

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (ACRLP)



Second Quarterly (April to June) 2023 Progress Report Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 9 August 2023

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|--|
| ACBAR | Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief |
| ARTF | Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund |
| CDC | Community Development Council |
| CfW | Cash for work |
| CRLP | Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project |
| CTG | Committed to Good - Humanitarian Enablers |
| DFA | De Facto Authorities |
| ECA | Entry Criteria for Access |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Framework |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| GA | Gozar Assembly |
| FM | Financial Management |
| FP | Facilitating Partner |
| LIW | Labour Intensive Works |
| MoEc | Ministry of Economy |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MRRD | Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| POM | Project Operations Manual |
| RFP | Request for Proposals |
| RFQ | Request for Quotations |
| PRRD | Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| 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 was signed between UNOPS and the World Bank on 4 May 2022, for a duration of 24 months, ending on 30 April 2024. Amendment No.1 to the Grant Agreement was signed on 6 June 2023. The Closing date was extended to 31 August 2024 in Amendment No.1.

| Official Project Title | | Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihood (CRL) Project | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| UNOPS Project ID | 23455-001 | Donor | The World Bank |
| Start Date | 4 May 2022 | End Date | 31 August 2024 |
| ARTF Project Financing | USD 265 million | Grant Budget | USD 200 million |
| Total funds received | USD 200 million | Fund balance | USD 0.00 |

3.1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Key Achievements

This Quarterly Report (Q2 2023) provides progress updates for the period of 1 April to 30 June 2023.

Overall achievements:

- A total of 6.5 million labor days (6.16M C1 and 0.37M C2) were generated through implementation of 3,315 rural and urban subprojects in 21 provinces and 8 cities.
- The Mid-Term Review took place from 22 March to 3 April 2023. All the action points have been completed.
- In Q2 2023, two quarterly review missions were conducted by the WB on 15-18 May and 18-26 June.
- The Project restructuring papers were finalized, the “Grant Agreement” amendment was signed on 6 June 2023.
- The Urban Assessment Grant Agreement was concluded and signed with the World Bank on 2 March 2023.
 - The Services Contract with ATR was signed on 23 June 2023. The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Citizens' Perception Survey have been initiated and completed for Kabul, Mazar and Bamyan;
- External stakeholder engagement continued with the DFA at national and provincial level;
- The CRL web page is up and running and is being updated on a regular basis;
- A total of 135 grievances were received during Q2 2023. The grievances were carefully reviewed, processed, addressed and appropriate feedback was provided. The number of cumulative grievances received is 442. No major issues were reported;
- During Q2 2023, 129 Works Quality Assurance visits were conducted under C2. No major works quality related issue were reported;
- TPMA carried out 10 site visits from the C2 Project sites in Kabul, Jalalabad and Kunduz. Two key issues/deviations were reported. The deviations were fixed/rectified and reported back to the TPMA on time.
- For C1, TPMA carried out ECA assessment verification via phone. The project is expecting the ECA verification report from TPMA in Q3 2023.

Component 1 - Rural Area

- The Services Contract for Lot # 5 was signed with CDDO on 21 June 2023. The FP completed the recruitment of their key and non key staff.

- The ToT training was delivered to CDDO on 22-26 June 2023. The FP received the letter of introduction from the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development and the Ministry of Economy on 24 June 2023.
 - The FP also initiated mobilization to the field.
- During Q2 23, the CFW activities for the 2,066 sub-projects were in progress and 404 sub-projects were completed.
- The ECA assessment and CDC reactivation of 3,564 CDCs were completed. All CDCs met the ECA 1 and ECA 2;
- As planned, the MoU for Lot 6 was signed between the MRRD and FP (DACAAR).
- The MoUs for Lot 5 is in the process which will be signed between MRRD and CDDO in mid-Q3 23.
- During the reporting period (April - June 2023), US\$18 million was disbursed to the community and 6,121,274 labors days were created.

Component 2 - Urban Area

- A total of 554 subprojects community consultations have been completed¹.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 133 community consultations were completed.
- A total of 547 subprojects scoping have been completed
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 150 sub-project scopings were completed.
- A total of 313 sub-projects' design and design review have been completed.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 99 sub-project designs were completed.
- A total of 195 sub-projects' contracts have been signed;
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 77 work contracts were signed.
- As of June 2023, the construction activities of 63 LiW were completed and handed over to the community.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 37 sub-projects were handed over to the community. ;
- A total of 19 sub-projects were closed during Q2 2023
- A total of 27,877 households directly benefited through implementation of the LIWs in 8 cities;
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 13,762 households directly benefited, out of which 8.6% were females.
- A total of 2,443 IDPs directly benefited from the implementation of LIWs in 8 cities.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 402 IDPs directly benefited from the implementation of LIWs activities
- A total of 714,828 labor days were generated through the implementation of LIWs in 8 cities.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - 375,734 labor days were generated. ;
- At the end of June 2023, a total of US\$ 7.7M contractors' invoices were processed, out of which 53.7% of the amount was paid to the laborers.
 - Q2 2023 (April - June) - US\$4.7 million wages were paid to the laborers;
- The design and design review of 11 sub projects per week is in progress;

Component 3

- During the reporting period (April - June), the Social Grant profiling was completed for 2,307 communities in rural areas and 6 in urban areas.
- The cash distribution was completed for 2,561 HHs in the urban areas.
- The food package distribution was completed for 6,715 HHs in the rural areas.
- Cash and food package distributions have been completed for 9,276 HHs in both rural and urban areas.

1.2 De Facto Authorities

During the reporting period, the engagement continued with DFA line Ministries, Kabul Municipality, MoEc, Provincial Municipalities and Provincial Directors of MRRD. Very good working relationships were maintained between the UNOPS-CRLP project team and DFA at central and field level and Project implementation continued smoothly without any major issues.

¹ The total number is from inception until end of June 2023

- **Kabul Municipality (KM):**
 - Several Regular bi-weekly joint UNOPS and KM coordination meetings were held. The implementation of LiW works in Kabul under C2, the food and cash distribution under C3, the duplication of CRL projects with other agencies, and community related issues were discussed.

- **Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD):**
 - During the reporting period, several coordination meetings were held with the Minister of MRRD and Technical Team.
 - In the Rural Area, 20 coordination meetings were conducted with MRRD, Provincial Governors, PRRD and Directors of Economy. The key discussion points included, improve coordination with the DFA, acceleration of processing the documents in PRRD.
 - The DFA appreciated the CRL Project activities in the rural and urban areas. As discussed, the DFA relevant Directorates at the provincial level promised their full support and would process the CRL Project documents (mainly the list of sub-projects) on time.
 - DFA also provided their feedback and stated that CRLP is the only project which the community and people are very happy with and the DFA has not received any complaint from the community.
 - The MoUs for Lot no 5 are under process with MRRD and will be signed in mid-Q3 2023;

- **Municipalities**
 - TPMA was introduced to eight municipalities by UNOPS and the TPMA started with physical monitoring in all eight cities.

- **Ministry of Economy (MoEc)**
 - Regular monthly meetings were held between KM, UNOPS and MoEc. Coordination and cooperation for smooth implementation were discussed during the meetings. The Director of Economy for Kabul requested KM and UNOPS to share with them the sub-projects' documents such as the BoQ, contract, drawings, and the contractors' business license. However, it was explained to KM and the Director of Economy that per the signed contract with the contractor, UNOPS is unable to share the requested documents with the Ministry of Economy.

1.3 Main issues

- TPMA lack of access to the field for C1 is still persisting, which is critical for direct verification of ECAs, beneficiary selection, labor payments for CfW and social grant distribution, in order to ensure compliance with the POM.

- TPMA conducted ECA verification remotely and collected the data via phone. The phone survey/assessment includes significant errors which require direct verification on the site. The TPMA proposal for direct verification is under review and will be finalized before the end of July 2023;

2. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 1: RURAL

2.1 Facilitating Partners

Regular and ad hoc coordination meetings were held with all FPs. The project progress, plan, issues, contract amendment, ES requirements, contract amendment, disbursement and expenditure issues were discussed.

- Contract amendments for Lot 1-4 and 6 were concluded and signed with FPs, following signing of UNOPS Grant Agreement Amendment No.1;
- The FPs improved data entry and uploading of the expenditure document on the MIS system;

The Services Contract for Lot 5 was concluded and signed with CDDO on 21 June 2023. The FP completed the recruitment of their key and non key staff, and the ToT training was conducted on 22 - 26 June 2023.

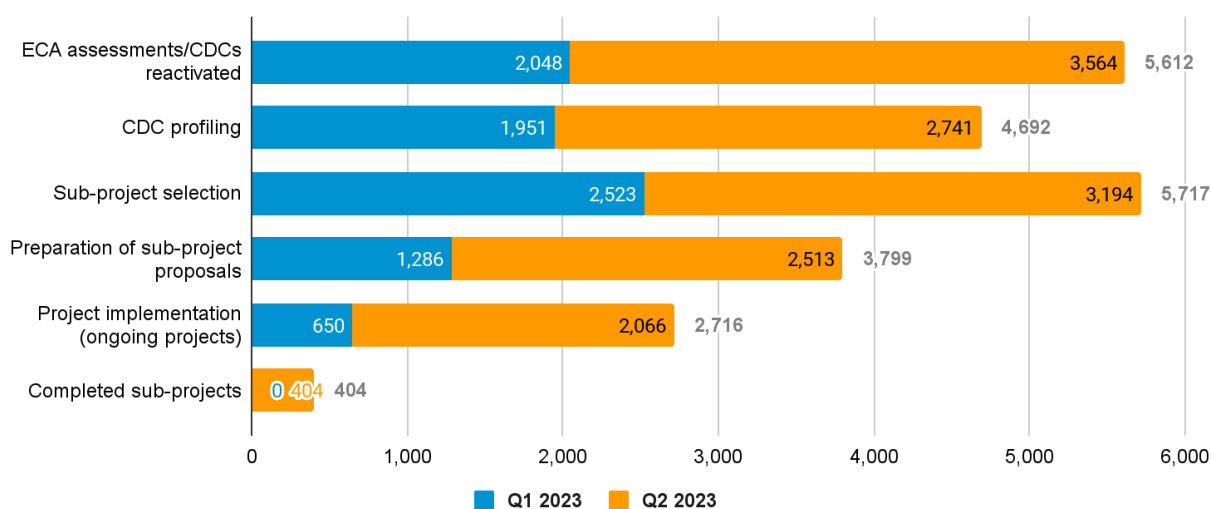
- CDDO received the letter of introduction from MRRD and MoE. The MoUs for Lot 5 are under process and expected to be signed between CDDO and MRRD by mid Q3 23;

For Lot 6 - DACAAR, the inception report was reviewed and approved, key and non key staff are trained and the actual implementation has commenced.

Table 2.1.1 - Summary of C1 progress

| S/N | Item description | During previous quarter | This quarter (January - March 2023) | Total |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | ECA assessments/CDCs reactivated | 2,048 | 3,564 | 5,612 |
| 2 | CDC profiling | 1,951 | 2,741 | 4,692 |
| 3 | Sub-project selection | 2,523 | 3,194 | 5,717 |
| 4 | Preparation of sub-project proposals | 1,286 | 2,513 | 3,799 |
| 5 | Project implementation (ongoing projects) | 650 | 2,066 | 2,716 |
| 6 | Completed sub-projects | 0 | 404 | 404 |

Q1 2023 vs Q2 2023 (APR-JUN 2023)



Nangarhar



Samangan



Table 2.2.1: Household coverage through CDCs' completed profiles (4,706 CDCs)

| Province | Total Household | # of HH for CFW | # of IDP HH | Number of Eligible HH for Social Grant | | | | Average HH per CDC | Average HH size |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | # of SG HH (A+B+C) | # of FHH (A) | # of Disabled HH (B) | # of Drug addicts HH (C) | | |
| Badakhshan | 86,778 | 70,623 | 1 | 6,576 | 3,387 | 3,138 | 51 | 231 | 5.5 |
| Baghlan | 55,425 | 40,702 | 288 | 4,254 | 2,648 | 1,598 | 8 | 215 | 6.3 |
| Bamyan | 9,537 | 7,673 | 67 | 1,357 | 613 | 725 | 19 | 87 | 5.7 |
| Faryab | 29,464 | 21,790 | 7 | 2,361 | 1,317 | 1,002 | 42 | 222 | 6.2 |
| Helmand | 78,943 | 66,912 | 80 | 6,589 | 3,190 | 3,086 | 313 | 209 | 8.0 |
| Hirat | 33,611 | 23,177 | 519 | 2,345 | 1,296 | 1,025 | 24 | 282 | 5.1 |
| Kabul | 56,346 | 39,466 | 1,598 | 7,140 | 3,581 | 3,309 | 250 | 237 | 6.1 |
| Kandahar | 45,118 | 34,953 | 1,147 | 3,441 | 1,480 | 1,852 | 109 | 129 | 8.3 |
| Kapisa | 32,834 | 23,968 | 796 | 3,265 | 2,307 | 915 | 43 | 171 | 5.3 |
| Kunarha | 17,120 | 14,530 | 512 | 1,490 | 1,017 | 454 | 19 | 131 | 6.4 |
| Laghman | 15,826 | 13,464 | 141 | 1,508 | 983 | 430 | 95 | 102 | 6.6 |
| Nangarhar | 30,628 | 27,614 | 1,512 | 1,904 | 1,183 | 692 | 29 | 144 | 7.7 |
| Nimroz | 51,742 | 40,948 | 3,360 | 2,967 | 2,078 | 844 | 45 | 182 | 6.1 |
| Nuristan | 22,998 | 20,948 | 1,313 | 1,989 | 1,356 | 615 | 18 | 124 | 5.7 |
| Panjsher | 5,410 | 4,259 | 11 | 536 | 290 | 243 | 3 | 200 | 5.3 |
| Parwan | 23,109 | 18,028 | 431 | 2,517 | 1,746 | 732 | 39 | 179 | 5.5 |
| Samangan | 38,621 | 29,154 | 292 | 2,822 | 1,726 | 1,089 | 7 | 221 | 5.8 |
| Sari Pul | 49,428 | 27,128 | 285 | 3,544 | 2,430 | 1,057 | 57 | 192 | 6.4 |
| Takhar | 88,031 | 67,673 | 77 | 8,464 | 5,022 | 3,420 | 22 | 193 | 5.7 |
| Uruzgan | 27,828 | 24,181 | 353 | 2,338 | 1,295 | 1,004 | 39 | 127 | 6.4 |
| Wardak | 26,920 | 15,736 | 493 | 2,650 | 1,149 | 1,413 | 88 | 84 | 5.6 |
| Grand Total | 825,717 | 632,927 | 13,283 | 70,057 | 40,094 | 28,643 | 1,320 | 175 | 6.3 |
| Percentage | | 76.7% | 1.6% | 8.5% | 4.9% | 3.5% | 0.2% | | |

2.3 Key Outputs

Table 2.3.1: Component 1 and 2 Key Outputs

| Key Output Indicator | Progress until Q1 23 | Progress during Q2 2023 (April - June) | Cumulative Progress |
|--|----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| # of provinces covered | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| # of districts covered | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| Form 1: # of CDCs re-registration completed | 3,890 | 1,045 | 4,935 |
| # of Resource Maps updated/created | 1,808 | 1,234 | 3,042 |
| Form 2: # of communities profiles completed | 3,280 | 1,425 | 4,705 |
| Form 4: # of CDCs agreements completed | 1,586 | 2,688 | 4,274 |
| # of community project selections completed | 1,475 | 2,731 | 4,206 |
| Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (Proposals completed) | 1,978 | 3,625 | 5,603 |
| # of communities' cash for work started | 118 | 1,775 | MIS: 1,893 Field: 3,120 |
| # of communities' cash for work completed | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of subprojects completed | 0 | 0 | MIS: 0 Field: 404 |
| # of labor days created | 17,767 | 2,261,229 | MIS: 2,278,996 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Field: 7,283,227 |
| # of labor days created (Male)* | 7,324 | 2,237,916 | 2,245,240 |
| # of labor days created (Female) | 0 | 33,756 | 33,756 |
| # of skilled labor days created | 0 | 21,398 | 21,398 |
| # of unskilled labor days created | 7,324 | 2,257,274 | 2,257,598 |
| # of laborers employed | 1,429 | 114,084 | MIS: 115,513 Field: 297,231 |
| # of laborers employed (Male) | 1,429 | 112,327 | 113,756 |
| # of laborers employed (Female) | 0 | 1,757 | 1,757 |
| Rural Area (component 3 only) | | | |
| Form 9: # of SG plans completed | 1,356 | 2,223 | 3,579 |
| # of communities SG distribution completed | 9 | 509 | MIS: 518 Field: 1,198 |
| # of HHs which received social grants | 444 | 6,715 | MIS: 7,159 Field: 17,139 |
| # of FHHs which received social grant | 294 | 4,046 | MIS: 4,340 Field: 9,668 |
| # of DHHs which received social grant | 31 | 1,757 | 2,730 |
| # of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant | 1 | 88 | 89 |
| # of communities with all sub-committees established | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| # of communities with compulsory trainings conducted | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Urban Area (component 3 only) | | | |
| # of community/mosque profiles completed | 15 | 84 | 99 |
| # of communities cash distributed | 9 | 32 | MIS: 41 Field: 79 |
| # of HHs which received social grant | 830 | 2,561 | MIS: 3,391 Field: 5,659 |
| # of FHHs which received social grant | 481 | 1,517 | MIS: 1,998 Field: 3,496 |
| # of DHHs which received social grant | 283 | 922 | 1,205 |
| # of Drug Addict HHs which received social grant | 66 | 122 | 188 |

Note: Due to various limitations such as timely entry by the FPs the MIS does not reflect the latest actual field work. For some of the key output indicators, therefore, figures from field teams as well as MIS are included above.

2.4 Subproject Status

Table 2.4.1 Cash for Work Subproject Status

| FPs | Province Name | Total # of Subprojects | # of Subproject Approved | | | # of Subprojects Ongoing | | | # of Sub Projects completed | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|-------|-------|
| | | | As of Q1 23 | Q2 23 | Total | As of Q1 23 | Q2 23 | Total | As of Q1 23 | Q2 23 | Total |
| AKF Lot 1 | Badakhshan | 468 | 270 | 198 | 468 | 11 | 284 | 295 | According to the field reports, as of 30 June 2023 a total of 404 sub-projects are completed, which are not reflected in MIS. The FPs have not entered the data as the Form 7 should be filled for all community completed subprojects. As agreed with the WB, the Form 7 is revised which allows the FPs to enter their completed sub-projects without any delay or waiting for the completion of other subprojects in the same CDC. | | |
| | Baghlan | 359 | 112 | 247 | 359 | 36 | 83 | 119 | | | |
| | Takhar | 474 | 304 | 170 | 474 | 31 | 129 | 260 | | | |
| ACTED Lot2 | Bamyan | 126 | 47 | 79 | 126 | | 64 | 64 | | | |
| | Kabul | 270 | 72 | 198 | 270 | | 48 | 48 | | | |
| | Kapisa | 249 | 146 | 103 | 249 | 1 | 150 | 151 | | | |
| | Panjsher | 34 | 32 | 2 | 34 | | 32 | 32 | | | |
| | Parwan | 239 | 116 | 123 | 239 | 1 | 70 | 71 | | | |
| | Wardak | 433 | 174 | 259 | 433 | | 142 | 142 | | | |
| AfghanAid Lot 3 | Faryab | 212 | 110 | 102 | 212 | | 95 | 95 | | | |
| | Hirat | 181 | 61 | 120 | 181 | 4 | 96 | 100 | | | |
| | Samangan | 153 | 32 | 121 | 153 | | 43 | 43 | | | |
| | Sari Pul | 349 | 185 | 164 | 349 | | 138 | 138 | | | |
| CHA Lot4 | Helmand | 336 | 25 | 311 | 336 | | 150 | 150 | | | |
| | Kandahar | 398 | 110 | 288 | 398 | 15 | 172 | 187 | | | |
| | Nimroz | 304 | 27 | 277 | 304 | | 110 | 110 | | | |
| | Uruzgan | 330 | 133 | 197 | 330 | 46 | 105 | 151 | | | |
| DACAAR Lot6 | Kunarha | 136 | | 136 | 136 | | 30 | 30 | | | |
| | Laghman | 139 | | 139 | 139 | | 23 | 23 | | | |
| | Nangarhar | 260 | | 260 | 260 | | 93 | 93 | | | |
| | Nuristan | 182 | 6 | 176 | 182 | | 68 | 68 | | | |
| Grand Total | | 5,632 | 1,962 | 3,670 | 5,632 | 145 | 2,125 | 2,370 | | | |

Table 2.4.2 Number of Planned Cash for Work Subproject by Sector

| Sector | # of SPs | Total Estimated Budget (AFN) | % of Estimated Budget | Average Budget per SP |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Transport | 3056 | 4,478,898,437 | 59.90% | 1,465,608 |
| Irrigation | 2380 | 2,868,764,157 | 38.37% | 1,205,363 |
| Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education | 95 | 45,979,708 | 0.61% | 483,997 |
| Environmental/Climate | 44 | 34,280,554 | 0.46% | 779,104 |
| Building | 24 | 18,740,448 | 0.25% | 780,852 |
| Power | 5 | 3,031,190 | 0.04% | 606,238 |
| Agricultural | 1 | 1,195,200 | 0.02% | 1,195,200 |
| Unknown sector | 27 | 26,006,500 | 0.04% | 963,204 |
| Grand Total | 5632 | 7,476,896,194 | 100.00% | 1,327,574 |

Note: More than 94% of sub-projects are from the transport and irrigation sectors. 98.3% of the block grant is allocated for these sectors. Below table shows the details of selected sub-projects under transport and irrigation sectors.

Table 2.4.3 Number of Planned Subprojects in Transport and Irrigation Sector

| Transport Sector Subprojects | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| Title | # of SPs | % of SPs |
| Tertiary road graveling and repairing | 2,416 | 42.90% |
| Rural Road basic Access Repairing | 213 | 3.78% |
| Maintenance of intra- and inter-community level streets and roads | 115 | 2.04% |
| Tertiary road graveling and repairing Construction | 91 | 1.62% |
| Culverts Construction | 68 | 1.21% |
| Tertiary road graveling and repairing Extension | 31 | 0.55% |
| Rural Road basic Access Construction | 28 | 0.50% |
| Pathway Construction | 24 | 0.43% |
| Pathway Rehabilitation | 20 | 0.36% |
| Retaining Wall Construction | 18 | 0.32% |
| Protection walls Construction | 5 | 0.09% |
| Pipe Culverts Construction | 5 | 0.09% |
| Construction of intra- and inter-community level streets and roads | 4 | 0.07% |
| Culverts Repairing | 4 | 0.07% |
| Walking Steps (stairs in the hilly areas) Construction | 3 | 0.05% |
| Rural Road basic Access Extension | 2 | 0.04% |
| PCC Side Ditch Construction | 2 | 0.04% |
| Gabion Wall Construction | 2 | 0.04% |
| Causeway Construction | 2 | 0.04% |
| Retaining Wall Repairing | 1 | 0.02% |
| PCC Side Ditch Repairing | 1 | 0.02% |
| Gabion Wall Repairing | 1 | 0.02% |
| Total | 3,056 | 54.26% |
| Irrigation Sector Subprojects | | |
| Title | # of SPs | % of SPs |
| Canal Cleaning | 1,938 | 34.41% |
| Canal Repairing | 201 | 3.57% |
| Protection Wall Construction | 42 | 0.75% |
| Water Reservoir Repairing | 31 | 0.55% |
| Construction/maintenance of small check dams Construction | 26 | 0.46% |
| Canal Stone Masonry Lining Construction | 22 | 0.39% |
| Gabion Wall Construction | 20 | 0.36% |
| Canal Construction | 15 | 0.27% |
| Canal PCC Lining Construction | 14 | 0.25% |
| Watershed Construction | 13 | 0.23% |
| Watershed Repairing | 12 | 0.21% |
| Karez Cleaning | 10 | 0.18% |
| Water Reservoir Construction | 9 | 0.16% |
| Canal Extension | 6 | 0.11% |
| Protection Wall Repairing | 3 | 0.05% |
| Intake Construction | 3 | 0.05% |
| Canal Stone Masonry Lining Repairing | 3 | 0.05% |
| Gabion Wall Repairing | 2 | 0.04% |
| Aqueducts Construction | 2 | 0.04% |
| Water Reservoir Extension | 1 | 0.02% |
| Siphon Construction | 1 | 0.02% |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| RCC Canal Construction | 1 | 0.02% |
| Protection Wall Extension | 1 | 0.02% |
| Pipe Scheme Repairing | 1 | 0.02% |
| Pipe Scheme Construction | 1 | 0.02% |
| Culverts Construction | 1 | 0.02% |
| Repairing of small check dams | 1 | 0.02% |
| Total | 2,380 | 42.26% |

3. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 2: URBAN

Table 3.1 Overall progress for Labor Intensive Works (LiW) until 30 June 2023

| No. | City | Community Consultation Completed | Scoping Completed | Design Completed | Contract Signed | Handed Over | Closed |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Kabul | 200 | 194 | 107 | 64 | 13 | 4 |
| 2 | Kandahar | 87 | 87 | 64 | 34 | 19 | 5 |
| 3 | Herat | 82 | 82 | 28 | 24 | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | Jalalabad | 52 | 52 | 33 | 17 | 6 | 3 |
| 5 | Mazar | 52 | 52 | 28 | 16 | 6 | 4 |
| 6 | Kunduz | 39 | 39 | 23 | 19 | 10 | 1 |
| 7 | Bamyan | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Khost | 29 | 28 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | | 554 | 547 | 313 | 195 | 63 | 19 |

Table 3.2 Update across stages for Labor Intensive Works (LiW) - Q2 2023 (April - June 2023)

| No. | City | Community Consultation Completed | Scoping Completed | Design Completed | Contract Signed | Handed Over | Closed |
|--------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Kabul | 44 | 43 | 25 | 30 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | Kandahar | 6 | 8 | 24 | 5 | 11 | 5 |
| 3 | Herat | 40 | 40 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 0 |
| 4 | Jalalabad | 13 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Mazar | 14 | 24 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| 6 | Kunduz | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| 7 | Bamyan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Khost | 11 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | | 133 | 150 | 99 | 77 | 37 | 19 |

Table 3.3 Overall number of labor days for ongoing sub projects - as of 30 June 2023

| No. | City | Total No. of HHs Directly Benefited | Labour Days Generated | Estimated Labor's Wage Paid (USD) | No. of Male HHs (Labors) | % of Female HHs (Labors) | Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited |
|-----|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kabul | 8,911 | 218,395 | 1,193,420 | 8,101 | 9.1 | 118 |
| 2 | Kandahar | 5,021 | 160,003 | 1,107,451 | 4,958 | 1.3 | 79 |
| 3 | Herat | 2,171 | 34,672 | 207,010 | 1,730 | 20.3 | 702 |
| 4 | Jalalabad | 4,030 | 76,484 | 478,549 | 3,514 | 12.8 | 532 |
| 5 | Mazar | 2,488 | 109,206 | 523,268 | 2,182 | 12.3 | 776 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 6 | Kunduz | 2,457 | 50,260 | 242,202 | 2,037 | 17.1 | 157 |
| 7 | Bamyan | 1,009 | 15,384 | 82,041 | 923 | 8.5 | 0 |
| 8 | Khost | 1,790 | 50,425 | 307,698 | 1,661 | 7.2 | 79 |
| Total | | 27,877 | 714,828 | 4,141,639 | 25,106 | 9.94 | 2,443 |

Table 3.4 Number of labor days for ongoing subprojects Q2 2023 (April - June 2023)

| No. | City | Total No. of HHs Directly Benefited | Labour Days Generated | Estimated Labor's Wage Paid (USD) | No. of Male HHs (Labors) | % of Female HHs (Labors) | Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kabul | 5,626 | 143,197 | 779,831 | 5,146 | 8.5 | 62 |
| 2 | Kandahar | 1,077 | 70,852 | 617,120 | 1,077 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Herat | 709 | 8,922 | 65,385 | 675 | 4.8 | 60 |
| 4 | Jalalabad | 2,070 | 28,482 | 214,538 | 1,992 | 3.8 | 54 |
| 5 | Mazar | 1,036 | 45,352 | 172,071 | 919 | 11.3 | 339 |
| 6 | Kunduz | 1,652 | 38,812 | 179,238 | 1,317 | 20.3 | 143 |
| 7 | Bamyan | 1,009 | 15,384 | 82,041 | 923 | 8.5 | 0 |
| 8 | Khost | 583 | 24,734 | 166,397 | 536 | 81 | 44 |
| Total | | 13,762 | 375,734 | 2,276,622 | 12,585 | 8.6 | 402 |

3.2 Progress per city

3.2.1 Kabul (40% of CRLP subprojects)

The LiW sub-projects implementation in Kabul is progressing smoothly, and appropriate coordination mechanisms have been established with Kabul Municipality. During Q2 2023, regular and ad-hoc coordination meetings were held with the Kabul Municipality and the Directorate of the Ministry of Economy in Kabul. The project progress, plan and issues including access to women beneficiaries were discussed.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 44 community consultations, 43 sub project scoping, 25 sub projects design and design reviews were completed,

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 28 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground, out of which 8 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 4 sub projects were closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 5,626 HHs directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects. An estimated US\$ 779,831 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

The activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are provided under the C3 section of this report.

3.2.2 Kandahar (15% of CRLP sub-projects)

The sub-project LiW implementation in Kandahar is progressing smoothly, and appropriate coordination mechanisms have been established with Kandahar local de facto authorities, including the Office of the Kandahar Governor and the Municipality. During the Q2 23 reporting period, several coordination meetings were held with the Municipality, other UN agencies and communities. The Project progress, plan and issues were discussed.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 6 community consultations, 8 sub project scoping, 24 sub projects design and design review completion.

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 6 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground. In this reporting period, 8 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 5 sub projects were closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 1,077 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects. An estimated US\$ 617,120 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are provided under the C3 section of the report.



3.2.3 Herat (14% of CRLP sub-projects)

The sub-project LiW implementation in Herat is progressing smoothly. Strong stakeholder management relationship was maintained with the DFA in Herat.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 40 community consultations, 40 sub project scoping, 7 sub projects design and design reviews completion.

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 11 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground, out of which 2 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community.

In Q2 23, a total of 709 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects,. An estimated US\$ 65,385 was paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are illustrated under the C3 section of the report.

3.2.4 Jalalabad (10% of CRLP sub-projects)

The sub-project LiW implementation in Jalalabad is progressing smoothly. No major issues were reported during the period. Strong stakeholder management and relationship was maintained with the DFA provincial authorities, in particular with the Jalalabad Municipality. Regular coordination meetings were held, the project progress, plans and challenges, including the ban of women working with I/NGOs, were discussed.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 13 community consultations, 19 sub project scoping, 13 sub projects design and design reviews were completed,

In Q2 23, the procurement process for 8 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground. In this reporting period, 2 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 3 sub projects were closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 2070 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects, o. An estimated US\$ 214,538 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 are expected to be started soon.

3.2.5 Mazar-e-Sharif (9% of sub-projects)

The implementation of LiW works under Component 2 is ongoing 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 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.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 14 community consultations, 24 sub project scoping, 8 sub projects design and design reviews were completed,

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 7 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground. In this reporting period, 2 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 4 sub projects were closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 1036 HHs directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects,. An estimated US\$ 172,071 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are illustrated under the C3 section of the report.

3.2.6 Kunduz (7% of CRLP sub-projects)

The implementation of the CRLP LiW under Component 2 is progressing smoothly in Kunduz city. Strong stakeholder management and relationship has been built and maintained with the DFA local authorities. During Q2 23, several coordination meetings were held at the provincial level departments, particularly with the office of Kunduz Mayor. The project progress, plans and issues were discussed.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 5 community consultations, 6 sub project scoping, 9 sub projects design and

design reviews completion.

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 7 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground. In this reporting period, 9 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 1 sub project was closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 1652 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects,. An estimated US\$ 179,238 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are illustrated under the C3 section of the report.

3.2.7 Khost (3% of CRLP sub-projects)

The implementation of CRL Project Component 2 is progressing smoothly in Khost city. Strong stakeholder management and relationship was maintained with the DFA local authorities. During Q2 23, several coordination meetings were held at the provincial level departments, particularly with the office of Khost Mayor. The project progress, plans and issues were discussed.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include 11 community consultations, 10 sub project scoping, 13 sub projects design and design reviews completion.

In Q2 23, the procurement process of 6 sub projects was completed and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground. In this reporting period, 3 sub projects were completed and handed over to the community and 2 sub projects were closed.

In Q2 23, a total of 583 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects. An estimated US\$ 166,397 was paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Component 3 has not started yet in Q2 23, pending due to late signature of Lot-5 contract with the FP. Details exist under the C3 report.

3.2.8 Bamyan (2% of CRLP sub-projects)

The implementation of CRL Project Component 2 is progressing smoothly in Bamyan city. Strong stakeholder management and relationship has been built and maintained with the DFA local authorities.

Key achievements in Q2 23 include the completion of procurement process of 5 subprojects and the implementation of LiW commenced on the ground.

In Q2 23, a total of 1009 HHs are directly benefited (assigned as a labor) from the ongoing subprojects,. An estimated US\$ 82,041 were paid to laborers in Q2 23.

Likewise, the activities related to Component 3 have also started in multiple project sites and the details are illustrated under the C3 section of the report.



3.3 Plan For Next Quarter - Component 2

- According to the C2 plan for next quarter, the design and design review, procurement implementation of 123 projects will be completed and handed over to the community.
- The TPMA is expected to carry out inspections and visit 35 project sites during Q3 23.

4. ENTRY CRITERIA FOR ACCESS

In accordance with the Project Operation Manual (POM), there are two defined and mandatory Entry Criteria for Access (ECAs) that shall apply for all project areas with established CDCs. The two ECAs are: established CDCs in the project areas are not prohibited to operate; and women's involvement continues in established CDCs.

As of 6 July 2023, the contracted FPs completed ECA assessment in 5,626 (Rural: 4,940, Urban: 686) CDCs. To ensure that the selected CDCs are meeting the ECA requirements, UNOPS applied three sources/levels of verification/ checks. The verification process at all levels does not highlight any inconsistency or violation of the ECA in the project area.

Source 1 - Verification through MIS. In MIS, the system does not verify the "CRLP Form 1 CDC Re-registration" until the data entries match the ECAs. The status of all those CDCs remains unverified in the event there is any problem with the "CRLP Form 1".

Sources 2 - Data Analysis: At the second level, the MIS data is analyzed by the M&E team to ensure that the re-registered CDC meets the ECA. The analysis conducted on 6 July 2023, showed the following results:

- 5,626 communities were entered into MIS, 100% of the communities meet both ECA 1 and ECA 2. Only one community does not meet ECA 1 which is rejected for rectification (Surkh Dewal CDC, Rodat district).
- ECA 1: In terms of percentage, 79 (1.4%) communities exactly meet the 70% participation criteria, 1,990 (35.37%) communities have the same membership as it was when they were originally established. 1,828 (32.49%) communities met between 71% to 99% of the membership compared to the original number of members of the CDC. 1,727 (30.7%) communities show an increase in the number of new members in the CDC compared to the original number of members. There are 2 CDCs with less than 70% members compared to the original structure. These two CDCs are returned to FP for correction.

Table 4.1: Number of Communities meet ECA 1 (70%) group by percentage

| Province | < 70% | 70% | 71-79% | 80-89% | 90-99% | 100% | 101-109% | 111-119 % | >119% | Grand Total |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Rural Communities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | | 1 | 2 | 18 | 22 | 98 | 16 | 16 | 202 | 375 |
| Baghlan | | 2 | 6 | 27 | 35 | 142 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 258 |
| Bamyan | | | | 2 | | 1 | 5 | 7 | 95 | 110 |
| Faryab | | | 3 | 10 | 10 | 96 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 133 |
| Helmand | | 1 | 47 | 100 | 52 | 282 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 493 |
| Hirat | | | | | 3 | 87 | 6 | 5 | 18 | 119 |
| Kabul | | 2 | 1 | 33 | 27 | 74 | 2 | 6 | 97 | 242 |
| Kandahar | | 2 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 142 | 18 | 21 | 112 | 352 |
| Kapisa | | | 2 | 7 | 13 | 30 | 24 | 49 | 67 | 192 |
| Kunarha | | | 9 | 8 | 14 | 68 | 1 | 10 | 26 | 136 |
| Laghman | | 2 | 8 | 17 | 18 | 72 | 6 | 8 | 48 | 179 |
| Nangarhar | 1 | | 3 | 12 | 16 | 75 | 26 | 80 | 62 | 275 |
| Nimroz | | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 85 | 7 | 4 | 172 | 286 |
| Nuristan | | | 31 | 16 | 11 | 116 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 191 |
| Panjsher | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | | 27 |
| Parwan | | | 10 | 8 | 10 | 42 | 12 | 32 | 21 | 135 |
| Samangan | | 3 | 31 | 53 | 51 | 43 | 2 | 1 | | 184 |
| Sari Pul | | 2 | 18 | 36 | 83 | 114 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 257 |
| Takhar | | 1 | 42 | 99 | 91 | 145 | 5 | 10 | 64 | 457 |
| Uruzgan | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 214 | 219 |
| Wardak | | 22 | 38 | 72 | 41 | 139 | 4 | | 4 | 320 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 40 | 269 | 549 | 531 | 1,867 | 166 | 277 | 1240 | 4,940 |
| Percentage | 0.02% | 0.81% | 5.45% | 11.11% | 10.75% | 37.79% | 3.36% | 6.61% | 25.10% | 100% |
| Urban Communities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | | | 6 | 15 | 45 | 27 | 1 | 1 | | 95 |
| Hirat | 1 | 27 | 72 | 61 | 23 | 10 | | 1 | | 195 |
| Kandahar | | 9 | 37 | 55 | 70 | 54 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 238 |
| Khost | | | 2 | 7 | 6 | | | | | 15 |
| Kunduz | | 2 | 15 | 9 | 33 | 17 | 6 | | | 82 |
| Nangarhar | | 1 | | 3 | 20 | 15 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 61 |
| Subtotal | 1 | 39 | 132 | 150 | 197 | 123 | 20 | 21 | 3 | 686 |
| Percentage | 0.15% | 5.69% | 19.24% | 21.87% | 28.72% | 17.93% | 2.92% | 3.06% | 0.44% | 100% |
| Grand Total | 2 | 79 | 401 | 699 | 728 | 1990 | 186 | 298 | 1243 | 5626 |
| Percentage | 0.04% | 1.40% | 7.13% | 12.42% | 12.94% | 35.37% | 3.31% | 5.30% | 22.09% | 100% |

- ECA 2: 916 (16.28%) communities have exactly 40% of women in the CDCs structure, 2,308 (41.02%) communities have 50% women participation, 2,095 (37.24%) communities have 41% to 49% women in the CDCs structure and 307 (4.45%) communities have more women compared to men in the CDCs structure.

Table 4.2: Number of Communities meet ECA 2 (40%) group by percentage

| Province | 40% | 41-45% | 46-49% | 50% | 51-54% | 55-59% | >59% | Grand Total |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Rural Communities | | | | | | | | |
| Badakhshan | | 2 | 10 | 352 | 10 | 1 | | 375 |
| Baghlan | 3 | 23 | 16 | 212 | 4 | | | 258 |
| Bamyan | 1 | 100 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | | 110 |
| Faryab | | 6 | 4 | 123 | | | | 133 |
| Helmand | 176 | 86 | 56 | 174 | | 1 | | 493 |
| Hirat | | | 1 | 118 | | | | 119 |
| Kabul | 46 | 73 | 8 | 108 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 242 |
| Kandahar | 60 | 97 | 18 | 172 | 4 | 1 | | 352 |
| Kapisa | 48 | 119 | 8 | 14 | 2 | 1 | | 192 |
| Kunarha | 41 | 50 | 11 | 31 | 1 | 2 | | 136 |
| Laghman | 71 | 80 | 10 | 18 | | | | 179 |
| Nangarhar | 74 | 165 | 17 | 13 | 5 | | 1 | 275 |
| Nimroz | 266 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | 286 |
| Nuristan | 16 | 17 | 26 | 129 | 2 | 1 | | 191 |
| Panjsher | 1 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 2 | | | 27 |
| Parwan | 40 | 74 | 15 | 5 | | 1 | | 135 |
| Samangan | 6 | 35 | 36 | 64 | 28 | 13 | 2 | 184 |
| Sari Pul | 3 | 28 | 41 | 139 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 257 |
| Takhar | 16 | 105 | 69 | 222 | 33 | 12 | | 457 |
| Uruzgan | 11 | 208 | | | | | | 219 |
| Wardak | 10 | 77 | 12 | 204 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 320 |
| Subtotal | 889 | 1354 | 380 | 2117 | 140 | 51 | 9 | 4940 |
| Percentage | 18.00% | 27.41% | 7.69% | 42.85% | 2.83% | 1.03% | 0.18% | 100% |
| Urban Communities | | | | | | | | |
| Balkh | 1 | 36 | 23 | 27 | 6 | 2 | | 95 |
| Hirat | 19 | 68 | 42 | 34 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 195 |
| Kandahar | 7 | 93 | 39 | 78 | 17 | 4 | | 238 |
| Khost | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | 1 | 15 |
| Kunduz | | 12 | 24 | 23 | 16 | 7 | | 82 |
| Nangarhar | | 8 | 11 | 26 | 16 | | | 61 |
| Subtotal | 27 | 219 | 142 | 191 | 77 | 24 | 6 | 686 |
| Percentage | 3.94% | 31.92% | 20.70% | 27.84% | 11.22% | 3.50% | 0.87% | 100% |
| Grand Total | 916 | 1573 | 522 | 2308 | 217 | 75 | 15 | 5626 |
| Percentage | 16.28% | 27.96% | 9.28% | 41.02% | 3.86% | 1.33% | 0.27% | 100% |

- There are 1,007 (20.2%) CDCs which do not have new members, all members are old (elected) members. 737 (14.8%) CDCs have completely introduced new members, 3,234 (64.97%) of CDCs have both new and old members [Table 4.3].

Table 4.3: Ratio of New members against old members in the current CDC structure

| Province | (0% New) All Old Members | 1% - 21% New | 21% - 41% New | 41% - 61% New | 61% - 81% New | 81% - 99% New | (100% New) All New Members | Grand Total |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Badakhshan | 132 | 107 | 29 | 75 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 375 |
| Baghlan | 46 | 71 | 55 | 46 | 25 | 13 | 2 | 258 |
| Bamyan | 4 | 14 | 12 | 32 | 22 | 25 | 1 | 110 |
| Faryab | 8 | 39 | 48 | 22 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 133 |
| Helmand | 17 | 136 | 125 | 45 | 18 | 27 | 131 | 499 |
| Hirat | 8 | 16 | 27 | 34 | 25 | 9 | | 119 |
| Kabul | 132 | 35 | 27 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 243 |
| Kandahar | | | 1 | 8 | 20 | 41 | 282 | 352 |
| Kapisa | 4 | 35 | 56 | 62 | 27 | 7 | 1 | 192 |
| Kunarha | 19 | 28 | 22 | 33 | 23 | 16 | 1 | 142 |
| Laghman | 2 | 4 | 28 | 75 | 42 | 18 | 12 | 181 |
| Nangarhar | 23 | 126 | 101 | 32 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 295 |
| Nimroz | 4 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 104 | 69 | 74 | 287 |
| Nuristan | 93 | 35 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 191 |
| Panjsher | 4 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | 27 |
| Parwan | 13 | 49 | 46 | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 135 |
| Samangan | 171 | 12 | 3 | | | | | 186 |
| Sari Pul | 76 | 113 | 49 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 257 |
| Takhar | 137 | 146 | 78 | 54 | 29 | 5 | 8 | 457 |
| Uruzgan | | | | | 2 | 11 | 206 | 219 |
| Wardak | 114 | 66 | 65 | 52 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 320 |
| Grand Total | 1007 | 1045 | 806 | 679 | 420 | 284 | 737 | 4978 |
| Percentage | 20.2% | 21.0% | 16.2% | 13.6% | 8.4% | 5.7% | 14.8% | 100% |

- There are 1,585 (31.8%) CDCs which do not have new male members, all male members are old (elected) members, 790 (15.9%) CDCs have completely introduced new male members and 2,603 (52.3%) CDCs have proportionately both new and old male members [Table 4.4].

Table 4.4: Ratio of New Male Members against Old Members in the current CDC structure

| Province | 0% New (All Old Male Members) | 1% - 21% New | 21% - 41% New | 41% - 61% New | 61% - 81% New | 81% - 99% New | 100% New (All New Male Members) | Grand Total |
|------------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|----------------|
| Badakhshan | 208 | 87 | 42 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 375 |
| Baghlan | 59 | 70 | 52 | 43 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 258 |
| Bamyan | 30 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 2 | 110 |
| Faryab | 17 | 44 | 46 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 133 |
| Helmand | 19 | 145 | 136 | 26 | 16 | 26 | 131 | 499 |
| Hirat | 13 | 15 | 34 | 28 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 119 |
| Kabul | 151 | 39 | 26 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 243 |
| Kandahar | | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 30 | 313 | 352 |
| Kapisa | 29 | 41 | 61 | 38 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 192 |
| Kunarha | 41 | 38 | 23 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 142 |
| Laghman | 35 | 31 | 45 | 29 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 181 |
| Nangarhar | 155 | 85 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 295 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Nimroz | 13 | 4 | 13 | 73 | 71 | 39 | 74 | 287 |
| Nuristan | 107 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 191 |
| Panjsher | 5 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 2 | | | 27 |
| Parwan | 60 | 40 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | 135 |
| Samangan | 174 | 9 | 2 | 1 | | | | 186 |
| Sari Pul | 91 | 80 | 55 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 257 |
| Takhar | 204 | 111 | 73 | 36 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 457 |
| Uruzgan | | | | | 4 | 7 | 208 | 219 |
| Wardak | 174 | 53 | 51 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 320 |
| Grand Total | 1585 | 947 | 746 | 430 | 285 | 195 | 790 | 4978 |
| Percentage | 31.8% | 19.0% | 15.0% | 8.6% | 5.7% | 3.9% | 15.9% | 100% |

- There are 1,356 (27.2%) CDCs that do not have new female members, all the female members are old (elected) members, 1,379 (27.7%) CDCs have completely introduced new female members and 2,243 (45.1%) of the CDCs have both new and old female members [Table 4.5].

Table 4.5: Ratio of New Female Members against Old Members in the current CDC structure

| Province | 0% New (All Old Female Members) | 1% - 21% New | 21% - 41% New | 41% - 61% New | 61% - 81% New | 81% - 99% New | 100% New (All New Female Members) | Grand Total |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|
| Badakhshan | 185 | 61 | 15 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 83 | 375 |
| Baghlan | 84 | 46 | 36 | 32 | 22 | 24 | 14 | 258 |
| Bamyan | 8 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 38 | 110 |
| Faryab | 17 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 133 |
| Helmand | 26 | 122 | 125 | 43 | 4 | 1 | 178 | 499 |
| Hirat | 12 | 11 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 119 |
| Kabul | 152 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 36 | 243 |
| Kandahar | 1 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 299 | 352 |
| Kapisa | 11 | 19 | 34 | 49 | 43 | 21 | 15 | 192 |
| Kunarha | 28 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 16 | 3 | 58 | 142 |
| Laghman | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 30 | 21 | 111 | 181 |
| Nangarhar | 32 | 35 | 98 | 58 | 45 | 10 | 17 | 295 |
| Nimroz | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 44 | 219 | 287 |
| Nuristan | 109 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 22 | 191 |
| Panjsher | 10 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | 27 |
| Parwan | 15 | 18 | 32 | 34 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| Samangan | 177 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | | 186 |
| Sari Pul | 151 | 61 | 26 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 257 |
| Takhar | 192 | 88 | 60 | 42 | 37 | 20 | 18 | 457 |
| Uruzgan | | | 1 | | 1 | | 217 | 219 |
| Wardak | 138 | 43 | 38 | 39 | 12 | 9 | 41 | 320 |
| Grand Total | 1356 | 608 | 579 | 452 | 353 | 251 | 1379 | 4978 |
| Percentage | 27.2% | 12.2% | 11.6% | 9.1% | 7.1% | 5.0% | 27.7% | 100% |

Source 3 - ECA spot checks by UNOPS²: CRL conducted spot checks to physically verify ECA, Labour Payments and Social Grant distribution in sample communities in Takhar, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Balkh, Kunduz and Panjshir

² The detailed monitoring report has been shared with the WB separately.

provinces during the quarter 1 of 2023. ECA spotcheck during the quarter 2 of 2023 was not conducted due to the ban on women by the DFA. UNOPS has planned to conduct spot-checks in quarter 3 of 2023.

5. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 3- SOCIAL GRANTS

Door by door distribution of the Social Grants (SG) is considered an effective method of bringing prosperity and improvement in the self esteem of the vulnerable people in the community. Accurate identification and selection of eligible beneficiaries under the selection process of HHs improves livelihoods and decreases poverty in the targeted areas. The SG vulnerable category have urged for the continuation of SGs or at least that it should be distributed for two times, since they have no other income sources and stating that a one time distribution will not solve their problem even for a short duration. The selection of food packages by the people themselves, along with FP support, is highly appreciated.

It has been noted in the rural areas that the current average budget for each community is no longer considered sufficient, since the poverty rate has risen and the density of very poor people in the communities has increased. On occasion, due to budget restrictions, the FPs may restrict the beneficiaries list which can bring social conflicts and challenges in the communities.

Due to the dense population in urban areas, the number of beneficiaries has risen and on the other hand there is a limited and specific budget for each project site. In most cases the number of potential beneficiaries goes beyond 70 HHs, for which there is insufficient budget. For example, in one of the project sites in Kabul, based on the selection criterion, a total of 140 HHs are considered for SG for which the current specified budget is not sufficient.

The MCs (Mosque Committee) are new to this program, need more FPs support and require some time to mature and become familiar with the context of the work and social activities.

Table 5.1: Social Grant Status

| Lot # | Rural HH Beneficiaries | | Urban HH Beneficiaries | | Total HH Beneficiaries | Total HH Headed Women |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | HH Headed by Men | HH Headed by Women | HH Headed by Men | HH Headed by Women | | |
| 1 | 4,723 | 5,964 | 88 | 404 | 11,179 | 6,368 |
| 2 | 775 | 1,323 | 349 | 491 | 2938 | 1,814 |
| 3 | 575 | 580 | 240 | 315 | 1710 | 895 |
| 4 | 850 | 898 | 922 | 1,059 | 3729 | 1,957 |
| 6 | 100 | 226 | 168 | 305 | 799 | 531 |
| Total | 7,023 | 8,991 | 1767 | 2574 | 20,355 | 11,565 |



6. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 4, STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

- The FPs' key and non-key staff for Lot 1-4 are trained on Component Four (Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery, especially for Women)
- AKF, CHA and ACTED initiated delivery of the training to the CDCs/Committees in Baghlan, Kandahar Helmand, Nimroz, Uruzgan and Kabul provinces.
- Component Four actual training implementation has been started within 226 communities.
- Lot # 6 DACAAR/ACTED staff will receive Component Four training on 30 July 23.
- UNICEF IPs have started the actual implementation of training to the CDCs.
- The training database is developed and ready for FPs to enter the training related data.



CDC (Community Development Council) sub-committees establishment session in Paghman District of Kabul on June 22, 2023.

7. PROGRESS ON COMPONENT 5, UNOPS IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

7.1 M&E, MIS, GIS

- The revised form 7 was redesigned and included in the MIS for data entry, enabling the FPs to enter the completed sub-projects in the MIS;
- The list of Rural and Urban CDCs, CDC Members, and GIS Maps were shared with CDDO (Lots #5) , one of the FP who recently contracted for service.
- GIS standard Maps were created and updated for 8 Cities.
- FPs partial expenditure reporting is ongoing (bi-weekly).
- Ongoing data entry for the Component 2 monthly report in the MIS.
- Provision of daily support to the FP database officers.
- Verification spot checks of ECA, Laborers payment and Social Grant distribution conducted in five provinces (findings are reported in section 7.9).
- TPMA started the ECA phone verification in the rural area and physical monitoring in the urban areas.

7.2 Human Resources / Staffing

During Q2 2023 reporting period, several team members separated/resigned.

- Kristina Jovanovska - Head of Project resigned effective 30 June 2023
- One (1) Construction Management Engineer under C2 and one (1) ICT Associate under PIU - resigned effective 31 May and 3 June 2023 respectively;

During Q2 2023 reporting period, several team members joined.

- One (1) Community Liaison onboarded for Khost under C2 effective 13 April 2023;
- Three (3) Senior Consultants were onboarded for Urban Assessment Project in mid-April 2023;
- One (1) Community Liaison onboarded for C1 on 3 May 2023;

- One (1) Procurement Associate onboarded on 21 May 2023;
- Five (5) Cash for Work Engineers boarded for C1 on 28 May 2023;
- Three (3) Construction Management Engineers onboarded for C2 on 28 May 2023;
- One (1) Finance Officer onboarded effective 8 June 2023;
- Two (2) GRM Senior Associates onboarded effective 25 June 2023;
- Two (2) Regional Operation Officers onboarded for C1 in Kabul and Mazar effective 25 June 2023

7.3 Financial Management

- [IUFR](#) produced for the period ending 30 June 2023.
- [Interim Financial Statement](#) produced as of 30 June 2023.
- The FY2023 budget was approved during the reporting period.
- The annual external audit and project-specific internal audit reports will be shared with WB by 31 August 2023.
- UNOPS completed revised fee negotiations with AIB and FMFB.

7.4 Communication

- Photo gallery tab of the project website was redesigned and updated with the data from the fields;
- Q1 2023 progress report was edited/ purified and uploaded to the website;
- GRM cases received from Awaaz platform were uploaded into the CRL MIS;
- The project documents including the GRM, HSSE and others were translated from English to Pashto and Dari and vice versa;
- Posters for the public outreach were designed and shared via CRL social media platforms;
- ToR for the media/PR company was developed and the procurement process has been initiated;
- The Project Facebook page was updated with the latest news from the fields and the number of followers has increased to 476.
- Swift responses within 24 hours to inquiries reaching us via Facebook page or info-crlp@unops.org and the website were ensured;
- Collecting success stories from the FPs, editing and revising them for the CRL public domain;

7.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

- During the reporting period, 83 kick-off meetings were conveyed with the contractors. The project QA/QC system, approach and procedures were presented to the contractors;
- 111 QC Plans for each awarded project were reviewed and endorsed;
- 129 physical site Quality Control and Assurance inspections were conducted. No major issues were reported.
 - minor issues were identified and corrective actions were applied;
- 547 Contractors' daily reports were reviewed and technical concerns were shared with the contractors;
- 95 concrete mix designs were reviewed, commented and approved;
- 209 materials quality test results are reviewed and approved for ongoing projects in eight regions;
- 88 technical meetings were conducted with the contractor and UNOPS construction management engineers for the improvement of quality;

7.6 Procurement

7.6.1 CRLP Components 1, 3 and 4

During the reporting period, several contract management meetings were held, and various Contract Management issues such as FPs' insurance policy, exchange rate USD to AFN, Security Risks Management, PPE for the laborers, taxation, community based procurement, financial reporting of costs needed for provision of the services, eligible

expenditures under reimbursable costs, reporting and approval of reimbursable costs, templates and timely submission of progress reports were discussed.

The Services contract for Lot 5 was signed on 16 June 2023, and the Project kick-off meeting was conducted on 25 June 2023.

The total value of the 6 signed FP contracts is USD 174,145,004 out of which the pass-through for (C1 & C3) grants is USD 149,307,200.

7.6.2 CRLP Component 2

- A total of 77 awards were granted in Q2, making a total of 213 awards for the project at the end of Q2 2023.
- A total awards value of USD22,476,670.11, including 10% contingency, were received from the start of the project till the end of Q2 2023.
- A total of 77 contracts were signed in Q2, making a total of 199 signed contracts from the start of the project by 30 June 2023.
- A total amount of signed contracts by the end of Q2 from the start of the project is USD 20,764,244 including contingency.
- The PPS, Procurement plan and Tracking sheets were reviewed and updated on a regular basis
- The following actions were planned, aimed at improving the speed of the procurement process
 - Using the previous process to create short list in line with UNOPS EPP
 - Review the evaluation criteria to reflect the challenges with evaluation and review
 - Review and report on the performance of the project's current target of 41 awards per month
 - performance guarantee requirement will be removed from future contracts (and replaced with increased retention amount)

7.7 Environmental and Social Management & Gender

- During the project scoping, the project team conducted Environmental and Social Screening of the sub-projects. The potential risks were identified and appropriate mitigation measures were proposed. A total of 547 screenings were completed from which 313 ESMPs were prepared. The ESMP is part of the RfQ and works contract.
 - During Q2 2023, a total of 150 ES screenings were completed and 99 ESMPs were prepared under C2.
- The project safeguard team conducted 165 site visits (104 in Q2 2023) and monitored the HSSE to ensure the risks are properly identified and the mitigation measures are in place and effective. No significant challenges were identified
- The safeguard team delivered training to CDDO key and the non-key staff on 25-26 June for Lot 5.
- During the reporting period, safeguard training was conducted for 78 contractors under C2. A total of 390 Contractors' personnel received the training.
- The safeguard document process (screening checklist, ESMP, HSSE Plan etc) is ongoing for each subproject.
- During the reporting period, the implementation of the ESMF requirements were inspected at the project sites. The physical works were progressing in compliance with the ESCP, ESMF (SEP, LMP, SEA/SH).
- The simplified ESMP was put in place and is effective. The contractor staff are now well aware of the ESMF requirements.
- The contractor put in place mitigation measures for all risks identified in the simplified ESMP. The construction sites were isolated for unauthorized access. Various site safety sign boards were installed and the solid waste was managed properly.

- The contractors' engagement with the community was in line with the CRL Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
- The contractors' safeguard documents were reviewed at the site. The UNOPS and contractor staff provided toolbox talks to the labor on various activities such as excavations, scaffolding, concrete works, workplace management.
- The laborers were equipped with required safety PPE such as hard hats, safety shoes, vest etc. Some grievances received about the PPE (such as Not provided PPE, Provision of Poor PPE and Inadequate PPE) were resolved in a timely manner.
- For protecting underground services, the excavated sites were surrounded with high visible safety tape.
- The traffic management was in place and satisfactory. The contractors hired female traffic management personnel at the site.
- 5 FPs (Afghanaid, CHA, AKDN, ACTED, and DACAAR) signed and submitted the CoC, and they established SEA/SH GRCs, the remaining one FP (CDDO) is in the process to establish it soon.
- During Q2 2023, PSEAH and CoC orientation was conducted for 78 contractors. A total of 390 contractors' staff participated and received the orientation.

Table 7.7.1 ESMPs Completed

| S/N | Provinces | Number of ESMPs Completed to date | Number of ESMPs Completed in Q2,2023 |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kabul | 107 | 25 |
| 2 | Kandahar | 64 | 24 |
| 3 | Herat | 28 | 7 |
| 4 | Jalalabad | 33 | 13 |
| 5 | Mazar | 28 | 8 |
| 6 | Kunduz | 23 | 9 |
| 7 | Bamyan | 12 | 0 |
| 8 | Khost | 18 | 13 |
| Total | | 313 | 99 |

7.7.1 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

Activities and progress of this section is prepared in accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP). Without limitation to the foregoing, 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 environmental and social (E&S) instruments that shall be adopted and implemented under the Project, all of which shall be subject to prior consultation and disclosure, consistent with the ESS, and in form and substance, and in a manner acceptable to the World Bank.

| Material Measure and Action | Progress |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Monitoring and Reporting | |
| Regular reporting/Quarterly to the WB | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E&S quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to the WB • Q2 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 August 2022 • Q3 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 November 2022 • Q4 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 31 January 2023 • Q1 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 May 2023 • Q2 2023 Quarterly Report (this report) on 9 Aug 2023 • In addition to the above, regular weekly reports were prepared and |

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| | submitted to the WB in order to provide them with regular progress updates on the project implementation. |
| Incident Report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the reporting period, the following incidents were recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 26 April 2023, a UXO was discovered in one of the C2 Sub-project in Kabul Province. The details were provided in the Weekly Report for the period of 21 Apr - 3 May 2023; On 8 June 2023, a UXO was discovered in one of the C2 Sub-project in Bamyán Province. The details were provided in the Weekly Report for the period of 7-13 June 2023; On 15 June 2023, a Social incident (Near Miss) happened in one of the C2 Sub-projects in Kabul Province. The details were provided in the Weekly Report for the period of 13-20 June 2023; On 25 June 2023, RRAA (JV partner with Afghanaid for Lot 3) reported a robbery incident to their Field staff. The details were provided in the Weekly Report for the period of 21-27 June 2023 |
| Contractors & FPs Quarterly E&S Reports | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per the signed contracts with FPs; AKF, ACTED, CHA, AfghanAID, and DACAAR submitted the Quarterly Reports for Q4, 2022, Q1 and Q2 2023; E&S is part of the quarterly report. |
| ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS | |
| Organizational Structure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU Safeguard staff recruitment was completed, and the following positions were filled. During Q4 22, the HSSE analyst separated/resigned; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Safeguard Senior Associate - Maryam Khalaj Social Safeguard Senior Associate - Naqibullah Nayil HSSE Analyst - Vacant and the HR recruitment will be completed by mid August 2023 GRM Senior Associates - Sanaullah Sediqi & Shekiba Hotak Diversity and inclusion Associate (Gender) - Shakila Nazary 8 E&S focal points have been assigned for C2 (Kabul, Kandahar, Nangarhar, Bamyán, Khost, Kunduz, Herat & Mazar). 6 E&S focal points have been assigned for C1 (Agha Khan, Afghan AID, ACTED, CHA, DACAAR, and CDDO). |
| E&S Assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental & Social Screenings/Assessment of sub-projects is ongoing. 547 sub-projects were screened (150 in Q2 2023). The potential risks have been identified and proper mitigation measures have been proposed. A total of 313 Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) were prepared and added to the works contract for contractors (99 in Q2 2023). |
| Management of Contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E&S requirements have been incorporated in all bidding processes, on an ongoing basis. 6 FPs (Aga Khan Foundation, Afghan Aid, CHA, ACTED, DACAAR & CDDO) - 220 FPs staff were trained on (Environmental & Social Management, Health and Safety, GRM & Gender). Refresher trainings are planned to be conducted in August-September 2023 195 safeguard orientation training (Environmental & Social Management, Health and Safety, GRM & Gender) were conducted for contractors staff (Male & Female) in C2 and this process is ongoing (78 in Q2 2023). A total of 975 contractors' personnel were trained on the ESMF and ESMP requirements (195 * 5 contractors' staff for each project = 975 people) Regular inspections for ESMP implementation are ongoing. As a total 167 site inspections were conducted, 106 E&S inspections during the reporting period (Q2, 2023). The UNOPS standard forms for monitoring the works HSSE were used. Inspection findings were noted and shared with the contractors for rectification. |

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| | <p>General findings include the followings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PPE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Insufficient PPE provided to the laborers ● Some of the laborers were not willing to use PPE during working at the site. 2. Material storage and waste management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unusable materials/waste were not disposed of in the municipality-designated area. Construction materials were not stored well/correctly, some of the materials were stored in inappropriate places like pedestrian streets, around the electrical pole, and in public places. 3. Project sites were not segregated well: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local people and Children are seen in the working areas ● Projects areas were not well segregated by safety tapes ● Weak traffic management and lack of traffic control signs 4. Lack of First Aid Kits in some of the projects and Lack of well-trained personnel to properly handle the First Aid Kit. 5. Low capacity of contractors' E&S personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poor community consultation by contractors ● Inadequate GRM awareness in the projects sites ● Poor reporting ● Delay in the rectification of deficiencies ● Lack of E&S and safety awareness training for laborers in some of the projects 6. Availability of safeguard documents at the project site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● At some of the projects sites, ESMPs were not available; ● GRM registration sheet and GRM logbook were not available in some of the projects ● GRM registration sheet and logbook were available but not used or registered any grievance. <p>For each of the above-identified deficiency, proper mitigation measures proposed according to the project simplified ESMP, ESMF, labor management procedure, GRM guideline and UNOPS health and safety management plan.</p> <p>UNOPS conducted follow up inspections to ensure that the proposed mitigation measures are applied and corrective action have been taken by the contractor.</p> <p>Action Taken by Contractors for Rectification of the Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The contractors put in place mitigation measures for all the above-mentioned findings/risks identified during the site inspections as per the simplified ESMP. The laborers were immediately equipped with required PPE such as hard hats, safety shoes, vest ...etc. The grievances received about the PPE were resolved in a timely manner. ● Unusable materials/waste disposed of in the municipality-designated disposal area, this process is continued on a regular basis and the solid waste was managed properly. ● The construction sites are isolated for unauthorized access. Various site safety sign boards were installed and project sites were well segregated from the local people and Children, flag men for traffic management were assigned and traffic control signs were displayed by contractors as per the instructions. For protecting underground services, the excavated sites were surrounded with high visible safety tape. |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Kits were provided for all the project sites by the contractors and well-trained personnel were assigned to properly handle the First Aid Kit. • Various toolbox talks/induction and safety briefings conducted for their personnel and laborers on health and safety, GRM, risk assessment and incident reporting. Contractors rectified all the deficiencies noted during the inspection as per the given timeline. • Contractors reported/assured the availability and use of the safeguard documents at the project site such as project simplified ESMP, GRM registration sheet, and GRM logbook. • The contractors' safeguard documents were reviewed at the site. The UNOPS and contractor staff provided toolbox talks to the labor on various activities such as excavations, scaffolding, concrete works, workplace management, health, and safety. <p>Monitoring/Spot Checks under C1: UNOPS planned to conduct 34 safeguard spot checks under C1 in July 2023. The findings of the spot check will be shared with the WB in the Weekly Reports and reflected in the next quarterly report.</p> |
| <p>ESS 2: LABOUR AND WORKING CONDITIONS</p> | |
| <p>Labor Management Procedure</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour management procedures were included and disclosed as part of the ESMF, and they are included in the Simplified ESMP and added as an Annex in bidding documents for C2 contractors and disclosed prior to signing of contract between UNOPS and implementing NGO/contractors. • Training session on Labor Management Procedure conducted for 6 FPs (Agha Khan, Afghan Aid, ACTED, CHA, DACAAR, and CDDO) and 195 Contractors. This process is ongoing for the remaining Contractors. • The Code of Conduct was prepared and approved by WB for CRLP workers (Direct workers, contracted workers, primary supplier and community worker). • The Code of Conduct was translated into local languages (Dari & Pashto). • During the site visit, it was noted that the contractors comply with the LMP; • CRLP staff signed the Code of Conduct and this process is ongoing for FPs and Contractors staff and workers. • 1,354 FPs staff signed CoC (AfghanAid 206, ACTED 381, CHA 188, AKDN 339, 240 DACAAR) staff and this process is ongoing for the remaining one FP (CDDO). • Contractors are also sending signed CoC on a regular basis. • Safe working environment is provided for females at the project site and they are assigned to light works (cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, water spray etc). • Grievances received on Labours related issues on the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay in daily wages - Labour Selection - Unskilled laborers willing to be paid and engaged as skilled laborers - Request for rehiring as labor for the second time - Not provided enough PPE • For more details, please refer to GRM section 7.7.2 |
| <p>Occupational Health & Safety</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OHS measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF and its Generic ESMP. • Mitigation measures were included in the Simplified ESMP and Health and Safety Management Plan and disclosed prior to signing of the contract between UNOPS and implementing NGO/contractors. • OHS training session provided for 6 FPs and 195 Contractors. • Labors at the project sites are equipped with proper PPE. Health and Safety toolbox talks are conducted on a daily basis to laborers before work commencement. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Kits are available for each sub-project site under C2. • In C2 - 27,877 Laborers (25,106 Male & 2,771 Female) were given health and safety induction by their contractors.Toolbox Talks Photos. • HSSE Training provided by UNOPS for CRL 50 Engineers and HSSE focal points. The training covered the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working at height - Traffic Management - Excavation and confined space - Electricity and Energy source - Lifting and hazardous substances <p>The Procurement of PPE and first aid kit for Lot 1-4 and 6 has been initiated. The number of PPE and first aid kits is proportionally based on the sub-project risk level. The procurement of PPE is expected to be completed by mid-Q3 2023, after which, the Services Contract for Lot 1-4 and 6 will be amended to add the cost of PPE in the FPs' proposal budget.</p> <p>As a lesson learned, the PPE cost was added to the FP's proposal for Lot 5.</p> |
| <p>Grievance Mechanism for Project Workers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GRM Manual has been prepared and approved by WB. • Training on GRM was conducted for 6 FPs (Agha Khan, Afghan Aid, ACTED, CHA, DACAAR and CDDO) and 195 Contractors, and this process is ongoing. • Grievance Registration form, GRM logbook and GRC list is shared with Contractors and is available at project sites. • GRM poster are displayed at each sub-project site • GRCs are established at subproject sites • GRM forms have been established in the MIS. • As of June 2023, a total 442 cases have been recorded (135 in Q2 2023). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 72.62% are grievances, ○ 11.99% are inquiries and; ○ 15.38% are suggestions. • For more details, please refer to GRM section 7.7.2 |
| <p>ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT</p> | |
| <p>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation Measures included in the Simplified ESMP and disclosed prior to the signing of contract between UNOPS and implementing NGO/contractors. • Construction materials and resources such as stone, gravel, soil, crush, water and other required materials were purchased from suppliers (Open market). • Air pollution is managed by water spraying and dampening where necessary and practice of good housekeeping at the work site. • As observed during the site inspections, no dust was seen because almost in all of the sub-projects the excavation materials and road/street surface or detours are already wet but still the contractors are advised to sprinkle with water the dirt where it creates the dust. • Waste is treated or disposed of from the site to the designated landfill on a regular basis. Waste materials are transported to the municipality-designated disposal areas. No need for selection of additional disposal sites. • The contractors provided waste bins on the contractor site camp. |
| <p>ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY</p> | |
| <p>Community Health & Safety</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Health and Safety risks were identified, and appropriate mitigation measures were included in the Simplified ESMP. • The Health and Safety Management Plan was disclosed prior to signing of the contract between UNOPS and implementing NGO/contractors. • Training presentation on community health and safety was delivered to 6 FPs and 195 Contractors. • The refresher trainings are planned in August - September 2023. • Community health and safety is a serious issue for UNOPS, all the contractors are oriented to take care of community health and safety in |

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| | <p>their project sites. No issues with regards to the community health and safety were identified during the inspection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractors for C2 implemented the proposed mitigation measures highlighted in the ESMP, helping to manage the risks. • In addition, daily site induction training/ Toolbox talks for contractor personnel, visitors and CDCs were conducted by contractor's E&S staff. • No grievance has yet been received about the community's health and safety. |
| Traffic & Road Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic and road safety measures were prepared and adopted as part of the Generic ESMP in the ESMF. • Mitigation measures were included in the Simplified ESMP and Health and Safety Management Plan and disclosed prior to signing of contract between UNOPS and implementing NGO/contractors. • Flags men were assigned in projects for traffic control. • Most of the project sites were segregated by safety tapes and safety signs. |
| SEA/SH Risks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA/SH Action Plan prepared and adopted as a separate document from the ESMF, upon WB request, the SEA/SH Action Plan has not been disclosed. • Mitigation Measures for SEA/SH included in the Simplified ESMP. • 6 FPs (Aga Khan Foundation, Afghan Aid, CHA, ACTED, DACAAR & CDDO) - 220 FPs staff were trained on PSEAH. • 195 works contractors were trained on PSEAH. 975 contractors staff received the required training; this process is ongoing for the rest of the Contractors. • CRLP staff signed the Code of Conduct. • 1,354 FPs staff signed CoC (AfghanAid 206 , ACTED 381, CHA 188 , AKDN 339, 240 DACAAR) staff and this process is ongoing for the remaining one FP (CDDO). • Contractors are also sending signed CoC on a regular basis. • No SEA/SH issue/grievance received during the reporting period. For more details, please refer to GRM section 7.7.2 |
| Security Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security risk management measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF. • FPs and Contractors are responsible for the security of their staff and assets. • No security incident was reported at the CRL Project site during the reporting period. • For further details, please see Section 7.8 - Security; |
| ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE | |
| Chance Finds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chance Find Procedures were prepared and adopted as part of the ESMF and included in simplified ESMP. • No chance finds were made during the reporting period. • All the contractors are advised to stop work immediately upon discovery of any material with possible archaeological, historical, paleontological or other cultural value, relevant authorities are notified and Chance Find Procedures are carefully followed. |
| ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE | |
| Stakeholder Engagement Preparation and Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), ESMF is prepared, adopted and disclosed on WB, UNOPS and CRLP websites. • ESMF and Stakeholder Engagement Plan is translated into the local languages (Dari & Pashto). • ESMF and SEP were shared with the FPs to manage their projects and engage stakeholders accordingly. • Information disclosure and consultations with communities and other stakeholders are ongoing. • 554 Community Consultation completed in C2, 133 in Q2 2023. Photos of the community consultation are available here. • All implementers and informal community structures/CDCs and members |

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| | <p>of vulnerable groups from project-affected communities are able to participate fully in the consultation process and get project benefits. The</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholders participated effectively and meaningfully in the consultative processes and appreciated the project benefits. ● GRM outreach Materials shared with FPs and Contractors, and available on the FB page. ● Key events, approach and methods used for information disclosure include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community meetings in coordination with local leaders and CDC members ○ Phone communication (SMS) ○ Notice boards and social media ● Information is disclosed in Pashto/Dari, and English, and other respective local languages. Local leaders and CDC members were requested to inform communities during the community meetings. Women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), elderly, female-headed households, IDPs, ethnic minorities and other members of the vulnerable groups participated effectively and meaningfully in the consultative processes and their voices were heard. <p>Community Consultation Feedbacks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The communities appreciated and were grateful to the WB for the implementation of the LIW and CFW projects. They are requesting expanding the programme and covering other areas. Under C1, the communities requested that the duration of the project should be expanded to create more job opportunities for the laborers and rural communities. ● The community members appreciated the implementation of such projects under C2, but they requested that in the future such projects be implemented through the CDCs. They further stated that the labor intensive projects do not need heavy machinery and that the CDC members have sufficient experience in small infrastructure project implementation. Women were interested and enthusiastic to participate in the community consultation meetings and take an active part in the decision-making, in the Gozar and at the CDCs level. Female participants suggested that the WB and UNOPS should create job opportunities for females as most of them are college graduates and currently have no job opportunities. ● The women in Bamyan province suggested women's engagement in monitoring, surveying, and GRM. They also requested literacy courses and capacity building for girls who cannot go to school. ● The participants at the meetings requested more projects in order to provide job opportunities. |
| Capacity Support (Training) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Environmental and Social management training materials and capacity-building agenda was prepared and approved by the WB. ● Training on the ESM Framework and standards, on gender-related and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) requirements and Grievance Response Mechanism (GRM) was delivered to all CRLP personnel. ● Trainings for 6 FPs (Agha Khan, Afghan AID, ACTED, CHA, DACAAR & CDDO) were delivered for around 220 FP staff (ESS, ESMF, E&S Screening process, Stakeholder Engagement, Labor Management and working conditions, Community Health & Safety, Occupational Health & Safety, Incident/Accident, GBV/SEA/SH/Gender & GRM). Training Photos ● Safeguard Orientation Training for 195 Contractors was conducted and around 975 personnel of the contractors were trained on E&S requirements, ESMP implementation, labor management procedures, GRM, health and safety, and GBV/SEA/SH. ● 27,877 Laborers (25,106 Male & 2,771 Female) received HSSE induction by their contractors. Toolbox Talks Photos. ● HSSE Training provided by UNOPS for CRL 50 Engineers and HSSE focal |

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| | <p>points. The training covered the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working at height - Traffic Management - Excavation and confined space - Electricity and Energy source - Lifting and hazardous substances |
| Project Grievance Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For GRM details, please refer to section 7.7.2 |

7.7.2 Grievance Redress

As per the requirement of the CRLP, five FPs (LOT) have established two GRCs, one for normal grievances and one for SEA/GBV/SH grievances. Only CDDO (Lot #5) which has recently been onboarded and has not established the GRCs, CDDO will establish the GRCs in the third quarter. All six FPs have received training on grievance redress and SEA/GBV/SH. Table 7.7.2.1 elaborates the composition of GRCs in the FP offices.

Table 7.7.2.1: 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 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| ACTED | 2 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| AfghanAid | 3 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| CHA | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| CDDO | 5 | Newly onboarded | | | | | |
| DACAAR | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | | 38 | 3 | 41 | 12 | 14 | 26 |

A total of 442 grievances/cases were registered through different GRM uptake channels. The Project carried out an analysis which shows that 72.62% of the cases are grievances, 11.99% are inquiries and 15.38% are suggestions. It is also noted that 86.43% are registered by males, while 13.57% are registered by female complainants. All the registered complaints are low priority.

Number of grievances reported by uptake channels

Overall, there are 442 grievances registered through different uptake channels. The highest number (60%) of grievances registered through petition. It is due to the fact that the project team is accessible in provinces.

The rest of the grievances are received through remaining uptake channels stated below. It is worth mentioning that no grievances are registered through the web portal and it is due to the fact that connectivity level is weak in provinces compared to the capital. Therefore, people find it difficult to reach us through that.

In addition, the number of cases registered through verbal channels are 83 and 73 grievances registered through hotline number, while 10 cases are registered through SMS. The remaining cases are registered through (social media 6 grievances, email 2 grievances and the cases which do not fall under the mentioned categories are registered under the category called (other 4 grievances))

It is mentionable that 15 grievances registered through 7575 UNICEF Platform which were not relevant to the CRLP. Therefore, they were not registered in CRLP MIS and diverted back to UNICEF.

| S.N | Uptake Channel | # of registered | # of resolved | # of grievances |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|-----|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|

| | | grievances | grievances | under process |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 | Hotline Number | 73 | 73 | 0 |
| 2 | Web Portal | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Social Media | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 4 | Verbal | 83 | 83 | 0 |
| 5 | Petition | 264 | 264 | 0 |
| 6 | Email | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | SMS | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| 8 | Other | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | | 442 | 442 | 0 |

Table 7.7.2.2: Issues Registered by Main Category

| Type | Total | Male% | Female% |
|-------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Grievances | 321 | 84.11% | 15.89% |
| Suggestions | 68 | 91.18% | 8.82% |
| Inquiries | 53 | 94.34% | 5.66% |
| Other | 10 | 100% | 0% |

Number of grievances reported, by gender

Out of a total 442 grievances, 86.43% are reported by male while 13.57% of them are reported by females. The female inclusion depicts that females are well oriented on different GRM uptake channels.

| No | Gender | # of registered grievances | # of resolved grievances | # of grievances under process | Percentage |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Male | 382 | 382 | 0 | 86.43% |
| 2 | Female | 60 | 60 | 0 | 13.57% |
| Total | | 442 | 442 | 0 | 100.00% |

Grievances Priority

The below number of grievances clearly demonstrate the better implementation of the project. Therefore, all the number of cases reported are low in priority. Medium and High priority cases are not reported because there was no health and threat life to beneficiaries in project sites.

| No | Priority | # of grievances | Percentage |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Low | 442 | 100% |
| 2 | Medium | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | High | 0 | 0% |
| Total | | 442 | 100.00% |

Number of grievances registered in the second quarter is 135, which clearly demonstrates the level of awareness and sensitization among beneficiaries in targeted project implementation sites/locations.

Experience from other similar projects, such as CCAP and REACH, shows that reporting on exact figures from the communities is not entirely possible due to several reasons, such as change in the membership of the GRCs, loss of logbooks in the community, literacy level and lack of office space for the GRCs. Since it is not possible to collect entirely accurate figures on the number of grievances resolved at the community level or those grievances which are solved at community level by verbal discussion or agreements, the grievances which are resolved at the community level will not be reflected in the project results framework.

Table 7.7.2.3: Issues Registered by Provinces

| S.N | Provinces | # of Grievances received and resolved up to the previous quarter | # of Grievances received and resolved during Q2 2023 | Cumulative |
|--------------|------------|--|--|------------|
| 1 | Bamyan | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Herat | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 3 | Kabul | 11 | 18 | 29 |
| 4 | Kapisa | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| 5 | Kandahar | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| 6 | Khost | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| 7 | Kunduz | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 8 | Mazar | 16 | 18 | 34 |
| 9 | Nangarhar | 200 | 5 | 205 |
| 10 | Faryab | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11 | Wardak | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| 12 | Sare Pul | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 13 | Badakhshan | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 | Takhar | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | Uruzgan | 0 | 70 | 70 |
| Total | | 307 | 135 | 442 |

Table 7.7.2.2: Grievances Registered by Category

| Grievance Category | Grand Total | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| Environmental | 78 | 27.56% |
| Financial Management & Procurement | 5 | 1.77% |
| Gender | 3 | 1.06% |
| Labour and Wages | 154 | 54.42% |
| Misbehaviour Staff | 7 | 2.47% |
| Recruitment & Staffing | 15 | 5.30% |
| Social | 13 | 4.59% |
| Subproject design | 8 | 2.83% |
| Subproject Implementation | 28 | 9.89% |
| Grand Total | 283 | 100.00% |

- During the reporting period, all the grievance uptake channels (tollfree 410, SMS 7575, email cri.shekayat@unops.org, Website www.acrlp.org and facebook) were active and responsive to the complainants' concerns.
- The two GRM positions are filled and the GRM team is onboard from 25 June 2023.

7.9 Monitoring Findings

During Q2 2023, the project planned to carry out spot-check for ECA, labor payment and SG beneficiaries. However, due to various issues including ban/restriction of UN and CTG female staff to report to work, the Project was unable to carry out spot checks and verify the ECA, labor payment and SG beneficiaries in Q2 2023. The Project was unable to obtain security clearance for female CTG contracted SOs under C2 and deploy them to the rural sites (CTG approved the female SOs to report to work in the Urban Area only). In Q3 2023, the project is planning to transfer five (5) of the C2 female SOs to C1 and meet with the CTG to obtain security clearance to the rural area. Accordingly, spot-checks in 32 CDCs in 10 provinces will be carried out during Q3 2023.

8. THIRD PARTY MONITORING AGENT (TPMA)

Several joint WB, ACRLP and TPMA coordination meetings were held and the issue of TPMA access to the project sites was discussed.

The TPMA started with physical monitoring in urban areas during Q1 2023 and extended it to rural areas in Q2 2023.

For C2, a total of 27 project site visits were reported during Q1 and 393 reported in Q2 2023. A total of 29 deviations reported (21 in Q1 and 8 in Q2) of which 3 of them are reported as critical deviations (1 PPE and 2 drainage systems). All the deviations including the criticals were rectified and reported to the TPMA.

TPMA now has access to the CDCs and sub-project data in the MIS.

For C1, TPMA conducted ECA verification through phone. However, UNOPS has not received the ECA assessment verification reports/findings.

The details of deviations are as follow:

- Project Management (20): Loose materials and improper mix of concrete on the road surface, missing of the contraction joints for the PCC capping of the stone masonry drainage wall, concerns regarding the scouring of retaining wall foundation, consideration of side ditch for some of the road projects which are not part of the design and, having no traffic safety protection for the vehicles, such as curbstones or guardrails.
- Social Safeguards (1): dislodged 35 curbstones at 3 different points
- Use of Materials (6): seedlings/saplings have been dried
- Workmanship (2): Missing of contraction joints on the PCC capping

Table 8.1 Below table shows the summary and discrepancies flag:

| Province | Flag | | | Grand Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | Critical | Major | Minor | |
| Balkh | | | 6 | 6 |
| Herat | | | 1 | 1 |
| Kabul | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Kandahar | | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Khost | | | 1 | 1 |
| Kunduz | 1 | | 2 | 3 |
| Nangarhar | 1 | | 3 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 3 | 3 | 23 | 29 |

Table 8.2 The status of rectification is as following:

| Province | Status | | Grand Total |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Rectified | Not-Rectifiable | |
| Balkh | | 6 | 6 |
| Herat | | 1 | 1 |
| Kabul | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Kandahar | | 6 | 6 |
| Khost | | 1 | 1 |
| Kunduz | | 3 | 3 |
| Nangarhar | | 4 | 4 |
| Grand Total | 1 | 28 | 29 |

9. KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- and carry out the spot-checks;
- **Issue # 2 - TPMA Access to the project sites:**
 - TPMA conducted several physical inspections of the project site for C2. The TPMA inspection was focusing on the infrastructure part.
 - TPMA has not yet started the verification of the social parts such as ECA, labor payment and SG in Urban area;
 - Currently, TPMA does not have access to the sites for C1. However, TPMA has initiated ECA verification via phone.
 - The TPMA phone verification report needs to be verified by a physical/direct inspection on the ground.
- Mitigation 2: TPMA can initiate remote monitoring for Financial Management, and initiate remote ECAs. Pending access to the site, TPMA shall visit the project C1 sites and collect the data.
- IMitigation 3 and 4 - For C1, the Project conducted several meetings with the FPs to get their idea on how to increase the female laborers in the CFW activities. A robust gender strategy and action plan was prepared and shared with the WB. The Project is also planning to seek exceptional approval from DFA for engaging female workers in the LiW, in compliance with all the Sharia Laws and Hijab;
 - Female laborers have to consider full coverage (hijab) while visiting the sites and also when visiting the office;
 - Female laborers should be accompanied by a mahram when they are receiving their payment and there should be no female alone to visit the office;
 - Appropriate tasks should be assigned to the females and prevent more interactions between males and females;
 - Orientation on PSEA to staff and labor of construction company;
 - Female social organizers should conduct weekly or monthly meetings with the female laborers and share their issues with UNOPS gender associate or the urban focal point;
 - In order to support the female staff (social organizer or female holding other positions), a presence of mahram should be supported in the budget. For example, INGOs are considering this issue and are paying 300-500 AFN daily to the mahram.
- Issue #5 - Land acquisition for the Construction of Nadir Niromand Secondary School Boundary Wall in city district#11 of Mazar-e-Sharif
 - The contract for Construction of Nadir Niromand Secondary School Boundary Wall in District#11 of Mazar-e-Sharif city signed with Jawid Omid Construction Company on 17 April 2023, subsequently after conducting the contract kick off meeting, on 10-May 2023 the NTP (Right of

access to the site) was issued to the contractor and they were introduced to the community. After mobilization, labor announcement, labor registration and all other required steps along with some community issues on the school's location which was solved with the support and coordination of Mazar Municipality and Education Department, finally the contractor started the physical works at project site on 24 May 2023. After two days the project activities were stopped by the head of police district (PD)#11. The reason for stopping was the recent written instruction from the De-Facto Authority Head in Kandahar for overall Afghanistan that no construction activities are allowed in private or governmental new established townships until it gets the clearance letter from the assigned committee on provincial level.

- Mitigation #5 - The Project is coordinating with the community to relocate the project site. That requires a design review to ensure there is no impact on the design by changing the project location.

11. ANNEXES

Annex A: IUFR for the period ending 30 June 2023

- [IUFR](#) produced for the period ending 30 June 2023.

Annex B: Interim Financial Statement as of 30 June 2023

- [Interim Financial Statement](#) produced as of 30 June 2023.

Annex : Result Framework

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 | Baseline | End Target | Progress up to Last Quarter | Current Quarter Progress | Cumulative Progress | Percentage Progress | Remarks |
| Provide short-term livelihood opportunities and urgent essential services in rural and urban areas | | | | | | | |
| Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support (Number) | 0 | 700,000 | 19,082 | 111,390 | 130,472 | 2.7% | |
| Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants | 0 | 100,000 | 1,291 | 9,377 | 10,668 | 1.3% | |
| Number of female-headed households receiving social grants | 0 | Monitored for progress | 785 | 5,604 | 6,389 | | Rural only |
| Number of people with improved access to basic services | 0 | 7,400,000 | 373,020 | 313,242 | 686,262 | 5.1% | Com2 only |
| Intermediate Results Indicators by Components | | | | | | | |
| 1. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas | | | | | | | |
| Number of working days created, Component 1 | 0 | 17,300,000 | 43,459 | 2,243,488 | 2,286,947 | 0.3% | |
| Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work | 0 | 608,000 | 4,341 | 111,390 | 115,731 | 0.7% | |
| Number/type of rural activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) | 0 | 4,000 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | 0% | |
| Number of people in rural areas benefiting from basic infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) | 0 | 5,400,000 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | clean water = 0 sanitation = 0 road rehabilitation = 0 agroforestry = 0 | 0% | |
| Number of rural communities reached with program activities | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55% | According to RF this indicator is linked with |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | | | ACRLP Form 7. F7 is not uploaded in MIS. |
| 2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas | | | | | | | | |
| Number of working days created, Component 2 | 0 | 5,500,000 | 305,860 | 0 | 305,860 | 5.6% | | |
| Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labour-intensive works | 0 | 92,000 | 14,741 | 0 | 14,741 | 16% | | |
| Number of IDP households | 0 | Monitored for progress | 1,778 | 0 | 1,778 | | | |
| Number/type of urban activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) | 0 | 400 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 7.3% | | |
| Number of urban residents benefitting from basic infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) | 0 | 2,000,000 | 373,020 | 313,242 | 686,262 | 18.7% | | |
| Number of cities reached with program activities | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 100% | | |
| 3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas | | | | | | | | |
| Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants | 0 | 100,000 | 1,291 | 9,377 | 10,668 | 1.3% | | |
| Number of female-headed households | 0 | Monitored for progress | 785 | 5,604 | 6,389 | 0% | | |
| Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities | 0 | Monitored for progress | 506 | 3,773 | 4,279 | 0% | | |
| 4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women | | | | | | | | |
| Number of CDCs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support | 0 | 5,000 | 4,432 | 1,193 | 5,625 | 88.6% | | |
| Number of established CDCs with women participating | 4,000 | 5,000 | 4,431 | 1,195 | 5,626 | 88.6% | | |
| 5. Implementation Support | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of grievances received that are resolved | 0 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100% | Urban | |
| Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |