern region were conducted. These training sessions aimed to enhance the security awareness of staff and ensure the effective implementation of the projects in a safe and secure manner.
- South Region (Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzgan and Zabul)
  - 6 coordination meetings are held at the province and district level. Frequent visits are conducted and the field staff are well notified of their responsibilities from a security perspective.
  - 4 security awareness sessions were made during the TA3 2024 period,
  - 5 visits made to Zabul, Helmand and Kandahar districts and 1 security awareness session conducted online for Oruzgan province FP staff. During the visits security awareness training was provided to office and field staff and the SMP, SRM and SOPs were well reviewed with FP SFPs and they were urged to implement the security measures and monitor the security context.
  - 4 kick off meetings were held for Urban contractors and they are well briefed regarding their responsibilities additionally each urban project has been visited 3 times during its tenure and the laborers were fully inducted on security awareness and how to respond to emergencies.
  - South Senior Security Assistant regularly calls upon the contractors Security Focal Points, delivering security awareness and security updates with them.

## 6.8 Project Monitoring

Parent Project:

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Additional Financing Contract:**

Under the AF, monitoring tools have been revised and aligned with the new project implementation methodology. These tools have been enhanced to include citizens' satisfaction and expanded to cover the FPs level. As part of

the AF, FPs are now required to complete and submit at least 5 monitoring spot-checks each month using the updated spot-check forms.

The data entry for these spot-checks will be managed through the Management Information System (MIS), with the MIS team currently working on developing the necessary modules. Both FPs and UNOPS will be responsible for entering the spot-check data into the MIS. Additionally, UNOPS has resourced additional human resources to support the implementation of the Monitoring plan in the revised budget. This will help UNOPS to enhance the overall Monitoring system.

FPs have been trained on the use of the monitoring spot-check forms and have completed 14 spot-checks to date. An analytical report will be produced during the next reporting period to provide insights on the findings.

During the reporting period, UNOPS also developed a comprehensive monitoring plan, which will guide the monitoring activities throughout the additional financing implementation phase.

## 7. THIRD PARTY MONITORING AGENT (TPMA)

### Parent Project:

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

### Rural Area

The TPMA dashboard shows a total of 381 deviations, classified as minor (243), major (128), and critical (10) deviations. Of these, 323 deviations have been rectified, and 30 are deemed non-rectifiable. For remaining 28 deviations the FPs have taken action in the field however the documentation which was provided to TPMA was not accepted by TPMA. The issue has been discussed with TPMA and the WB, and resolved that TPMA will close the 26 deviations which are under minor or major categories. FPs will address the two critical deviations.

The table below shows summary of deviations:

**Table 7.1: Deviations Status under Rural PP**

Flag	Not-rectifiable	Rectification in progress	Rectified	Grand Total
Critical		2*	8	10
Major	12	17	99	128
Minor	18	9	216	243
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>381</b>

### Urban Area

All identified deviations by the TPMA under the PP were resolved and closed on the TPMA online platform.

**Table 7.2: Deviations Status under Urban PP**

Flag	Not-rectifiable	Rectified	Grand Total
Critical		6	6
Major		4	4
Minor	1	36	37
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>

### Financial Monitoring

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

- The draft CRLP Q4 2023 Expenditure Review Report has been received from TPMA. UNOPS has reviewed the report and provided feedback.
- The TPMA findings on Q1 2024 were received on 22 December 2024. Feedback has been provided, and it is now with the TPMA to address and close the findings.
- Q2 2024: Supporting documents for the samples selected for testing were submitted on 6 October 2024. Feedback is awaited from TPMA.
- UNOPS is expecting to receive the Q3 2024 and Q4 2024 in TA1 2025.

### 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 being updated to comply with the new ECA being rolled out, and to respond to findings from recent reports. Some of the tools are finalized and some of the tools are separated for Urban and Rural to meet the requirements of each.

### Urban:

UNOPS shared a list of 82 subprojects, along with supporting documents, with the TPMA during the TA3 period. The TPMA selected 17 project sites for physical monitoring, which took place between November 10-14, 2024. In

TA3 period, the UNOPS has received 7 deviations (1 major and 6 minor) through the ARTF Platform from the TPMA Infrastructure Team. 5 deviations have already been rectified and verified by the TPMA during the reporting period. The remaining 2 deviations are currently under rectification.

**Table 7.3: Deviations Status under Urban AF**

Flag	Rectification in progress	Pending verification	Not-rectifiable	Rectified	Grand Total
Critical	-	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	1	1
Minor	2	-	-	4	6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>

**Rural:**

TPMA did not conduct any site visits to rural areas during the reporting period.

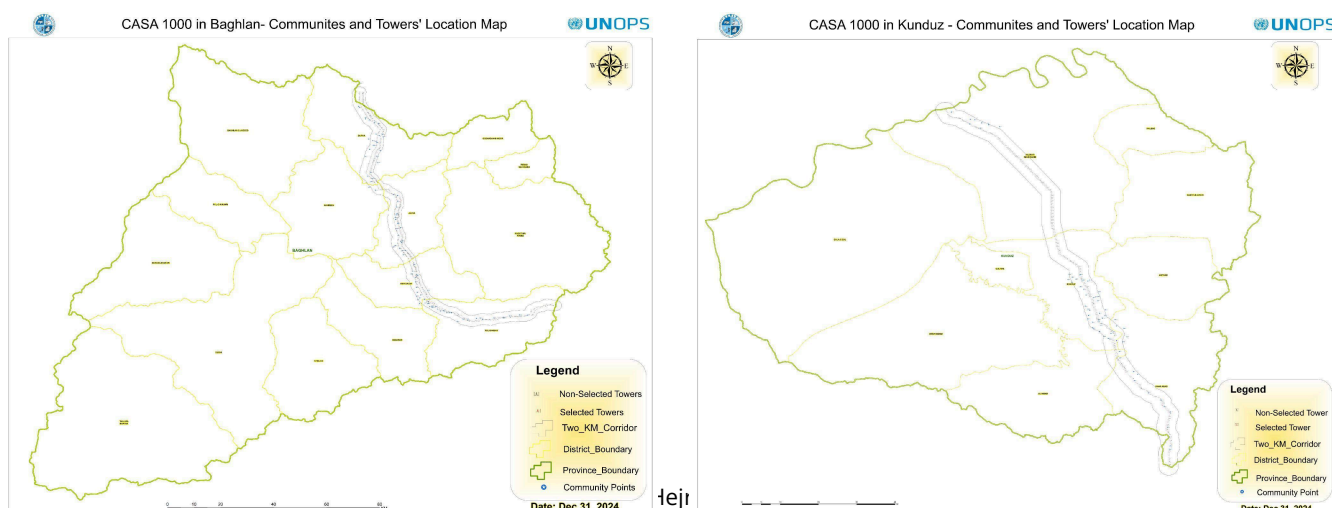
## 8. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 6: CASA 1000 SEA/SH Implementation

Following the finalization of the CRL Project restructuring document and the signing of the Grant Agreement Amendment on October 1, 2024, which includes a revised community mobilization approach in the wake of the dissolution of the Community Development Councils, as well as the incorporation of SEA/SH risk mitigation activities concerning the Afghanistan segment of the CASA 1000 Project, UNOPS developed the GBV/SEA/SH Action Plan, the Code of Conduct, IEC materials, training materials, and engaged with the contractor, KPIL, through the formal signing of an Exchange of Letters on 17 October 2024.

Subsequent to UNOPS' engagement with the contractor, KPIL submitted their initial-phase work plan, which outlines the resumption of CASA 1000 activities in the provinces of Baghlan and Kunduz.

During 18 November - 5 December 2024, UNOPS conducted training sessions on fostering a "Respectful Workplace" for both contractor personnel and community members in the Baghlan and Kunduz provinces. A total of 71 contractor personnel (44 in Baghlan and 27 in Kunduz) participated and received the training, and subsequently signed the Code of Conduct. In addition, in accordance with the contractor's initial phase plan, UNOPS engaged with the local communities to conduct awareness sessions on the "Respectful Workplace" and the reporting mechanisms for addressing any incidents of GBV related to the CASA 1000 Project's implementation.

Although UNOPS has not yet received the contractor's detailed work plan, which would facilitate the development of a comprehensive training plan for both contractor workers and community engagement, UNOPS has successfully completed the training for workers and communities for the initial phase, thereby enabling the contractor to commence activities in the aforementioned provinces.



Within a two-kilometer radius of the transmission line, 95 communities have been identified, which have been designated as CASA 1000 Communities by the WB.

The WB facilitated UNOPS' access to these communities through a formal letter from DABS to the provincial authorities. UNOPS processed this letter at the provincial level, coordinating with the provincial government offices in Nahrin and Jelga districts, as well as the DABS provincial directorate.

**Table 1: Number of communities along the transmission line in Baghlan**

#	Province	Districts	# of communities
1	Baghlan	Nahrin	3
2		Khaja Hejran (Jelga Nahrin)	22
3		Burka	26
4		Pul Hisar	28
5		Deh Salah	16

On November 18, 2024, UNOPS conducted a training session on the “Respectful Workplace” for key personnel of the contractor in Baghlan Province. The training took place at the contractor’s site office/compound located in Nahrin District. A total of 44 contractor personnel, including engineers, supervisors, workers, and support staff, participated in the training and subsequently signed the Code of Conduct.

The following day, on November 19, 2024, UNOPS visited Jelga district and conducted separate awareness sessions on the “Respectful Workplace” for men and women in the four identified communities:

1. Ailga (Code M0023)
2. Khwaja Hejran Ulya
3. Naw Abad Khwaja Hijran
4. Panjahiry ha wa Daragi ha

### Key findings:

- All four communities expressed a commitment to maintaining cooperation throughout the implementation of the CASA 1000 project.
- The female members of the community demonstrated a keen enthusiasm for the project.
- The communities indicated that the issue of land acquisition under the CASA 1000 Project remains unresolved.
- None of the aforementioned communities have received any form of support under the CASA 1000 Project.
- The communities made requests for the construction of clinics, mosques, drinking water facilities, canals, and schools.

### Photos:



## CASA 1000 in Kunduz:

The transmission line passes through the Emaam Sahib, Kunduz City (Center) and Khan Abad districts. Within a two-kilometer radius of the transmission line, 67 communities have been identified, which have been designated as CASA 1000 communities by the WB.

Similar to the Baghlan Province, the World Bank (WB) facilitated UNOPS' access to these communities through a formal letter from DABS to the provincial authorities. UNOPS processed this letter at the provincial level, coordinating with the provincial government offices in Nahrin and Jelga districts, as well as the DABS provincial directorate.

**Table 2: Number of communities along the transmission line in Kunduz**

#	Province	Districts	# of communities
1	Kunduz	Emaam Sahib	9
2		Center	39
3		Khan Abad	19

On December 18, 2024, UNOPS conducted a training session on the "Respectful Workplace" for key personnel of the contractor in Kunduz Province. The training took place at the contractor's site office/compound located in Kunduz City. A total of 27 contractor personnel, including engineers, supervisors, workers, and support staff, participated in the training and subsequently signed the Code of Conduct.

On 3-4 December, 2024, UNOPS visited Khan Abad district and conducted separate awareness sessions on the "Respectful Workplace" for men and women in the 11 identified communities.

1. Deh Kalan Shah Tapa
2. Aka Khail Shakh Tapa
3. Qaram Qul
4. Musa Zai
5. Anddari Tot Mazar
6. Chawni Markazi Shorab
7. Chawni Lai Malak
8. Zangi Sai
9. Namas Sai
10. Lal Mak
11. Khwaja Loqma

## Key findings:

- The communities Aka Khail Shkh Tapa and Deh Kalan Shakh Tapa received assistance under CASA-1000, but the rest have not received any support under the Project.
- The installation and erections works of the power pylons have been finalized in all the communities.
- All the communities requested for electricity, access to clean drinking water and the pavement of access roads to their communities.

### **Plan for Q1 2025**

- The recruitment process of the CASA 1000 Project personnel has commenced and is expected to be completed by the end of January 2025.
- UNOPS will coordinate with the contractor, KPIL, to obtain their detailed work plan, thereby enabling UNOPS to develop a comprehensive training plan for both the contractor's workforce and the local communities.
- Pending the receipt of KPIL's detailed work plan and the subsequent preparation of the training plan, UNOPS will proceed with training and refresher sessions for both the contractor's personnel and the communities.

## **9. KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

The CRLP continues to manage and mitigate challenges that arise, and threaten or risk the smooth, efficient and timely implementation of the project. Five that challenged the project in TA3 2024 reporting period are:

### **1. Review of the subproject proposals by the MRRD:**

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

Mitigation Plan:

UNOPS has conducted multiple meetings with the MRRD and shared this issue to the WB. UNOPS will continue to follow up with the MRRD during the coming period with a view to finding a resolution.

### **2. Winter cold weather:**

Due to the winter cold weather, the implementation of the SPPs was suspended across most 3 urban and many rural locations in late December 2024, leading to delays in the execution of the work plan.

Mitigation Plan:

The Project will develop a recovery strategy to compensate for the delays experienced and the recovery plan will be submitted to the World Bank for their review and feedback.

### **3. Revision of TPMA Monitoring Tools:**

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

Mitigation Plan:

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

### **4. DfA Morality Law:**

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

Mitigation Plan:

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

### **5. Signing of Exchange Letters with the CASA 1000 Contractor**

During preliminary discussions between UNOPS and the WB in August 2024, UNOPS was informed that the CASA 1000 Project is being implemented by two international contractors. While UNOPS has signed the exchange of letters with one contractor, it has yet to finalize the signing of the letter with the second contractor.

Mitigation Plan:

UNOPS will continue to liaise with the World Bank to facilitate the signing of the Exchange of Letters with the second CASA 1000 contractor. It is recognised that the challenges related to the CASA 1000 implementation are outwith the control of UNOPS and require to be addressed by WB colleagues.

## **10. ANNEXES**

### **Annex A:** IUFR for the period ending 31 December 2024

- IUFR produced for the period ending 31 December 2024

### **Annex B:** Interim Financial Statement as of 31 December 2024

- Interim Financial Statement produced as of 31 December 2024

## Annex D: Results Framework

Project Development Objectives(s)							
The objective of the Project is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.							
Project Development Objectives Indicators							
Indicator Name	Contract	End Target	Progress up to Last Tri-annual	Current Tri-annual Progress	Cumulative Progress	Percentage Progress	Remarks
<b>Provide short-term livelihood opportunities and urgent essential services in rural and urban areas</b>							
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support (Number)	PP	700,000	902,958	13,321	916,279	100%+	
	AF	300,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	1,000,000	902,958	13,321	MIS: 916,279	91.6%	
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants	PP	100,000	122,440	10	122,450	100%+	
	AF	50,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	150,000	122,440	10	122,450	81.6%	
Number of female-headed households receiving social grants	PP	Monitored for progress	70,058	0	70,058		
	AF		0	0	0		
	Total		70,058	0	70,058		
Number of people with improved access to basic services	PP	7,400,000	10,355,611	(63,73) <sup>18</sup>	10,291,877	100%+	
	AF	4,200,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	11,600,000	10,355,611	(63,734)	10,291,877	88.7%	
Intermediate Results Indicators by Components							
<b>1. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas</b>							
Number of working days created, Component 1	PP	17,300,000	17,909,298	(16)	17,909,282	100%+	
	AF	10,400,0	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	27,700,000	17,909,298	(16)	17,909,282	64.7%	
Number of working days created for women (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for	995,761	26,171	1,021,932		

<sup>18</sup> Figures marked with brackets indicate a reduction in numbers

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
	AF	progress	0	0	0		
	Total		995,761	26,171	1,021,932		
Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work	PP	608,000	755,201	0	755,201	100%+	
	AF	292,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	900,000	755,201	0	755,201	83.9%	
Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods (number) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	563	0	563		
	AF		0	0	0		
	Total		525	0	525		
Number/type of rural climate-resilient activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.)	PP	4,000	7,645 Transport =4,192 Irrigation =3,309 Water Supply =98 Environmental=21 Building =20 Power =5 Agriculture =1	0	7,645 Transport =4,192 Irrigation =3,309 Water Supply =98 Environmental=21 Building =20 Power =5 Agriculture =1	100%+	
	AF	2,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	6,000	7,645 Transport =4,192 Irrigation =3,309 Water Supply =98 Environmental=21	0	7,645 Transport =4,192 Irrigation =3,309 Water Supply =98 Environmental=21	100%+	

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
			I=21 Building =20 Power =5 Agriculture =1		1 Building =20 Power =5 Agriculture =1		
Number of people in rural areas benefiting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) disaggregated by gender	PP	5,400,000	6,596,142	(161)	6,595,981	100%+	
	AF	2,600,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	8,000,000	6,596,142	(161)	6,595,981	82.4%	
People who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services (number) (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	4,832,321	0	4,832,321		
	AF		0	0	0		
	Total		4,832,321	335,438	4,832,321		Only Transport
Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (new indicator)	AF	Monitored for progress	0	0	0		
Number of rural communities reached with program activities	PP	5,000	5,966	0	5,966	100%+	
	AF	2,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	7,000	5,966	0	5,966	85%%	
2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas							
Number of working days created, Component 2	PP	3,440,000	MIS: 4,042,965 Field: 4,515,736	MIS: 655,523 Field: 269,521	MIS: 4,698,488 Field: 4,785,257	100%	
	AF	2,260,000	MIS: 0 Field: 0	MIS: 14,021 Field: 365,435	MIS: 14,021 Field: 365,435	0.6%	
	Total	5,700,000	MIS:	MIS:	MIS:	82.7%	

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
			4,042,965 Field: 4,515,736	669,544 Field: 634,956	4,712,509 Field: 5,150,692		
Number of working days created for women (new indicator)	PP	Monitored for progress	MIS: 501,023	0	MIS: 501,023		
	AF		MIS: 0 Field: 0	MIS: 0 Field: 31,064	MIS: 0 Field: 31,064		
	Total		MIS: 501,023 Field: 501,023	MIS: 0 Field: 31,064	MIS: 501,023 Field: 532,087		
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive works	PP	92,000	MIS: 147,052 Field: 154,125	MIS: 14,026 Field: 8,089	MIS: 161,078 Field: 162,214		
	AF	48,000	0	Field: 15,445	Field: 15,445		
	Total	140,000	MIS: 147,052 Field: 154,125	MIS: 14,026 Field: 23,534	MIS: 161,078 Field: 177,659	100%+	
Number of IDP and/or returnee households (Marked for deletion)	PP	Monitored for progress	MIS: 8,969 Field: 9,234	MIS: 1,902 Field: 475	MIS: 9,497 Field: 9,709		
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number) (new indicator)	AF	Monitored for progress	0	Field: 372	Field: 372		
	Total		Field:	Field:	Field:		

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
			9,234	847	10,081		
Number/type of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	400	509	11	520	100%+	
	AF	250	0	36	36		
	Total	650	509	47	556	75.6%	
Number of urban residents benefitting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	2,000,000	3,759,469	(63,573)	3,695,896		
	AF	1,550,000	0	Field: 191,930	Field: 191,930		
	Total	3,550,000	3,759,469	128,357	Field: 3,887,826	100%+	
Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services ( <i>new indicator</i> )	AF	Monitored for progress	0	Field: 185,430	Field: 185,430	0%	
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (number) ( <i>new indicator</i> )	PP	Monitored for progress	Field: 1,225,000	Field: 56,000	Field: 1,281,000	0%	
	AF		0	Field: 203,000	Field: 203,000		
	Total		Field: 1,225,000	Field: 259,000	Field: 1,484,000		
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number) ( <i>new sub indicator</i> )	pp	Monitored for progress	Field: 64,638	Field: 3,325	Field: 67,963		
	AF		0	Field: 2,604	Field: 2,604		
	Total		Field: 64,638	Field: 5,929	Field: 70,567		
Number of cities reached with program activities	PP	8	8	5	8	100%	
	AF	2	2	2	2	100%	

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
	Total	10	10 <sup>19</sup>	7	10	100%%	
3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas							
Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social grants	PP	100,000	122,440	10	122,450	100%+	
	AF	50,000	0	0	0	0%	
	Total	150,000	122,440	10	122,450	81.6%	
Number of female-headed households	PP	Monitored for progress	70,058	0	70,058		
	AF		0	0	0		
	Total		70,058	0	70,058		
Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities	PP	Monitored for progress	52,382	0	52,382		
	AF		0	0	0		
	Total		52,382	0	52,382 <sup>20</sup>		
Number of women benefiting from women's economic activities assistance ( <i>new indicator</i> )	AF	Monitored for progress					
Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity (Percentage) ( <i>new indicator</i> )	AF	40%					
4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women							
Number of CDCs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support	PP	5,000	6,695		6,695	100%+	
	AF	2,400	0	1,824	1,824	76%	
	Total	7,400	6,695	0	6,695	90.5%	
Number of established CDCs with women participating	PP	5,000	6,695		6,695	100%+	
	AF	2,400	0	1,824	1,824	76%	
	Total	7,400	6,695	0	6,695	90.5%	

<sup>19</sup> There are five overlapped cities between PP and AF, thus, the total coverage is 10 cities while in each contract there are 8 and 7 cities.

<sup>20</sup> The drug addicted indicator is missing from the result framework and therefore the figure is added with "Persons with disabilities" indicator

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

## Annex E: Environmental and Social Commitment/Planned Activities

September - December 2024

Material Measure and Action	Commitment/Planned Activities
<b>Monitoring and Reporting</b>	
<b>Regular Reporting</b>	Prepare and submit to the WB the 3rd TA Report for 1 September - 31 December 2024 by 15 February 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.
<b>Incident and Accidents</b>	<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"> <li>• Initial incident report (Part B) within 48 hours.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Incident corrective action plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Contractors' Periodic Reports</b>	<p>UNOPS to receive monthly and tri-annual reports from the FPs. The ES is part of the overall FPs' monthly and tri-annual progress reports.</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 February 2025</p>
<b>ESS1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS</b>	
<b>Organizational Structure</b>	<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>
<b>Environmental and Social Assessment</b>	UNOPS assesses the ES by using ES tools and instruments such as the ESHS guidelines, ES screening, ESMP, LMPS, Security Risk measures and the SEA/SH action plan.

<b>Management of Contractors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate the E&amp;S requirements in the ESHS specification of the procurement document and contracts with FPs and Contractors.</li> <li>• Ensure all FPs and contractors adhere to E&amp;S standards and project requirements.</li> <li>• Conducting safeguard refresher training for FPs under the AF.</li> <li>• Conducting safeguard training for private contractors under the AF.</li> <li>• Conducting E&amp;S coordination meetings with FPs &amp; Contractors, as needed.</li> <li>• Conducting E&amp;S regular monitoring/inspections/spot checks to ensure FPs &amp; Contractors comply with E&amp;S requirements.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS</b>	
<b>Labor Management Procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement labor management procedures to ensure fair, safe, and legal labor practices.</li> <li>• Conducting LMP training for the laborers on a regular basis before the commencement of works.</li> <li>• Carry out inspections to ensure adherence to the LMP.</li> <li>• Sign code of conduct by FPs and contractors key staff. The FPs and Contractors will cascade the CoC orientation to the laborers.</li> <li>• Deploy female laborers wherever possible and ensure a safe working environment is provided.</li> </ul>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the ES screening is conducted properly for all SPs by the FPs and Contractors.</li> <li>• Ensure all the potential OHS are identified and appropriate mitigation measures/plans are proposed.</li> <li>• Ensure the implementation of OHS risk mitigation plans on the ground by the FPs and Contractors.</li> <li>• Ensure, FPs and Contractors cascade the OHS training to all workers and the training is recorded.</li> <li>• Ensure FPs and Contractors provide PPE for laborers proportionally based on the nature of the activities and risk level.</li> <li>• Ensure First Aid Kits are available at the project site.</li> <li>• Conducting regular inspections to ensure OHS requirements are considered on project sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Grievance Redress Mechanism for Project Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a transparent and accessible grievance mechanism for all project workers.</li> <li>• Maintaining the Project GM throughout the project period.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>	
<b>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimize resource use and minimize environmental impact through efficient practices and pollution prevention.</li> <li>• Assess environmental and social impacts, identify risks and propose mitigation plans in the ESMPS.</li> <li>• Conducting training on environmental management and pollution prevention to FPs &amp; Contractors.</li> <li>• Monitor and report on resource use and pollution prevention .</li> </ul>
<b>ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>	

<b>Community Health and Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess and manage specific risk 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.</li> <li>• Implement mitigation measures and engage with communities to raise awareness of potential risks.</li> <li>• Training session on community health and safety to contractors, FPs, and laborers.</li> <li>• Regularly monitor and report on community health and safety.</li> </ul>
<b>Traffic &amp; Road Safety</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the safety of road users and project staff through effective traffic and road safety measures.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Training session on traffic and road safety to contractors, FPs, and laborers.</li> </ul>
<b>SEA/SH RISKS:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement the project SEA/SH Plan. Ensure the SEA/SH risk and mitigation measures are included in the ESMP, and added to the procurement document.</li> <li>• Prevent and address SEA/SH risks within the project framework.</li> <li>• Provide training to all staff and contractors.</li> <li>• Establish a confidential reporting mechanism and ensure swift investigation and resolution of complaints.</li> <li>• Signing of the Code of Conduct by UNOPS, FPs, Contractors, and Laborers.</li> </ul>
<b>Security Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with FPs to submit Security Management Plan and SOPs, and implement throughout the project implementation.</li> <li>• Maintain a secure environment for project staff, assets, and communities.</li> <li>• Conduct regular Security Risk Assessments and propose risk management measures.</li> <li>• Implement a Security Management Plan.</li> </ul>
<b>ESS10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE</b>	
<b>Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engaging with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle, ensuring their input and concerns are addressed.</li> <li>• Information disclosure and regular community consultations</li> <li>• Sharing the GRM outreach materials with FPs and Contractors and their availability on the FB page and on the project site.</li> <li>• Maintaining the Project GM throughout the project period.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Grievance Mechanism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining and operating an accessible Project GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances in relation to the project, promptly and effectively in a transparent manner. The GRM will receive, register and facilitate the resolution of SEA/SH complaints including through the referral of survivors to relevant GVB service providers.</li> </ul>

<b>Capacity Support (Training)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Build the capacity of project staff, contractors, and local stakeholders in E&amp;S management.</li><li>• Implementing the Capacity Building Plan.</li><li>• Delivering the training program covering essential E&amp;S topics like E&amp;S management, OHS, SEA/SH, and grievance mechanisms.</li></ul>
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## Annex F: C1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas

### Community Mobilization

In rural areas 5,968 CDCs<sup>21</sup> were reactivated; all of 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

#### 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	Average HH size
				# of SG HH	# of FHH	# of	# of Drug		

<sup>21</sup> This project activity was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs

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

## Number of actual cash for work subproject by sector

Sector	# of SPs	Total Actual Budget (AFN)	% of Actual Budget	Average Budget per SP
Transport <sup>22</sup>	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

<sup>22</sup> Over 98% of the subprojects fall within the transport and irrigation sectors, with these sectors also receiving 99% of the block grant allocation.

Agricultural	1	1,190,550	0.01%	1,190,550
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>9,900,515,446</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>977,409</b>

## Annex G: 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 CDC<sup>23</sup> 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	<sup>24</sup> 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
<b>Total for Rural</b>		<b>5,945</b>	<b>86,871</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>84,398</b>	<b>47,873</b>	<b>34,831</b>	<b>1,694</b>
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
<b>Total for Urban</b>		<b>516</b>	<b>38,079</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>38,052</b>	<b>22,185</b>	<b>14,186</b>	<b>1,681</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6,461</b>	<b>124,950</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>122,450</b>	<b>70,058</b>	<b>49,017</b>	<b>3,375</b>

<sup>23</sup> This intervention of the project was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs.

<sup>24</sup> Not all eligible HHS identified received SG due to budget constraints

## Annex H: 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 (CfWF) 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-Committees 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
<b># of Grain Banks Created</b>	905	1,003	573	1,473	474	860
<b># of Kitchen Gardens Created</b>	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