

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP)



*Children enjoying the greenery and open recreational space in the park developed under the CRLP in District 12 of Kabul city on
24 May 2026. ©UNOPS*

Quarterly Progress Report - 1 April to 30 June 2026 Kabul, Afghanistan | Submitted 14 August 2026

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

PROJECT INFORMATION

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

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

Official Project Title			
Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project			
UNOPS Project IDs	23455-001, 23455-003 & 23455-004, 23455-007, 23455-008	Donor	The World Bank
Start Date	4 May 2022	End Date	31 December 2027
ARTF Project Financing	US\$383 Million	IDA Project Financing	US\$179 Million
Total Funds Received	US\$355.56 Million	Total Funds Received	US\$124.93 Million
Total Funds Balance	US\$27.44 Million	Total Funds Balance	US\$54.07 Million

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP) continues to be a viable model to target resources to poor and vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, returnees, and internally displaced people through a community-driven approach. CRLP has reached 15.5 million people (half of them women) in 8,690 rural communities and 868 urban communities.

Following the approval of the second additional financing (AF2) for CRLP in January 2026, the project began the work of revising project documents to align with the updated project paper, in particular, the Project Operations Manual (POM) as well as the accompanying forms and guidelines. These documents are under review by the UNOPS and World Bank teams. The expansion of digital payments to cover all wage and social grant payments has necessitated significant changes to the financial workflow, and related sections under Component 1, 2 and 3. Taking lessons from the pilot of digital payments conducted in 2025, the service level agreement with the Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) has been revised to incorporate critical aspects related to the digital payments process, MIS integration, and service-level standards. These include deploying female personnel at each payment site, complying with the Code of Conduct, ensuring beneficiaries can access their payments without travelling excessive distances, establishing effective grievance management arrangements, and the establishment of an AIB dashboard providing real-time digital payment information.

To strengthen community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) under AF2, the project piloted the proposed CBDRM activities in two districts of Laghman province in April 2026. The introduction of hazard risk maps as a reference tool to prepare for the transect walk and community preparedness session has been particularly appreciated by the pilot communities. The new activities of transect walk and seasonal calendar were tested successfully with community members noting that the processes helped them better anticipate and prepare for natural disasters. The POM and guidelines have been updated accordingly.

In April and May 2026, the project conducted a Training of Trainers for the 5 Facilitating Partners (FPs) who will be implementing AF2—ACTED, Afghan Aid, Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance (CHA) and the Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees (DACAAR). Facilitated by the project's Capacity Building Officers and leads of the different project sections (Finance, Procurement, and Project Implementing Unit), this workshop provided a platform to unpack AF2, focusing on the new activities and conducting practical sessions to ensure that the FPs are well prepared for efficient roll out of the project across their regions. FPs have not yet been able to start their activities due to a protracted process of obtaining introduction letters from the Ministry of Economy, but preparatory activities have nonetheless been able to be carried out.

The second quarter (Q2) of 2026 was therefore characterised largely by labor-intensive works in urban areas. Having expanded now into a total of 14 cities, CRLP has created 7.42 million labor days for urban dwellers to date. This equates to US\$50 million paid directly as wages to members of vulnerable households. During the reporting period, rollout of digital payments commenced in Kandahar and Jalalabad cities where laborers, male and female, were onboarded by the AIB.

In May 2026, the procurement team hosted a workshop for 160 prospective contractors to impart guidelines on the CRLP procurement process and improve the quality of bids received by the project. CRLP has trained 545 contractors since project inception with 209 local contractors awarded small-scale construction contracts by the project. Coupled with the onsite construction management support, quality control, and quality assurance processes, CRLP continues to contribute to the strengthening of the construction sector in Afghanistan.

Key safeguard and operational instruments such as the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Gender Action Plan have been finalized. Revision of the Security Management Plan (SMP) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Manual is ongoing. The Health, Safety, Social and Environment (HSSE) team continues to screen and monitor project sites in urban areas. No accidents or incidents were reported during Q2 2026. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained operational and responsive, with 1,962 grievances recorded since project inception, 99 percent (1,955 cases) of which have been resolved and closed. The project also continued

implementing its Gender Action Plan to enhance women's participation in community engagement and decision-making processes while improving their access to project benefits.

Implementation of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risk mitigation measures continued across the CASA-1000 project corridor, reaching 835 contractor personnel and approximately 14,720 households in 230 communities. These interventions contribute to strengthening awareness of PSEA/SH principles and enhancing social safeguards.

During the Q2 2026 reporting period, the World Bank conducted an Implementation Support Mission (ISM) from 10 to 21 May 2026. The objectives of the mission were to:

- i. Assess CRLP overall implementation progress, including performance across fiduciary management, environmental and social risk management, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- ii. Agree on actions needed to address implementation challenges and bottlenecks.

The project received an overall “Satisfactory” rating from the World Bank.

The end of the quarter saw the transition of project leadership as Jonathan Bartolozzi took over from Joyce Dalglish as Programme Director on 28 June 2026. The ban on women entering UN compounds remained in force throughout the reporting period. Despite ongoing compound access restrictions, project teams successfully maintained women's participation across field-level activities. Women beneficiaries continue to safely travel from their homes to project work sites, with 1.95 million labor days generated for over 79,000 women and over 103,000 female-headed households receiving vital social grants.

Afghanistan's macroeconomic environment remains under sustained strain. While the economy is reported to have shown modest growth, it remains fragile and insufficient to address poverty, low living standards, and population growth¹. Border closures and regional instability continue to affect supply chains. In response, the project is reinforcing monitoring of material costs. Whilst the Pakistan border remains closed, alternative markets have opened for cement such as Iran, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Security conditions along the Durand Line deteriorated during Q2 2026 due to clashes between De facto Security Forces and Pakistani forces, resulting in temporary suspension of UN operations within 20 km of the border in parts of the Southeast region. Nonetheless, no security incidents affected CRLP personnel, assets, or operations during the reporting period. Further, Iran and Pakistan continue to deport Afghans en masse adding pressure to an already fragile economy.

Heavy rainfall and flash floods persisted into May 2026 severely impacting livelihoods, resulting in the loss of livestock, damage to infrastructure and agricultural land, and further increasing vulnerabilities among farming and pastoral households. Despite the widespread impacts, CRLP-supported infrastructure outputs remained intact, including protection walls constructed across several provinces, which withstood the floods without reported damage.

1.1 Project highlights

- **Improved access to basic services in rural and urban areas**
 - More than 10,000 km of tertiary roads and 20 km of rigid pavement roads improving access to markets, schools, and health facilities while reducing seasonal isolation for vulnerable communities
 - 580 km of streets, 33 km of sidewalks, and 24 km of drainage canals upgraded across 14 cities
 - 4.4 km of recreational park boundary walls constructed in urban areas to ensure the safety and security of children and women.
- **Building resilience to climate change**
 - 50 check dams rehabilitated in support of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction

¹ [World Bank Afghanistan Development Update May 2026](#)

- 19 km of retaining walls and 29 km of protection walls to stabilize slopes, reduce erosion, mitigate flooding, and protect critical infrastructure and livelihoods
- Rehabilitation of 4,225 irrigation subprojects, including 15,000 km of irrigation canals to promote agricultural productivity and food security
- 109 water supply subprojects implemented to enhance access to clean water in targeted communities
- 27 km of retaining walls installed and 328,000 square meters of green spaces rehabilitated to strengthen urban resilience to environmental conditions
- **Creating jobs to meet basic household needs**
 - 1.3 million short-term jobs for skilled and unskilled laborers in both rural and urban areas, supporting these households by mitigating seasonal hunger and enabling them to meet essential household needs during lean periods. In rural areas, laborers earned an average of 10,172AFN whilst in urban areas, the average income was 14,470AFN.
 - More than 7,660 professional job opportunities generated through contractors and FPs, building local capacity and strengthening the talent benchmark
 - More than 2,000 of these jobs were for women
- **Stimulating economic activity through private sector engagement**
 - \$98 million injected into the private sector through 934 awards for construction companies
 - More than 1,000 small businesses supported through procurement opportunities from contractors and FPs
- **Providing livelihood opportunities for Returnees/IDPs**
 - 43,136 returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) supported through social grants, women economic activities or short-term employment opportunities.
- **Sustaining participation and inclusion of women in rural and urban areas**
 - 7,749,089 women benefiting from access to improved services
 - 1,957,850 labor days created for 79,851 female laborers
 - 103,934 female-headed households received social grants
 - 17,900 women received asset transfers for poultry projects
 - 432,474 women trained following Component 4 training curricula
- **Strengthening institutional capacity at local level**
 - 9,515 CRGs activated by the project
 - Over 760,000 community members trained in Disaster Risk Management (DRM), strengthening preparedness and resilience at the local level.
 - 670,086 people (629,309 in rural; 40,777 in urban) received training on Inclusive Aid and Creation of Communities' Development Vision. Men 307,309 and Women 362,777

1.2 Key PDO Achievements

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

Progress against key PDO-level indicators based on MIS:

Indicator	Target	AF1	PP	Cumulative total Progress	% Progress
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support/cash-for-work	1,400,000	396,606	917,315	1,313,921	93.9%
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants	210,000	60,059	122,450	182,509	86.9%

Number of female-headed households receiving social grants	122,000	33,876	70,058	103,934	85.2%
Number of people with improved access to basic services	16,400,000	5,249,912	10,291,877	15,541,789	94.8%

Project achievements

This Q2 2026 Report presents the results and achievements for the Parent Project (PP), Additional Financing (AF1), and Second Additional Financing (AF2) separately. In subsequent sections, summary tables have been revised to provide cumulative figures (PP+AF1+AF2).

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

1.3 Stakeholder Engagement

CRLP establishes and maintains working relationships with relevant De facto Authorities (DfA) in areas where the project is working.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

- During the Q2 2026 reporting period, several coordination meetings were conducted with MRRD to discuss the implementation arrangements for AF2.
- At the provincial level, Regional Operations Officers conducted introductory meetings with the Provincial Rural Rehabilitation and Development (PRRD) and relevant provincial directorates to introduce the AF2 phase, its objectives, and planned implementation approach.

Ministry of Economy (MoEc)

- UNOPS and FPs held several coordination meetings with the MoEc to obtain introduction letters required for coordination with MRRD for AF2.
- However, despite submitting all the documents required in accordance with the established procedures, issuance of these letters was still pending at the end of the reporting period.
- Coordination with Provincial Economic Directors commenced in many targeted provinces to facilitate alignment and prepare for the AF2 rollout and field implementation.

General Directorate of Coordination for Municipalities Affairs (GDCMA)

- Regular coordination meetings were held with the GDCMA to collaborate on smooth implementation, particularly for the AF2 in urban component.
- The director of GDCMA and his team have shown strong support for the implementation of CRLP subprojects under the AF2 phase.

Kabul Municipality (KM)

- Three coordination meetings were held between UNOPS and KM regarding the scoping process of C2 works in Kabul City under AF2, discussing project planning, progress and access for women beneficiaries.

Provincial Municipalities

- The C2 provincial teams have been conducting regular coordination meetings with the relevant municipalities regarding the smooth implementation of AF2 in the targeted cities.
 - The Jalalabad urban team has conducted several coordination meetings with the Jalalabad Municipality and the Directorate of Economy.
 - Multiple consultations were held at the provincial level in Kunduz, including meetings with the newly appointed mayor to ensure alignment with local priorities and proactively address any emerging routine issues.

- Proactive stakeholder management was maintained with Baghlan Jadid and Pulikhumri local authorities. Multiple consultations were held at the provincial level, including meetings with the newly appointed mayor.
- Engagement was maintained with the local authorities in Bazarak (Panjshir) and Mahmood Raqi (Kapisa) including consultations at the provincial level and mayor's office to ensure alignment with local priorities and appreciation of the scope of the CRLP.
- A consultation meeting was held with the newly appointed Mayor of Mihtarlam for effective coordination of AF2.

Insights

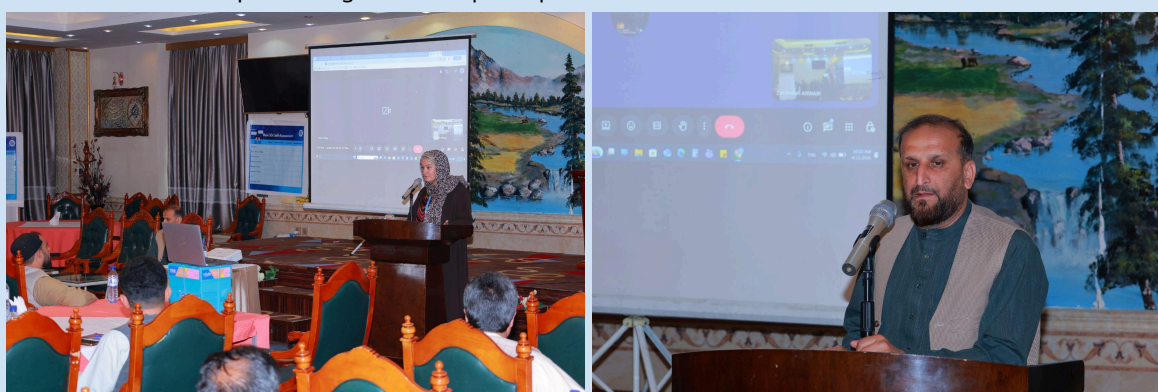
Empowering CRLP local partners for implementation in rural areas

"One hand has no sound" is a common Afghan saying which CRLP clearly demonstrates. On its own the CRLP team cannot achieve the scale and target geographical footprint. It is only by working with NGOs that CRLP has been able to reach the most remote and vulnerable communities across 29 provinces and will continue to do so in this phase of the project to reach 18.1 million Afghans across all 34 provinces of the country by December 2027.

In preparation for this rollout, CRLP hosted a Training of Trainers workshop for its 5 facilitating partners with the primary objective of strengthening the capacity of selected representatives to cascade the knowledge within their respective organizations. The training focused on the new interventions, operational changes, updated regulations, revised procedures, and participatory tools. This approach is expected to promote the standardized application of project policies and procedures, strengthen compliance and accountability, enhance the quality of field implementation, and improve the overall effectiveness and consistency of project delivery across all target areas.

Facilitation of the workshop combined technical presentations, practical exercises, interactive discussions, and experience-sharing sessions to strengthen participants' understanding of project requirements and implementation approaches. Participants were able to gain comprehensive knowledge and practical understanding of the latest project requirements. "We received a very high-quality training," Rozi Kahan, one of the Social Organizers explained. "We were given time to ask questions and those who already had experience were also given opportunities to share their experience".

The workshop was conducted in two batches over a period of approximately ten days. 174 participants attended the workshop including 44 female participants.



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

- The CRLP Project Operations Manual (POM), annexes, and step-by-step implementation guidelines have been finalized and translated into the local languages for distribution to the FPs.
- The Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop was conducted on 21-30 April 2026 for AKF, CHA and DACAAR, and from 12-21 May 2026 for ACTED and Afghan Aid.
 - 174 participants attended the two training sessions including Package Managers, Provincial Managers, Lead Trainers, Lead Engineers, Health, Safety, Social and Environment officers, Monitoring and Evaluation Officers, Finance Officers, Procurement Officers, Women Economic Activity Officers, Senior Project Management Associates Regional Operation Officers, CFW Engineers and Social Organizers (male and female).
 - Participants were trained on project rules and regulations, updates to operational policies and procedures, compliance requirements, safeguarding measures, financial and procurement processes, monitoring and reporting expectations, and the use of newly introduced tools and systems.
- AF2 field activities under Component 1 had not commenced by the end of the reporting period due to pending MoEc introductory letters. UNOPS established an escalation protocol for the matter. It is expected that the letters will be issued in August 2026.
 - To mitigate the implementation delay, UNOPS is working with the FPs to revise work plans to accelerate field activities.
 - Subsequently, although no field activities were conducted during the reporting period, training of trainers was conducted to FPs' key staff by UNOPS and the FPs cascaded the training to their field staff.

2.1 Key Outputs

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

Key Output Indicator	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
A. Mobilization			
# of provinces covered	21 (18 old + 3 new)	26	29
# of districts covered	28 (1 old + 27 new)	67	94 ²
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed (rural)	2,722	5,968 ³	8,690
# of CRG members (total-rural)	34,594	103,595	138,189
# of CRG female members (rural)	15,791	48,004	63,795
# of CRG male members (rural)	18,803	55,591	74,394
Form 1: # of CRGs registration completed (urban)	98	727	825
# of CRG members (total-urban)	1,310	13,942	15,252
# of CRG female members (urban)	573	6,663	7,236
# of CRG male members (urban)	737	7,279	8,016
# of resource maps updated/created	2,722	5,966	8,688

² The total number of districts covered is 94, not 95, because Chawky district in Kunar province was covered twice, under PP and under AF1 (Earthquake Response).

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

Key Output Indicator	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
Form 2: # of communities' profiles completed	2,722	5,968	8,690
Form 4: # of CRGs agreements completed	2,722	5,966	8,688
B. Subproject Implementation			
# of community project selections completed	2,722	5,966	8,688
Form 5: # of Cash for Work plans (proposals completed)	3,027	7,646	10,673
# of communities' cash for work started	2,722	5,966	8,688
# of communities' cash for work completed	2,722	5,965	8,688
# of subprojects completed	3,027	7,645	10,672
# of labor days created	6,042,684	17,909,282	23,951,966
# of labor days created (male)	5,837,839	16,887,350	22,725,189
# of labor days created (female)	204,845	1,021,932	1,226,777
# of skilled labor days created	240,660	334,088	574,748
# of unskilled labor days created	5,802,024	17,575,194	23,377,218
# of laborers employed	317,815	761,469	1,079,284
# of laborers employed (male)	306,186	718,262	1,024,448
# of laborers employed (female)	11,629	43,207	54,836
# of returnees and IDPs HH in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	4,857	18,513	23,370

2.2 Facilitating Partners

Grant agreements were signed with 5 FPs. FPs had not commenced activities by the end of the reporting period.

Table 2.2.1 - Summary of C1 progress (field data)

Activity / Indicator	AF1	PP	Total
1. ECA Assessments/CRGs Registration (Rural)	2,722	5,968	8,690
2. CRG Profiling	2,722	5,968	8,690
3. CRGs with SPs Selection	2,722	5,966	8,688
4. Sub-projects Proposals Preparation	3,027	7,646	10,673
5. Sub-project Implementation	3,027	7,645	10,672
6. Sub-projects Completion	3,027	7,645	10,672

2.3 Community Mobilization Analysis (AF1 only)

Table 2.3.1: Summary of CRG members composition

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

Table 2.3.2: CRG Focal Points membership detail

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

Note: The summary of community mobilization under the Parent Project is attached as Annex F.

2.4 Subproject Status

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

Province Name	Total # of subprojects selected under AF1	Additional Financing (AF1)				# of subprojects completed (PP)	# of subprojects completed (AF1+PP)
		# of subproject Approved (MIS)		# of SP completed (MIS)			
		Q1 '2	Total	Q1 '26	Total		
Badakhshan						472	472
Baghlan						359	359
Bamyan						128	128
Farah	172	172	172	172	172		172
Faryab	198	198	198	198	198	196	394
Ghazni	326	326	326	326	326	370	696
Helmand	213	213	213	213	213	626	839
Herat	142	142	142	142	142	179	321
Kabul						416	416
Kandahar	241	241	241	241	241	406	647
Kapisa	68	68	68	68	68	331	399
Khost	77	77	77	77	77	84	161
Kunarha	59	59	59	59	59	162	221
Kunduz	256	256	256	256	256		256
Laghman	162	162	162	162	162	243	405
Logar						78	78
Nangarhar	152	152	152	152	152	487	639
Nimroz						388	388
Nuristan	59	59	59	59	59	198	257
Paktika	69	69	69	69	69	155	224
Paktya	169	169	169	169	169	212	381
Panjsher	60	60	60	60	60	38	98
Parwan	183	183	183	183	183	271	454
Samangan	51	51	51	51	51	240	291
Sari Pul						351	351
Takhar						474	474
Uruzgan	125	125	125	125	125	330	455
Wardak	124	124	124	124	124	451	575
Zabul	121	121	121	121	121		121
Grand Total	3,027	3,027	3,027	3,027	3,027	7,645	10,672
Percentage			100%		100%		

CRGs' subprojects selection shows strong preference for transport (74%) and irrigation (26%) based on community grant investment. Previously, this section was reported based on estimated budget because of fewer

subproject completion, but in this reporting period the budget analysis below is based on actual subproject budget.

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

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

Note: The sector-wise analysis for the Parent Project is attached as Annex F.

⁴ School Boundary Wall Construction in 2 CRGs in Zawol district of Herat.

Table 2.5.1: Lot-wise number of FPs' staff trained for AF2 first ToT

LOT	FP	*PM	Lead Trainers		Engineers			SO		P/D Mgr	ESSO	FO	M&E Officer		Proc	Rep	WEA	Total Males Trained	Total Females Trained	Total Summary by FP
			M	F	Lead	Sen	CFW	M	F				M	F						
1	AKF	1	1	1	1	3	4	4	4	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	21	5	26
2	ACTED	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	5	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	21	7	28
3	Afghan Aid	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	6	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	28	9	37
4	CHA	1	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	22	6	28
5	DACAAR	1	1	1	1	6	5	6	6	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	24	8	32
#	Subtotal	5	5	5	5	22	24	26	26	6	9	5	5	4	2	1	1	116	35	151
TOTAL		5	10		51			52		6	9	5	9		2	1	1	116	35	151

***Legend:**

PM- Package Manager

Sen- Senior Engineer

SO- Social Organiser

P/D Mgr- Provincial or District Manager

ESSO- Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer

FO- Finance Officer

Proc- Procurement Officer

Rep- Reporting Officer

WEA- Women Economic Activities Officer

Prct Sup Assis- Procurement Support Assistant

Table 2.5.2: Number of UNOPS' Staff trained for AF2 first ToT

#	Regions	Regional Operation Officers	CFW Engineers	Senior Project Management Associates	Project Management Support Associates	Prct Sup Assistant	ESS	WEA Officer	Comms	Total Male Participants	Total Female Participants	Total Summary
1	Kabul	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	3	9
2	North-East	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
3	East	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
4	South/Central	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
5	South-West	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
#	Total Participants	5	5	7	2	1	1	1	1	14	9	23

Insights

AKF cascades AF2 training to its staff

Following the Training of Trainers (ToT) held in Kabul with key staff of the facilitating partners, the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) conducted a comprehensive week-long training for its staff⁵. Held from 13 to 19 May 2026 at their Takhar Provincial Office, the training was facilitated by the AKF's male and female Lead Trainers. 24 other participants who attended the CRLP ToT supported the training, fostering active engagement, knowledge sharing and collaboration across AKF staff based in different provinces. Participants completed practical exercises on core CRLP tools and methodologies, including transect walks, CRG profiling, CRG and subcommittee selection, disaster risk management, resource mapping, seasonal calendars, Community Development Planning (CDP), well-being analysis, Community Participatory Monitoring (CPM), and the standard forms and formats required for project implementation.

Overall, the workshop successfully achieved its intended objectives. 70 project staff were trained in this hybrid session.

AKF has operated in Afghanistan since 2003. In 2022, when CRLP commenced its operations, it was selected as the facilitating partner for the northeast region. Based on this experience, AKF submitted a successful bid for the implementation of the additional financing for CRLP. When CRLP received approval for the second additional financing, the modality for engaging FPs changed from a procurement process to a grant agreement. Using the UNOPS Grant+ online system, AKF submitted their bid and were awarded the grant to cover the northeastern region once more.



AKF staff receiving training on AF2 implementation (top) and conducting practical exercises to build their confidence in using the different project tools, May 2026

⁵ AKF conducted its training based on access approval from the provincial authorities. Once the project realised that introduction letters from MoEc were delayed, other FPs were advised to hold off on their training sessions.

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

- The POM, its annexes, and comprehensive step-by-step guidelines for CRG formation in urban areas have been finalized and updated in close coordination with the World Bank and the project team.
- All seven retendered projects from AF1 have been successfully awarded, and on-site implementation has commenced.
- Multiple coordination meetings and discussions were held with AIB to facilitate the smooth rollout of digital payments for AF2. All necessary forms for this initiative have been finalized.
- The findings from the women's markets infrastructure gap assessment in Kabul and Jalalabad were presented to the WB country team. Feedback from the WB Environmental and Social (E&S) team was subsequently incorporated and addressed. A comprehensive Cost Implication Analysis for four proposed pilot subprojects in Kabul and Jalalabad was prepared and submitted to the World Bank on 25 June 2026 for clearance.

3.1 Key Outputs

Table 3.1: Component 2 Key Outputs

Key Output Indicator	Progress: End of Q2 2026 as of 30/06/2026 (AF2)	Progress: End of Q2 2026 as of 30/06/2026 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Cumulative Progress (PP+AF1+AF2)
Geographical Coverage				
# of cities covered	8 (4 old + 4 new)	7 (5 old + 2 new)	8	14
LIWs Activities (Subprojects)				
# of community consultation completed	99	358	520	977
# of scoping completed	82	358	520	960
# of design completed	68	358	520	946
# of contracts signed	29	358	520	907
# of LIWs subprojects completed	0	348	520	868
# of LIWs subprojects closed	0	335	520	855
Small Scale Infrastructure rehabilitated				
Streets and drainage improved (km)	0	216	364	580
Protection/retaining walls constructed (km)	0	16	11	27
Sidewalks upgraded (km)	0	13	20	33
Storm water drainage/canal upgraded (km)	0	3	22	25
Boundary walls constructed (km)	0	4	4	9
Pedestrian stairs upgraded in hilly areas (km)	0	1	2	3
Parks and greenery improved, square (m)	0	180k	147k	327k
People benefitting from improved access to basic services				
1. # of people benefited from improved asset or infrastructures (Million)	0	2.28	3.7	5.98
1.1. # of Males benefited improved asset or infrastructure	0	1.15	1.87	3.02
1.2. # of Females benefited improved asset or infrastructure	0	1.13	1.83	2.96
Laborers Employed and Labor Days Created				

Key Output Indicator	Progress: End of Q2 2026 as of 30/06/2026 (AF2)	Progress: End of Q2 2026 as of 30/06/2026 (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Cumulative Progress (PP+AF1+AF2)
1. Total # of beneficiary HHs received livelihood support (worked as labor)	0	81,779	162,114	243,893
1.1. # of Male Laborers	0	73,891	133,692	207,583
1.2. # of Female Laborers	0	7,888	17,127	25,015
1.3. # of IDPs	0	4,332	9,745	14,077
1.4. # of Returnees	0	1,685	1,550	3,235
2. Female Contribution (%)	0	9.65	10.56	20.21
3. Total # of labor days created (million)	0	2.66	4.761	7.42
2.1. # of Male Labor days (million)	0	2.42	4.265	6.69
2.2. # of Female Labor days (million)	0	0.23	0.496	0.73

Table 3.2: Overall progress of the LIW until 30 June 2026 - AF2

No.	City	Full Target	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed	Terminated
IDA Fund								
1	Kabul	120	48	36	28			
2	Kunduz	24	2	2	2			
3	Mihtarlam	20	8	8	7			
4	Baghlan Jadid & Puli Khumri	30	11	8	8			
5	Bazarak	6	0	0	0			
Sub Total		200	69	54	45			
ARTF Fund								
6	Kandahar	40	6	6	6			
7	Jalalabad	50	19	17	15			
8	Mahmudi Raqi	10	5	5	2			
Sub Total		100	30	28	23			
Total		300	99	82	68			

Note: 29 subprojects were actively underway at the close of the reporting period across the 7 cities, except Mihtarlam and Bazarak Cities. Bazarak is a completely CRG area and the FP has not mobilized yet.

Table 3.3: Overall progress of the LIW until 30 June 2026 - AF2

The table shows the progress in the Q2 2026 reporting period and cumulative progress for AF2

No.	City	Target	Community Consultation Completed		Scoping Completed		Design Completed		Handed Over		Closed		Terminated	
			Q2 2026	Total AF2	Q2 2026	Total AF2	Q2 2026	Total AF2	Q2 2026	Total AF2	Q2 2026	Total AF2	Q2 2026	Total AF2
IDA Fund														
1	Kabul	120	38	48	30	36	28	28						
2	Kunduz	24	0	2	2	2	2	2						
3	Mihtarlam	20	7	8	8	8	7	7						

4	Baghlan Jadid & Puli Khumri	30	9	11	8	8	8	8						
5	Bazarak	6	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Sub Total		200	54	69	48	54	45	45						
ARTF Fund														
6	Kandahar	40	2	6	4	6	6	6						
7	Jalalabad	50	11	19	11	17	15	15						
8	Mahmudi Raqi	10	5	5	5	5	2	2						
Sub Total		100	18	30	20	28	23	23						
Total		300	72	99	68	82	68	68						

Table 3.4: Overall progress of the LIW until 30 June 2026 - AF1

No.	City	Full Target	Community Consultation Completed	Scoping Completed	Design Completed	Handed Over	Closed	Terminated
IDA Fund								
1	Kabul	140	140	140	140	130	118	9
2	Jalalabad	42	42	42	42	42	42	0
3	Herat	35	35	35	35	35	35	0
Sub Total		217	217	217	217	207	195	9
ARTF Fund								
4	Kandahar	49	49	49	49	49	48	0
5	Mazar	36	36	36	36	36	36	0
6	Gardiz	28	28	28	28	28	28	0
7	Ghazni	28	28	28	28	28	28	0
Sub Total		141	141	141	141	141	140	0
Total		358	358	358	358	348	335	9

Table 3.5: Overall progress of the LIW until 30 June 2026 - AF1

The table shows the progress in the Q2 2026 reporting period and cumulative progress for AF1

No.	City	Target	Community Consultation Completed		Scoping Completed		Design Completed		Handed Over		Closed		Terminated	
			Q2 2026	Total AF1	Q2 2026	Total AF1	Q2 2026	Total AF1	Q2 2026	Total AF1	Q2 2026	Total AF1	Q2 2026	Total AF1
IDA Fund														
1	Kabul	140	0	140	0	140	0	140	6	130	18	118	2	9
2	Jalalabad	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	0	42	2	42	0	0
3	Herat	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	2	35	0	0
Sub Total		217	0	217	0	217	0	217	6	207	22	195	2	9
ARTF Fund														
4	Kandahar	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	2	48	0	0
5	Mazar	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	0	36	4	36	0	0
6	Gardiz	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	1	28	0	0
7	Ghazni	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	0	28	2	28	0	0
Sub Total		141	0	141	0	141	0	141	0	141	9	140	0	0
Total		358	0	358	0	358	0	358	6	348	31	335	2	9

Table 3.6 Overall number of labor related data Cumulative as of 30 June 2026 - AF1

No.	City	Total Labor Days Generated	Labor Days Generated (Male)	Labor Days Generated (Female)	Total HHs Directly Benefited	HHs Directly Benefited (Male)	HHs Directly Benefited (Female)	% of Female HHs	Total IDPs Directly Benefited	Total Returnees HHs Directly Benefited	Total of Indirect Beneficiaries
IDA Fund											
1	Kabul	1,081,137	990,443	90,695	31,859	28,973	2,886	9.06	1,128	606	796,254
2	Jalalabad	321,804	286,654	35,150	10,311	8,923	1,388	13.46	1,892	294	245,800
3	Herat	254,101	225,594	28,507	8,795	7,682	1,113	12.65	621	70	270,942
Sub Total		1,657,041	1,502,690	154,351	50,965	45,578	5,387	10.57	3,641	970	1,312,996
ARTF Fund											
4	Kandahar	325,615	308,850	16,766	10,495	9,996	499	4.75	169	356	429,354
5	Mazar	256,457	232,797	23,661	7,742	6,905	837	10.81	214	245	224,150
6	Gardiz	205,677	186,871	18,806	6,328	5,767	561	8.87	174	69	145,307
7	Ghazni	210,504	191,992	18,512	6,249	5,645	604	9.67	134	45	173,150
Sub Total		998,253	920,509	77,744	30,814	28,313	2,501	8.12	691	715	971,961
Total		2,655,294	2,423,199	232,095	81,779	73,891	7,888	9.65	4,332	1,685	2,284,957

Table 3.7 Number of labor related data for Q2 2026 reporting period - AF1

No.	City	Total Labor Days Generated	Labor Days Generated (Male)	Labor Days Generated (Female)	Total HHs Directly Benefited	HHs Directly Benefited (Male)	HHs Directly Benefited (Female)	% of Female HHs	Total No. of IDPs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Returnees HHs Directly Benefited	Total No. of Indirect Beneficiaries
IDA Fund											
1	Kabul	26,942	25,125	1,817	849	774	75	8.83	113	23	45,250
2	Jalalabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
3	Herat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Sub Total		26,942	25,125	1,817	849	774	75	8.83	113	23	45,250
ARTF Fund											
4	Kandahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
5	Mazar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
6	Gardiz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
7	Ghazni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Sub Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Total		26,942	25,125	1,817	849	774	75	8.83	113	23	45,250

Note: Final documents for the 29 subprojects underway had not yet been submitted as at the end of the reporting period so the labor data related to AF2 is not included in this report.

Table 3.8: Overall number of subprojects handed over by sector Cumulative as of 30 June 2026 - AF1

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	MZR	JLB	GRZ	GZN	Total	%
Transport	124	26	23	27	36	23	20	279	80
Environmental/Climate ⁶	6	23	12	9	6	5	8	69	20
Grand Total	130	49	35	36	42	28	28	348	100%

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

3.2 Progress per City

3.2.1 Kabul

Kabul accounts for 40% of the total C2 subproject allocation. Despite significant operational challenges, including cement shortages and escalating material costs, the labor-intensive small-scale infrastructure projects in this city progressed steadily. Under AF1, 6 additional subprojects that had been halted due to the winter break were completed and handed over to the communities. 10 contracts have been signed for construction activities in Kabul under AF2.

Challenges Encountered:

Contract terminations. The re-tendering of 7 terminated subprojects (6 due to contractor inaction/refusal and 1 due to land ownership issues) began during Q1 2026 and was finalized in Q2 2026; physical activities for all these subprojects have commenced.

Two (2) subproject contracts were terminated in Q2 2026 reporting period because of contractor inaction/refusal to proceed with implementation citing cement shortages and price escalation issues. In consultation with UNOPS Legal, the termination processes were completed. The re-tendering of these 2 subprojects will be concluded by early Q3 2026.

Cement shortage and price escalation. Contractors in Kabul City experienced a significant cement shortage and price increase during the last months of 2025, a trend that persisted into Q1 2026. In Q2 2026, however, cement prices decreased from 700 AFN to approximately 500 AFN per 50kg bag. This price drop enabled the completion of the 6 remaining AF1 subprojects that were delayed by the winter break and contractor inactions.



Subgrade compaction by roller machine in a LIW subproject in Kabul City, June 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.2 Kandahar

With the successful closure of all 49 AF1 projects (14% of the total C2 subproject allocation) in Kandahar the project has progressed smoothly into AF2. 13.3% of the C2 allocation for AF2 is targeted for Kandahar. During the reporting period, significant progress has been made in mobilizing the subproject workforce. In collaboration with AIB, skilled and unskilled laborers, both male and female, have been successfully onboarded across few subproject sites in Kandahar City. Implementation activities are currently in the mobilization phase across 6 active sites, with work advancing in accordance with approved plans and technical standards.



Excavation of roadbed in Sadat Qalachah Plum Concrete Streets, in Gozar 6 of District 3 of Kandahar City in June 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.3 Herat

During the Q2 2026 reporting period, the Herat team completed the final inspection of 2 remaining AF1 subprojects. Under AF1, 9% of total C2 subprojects were allocated to Herat. The contractor rectified the defects observed during the defects notification period and subsequently, UNOPS issued the final completion certificates to the subprojects. All AF1 subprojects have been officially closed, and the financial obligations were liquidated.

3.2.4 Jalalabad

Given the significant influx of returnees to Jalalabad, the C2 subproject allocation for the city has been increased from 12% under AF1 to 16.7% under AF2, ensuring that returnees can be included throughout the project cycle. The returnees are encouraged to participate in community consultations during project selection, and eligible returnees residing in the respective Gozar are prioritized during labor onboarding in accordance with the approved labor selection criteria, while ensuring fairness, transparency, and non-discrimination. 10 subprojects have been awarded, of which 5 are currently under construction. The labor onboarding process for digital payment has also been completed for these 5 projects, including the engagement of male, female, and skilled laborers.

3.2.5 Mazar-e-Sharif

Following the completion of AF1 activities, the team demobilized from Mazar-e-Sharif. Mazar-e-Sharif accounted for 9% of the total C2 subproject allocation under AF1. The city will not be covered under AF2 and the team has relocated to Baghlan province to initiate LIWs in Baghlan Jadid and Puli Khumri.

3.2.6 Gardiz

All 28 AF1 subprojects in Gardiz have been officially completed, their DNP periods concluded, and the contracts formally closed. Gardiz represented 8% of total C2 subprojects under AF1. No subprojects will be implemented in Gardiz under AF2.

3.2.7 Ghazni

Following completion of AF1 activities, the regional office in Ghazni demobilized, and the team was reassigned to Panjshir and Kapisa. Ghazni was allocated 8% of total C2 subprojects under AF1. No subprojects will be implemented in Ghazni under AF2.

3.2.8 Kunduz

Kunduz City has been allocated 8% of the total C2 subprojects under AF2. During the reporting period, a series of consultations with communities in non-CRG areas in District 1 and 3 were held, following which the Kunduz team identified 2 sites best suited for labor-intensive works subprojects. The procurement team finalized the evaluation of the bids to pave the way for contracting.



UNOPS Construction Management Engineer scoping a gravel surface road at Koti Gerd (L=540m), in Guzar 14 of District 3 of Kunduz City, April 2026 @UNOPS



UNOPS Construction Management Engineers scoping for Construction of 220m Stone Masonry Protection wall for both sides of Canal Naqi Haiderqol, in Guzar 13, District 1 of Kunduz City. April 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.9 Baghlan

The implementation of C2 in Baghlan Jadid and Pulikhumri, which comprises 10% of the total C2 subprojects under AF2, has progressed well. Contracts for 2 projects have been signed. A coordination meeting was held with the FP for the region, AKF. A list of CRG areas in Baghlan has been prepared and shared with the FP. Community consultations and subproject scoping activities will commence upon completion of the ECA verification process.



Community consultation held with communities and local people in Gozar #6, District #2 of Puli Khumri in May 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.10 Bazarak

2% of total C2 subprojects have been allocated to the Bazarak under AF2. Bazarak is completely a CRG area, and community engagements will commence when the FP has mobilized.

3.2.11 Mahmood Raqi

Mahmood Raqi has both CRG and non-CRG areas, with 3.3% of total C2 subprojects allocated to this city under AF2. 2 projects are under procurement and remaining 2 are under design stage. Work will commence in CRG areas once the FP has mobilized.



Consultation meeting with the Community at Baloch Khil, GA 7 District # 3 of Mahmood Raqi, Kapisa in May 2026 @UNOPS

3.2.12 Mihtarlam

20 subprojects (6.2% of total C2 subprojects) have been allocated to Mihtarlam City under the AF2. 9 of these are located in non-CRG areas and 11 are located in CRG areas. 4 subprojects have been fully designed and are currently in the procurement stage, while the remaining 4 are under design. One subproject is currently

undergoing the scoping process. The list of CRG areas was formally shared with the FP.

Insights

Protecting cities from seasonal flooding

“Before the wall, every rainy season meant sleepless nights. We were just waiting to lose everything again,” Noor Ahmad, a community elder in District 10 of Herat city explained.

The risk of flooding that communities face every season is not only real but also a nightmare that traps them in a cycle of vulnerability and poverty. Just as they rebuild their lives, the season turns and they are faced once again with flash flooding that sweeps away their belongings and sometimes, their loved ones too. Afghanistan is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, yet, sadly it is also amongst the least prepared.

“Now, when it rains, we don’t panic. We feel safe. This wall has given us peace of mind and a chance to rebuild our lives.”

The robust protection walls implemented by CRLP channel excess water away from their villages and into existing water bodies. 104 climate resilience projects have been installed in urban areas, 45 of which received the 20% incentive for climate resilience infrastructure introduced under the additional financing phase. By prioritizing climate resilience infrastructure, CRLP is helping protect vulnerable communities in urban areas of Afghanistan.

Before



After



Construction of Old Gach Khana Protection Wall with total length (L=350m), in Gozar#2, District#10, Kandahar City, April 2026



Construction of Norzai Canal Protection Wall with Total Length of 700m in Gozar #3, District #9, Kandahar City, April 2026



Construction of Norzai Canal Protection Wall with Total Length of 700m in Gozar #3, District #9, Kandahar City, April 2026



Construction of 2nd Dawlatabad protection wall Lot#1 for wastewater Canal with total length of 400 m, District#09, Mazar-e-Sharif City, April 2026



Construction of Kaj-Gozar Protection wall for Canal with total length 300 m, Gozar#15, District#11, Mazar-e-Sharif City (right) and Nahr-e-Babayadgar Stone Masonry Retaining Walls with total length of 550 m in Gozar#08, District#4, Mazar-e-Sharif City (left), September 2025



Flood protection wall in District 10 of Herat city, April 2026

3.3 Digital payments

Based on the experience and lessons learned from the implementation of 4 pilot subprojects in Kabul, Jalalabad, and Kandahar, the team supported the documentation of several key improvements and initiatives to the digital

payment system for full roll out in AF2:

1. Finalization of Labor Payment Distribution System

AIB and UNOPS jointly finalized the module on the labor payment distribution system through the AIB MIS platform. Through this module, labor payment reports can be viewed and downloaded, improving accessibility, and efficiency in labor payment data management.

2. Revision of Project Operations Manual (POM)

The POM has been revised with a focus on incorporating detailed information, guidelines, and procedures related to the digital payment system. The revision includes updated process workflows, operational procedures, roles and responsibilities, and implementation guidance to support the effective management and execution of digital payment activities.

3. Review of TPMA Tools (Questionnaires)

The TPMA tools (questionnaires) were reviewed with a specific focus on integrating digital payment system requirements, including data collection, assessment, and evaluation processes. Feedback was provided on the questionnaires and ensured their alignment with the digital payment system.

4. Knowledge sharing

Following presentation of the results and potential of the digital payments system by the World Bank at the Afghanistan Coordination Group meeting in April 2026, UNOPS presented the model and lessons learned to the UN Risk Management Team, with representatives from various UN agencies participating in the session.

5. Orientation of key stakeholders

Several coordination meetings were organized with AIB to discuss and align on the revised process workflow, logistical preparations, resource planning, and implementation arrangements to ensure smooth operation of the labor payment system.

The digital payment modality was presented to 160 potential contractors during the procurement workshop held in May 2026 to explain the bidding process, eligibility requirements, and the changes made to the technical documentation to support digital payments. Contractors were guided through the revised procurement requirements and implementation procedures, enabling them to prepare compliant bids for projects to be implemented under the digital payment system.

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

Community level activities under this component had not commenced by the end of the reporting period.

- A post distribution report consolidating key findings, observations, and preliminary recommendations from follow-up visits conducted in mid-March 2026 was prepared and submitted to the World Bank.
- Based on lessons learned from the AF1 implementation, revisions have been made to Component 3 beneficiary selection criteria, budget allocation, social grant entitlement, and other related aspects.
- These changes have been presented and explained to FP staff during the two batches of ToT.
- Step-by-step guidelines have been translated and verified to ensure accuracy, clarity, and consistency.

4.1 Key Social Grant Output Indicators Cumulative for the Project

Key Output Indicator	Cumulative Progress (AF1)	Cumulative Progress (PP)	Total (AF1+PP)
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Rural Area (Component 3a only)			
# of provinces covered	21	26	29
# of districts covered	28	67	94
Form 9: # of SG plans completed	2,722	5,945	8,667
# of communities SG distribution completed	2,722	5,945	8,667
# of HHs which received social grants	35,437	84,398	119,835
# of FHHs which received social grant	20,699	47,873	68,572
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received SG	14,392	34,831	49,223
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received SG	346	1,694	2,040
Urban Area (Component 3a only)			
# of cities covered	7 (5 old + 2 new)	8	10
# of community/mosque profiles completed	361	516	877
# of communities cash distributed	361	516	877
# of HHs which received social grant	24,622	38,052	62,674
# of FHHs which received social grant	13,177	22,185	35,362
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received SG	10,034	14,186	24,220
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received SG	1,411	1,681	3,092
Component 3a Total			
Form 9: # of SG plans completed	3,083	6,461	9,544
# of communities cash distributed	3,083	6,461	9,544
# of HHs which received social grant	60,059	122,450	182,509
# of FHHs which received social grant	33,876	70,058	103,934
# of HH of persons with disabilities which received SG	24,426	49,017	73,443
# of HH of persons with drug addiction which received SG	1,757	3,375	5,132

4.2 Summary of social grants for AF1

C3a activities were completed by 31 December 2025 and the cumulative progress is presented in the table below, including a digital payment pilot for Social Grant cash distribution which was conducted in District 22 of Kabul City.

Table 4.2.1: Cumulative Social Grant status

Coverage		Communities / Project Sites			Households		HHs Received SGs		
Lot #	FP	Target # in Total	# with full beneficiary lists completed	# with distribution completed	# of eligible Beneficiaries identified	Total # of beneficiary HHs	# of FHHs	# of HHs of persons with disability	# of HHs of persons with drug addiction
1	AKF	262	262	262	3,249	3,249	2,116	1,109	24
2	ACTED	392	392	392	4,594	4,594	2,575	1,978	41
3	RRAA	426	426	426	6,161	6,161	3,827	2,272	62
4	CHA	663	663	663	8,582	8,582	4,832	3,626	124
5	CDDO	561	561	561	7,293	7,293	3,836	3,406	51
6	DACAAR	360	360	360	4,518	4,518	2,738	1,736	44

6	DACAAR (EQ Response)	58	58	58	1,040	1,040	775	265	-
Sub Total for rural area		2,722	2,722	2,722	35,437	35,437	20,699	14,392	346
2	Kabul	140	140	140	280	280	120	149	11
3	Herat	35	35	35	9,800	9,800	5,329	3,931	540
3	Mazar-e-Sharif	36	36	36	2,450	2,450	1,139	870	441
4	Kandahar	749	48	48	2,515	2,515	1,324	1,061	130
5	Gardiz	28	28	28	3,232	3,232	1,999	1,151	82
5	Ghazni	28	28	28	1,893	1,893	833	1,031	29
6	Jalalabad	42	42	42	1,828	1,828	912	788	128
1	Kunduz	4	4	4	2,624	2,624	1,521	1,053	50
Sub Total for urban area		362	361	361	24,622	24,622	13,177	10,034	1,411
G. Total		3,084	3,083	3,083	60,059	60,059	33,876	24,426	1,757

4.2 Component 3b. Women's Economic Activities

4.2.1. Key outputs summary

Table 4.2.1.1: C3b Women's Economic Activities (WEA)- Detailed Profile of Beneficiaries Selection under AF1

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

Table 4.2.1.2. WEA Training Completion in AF1 Communities

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

⁷ In Kandahar, 49 project sites were contracted under AF1. Social grants were distributed in 48 sites. One site was excluded because it had already received grants during the Parent Project phase. The distribution was therefore conducted across 361 project sites, avoiding duplication of assistance.

6.DACAAR	343	2,191	343	2,191	343	2,193	343	2,193	343	2,193	343	2,191
Total	2,592	19,809	2,592	19,629	2,592	19,300	2,592	18,879	2,592	18,686	2,592	18,690

Insights

A better future for beneficiaries of the women's economic activities

When CRLP introduced its pilot Women's Economic Activities initiative, it had two clear objectives: to increase household income and improve food security and nutrition among vulnerable female-headed households. Through a participatory planning process, women selected poultry rearing as the most socially acceptable and practical livelihood opportunity within their communities.

To assess the effectiveness of the intervention, CRLP conducted a post-distribution monitoring survey during the first quarter of 2026, interviewing 36 beneficiaries across six provinces. The assessment found that the poultry initiative delivers measurable improvements in livelihoods, nutrition and women's incomes while demonstrating strong potential to build long-term household resilience.

The intervention successfully reached its intended beneficiaries, with 86 per cent of respondents being widows and the remainder female-headed households caring for spouses with disabilities or other vulnerabilities. Most households support six to eight family members, underscoring the importance of creating reliable income opportunities for women with limited livelihood options. Beneficiaries received poultry, feed, equipment, practical training and ongoing technical support, enabling them to establish productive household poultry enterprises.

The results demonstrate significant socio-economic gains. Nearly 94 per cent of beneficiaries reported increased household income, with more than half describing the increase as substantial. Every household surveyed had sold eggs during the previous three months, with an average of AFN 2,500 to 4,000. and creating a new and dependable source of income for families that previously had little or no regular earnings.

Beyond income, the intervention is making a tangible contribution to household nutrition. Ninety-two per cent of beneficiaries reported increased egg consumption, while more than half of households now eat eggs daily, and another 40 per cent consume eggs several times per week, improving access to an affordable source of protein, particularly for children.

"When we don't have anything else to eat at home, we eat eggs," Ghoncha, a beneficiary from Shinwari District in Parwan Province explained. "Sometimes I use the income to buy shoes for my children, tea or sugar."

The assessment also highlights the project's contribution to women's empowerment. Every respondent reported greater participation in household decision-making, while more than 85 per cent now manage their poultry income independently and over 90 per cent expressed increased confidence in managing income-generating activities. For many women, the poultry enterprise represents not only an income source but also greater financial independence and influence within their households.

Importantly, the assessment indicates encouraging signs of sustainability. Nearly 89 per cent of beneficiaries intend to continue poultry farming, and over one-third have already expanded their flocks through natural hatching. More than 95 per cent successfully adopted winterization measures, resulting in no reported poultry deaths during winter and only minor reductions in egg production.

While the findings demonstrate that poultry rearing is an effective livelihood intervention for vulnerable women, the assessment also identifies challenges that could affect long-term sustainability. High feed costs, poultry disease, limited veterinary services and restricted market access continue to constrain productivity and expansion. CRLP is actively engaging with its partners to address these barriers through strengthened veterinary support, improved market linkages and locally produced feed solutions in the second phase of implementation.

4.3 Returnees and IDPs

Table 4.3.1: Number of returnees HHs who benefited under the CRLP based on MIS

Lot #	FP or City Name	CFW			LIW			SG		
		PP	AF1	Total	PP	AF1	Total	PP	AF1	Total
1	AKF + Kunduz		243	243	172		172		1	1
2	ACTED +Kabul	70	51	121	607	583	1,190		9	9
3	Afghan AID and RRAA ⁸ +Mazar		977	977	84	245	329		39	39

⁸ Afghan Aid was FP for PP and RRAA was for AF1.

4	CHA +Kandahar		156	156	259	356	615	12	85	97
5	CDDO + Khost	74	27	101	41	69	110		25	25
6	DACAAR + Jalalabad	381	236	617	287	294	581	26	23	49
7	Herat				100	70	170		40	40
8	Bamyan									
9	Ghazni					45	45		14	14
Total		525	1,690	2,215	1,550	1,662	3,212	38	236	274

Table 4.3.2: Number of IDPs HHs who benefited under the CRLP based on MIS

Lot #	FP or City Name	CfW			LIW			SG ⁹		
		PP	AF1	Total	PP	AF1	Total	PP	AF1	Total
1	AKF + Kunduz	366	166	532	453		453	N/A	4	4
2	ACTED + Kabul	3,514	119	3,633	932	1,015	1,947	N/A	179	179
3	Afghan AID and RRAA ¹⁰ + Mazar	1,130	1,730	2,860	965	214	1,179	N/A	156	156
4	CHA + Kandahar	6,143	119	6,262	744	169	913	N/A	942	942
5	CDDO + Khost	2,307	148	2,455	515	174	689	N/A	338	338
6	DACAAR + Jalalabad	4,490	650	5,140	2,521	1,892	4,413	N/A	174	174
7	Herat				3,566	621	4,187	N/A	297	297
8	Bamyan				49		49	N/A	363	363
9	Ghazni					134	134	N/A		
Total		17,950	2,932	20,882	9,745	4,219	13,964	N/A	2,453	2,453

⁹ The Project monitoring forms for SG under PP did not capture IDP data.

¹⁰ Afghan Aid was FP for PP and RRAA was for AF1.

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

- Field activities for this component had not commenced by the end of the Q2 reporting period.
- Multiple coordination meetings were conducted between UNOPS/CRLP and UNICEF/HER, during which the following actions were undertaken:
 - CRLP has shared the coverage lists, including targeted provinces and districts, with UNICEF.
 - UNICEF has provided the list of Health Facilities, including geolocation data, across all 34 Provinces.
 - UNICEF will share the list of Health Posts, including geocoded locations, within the targeted districts to support planning and implementation.
- In April 2026, CRLP conducted a pilot of the enhanced community level DRM activities that will be implemented under AF2.
- Modalities for the implementation of the Early Warning System were discussed extensively, and the World Bank will draft the concept note for the intervention.

5.1 Key outputs

Table 5.1.1 Cumulative Component 4 Output Targets throughout Project

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

5.2 Strengthening of Community Institutions in AF1 - training

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

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

Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed												
Lot #	FP	Province	District	Total # of Actual Communities	TS-1		TS-2		TS-3		TS-4	TS-5
					A. Disaster and Hazard Mapping B. Disaster Risk Preparedness and Mitigation		A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		A. Sub-Group Planning and Mitigating Seasonal Hunger through Grain Banks B. Homestead/ Kitchen Gardening		Self-Confidence and Self-Care	Resilience
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Female
			Bahrami Shahid	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
			Nawa	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5	DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
		Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
		Nuristan	Mandol	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Total		20	27	2,664	2,664	2,655	2,664	2,649	2,661	2,650	2,664	2,664

C4 Rural: Number of participants trained in each training session

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

	Farah	Gulistan	133	2,016	1,046	666	348	568	262	47	31
	Faryab	Qaysar	173	2,945	2,349	1,526	1,380	1,500	1,208	1,808	1,734
CHA	Kandahar	Maywand	160	2,084	1,486	472	373	379	308	179	180
		Miya Nishin	80	1,537	1,303	455	301	441	372	440	411
	Helmand	Kajaki	180	4,390	2,602	265	206	241	153	73	75
	Urozgan	Gizab	123	2,220	1,350	969	541	837	531	445	397
	Zabul	Mizan	70	990	816	273	266	288	276	163	161
		Shamulzayi	50	806	785	286	780	208	149	157	158
CDDO	Paktia	Zurmat	155	2,454	1,701	1,313	1,217	1,150	1,239	1,632	1,337
	Khost	Nadir Shah Kot	65	1,423	1,325	437	464	222	297	243	215
	Paktika	Waza Khwa	60	1,725	1,471	655	573	735	679	527	609
	Ghazni	Ab Band	87	2,046	1,514	776	761	609	701	963	724
		Bahrami Shahid	104	1,878	1,540	199	209	62	124	118	28
		Nawa	90	2,002	1,458	477	428	324	413	699	607
DACAAR	Laghman	Alingar	158	2,406	1,965	1,243	1,121	568	504	482	370
	Nangarhar	Sherzad	144	1,656	1,365	755	670	641	564	587	538
	Nuristan	Mandol	58	803	592	137	94	110	84	159	139
Total	20	27	2,664	48,489	35,115	14,447	12,397	11,929	10,049	12,618	11,162

RURAL: Component 4 Summary

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

C4 Urban: Number of communities trained under each training session

Urban-Number of Communities with Training Sessions (TS) completed						
FP	City	# of Targeted CRGs	TS-2		TS-4	TS-5
			A. How to Deliver / Provide Inclusive Aid B. Review/ Creation of Communities' Development Vision		Self-Confidence & Self-care	Resilience
			Male	Female	Female	Female
RRAA	Herat	14	14	8	14	14
	Mazar	55	55	55	55	55
CHA	Kandahar	29	29	29	29	29
DACAAR	Jalalabad	28	28	28	28	28
Total		126 ¹¹	126	120	126	126

C4 Urban: Number of participants trained under each training session

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

Lot Wise Summary of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens Created

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

¹¹ Under AF1, there were 98 CRGs in urban areas. Under the parent project, all other activities for Kandahar were completed during the parent project, except for C4, which remained to be delivered in 28 CRGs. Therefore, during AF1, these 28 CRGs were covered, implementing the pending C4 activities. As a result, the total number reached 126 communities (98 + 28).

Number of Beneficiaries of Grain Bank and Kitchen Gardens

Lot #	FP Name	# Permanent HHs Received GB	# IDP HHs Received GB	# Returnee HHs Received GB	Total # HHs Received GB
1	AKF	70	2	7	79
2	ACTED	194	9	5	208
3	RRA	667	195	116	978
4	CHA	3445	32	89	3566
5	CDDO	3255	44	10	3309
6	DACAAR	341	37	18	417
Total		7,993	319	245	8,557

Insights

Empowering Communities to Prepare for a Changing Climate



"Floods have greatly affected us. We have no other place to move to, nor do we have the means to do so," says Mohammad Amin, a resident of Qarghayi district in Laghman province.

As climate change intensifies, communities like his face growing risks to their homes, farms and livelihoods. Yet they also possess invaluable local knowledge about the hazards they face. The challenge is turning that knowledge into practical action.

To help communities better anticipate and manage these risks, CRLP piloted a community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) approach in the villages of Khan Sherin Banda and Bar Qalatak in Qarghayi district, Laghman province. Implemented by facilitating partner, DACAAR, between 8 and 15 April 2026, the pilot placed communities at the centre of identifying hazards, analysing vulnerabilities and planning practical solutions. Community members worked alongside trained facilitators through transect walks, focus group discussions and participatory mapping exercises. Together, they updated village resource maps, documented disaster histories, developed disaster risk maps and analysed seasonal calendars.

"(CRLP) engineers visited our community and conducted several days of sessions," reflected Mohibullah, a participant from Bar Qalatak. "In today's session we discussed which seasons crops are cultivated, during which times winds cause damage and how high the temperature rises."

The pilot revealed that both communities are highly exposed to floods and extreme temperatures. Longer, hotter summers and increasingly irregular rainfall are reducing water availability, damaging crops and increasing livestock diseases. Floods continue to destroy homes and community infrastructure while reducing income opportunities, particularly for daily wage laborers. The assessment also highlighted that women, older people and persons with disabilities face disproportionate impacts during disasters. At the same time, the arrival of internally displaced people and returnees has placed additional pressure on already limited natural resources and livelihoods. More importantly, the pilot also demonstrated that communities are not passive victims of climate change. Participants identified practical solutions they believe will significantly reduce disaster risks, including flood protection walls, drainage systems, rehabilitation of irrigation canals, community-based early warning systems, improved natural resource management, climate-smart agriculture and diversified livelihood opportunities.

For CRLP, the pilot provides strong evidence that community-led disaster risk management can become an effective foundation for building climate resilience across Afghanistan. As climate-related disasters become more frequent and severe, empowering communities to assess risks, plan collectively and implement locally owned solutions offers a sustainable pathway towards protecting lives, livelihoods and development gains long before disasters strike.



Community members participating in the transect walk (left) and seasonal calendar exercise (right), April 2026

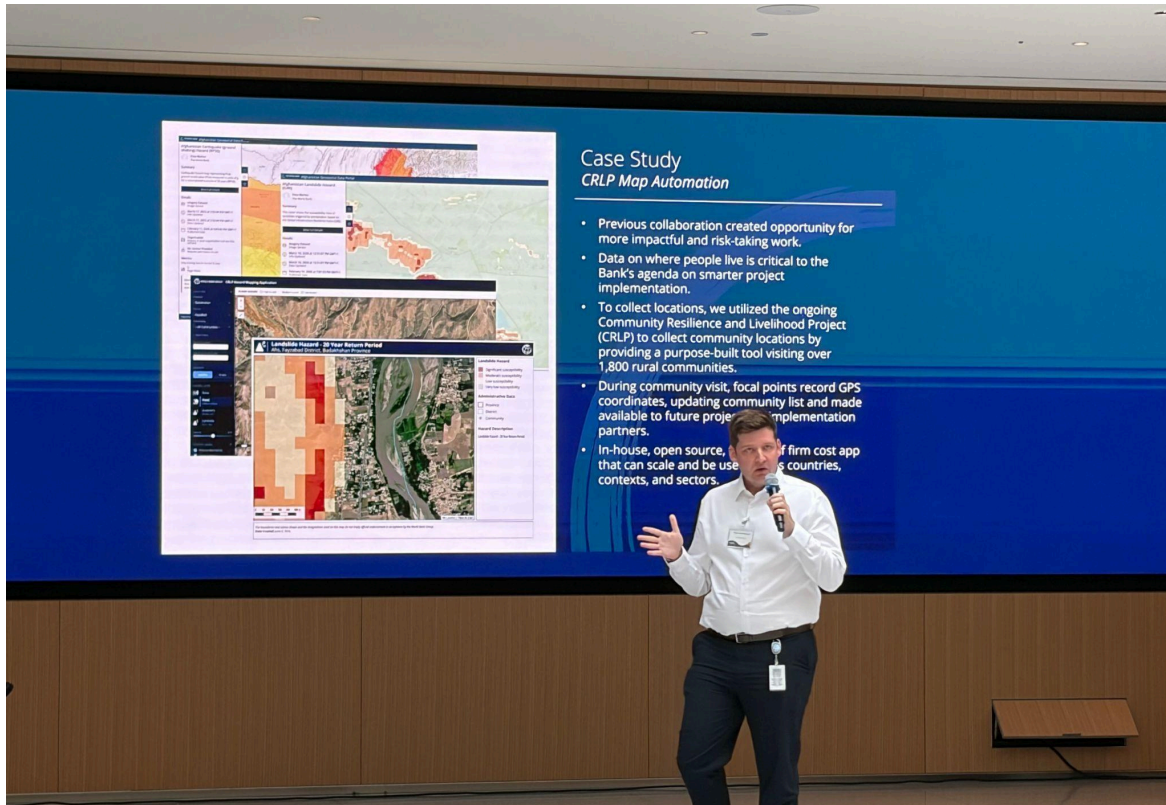
6. COMPONENT 5: UNOPS Implementation Support

6.1 MIS and GIS

- During the Q2 2026 reporting period, several modifications were implemented to the MIS for AF2
 - Development of the new GRM process in the MIS is underway, with 20% progress achieved.
 - Development of the new AF2 disbursement flow in the MIS is underway, with 90% progress achieved.
 - The Application Programming Interface (API) key for the beneficiary prelist, including all required fields, has been incorporated. The MIS team is currently entering dummy data in the test environment to validate and test the dataset.
 - The Form2B development has been completed.
 - The C1 and C3 beneficiary onboarding list selection page development has been completed.
- 3 sets of monthly GIS maps for 7 cities have been produced and shared with the World Bank.
- Digitization of the Guzar boundary of Bazarak City of Panjshir, Pulikhumri and Baghlan Jadid City of Baghlan and Mahmood Raqi City of Kapisa is completed based on information provided by the

Municipality.

- C2 data verification and data entry were carried out
 - 9 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure report) data entered into the MIS.
 - 10 Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) verified in MIS.
 - No Form 8 (Paid Labor Expenditure Report) returned for correction in MIS.



World Bank showcasing CRLP in their presentation on data use in Afghanistan at the Fragility Forum in June 2026

6.2 Human Resources / Staffing

As of 30 June 2026, 145 CRLP staff were onboard. Through a transparent recruitment process. The project retained 3 female engineering interns and one female Temporary Finance Associate as Engineering Clerks and Finance Associate respectively. The new Programme Director commenced duty in Kabul on 28 June 2026. By the end of the Q2 2026 reporting period, 12 positions were vacant.

Insights

Afghan Women Engineering the Future

CRLP joined the global community in celebrating International Women in Engineering Day on 23 June 2026. The commemoration of international days that relate to women is a grim reminder of the challenging circumstances for women in Afghanistan. Yet still, CRLP has women who have broken cultural barriers through a deep seated belief to improve the lives of people in their communities. CRLP currently boasts 9 women engineers.

"I grew up witnessing polluted environments, water scarcity, and the deterioration of the Kabul River," one of the project's civil engineers explained. These experiences created a strong motivation for her to pursue engineering as a way to contribute to solving real-world environmental and infrastructure challenges. "I chose engineering because I believe it is a field that directly contributes to the progress of society". For her, engineering is not only about solving technical problems, but about improving the systems and infrastructure that people depend on in their daily lives.

This determination proved to be her driving force, when she eagerly entered university only to be faced with an academic environment where the entire syllabus was in English. As a female student, she also had limited access to practical training opportunities. Despite this, she remained committed, studying daily and gradually building her confidence through discipline and persistence. “One has to be adaptable and steadfast on their goal for continuous learning,” she explains when asked how she overcame these challenges.

Today she is proud to have contributed to the construction of plum concrete streets with drainage to manage water flow, protection walls to channel excess water away from communities and green spaces that provide a space of respite in vulnerable residential areas.



Young girls walking to school on a road that was upgraded to plum concrete through CRLP in Kabul City, June 2026 @UNOPS

6.3 Financial Management

6.3.1 Summary of progress

- Q2 Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFR) has been produced for the period ending 30 June 2026 for the Parent, AF1 and AF2 projects.
- Interim Financial Statement has been produced as of 30 June 2026.
- Initial advances have been disbursed to all FPs.
- A project-specific audit was conducted for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025.
- The corporate level audit report is being finalized and will be shared with the WB.

6.3.2 Digital payments rollout for AF2

- Digital payments process workflows and procedures for Cash for Work, labor-intensive works and Social Grants have been prepared and incorporated into the POM.
- Collaborated with AIB to design and develop business intelligence (BI) dashboards to support management oversight.

Insights

Enhancing Transparency and Fiduciary Oversight Through Digital Payments

Nearly five years since the takeover, the Taliban regime remains largely unrecognized internationally. With humanitarian needs in the country still escalating, the donor community's concerns on aid diversion, money laundering and terrorist financing remain. In this constrained environment, digital payments present a viable solution for delivery of aid. Following a World Bank presentation to the Afghanistan Coordination Group, CRLP is gaining recognition across the UN agencies in Afghanistan for its digital payment model.

At the invitation of the United Nations Risk Management Team (UNRMT), the project delivered two presentations to UN agencies demonstrating how the system strengthens operational and fiduciary risk management while improving payment efficiency, transparency, accountability and beneficiary protection. The presentations showcased the end-to-end payment process, including biometric verification, electronic transaction records and digital audit trails, as well as lessons from the successful digital payment pilot. The model reduces reliance on cash and mitigates risks related to cash handling, fraud, beneficiary identification and financial accountability.

The approach generated strong interest from UNDP, UNAMA and other agencies, several of which requested further technical guidance on adapting the solution to their own programmes. Participants also commended CRLP on finding innovative ways for inclusion of marginalized groups such as women and returnees. The interventions put in place for people without tazkira were noted by all.

This growing interest positions CRLP as a leading contributor to the advancement of secure, transparent and beneficiary-centred digital payments for humanitarian and development programming in Afghanistan.



6.4 Communication

6.4.1. Key outputs

Output	April	May	June
Monthly thematic	Submitted	Submitted	Submitted

Output	April	May	June
updates and slide deck			
Success stories	Gul Cheena's Journey Toward Stability - Women Engagement	Qalandar's Journey Back Home: A Story of a Returnee - Returnees	Water, Roads and the Power of Hope - People using infrastructure
Published videos	Kunar Earthquake Response - People using infra The power of communities - People using infrastructure World Health Day - Commemoration of International days	Community-based Disaster Risk Management - C4 training curricula Road rehabilitation in Kabul - People using infra	Building pathways to opportunity - People using infra
Facebook posts	1. Women Engagement 2. World Health Day 3. Earthquake Response 4. Community Institutions 5. Vacancy announcement 6. World Health & Safety Day 7. World Health & Safety Day 8. Earthquake Response	1. Procurement Opportunities 2. Workshop to FPs 3. Procurement Workshop 4. People Using Infra 5. Vacancy announcement 6. C3b 7. DRM in Afghanistan 8. Procurement Opportunities 9. People using infra 10. Eid msg	1. World Environment Day 2. Climate Resilience 3. Job Creation 4. Women Engagement 5. World Refugee Day 6. Vacancy announcement 7. People using infra 8. World MSMFs Day
Website updates	• Success stories • Vacancies • Procurement opportunities	• Success stories • Vacancies • Procurement opportunities	• Success stories • Vacancies • Procurement opportunities

6.4.2. Activities during the reporting period

1. Project website

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

- Upload of project documents-
 1. [CRL- Environmental and Social Commitment Plan \(ESCP\) Revised for Second Additional Financing \(AF2\)](#)
- Upload of project reports -
 1. [CRL- 2nd Tri-Annual 2025 Progress Report](#)
 2. [CRL- 3rd Tri-Annual 2025 Progress Report](#)

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

2. Social media

During the period under review, the project maintained social media campaigns to promote the project website through the Facebook page. The campaign successfully increased the views of the Facebook page with a corresponding spike in website visitors. Highlights of the period were the Facebook top posts shown below:

April

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project
Published by [Vimbal Viola Mundira](#) · April 29 ·

When the ground shakes: Remembering victims and reducing future loss from earthquakes

Afghanistan has experienced about 184 earthquakes in the past 365 days alone. We take a sober moment today to remember those departed and renew CRLP commitment to prevention, preparedness, and building back better. bit.ly/48x8Sq5

Remember. Protect. Build Disaster Resilience

#earthquake #earthquakepreparedness #BuildingResilience See less



YOUTUBE.COM
Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project Learn more

May

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project
Published by [Sana Stanikzai](#) · May 25 ·

Invitation to Bid

The Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (CRLP) invites eligible bidders to participate in the following bidding opportunity.

For detailed information, bidding documents, and submission requirements, please visit the link below:

See less

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project

ACRLP.ORG
Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods... Learn more

June

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project
Reels · Loading...

#NowForClimate

How do we ensure that our work does not impact the environment negatively? Through a proactive...

Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project 2

3. External communications

Date	Platform	Story Link
7 April 2026	DACAAR website	https://dacaar.dk/2026/04/07/dacaar-ekspanderer-afghansk-hjaelp-med-116-millioner-kr-fra-unops-midt-i-nordgangstider/?fbclid=IwY2xjawTbEAEZleHRuA2FlbQIXMABicmlkETFWUmdyUk5kbGRUSVZNO3Rwc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQOMjYMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHs5djmIQDLr8225RKKk45R_CZ8cAiuP9VcG5-UvQqQrFWak6NuTFccEuK1P_aem_v5seF5Ui8n01rrmbfKjqtg
24 May 2026	UN in Afghanistan	https://afghanistan.un.org/en/316127-fear-safety-community-protected-floods-herat

6.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

6.5.1 Key Outputs

Output	Q2 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Cumulative Total
Kickoff Meetings	11	4	272	492	768
Physical Inspections	104	0	1,492	1,240	2,732
Virtual Inspections	31	0	2,239	3,612	5,851
Mix Design	17	0	1,153	1,382	2,535
QC Plan	19	3	564	869	1,436
Quality Test Results	483	0	21,294	3,919	25,213
Technical Meetings	74	0	868	380	1,248
Construction Materials Inspected	73	0	948	432	1,380
Physical Inspection of Testing	21	0	724	511	1,235
Hot / Cold Weather plan review	0	0	16	15	31

6.5.2 Q2 activities

During Q2 2026 reporting period, the following activities were implemented across the sites:

AF1

C2 - Urban

- 7 kick-off meetings were held with C2 contractors. During these meetings, the contractors were introduced to the project's QA/QC system, methodology, procedures, and implementation processes.
- 16 contractors' QC Plans were reviewed, commented on, and approved, ensuring alignment with the project's QA/QC requirements.
- 73 physical inspections of construction material laboratories for quality tests were conducted across all regions. These inspections were carried out to evaluate the labs and verify the quality and compliance of construction materials with the project's technical specifications and to ensure adherence to established quality standards throughout project implementation.
- 104 QA/QC physical inspections were conducted across project sites to evaluate adherence to construction and quality standards. Findings and quality-related issues identified during the inspections were documented and communicated to the implementing teams through formal instruction forms. Minor deviations from approved specifications were noted and promptly addressed through immediate corrective actions to ensure strengthened compliance with project quality requirements:
 - The sub-base materials used in 1 project was found to be non-compliant with the given drawings and technical specifications. Following instructions issued to the contractor, the materials were replaced with appropriate quality according to the contracted documents.
 - In 2 projects, the subgrade material was found to be non-compliant with the technical specifications. The contractor was directed to remove and replace the deficient material with conforming, quality material as per the contracted documents, and this corrective action has been successfully completed.
 - The concrete mixing ratio in 3 projects and cement type in 2 projects did not meet the requirements of technical specifications of the project. The contractors were instructed to produce concrete as per the approved concrete mix design. As per instructions given and follow-up site visits conducted, the contractors prepared the mix of concrete according to the mix design ratio which fulfilled the project requirements.
 - At 2 project sites, oversized boulders that did not comply with the approved design and technical specifications were used in the concrete works. Upon identification, all non-compliant boulders were removed and replaced. The contractors were formally instructed to strictly adhere to the approved drawings and technical specifications for the selection and use of boulders in all future works.
 - Substandard gravel was found and rejected in 1 project. The contractor then followed the engineer instructions and replaced the rejected material with aggregates of a suitable quality.
- 31 daily progress reports submitted by contractors were reviewed, and relevant technical concerns were identified and communicated back to the contractors for timely resolution and quality improvement.
- 483 material quality test results were reviewed to verify compliance with the specified technical standards and to ensure the suitability of construction materials used across project sites.
- 74 technical meetings were held with contractors and construction management engineers to discuss and implement measures aimed at improving the quality of project implementation.

AF2

C1 - Rural

- Quality Assurance (QA) presentations, technical guidance, and lessons learned from previous project implementation experiences were delivered to Facilitating Partners (FPs) through Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions.

C2 - Urban

- 4 kick-off meetings were held with C2 contractors. During these meetings, the contractors were introduced to the project's QA/QC system, methodology, procedures, and implementation processes.
- 3 contractors' QC Plans were reviewed, commented on, and approved. ensuring alignment with the project's QA/QC requirements.

6.6 Procurement

6.6.1 Key outputs

Q2 C2 Procurement		
Urban Centre	Subprojects/Requisitions	Contracts signed
Kabul	22	6
Jalalabad	10	6
Kandahar	6	4
Baghlan	4	0
Laghman	2	0
Kunduz	2	0
Kapisa	1	0
Total	47	16

Output	Q2 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Cumulative Total
Number of Contracts	16	16	358	520	894
Contract Value (USD)	\$1,849,163	\$1,849,163	\$37,987,250	\$57,850,650	\$97,687,063
Number of contractors engaged	11	11	137	172	320 ¹²
Number of contractors trained	160	160	150	235	545
Number of jobs created ¹³	96	96	2,148	3,120	5,364

6.6.2 Progress per Component

6.6.2.1 Components 1, 3 and 4 (AF1)

The following activities were completed during Q2 2026 reporting period:

- Final payment for CDDO (Lot-5) GSA is still pending completion of the audit.
- The asset transfer process from AF1 facilitating partners to AF2 facilitating partners has been conducted and is largely complete (*with one asset transfer still pending between two facilitating partners*).
- The assets of CDDO were donated to the organization after confirmation that no asset transfer to other facilitating partners was required and upon CDDO's formal request for the assets to be donated. The assets consist of Category 3 and 4 items, including IT equipment, office equipment, furniture and security equipment.

6.6.2.2 Component 2

AF1

- The 7 terminated contracts under AF1 were successfully retendered, contracts were signed and subprojects are currently under implementation.

¹²The figure of 320 represents the cumulative number of contractor engagements across different phases. As some contractors were engaged in more than one phase, this figure does not represent 320 unique contractors.

¹³The figure represents the number of key staff of contractors engaged in the implementation of the contracts.

AF2

- During the Q2 2026 reporting period 16 works contracts were signed, under C2.
- A vendors' capacity-building workshop was held on 5 May 2026, with 160 vendors participating, including several suppliers who had not previously worked with UNOPS. The workshop aimed to strengthen suppliers' understanding of UNOPS procurement requirements and CRLP tendering processes. Key topics included procurement principles and procedures, ethics in procurement, supplier registration, United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) and eSourcing access, CRLP works tenders, laborers' digital payment procedures, and the CRLP project scope and design.

6.6.2.3 Grants Management (Components 1, 3 and 4)

- The templates for the Inception Report, Quarterly Narrative Report, and Quarterly Financial Report were reviewed and revised to align with AF2 reporting requirements and then shared with the FPs to support standardized project reporting.
- The inception reports, first-quarter narrative reports, and financial reports submitted by FPs during the third week of April were reviewed, feedback was provided, and the reports were approved.
- Liquidation for Q1 2026 financial reports from five FPs were submitted to the Finance Department and processed accordingly.
- On 6 May 2026, UNOPS conducted a half day orientation on Grants Management and Compliance for all five FPs. The session covered key aspects of the grant agreement, including compliance requirements, capacity assessment and strengthening, budget management, reporting, asset management, payment procedures, and audit requirements. Package Managers and relevant operations staff from all FPs participated in the orientation.
- The kick-off procurement ToT was conducted in person at UNOPS on 7 May. The training covered key areas including public procurement principles, ethics, procurement steps, solicitation methods, procurement forms, documentation and filing. It also included case studies on the correct use of procurement forms, and participants were reminded of past TPMA observations and the importance of ensuring compliance with the POM.
- Second payments to all FPs were processed following UNOPS's review and approval of the milestone reports.
- UNOPS reviewed and assessed several minor budget alignment requests and other operational change requests submitted by facilitating partners. Requests that met the requirements of the Grant Support Agreement and remained aligned with the overall programme scope were approved.
- Capacity assessments for five FPs through Grant+ system were initiated. The FPs were requested to complete self-assessment questionnaires and submit supporting documents. UNOPS conducted desk reviews of the questionnaires and supporting documents, provided comments and ratings, requested additional information where required, and developed recommended action plans. Draft assessment reports for four FPs have been completed and are currently under review, while the assessment for one FP is still in progress.
- Updates to the Grant+ system, launched by UNOPS HQ earlier this year, were completed. These included entering agreement details, reporting requirements, and payment information, verifying payment details with both UNOPS and FPs, and uploading and maintaining the required reporting documents to ensure accurate and up-to-date grant management records.

Insights

How can we sustain job creation beyond CRLP?

Short answer- by investing in private sector development. In the case of CRLP, strengthening local capacity in the construction sector is one of the more reliable ways of creating jobs and reducing poverty. As such, in addition to providing contracts for small-scale construction works, the project takes deliberate actions to build the capacity of local construction companies.

In May 2026, the procurement team facilitated a capacity building workshop, attended by 160 contractors from across the country. The workshop offered a detailed and practical walkthrough of UNOPS procurement systems, helping contractors to effectively exploit opportunities. “Understanding procurement rules and documentation requirements is key for vendors to submit competitive and compliant bids,” explained Ghulam Ali Faqirzada, CRLP Procurement Specialist, emphasizing the importance of clarity and compliance in successful submissions. .

Participants were taken through UNOPS procurement principles, solicitation methods, contract types, and bid submission requirements. The vendor session also introduced the United Nations Global Marketplace (UNGM) platform and UNOPS eSourcing system. UNGM is used by all UN agencies, exposing contractors to opportunities beyond CRLP. Through practical guidance, contractors learned how to register as vendors, express interest in tenders, and navigate the digital procurement environment more efficiently.

The workshop reinforced UNOPS commitment to integrity and transparency across all procurement activities. The discussion also covered prohibited practices, fraud prevention, and reporting mechanisms—ensuring contractors clearly understood expectations when engaging in UNOPS-funded projects. “Ethical behaviour is fundamental to fair competition and maintaining trust in procurement processes,” Dominic Anyanzo, CRLP Procurement Advisor noted, highlighting the importance of the UN Supplier Code of Conduct. Rather than a one-way presentation, the workshop created an interactive space where contractors could raise questions through online channels and live discussion. “The workshop clarified many long-standing questions about bidding processes and procurement requirements,” shared one participant. “Sharing procurement steps openly helps us better prepare competitive and compliant bids,” noted another contractor.

In practice, the procurement team provides every unsuccessful bidder with feedback to help them in future bids. Successful bidders benefit from contract management support, quality assurance and quality control processes as well as training on international standards for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), and Occupational Health, Safety, Security, and Environmental (HSSE). Over 1,700 on-the-job capacity building sessions have been conducted since the inception of CRLP. These sessions provide practical skills on construction site management.

The results have started to pay off. Contractor bid quality and implementation quality are improving under CRLP. More importantly, contractors are benefiting. For instance, after completing two CRLP subprojects in Kabul City, the Barikab Durani Construction Company bid on other UN-funded projects and won!

As private companies grow and innovate, their capacity to hire more workers increases, which in turn boosts local consumer demand and further fuels economic expansion. CRLP will continue its drive on private sector engagement to stimulate economic growth in Afghanistan.

6.7 Environmental and Social Management

6.7.1 Environmental and Social Safeguards

6.7.1.1 Key E&S activity outputs

During the reporting period, the revised Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) were finalized, cleared by the World Bank, and publicly disclosed. The Project also strengthened the capacity of implementing partners, including Facilitating Partners (FPs) and contractors, through targeted training and technical support to enhance compliance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Output	Q2 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Total
Urban					
E&S Screenings	66	78	358	520	972
Laborers inducted by contractors	589	5890	80,930	162,114	243,633
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	666	666	26,401	0	27,067
E&S Inspections	16	16	2,472	573	3,061
Rural					
E&S screenings	0	0	3,722	7,645	11,367
Laborers inducted by FPs	0	0	315,676	755,201	1,070,877
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	0	0	8,000	0	8,000
MIS Spot Check Reviews	0	0	1,592	0	1,592
E&S Spotchecks	0	0	178	97	275

6.7.1.2 Environmental and Social Commitment Plan

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

Material Measure and Action	Progress
Monitoring and Reporting	
Regular reporting to the WB	- E&S quarterly progress reports were prepared and submitted to the WB. - Q2 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 August 2022 - Q3 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 14 November 2022 - Q4 2022 Quarterly Report - submitted on 31 January 2023 - Q1 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 May 2023 - Q2 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 9 August 2023 - Q3 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 November 2023 - Q4 2023 Quarterly Report - submitted on 16 February 2024 - TA1 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 June 2024 - TA2 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2024 - TA3 2024 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 February 2025 - TA1 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 25 June 2025 - TA2 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 October 2025 - TA3 2025 Tri-annual Report - submitted on 15 February 2026 - Q1 2026 Quarterly Report - submitted on 25 May 2026 - Q2 2026 Quarterly Report - will be submitted on 14 August 2026 - In addition to the above, weekly reports were prepared and submitted to the WB to provide them with regular progress updates on the implementation of the project. - All ESCP monitoring and reporting obligations were met within agreed timelines, with no outstanding or overdue actions.

Incident Report	No incident recorded in Q2 2026.
Contractors & FPs Periodic E&S Reports	No reports were received from the FPs during the reporting period, as no physical activities were undertaken. However, the contractors continued to submit their site inspection reports in accordance with the project requirements.
ESS 1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	
Organizational Structure	- Current HR structure includes: 1 Environmental and Social Management Specialist based in Kabul 2 GRM Senior Associate based in Kabul 7 Environmental and Social Senior Associates in the regional offices - Each FP hired 1 Environmental and Social Management Officer and 1 Health and Safety Officer to manage safeguard activities at the FP level and at the project sites. - Each urban contractor hired 1 dedicated Health, Safety, Social, and Environmental (HSSE) person to manage safeguard activities at the project site.
E&S Assessment	No E&S screening/assessments of subprojects were completed under C1. Under C2, 66 E&S screenings were completed during the reporting period; potential risks were identified based on these screenings, and mitigation measures were proposed through 66 site specific ESMPs and added to the works contract for contractors. As a total 78 E&S assessment and 78 ESMPs completed under AF2.
Management of Contractors	UNOPS manages contractors through a structured E&S management system in line with the CRLP ESMF and ESS1 requirements. Based on the environmental and social risks identified through the ESS1 screening and assessment process, contractors are required to implement agreed mitigation measures to ensure that risks are managed and maintained at acceptable levels throughout project implementation. E&S requirements are incorporated into bidding documents, contracts, and site-specific ESMPs. Contractors are responsible for implementing these measures at site level. UNOPS monitors contractor performance through regular site inspections, joint assessments, document reviews, and MIS-based spot checks to verify compliance with ESS requirements and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Where non-compliance or gaps are identified, corrective actions are agreed with contractors and followed up to ensure timely implementation and closure. Clear institutional arrangements are in place to support effective contractor management. Contractors appoint dedicated HSSE personnel at site level, and E&S focal points oversee day-to-day implementation. All contractors have signed Codes of Conduct, reinforcing accountability and compliance with environmental, social, health, and safety standards. During the reporting period, 16 E&S inspections were conducted under C2. Due to the limited level of urban construction activity and the lack of physical activities under C1, these inspections did not identify any material E&S findings, deviations, or compliance gaps requiring corrective action. Accordingly, there were no corrective actions or pending closure items to report for the quarter. As implementation expands, inspection findings, identified gaps, agreed corrective actions, and closure status will be reported in the Q3 report.
ESS 2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	
Labor Management	The project strictly prohibits child labor and forced labor, in line with national labor

Procedure (LMP)	law and ESS2 requirements. No cases of child or forced labor were identified during the reporting period. • As part of the ESMF, the LMP has been revised and updated for AF2. • The LMP applies to all categories of project workers, including direct workers, contracted workers, and community laborers engaged under C1 and C2. • Under C1, no physical activities were undertaken during the reporting period. Once implementation commences, daily safeguard briefings, LMP orientation, and PPE provision will be carried out to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety requirements. • Under C2, where physical works were ongoing, contractors implemented the LMP by providing worker inductions, conducting regular toolbox talks and refresher training, supplying the required PPE, and implementing occupational health and safety measures in accordance with the approved ESMPs. • Regular inspections and spot checks will be carried out to ensure adherence to the LMP, with a particular focus on the proper use of PPE and the observance of safety measures. • Regular site inspections were undertaken under C2 to verify compliance with the LMP, including the use of PPE, implementation of safety measures, and compliance to workers' rights and grievance procedures. Similar monitoring will be undertaken under C1 once physical activities commence. • These efforts collectively demonstrated a strong approach to labor management and a commitment to continuous improvement in safeguarding workers' welfare. • A safe working environment was provided for women at the project site, and they were assigned to culturally acceptable activities (e.g. cleaning, traffic management, PPE distribution, dust suppression, and curing of concrete). • For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.
Occupational Health & Safety (OHS)	• Under C1, no physical activities were undertaken during the reporting period. Once implementation commences, OHS measures will be implemented in accordance with the Labor Management Procedure (LMP), ESS2 requirements, and site specific risk assessment undertaken to prevent workplace injuries and promote safe working conditions. • Under C2, where physical works were ongoing, OHS risk mitigation measures were incorporated into the site-specific ESMPs prior to contract signing and implemented by the contractors. Contractors provided the required PPE to workers, maintained first aid kits at project sites with trained personnel, and conducted regular toolbox talks and OHS training sessions. • Regular site inspections were carried out under C2 to monitor compliance with OHS requirements, including PPE use, housekeeping, hazard control, and implementation of corrective actions. Similar monitoring will be undertaken under C1 once physical activities commence. • OHS and ESS capacity-building training was provided to project personnel, FP staff, and contractors' key staff to strengthen their understanding and implementation of the project's environmental, social, and occupational health and safety requirements. For more details, please refer to the capacity support section below within this table. • The project's OHS approach focused on risk prevention, provision of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), regular training and supervision, and strengthening site-level safety management to protect workers from occupational hazards and ensure safe work practices throughout project implementation. No first-aid cases, lost-time injuries, near misses, or fatalities were recorded during the reporting period. Physical activities under Component 1 had not commenced, while the volume of activities under Component 2 remained limited. Total

	workforce and working-hours data will be reported in the Q3 report together with the expanded OHS performance indicators.
Grievance Mechanism for Project Workers	Please refer to GRM section 6.7.2.
ESS 3: RESOURCE EFFICIENCY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention & Management	- Under C1, no physical activities were undertaken during the reporting period. Once implementation commences, resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures will be implemented in accordance with the ESS3 requirements. - Under C2, where physical works were ongoing, contractors implemented resource efficiency and pollution prevention measures in line with the approved ESMPs. These included proper waste collection and disposal, dust suppression, housekeeping, efficient use of construction materials and water where applicable, and prevention of pollution at work sites. - Construction materials and resources such as stone, gravel, soil, crush, water, and other required materials were purchased from suppliers (open market). - Waste was treated or disposed of from the site to the municipality-designated disposal areas on a regular basis. There was no need for the selection of additional disposal sites during the period under review. - Compliance with ESS3 requirements was monitored through regular site inspections, and corrective actions were implemented where necessary. - During the reporting period, 16 E&S inspections were conducted under Component 2. No environmental non-compliances relating to waste management, dust control, housekeeping, pollution prevention, or resource use were identified through these inspections. No measurable ESS3 data were available under Component 1 because rural physical activities had not commenced. Detailed ESS3 indicators and any identified gaps will be reported in the Q3 report as implementation activities increase.
ESS 4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Community Health & Safety (CHS)	- Under C1, no physical activities were undertaken during the reporting period. However, as part of capacity building, Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), including Community Health and Safety (CHS), was conducted for all five Facilitating Partners (FPs) to strengthen their capacity to identify and manage community health and safety risks. Once physical activities commence, CHS measures will be implemented in accordance with ESS4 and the recommended mitigation measures proposed based on the site assessment. - Under C2, where physical works were ongoing, CHS measures were implemented in accordance with ESS4 and the approved ESMPs. Laborers received community health and safety inductions to ensure awareness of safety protocols and responsibilities while working in and around communities. Community health and safety risks were identified during project preparation and implementation, and appropriate mitigation measures were incorporated into the site-specific ESMPs. Contractors implemented mitigation measures, including traffic and pedestrian management, safety signage and barricades where required, dust suppression, and housekeeping to minimize risks to nearby communities. Compliance with CHS requirements was monitored through regular site inspections, and no community health and safety issues or related grievances were identified during the reporting period.
Traffic & Road Safety	- Traffic and road safety measures were prepared and adopted as part of the Generic ESMP in the ESMF. - Traffic and road safety measures were developed and integrated into the

	subproject ESMP. The inclusion of these safety protocols in the ESMP reflects a proactive approach to mitigating traffic related hazards throughout the project duration. • Under C1, traffic and road safety mitigation measures are included in the E&S screening form during the scoping/risk assessment. According to the revised ESMF, there is no ESMP for C1. • Traffic and road safety measures were designed to address potential risks associated with project related traffic and ensure the safety of both workers and the surrounding community. • For FPs, the ESMF is shared with them, and they are managing their subprojects in accordance with the ESMF. • To manage traffic effectively, a system of traffic control was implemented in C2 sites. Measures included traffic and pedestrian management, assignment of traffic controllers where required, installation of safety signs, barricades, and safety tapes to control access and warn road users and nearby communities of potential hazards. • The combination of these traffic management and safety measures contributed to the smooth and safe execution of project activities, prioritizing the well-being of both workers and the local community.
PSEAH Risks	• The PSEAH Action Plan was prepared and adopted as a standalone document following the World Bank's request. Due to its sensitive nature, the document is not publicly disclosed and is managed by the project's Gender Focal Point. • The PSEAH/Respectful Workplace Action Plan for the CASA 1000 Project was prepared and finalized. • The PSEAH Action Plan was revised for AF2 and cleared by the World Bank. • Capacity-building and awareness activities on PSEAH and the Respectful Workplace requirements were conducted for project personnel and implementing partners, and the project's grievance mechanisms remained available for confidential reporting of PSEAH-related concerns. • For more details, please refer to the Gender section 6.7.3.
Security Management Plan (SMP)	• The project SMP is in place and effective. • The project SMP has been revised for AF2. • Security risk management measures were included and adopted as part of the ESMF. • FPs and contractors are responsible for the security of their staff and assets. • UNOPS Field Security Assistants engaged with the FPs and contractors, they will provide training on the security related issues and will conduct site visits to ensure that the FPs and contractors are adhering with the security protocols highlighted in the SMP and Security Risk Assessment (SRA). • No community-related security risks or security incidents were reported during the reporting period. The Security Management Plan remained in effect and continued to guide the management of security risks under the project. Security monitoring activities were limited because physical activities under Component 1 had not commenced and the volume of activities under Component 2 remained low. More detailed information on SMP implementation, monitoring results, emerging risks, incidents, and follow-up actions will be included in the Q3 report. • For further details on security management, please see Section 6.7.4 - Security
ESS 8: CULTURAL HERITAGE	
Chance Finds	• Chance Find Procedures were prepared and adopted as part of the ESMF and included in site specific ESMP. • No chance finds were made during the reporting period.

	All the FPs & contractors are aware of the Chance Finds Procedure which stipulates stopping work immediately upon discovery of any material with possible archaeological, historical, paleontological or other cultural value, to notify relevant authorities and ensure that Chance Find Procedures are carefully followed.
ESS 10: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	
Stakeholder Engagement Preparation and Implementation	- The SEP highlights the successful implementation of stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and community consultations across various stages of the project. - This effort ensured that all stakeholders could meaningfully participate in the process and benefit from the project's outcomes. - The SEP emphasized inclusivity, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, and outlined multiple key activities aimed at ensuring transparency and broad stakeholder participation. - Key achievements in stakeholder engagement: <u>Successful and Inclusive Participation</u>: All relevant stakeholders, such as females, people with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, IDPs, ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups, were able to engage in consultations effectively. Their voices were heard, and their needs and concerns were addressed, allowing them to fully benefit from the project. This level of inclusiveness reflects a commitment to social equity and ensuring that marginalized voices are part of the decision-making process. <u>Multilingual Information Disclosure</u>: To facilitate effective communication, information was disseminated in multiple languages - Pashto, Dari, English, and other local languages - making sure that language barriers did not prevent stakeholders from accessing essential project information. This multilingual approach was crucial in ensuring that the information reached diverse communities, allowing for informed participation across various segments of society. - Key activities implemented: - Revision and Disclosure of E&S documents. - ESCP, SEP, ESMF, and PSEAH Action Plan revised for AF2. - ESCP, ESMF and SEP are disclosed on the WB and CRLP websites. This ensured transparency in project implementation and allowed stakeholders to review and understand the environmental and social safeguards guiding the project. - The SEP and ESMF will be translated into local languages (Dari and Pashto) and will be publicly disclosed on the project website and shared with the FPs. <u>GRM Outreach</u>: GRM outreach materials were distributed to FPs and contractors. This widespread dissemination aimed to ensure that stakeholders had access to clear information on how to file grievances and seek resolution. GRM is a vital part of the accountability framework, enabling communities to raise concerns and ensuring that their issues are addressed in a timely manner. <u>Ongoing Information Disclosure and Consultations</u>: Regular consultations and information disclosure processes were continued under C1 and C2 of the project, ensuring ongoing community engagement. This continuous feedback loop ensured that communities were not only consulted at the outset but were kept informed and involved throughout the project's lifecycle.

Capacity Support (Training)	Under AF2, capacity-building activities were conducted for project personnel, Facilitating Partners (FPs), contractors, and laborers to strengthen implementation of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), ESMF, Labor Management Procedures (LMP), Community Health and Safety (CHS), Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), and other safeguard requirements. These activities strengthened understanding of ESF and safeguard requirements, promoted safer working environments, enhanced labor management practices, and enhanced compliance with occupational health and safety measures at project sites. The training also supported knowledge sharing, lessons learned from previous project phases, and continuous improvement of on-site safety and safeguard implementation across all project activities. C1: 1. Training of Trainers (ToT) on Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements was successfully conducted for all five FPs (AKF, ACTED, AfghanAid, CHA, and DACAAR) on 28 April and 20 May 2026. A total of 187 key staff (123 male and 55 female) participated. The training covered the ESF, ESMF, E&S screening process, stakeholder engagement, labor management, CHS, OHS, incident reporting, GBV/SEA/SH, GRM, Code of Conduct, UXO risk management, and security management. 2. The training also provided an opportunity to share lessons learned from previous project phases, address implementation challenges, and strengthen coordination among FPs. 3. In addition, UNOPS Headquarters delivered specialized OHS training to 64 FP staff to further strengthen occupational health and safety capacity. C2: 1. A total of 16 safeguard orientation sessions were conducted for contractor staff, with 96 participants (64 male and 32 female), to strengthen their understanding of project safeguard requirements. 2. During the reporting period, 589 laborers received HSSE induction training before commencing physical works, while regular toolbox talks were delivered at site level by contractors and supported through UNOPS supervision. 3. A standardized Environmental and Social (E&S) information signboard was developed, incorporated into the C2 bidding documents, and shared with contractors for installation at all project sites. To support the implementation of the digital payment mechanism, an orientation session was conducted for Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) staff on 19 April. The session covered the project's Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements, OHS responsibilities, digital payment-related risks and mitigation measures, Code of Conduct, PSEAH awareness, grievance mechanisms, and security considerations. The orientation aimed to strengthen AIB staff's understanding of their roles and responsibilities and to ensure that digital payment activities are implemented in a safe, inclusive, and environmentally and socially responsible manner. During the reporting period, the UNOPS E&S team reviewed the TPMA ESS Deviation Tool and terminology, participated in a one-day World Bank training on ESS deviations, and shared consolidated feedback with the World Bank to promote a common understanding and consistent application of ESS deviation terminology. No specific capacity gaps were identified during the reporting period because physical activities under Component 1 had not commenced and implementation under Component 2 remained limited. The main lesson learned was the importance of completing orientation and refresher training before physical activities increase.
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	Capacity needs will continue to be assessed through spot checks, site inspections, supervision, and engagement with Facilitating Partners and contractors. Any capacity gaps identified and related follow-up actions will be reflected in the Q3 report.
Project Grievance Mechanism	For GRM details, please refer to section 6.7.2.



UNOPS E&S team delivering ESS Training of Trainers (ToT) to AF2 Facilitating Partners (FPs) in Kabul City, May 2026



Dust control and minimize impacts on nearby communities and laborers under C2 - Kabul, June 2026



E&S awareness signboard - C2 project site - Jalalabad, June 2026

6.7.2 Grievance Redress

6.7.2.1 Summary of grievances/cases received

As of 30 June 2026, a total of 1,962 grievances from the PP and AF1 phases have been registered. 1,955 of these grievances have been closed and 7 cases/grievances are under process.

6.7.2.2 Progress for Q2 2026 reporting period

Table 6.7.2.2.1: Cases registered by main category (Q2 2026 reporting period)

Type	Total	Male %	Female %	No Consent
Grievances	840	56.28 %	4.04 %	16.19 %
Suggestions	37	89.18%	8.10%	0.0%
Inquiries	59	84.74 %	11.86 %	5.08 %

Table 6.7.2.2.2: Number of cases reported by gender (Q2 2026 reporting period)

Gender	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process
Male	751	746	5
Female	46 ¹⁴	46	0
No Consent*	139	137	2
Total	936	929	7

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

Table 6.7.2.2.3: Grievances priority (Q2 2026 reporting period)

Priority	# of grievances	Percentage
Low	932	99.57%
Medium	1	0.11%

¹⁴ The most common cases reported by female beneficiaries were related to delayed salary payments and were generally classified as Low priority cases.

High	3	0.32%
Total	936	100%

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

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

Table 6.7.2.2.4: Grievances registered by category (excluding inquiries and suggestions)

Grievance Category	Grand Total	Percentage
Corruption	34	4.05%
Environmental/OHS	24	2.86%
Financial Management & Procurement	7	0.83%
Gender ¹⁵	0	0
Labor and Wages	373	44.40%
Misbehavior of Staff	35	4.17%
Monitoring	1	0.12%
Recruitment & Staffing	16	1.90%
Social	73	8.69%
Stakeholder Consultation	24	2.86%
Subproject design	65	7.74%
Subproject Implementation	157	18.69%
Other	31	3.69%
Grand Total	840	100%

All the grievance uptake channels were active and responsive to the complainants' concerns that is the Awaaz toll free line 410, FP platforms, CRLP Communication email info.crlp@unops.org, email crl.shekayat@unops.org, website www.acrlp.org/Grievance.aspx and [Facebook](#). The project distributes GRM awareness flyers in local language to beneficiaries highlighting the available uptake channels. In addition, GRM banners are installed and displayed at project locations to ensure that the information on available uptake channels is visible and accessible to community members.

6.7.2.3 Progress for AF1

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

Component 1 - Rural:

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

Table 6.7.2.3.1: Number List of members in GRTs established within FPs office in AF1

FP Name	LOT #	Normal GRC			SEA/GBV/SH GRC		
		Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members	Male Members	Female Members	Total GRC Members
AKF	1	8	1	9	8	4	12
ACTED	2	8	1	9	8	3	11
RRAA	3	5	5	10	5	5	10

¹⁵ As per the approved GRM Manual, issues under the Gender category include SEA/SH, PSEA-related cases, and gender discrimination. To date, we have not received any cases falling under these categories.

CHA	4	3	5	8	3	6	9
CDDO	5	3	3	6	3	4	7
DACAAR	6	8	3	11	8	4	12
Total	35	18	53	35	26	61	

Component 2 - Urban:

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

6.7.2.4 Cumulative grievances/cases status

Table 6.7.2.4.1: Grievances/cases were received disaggregated by gender

Gender	Q1 2026		Q2 2026			AF1			PP	
	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances	# of grievances under process	# of registered grievances	# of resolved grievances
Male	22	14	16	12	6	751	746	5	877	877
Female	2	2	4	4	0	46	46	0	113	113
No Consent*	5	3	1	0	1	139	137	2	36	36
Total	29	19	21	16	7	936	929	7	1026	1026

Table 6.7.2.4.2: Grievances/cases were received disaggregated by project component

Component	Q2 2026	AF1	PP	Total
C1	10	311	168	479
C2	11	547	817	1,364
C3a	0	70	41	111
C3b	0	8	0	8
Total	21	936	1,026	1,962

Table 6.7.2.4.3: Grievances/cases registered by category (excluding inquiries and suggestions)

Grievance Category	Q1 2026	Q2 2026	AF1	PP
Corruption	1	1	34	1
Environmental/OHS	1	1	24	87
Financial Management & Procurement	1	3	7	10
Gender	0	0	0	1
Labor and Wages	22	7	373	534
Misbehavior of Staff	0	0	35	9
Monitoring	0	0	1	0
Recruitment & Staffing	0	2	16	21
Social	0	0	73	24
Stakeholder Consultation	0	0	24	2
Subproject design	0	0	65	42
Subproject Implementation	0	2	157	112
Other	1	5	128	52
Grand Total	26¹⁶	21	936	895

¹⁶ Suggestions and inquiries are excluded from this number

Table 6.7.2.4.4: Grievances/cases disaggregated by Organization

FP Name	# of cases received				# of cases resolved			
	PP	AF1	¹⁷ AF2	Total	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
AKF	11	49	0	60	11	49	0	60
ACTED	28	149	0	177	28	148	0	176
Afghan Aid (PP)	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	13
RRAA (AF1)	0	26	0	26	0	26	0	26
CHA	101	126	0	227	101	122	0	223
CDDO	18	28	0	46	18	28	0	46
DACAAR	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11
UNOPS	855	547	0	1,402	855	545	0	1,400
Total	1,026	936	0	1,962	1,026	929	0	1,955

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

Table 6.7.2.4.5: Grievances/cases disaggregated by Uptake channel

Uptake channels	# of cases registered			
	PP	AF1	AF2	Total
Hotline Number	590	698	0	1,288
Web Portal	0	0	0	0
Social media	10	0	0	10
Verbal	128	0	0	128
Petition	261	0	0	261
Email	22	37	0	59
Others	4	0	0	4
SMS	11	0	0	11
FP	0	201	0	201
Total	1,026	936	0	1,962

Table 6.7.2.4.6: Grievances/cases disaggregated by province

S. N	Provinces	# of cases registered			
		PP	AF1	AF2	Total
1	Kunarha	0	1	0	1
2	Hirat	83	46	0	129
3	Kabul	242	306	0	548
4	Kapisa	14	0	0	14
5	Kandahar	65	91	0	156
6	Khost	92	7	0	99
7	Kunduz	22	46	0	68
8	Balkh	92	64	0	156
9	Nangarhar	239	72	0	311
10	Faryab	6	7	0	13
11	Wardak	7	49	0	57
12	Sari Pul	6	0	0	6
13	Badakhshan	6	0	0	6
14	Takhar	0	0	0	0
15	Uruzgan	97	17	0	114
16	Helmand	4	58	0	62

¹⁷ The cases received from March 2026 onwards do not fall under AF2 as FPs had not commenced any activities by the end of the reporting period

17	Baghlan	5	0	0	5
18	Laghman	2	5	0	7
19	Parwan	5	31	0	36
20	Ghazni	5	54	0	59
21	Paktya	5	30	0	35
22	Paktika	5	9	0	14
23	Zabul	0	18	0	18
24	Samangan	0	3	0	3
25	Farah	0	4	0	4
26	Panjsher	0	18	0	18
27	Bamyan	24	0	0	24
Total		1,026	936	0	1,962

Table 6.7.2.4.7: Number of grievances registered by uptake channels

Uptake Channel	TA3 2024 period # of registered grievances	TA1 2025 period of registered grievances	TA2 2025 period of registered grievances	TA3 2025 period of registered grievances	Q1 2026 period of registered grievances	Q2 2026 period of registered grievances	Cumulative # of registered grievances	Cumulative # of resolved grievances	Cumulative # of grievances under process
Hotline Number	66	102	299	199	23	10	698	695	3
Web Portal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Email	2	3	8	10	6	11	379	33	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FP	0	38	123	39	0	0	201	201	0
Total	68	143	430	248	29	21	936	929	7

Table 6.7.2.4.8: Grievances registered in provinces

S. N	Provinces	During TA3 2024	During TA1 2025	During TA2 2025	During TA3 2025	During Q1 2026	During Q2 2026	Cumulative
1	Kunarha	0	0	0	1	0		1
2	Hirat	0	17	19	9	1	1	47
3	Kabul	41	29	126	91	10	9	306
4	Kapisa	0	0	0	0	0		0
5	Kandahar	3	15	43	27	2	2	92
6	Khost	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
7	Kunduz	0	15	29	2	0	0	46
8	Balkh	3	23	28	8	2	0	64
9	Nangarhar	11	17	29	11	3	1	72
10	Faryab	0	1	1	2	3	0	7
11	Wardak	0	4	28	16	0	1	49
12	Sare Pul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Badakhshan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Takhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

15	Uruzgan	0	0	16	1	0	0	17
16	Helmand	0	0	26	25	4	3	58
17	Baghlan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Laghman	0	1	4	0	0	0	5
19	Parwan	0	3	17	11	0	0	31
20	Ghazni	6	4	27	15	2	0	54
21	Paktya	1	3	17	9	0	0	38
22	Paktika	0	6	2	1	0	0	9
23	Zabul	3	0	6	4	2	4	19
24	Samangan	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
25	Farah	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
26	Panjsher	0	0	6	12	0	0	18
Total		68	143	430	248	29	21	936

6.7.2.4 Awaaz Call centre

Under Additional Financing, CRLP allocated resources to the Awaaz call centre, not only to support the project's GRM but to connect people across all 34 provinces with partners and service providers, offering confidential and reliable access to information, referrals, and support.

During Q2 2026, the Awaaz toll-free hotline (410) remained operational as an accessible grievance uptake and two-way communication channel supporting CRLP's accountability arrangements and the broader humanitarian response. Across its operations, Awaaz handled 36,656 calls and resolved 88% at the first point of contact, while 2,904 cases requiring further action were referred to 129 humanitarian organizations. The returnees accounted for 47% of callers, while women and persons with disabilities represented 14% and 9%, respectively, demonstrating the mechanism's reach among vulnerable groups. A post-call survey covering 1,907 callers found that 100% rated the call-handling service as satisfactory or very good. These results demonstrate Awaaz's contribution to inclusive stakeholder engagement, timely access to information and services, and responsive case management, complementing the project's wider Grievance Redress Mechanism.

The CRLP first referral was made on 18 April 2023, Awaaz has handled a total of 1,276 CRLP-related cases up to 30 June 2026. Of these, 1,233 cases (97%) were submitted by men and 43 cases (3%) by women, while 51 cases (4%) were reported by persons with disabilities. As of 30 June 2026, 1,274 cases had been closed and 2 cases remained pending with CRLP. Among the closed cases, 1,126 (88%) were successfully resolved, whereas 148 cases (12%) could not be resolved. During the second quarter of 2026, Awaaz referred 12 CRLP-related cases, including 8 submitted by men and 4 by women. Of these, 11 cases were closed and 1 remained pending with CRLP. Among the closed cases, 10 (91%) were successfully resolved, while 1 case (9%) could not be resolved.

Insights

Not just a hotline but a lifeline: How One Phone Call to Awaaz Connected a Family to Life-Saving Support

After returning to Afghanistan, one family found themselves facing severe hunger and a life-threatening health crisis. A call to Awaaz, connected them with humanitarian partners, helping them access urgent food assistance and medical care when they needed it most. For many Afghans returning home after years abroad, crossing the border is only the beginning of another difficult journey. Many families arrive with limited resources and struggle to access food, healthcare and other essential services once they leave border reception centers and return to their communities. One recently returned family experienced these challenges firsthand.

After returning from Iran, the family settled in their home community but had not been registered for assistance at the border, leaving them without access to available humanitarian support. As their situation worsened, they struggled to feed their children. The mother, weakened by hunger, was no longer able to

breastfeed her infant, while their seven-year-old son developed severe acute malnutrition requiring urgent medical treatment that the family could not afford. Remembering information they had received about the Awaaz hotline during their return, the father called seeking help. The case was immediately referred to humanitarian partners. The family's request for food assistance was shared with the appropriate response partners, while the child's medical condition was referred for urgent follow-up. Through coordinated action, the family was connected with the support they urgently needed.

Within weeks, the household received emergency food assistance, and the child underwent medical assessment and treatment. His condition began to improve, giving the family renewed hope during an extremely difficult period. "When we returned to Afghanistan, we received information about Awaaz at the border crossing. Months later, when our family was struggling and our son's condition became critical, we did not know where to turn for help. Then I remembered the Awaaz hotline number and called. Someone listened to our concerns and connected us with organizations that helped our family during a very difficult time," the returnee explained. For families like this one, a single phone call became the link between crisis and recovery, demonstrating how coordinated humanitarian action can help ensure that vulnerable returnees are not left behind as they rebuild their lives.

As Afghanistan continues to receive large numbers of returnees, many families face significant challenges after reaching their communities. Between January 2025 and May 2026, the country received approximately 3.6 million returnees, including 1.4 million through Islam Qala. During the same period, Awaaz handled more than 88,000 calls from international returnees, with 92 per cent seeking humanitarian assistance or information about available services.



An Afghan family after returning home. Awaaz helps connect vulnerable returnees with humanitarian assistance as they rebuild their lives, April 2026

6.7.3 Gender

6.7.3.1 Key outputs

Output	Q2 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Total
Urban					
SEA/SH Screenings	66	78	358	520	972
Laborers inducted by contractors	589	5890	80,930	162,114	243,633
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	666	666	26,401	0	27,067
AIB Staff trained on PSEAH+CoC	17	0	0	0	17
Contractors staff trained on PSEA+CoC	203	287	2,506	3,120	6,116
Contractors staff signed the Code of Conduct	203	287	2,506	3,120	6,116
Female laborers in LiW	75	0	7,888	17,127	25,015
female-headed household in C3A	0	0	13,177	22,185	35,362

Output	Q2 2026	AF2	AF1	PP	Total
Urban					
SEA/SH Screenings	66	78	358	520	972
Laborers inducted by contractors	589	5890	80,930	162,114	243,633
Rural					
SEA/SH screenings	0	0	3,722	7,645	11,367
Laborers inducted by FPs	0	0	315,676	755,201	1,070,877
Laborers inducted by UNOPS	0	0	8,000	0	8,000
FPs staff trained on PSEAH+CoC	200	200	784	1,200	2,184
FPs staff signed the Code of Conduct	0	0	784	1,200	1,984
Female laborers in CFW	0	0	11,629	43,207	54,836
female-headed household in C3A	0	0	20,699	47,873	68,572
female-headed Household in C3B	0	0	17,900	0	17,900

6.7.3.1 Operating context and impact on access for women

Ban on access to UN compounds for national women

- The ban imposed on UN female staff on 7 September 2025 remains in effect. Female UN staff continue to work remotely. Movement to project sites has been proceeding unhindered.

Mass Detention of Women in Herat for Alleged Dress Code Violations

- On 7 June 2026, mass detention of more than 30 women in Herat for alleged violations of the dress code has further intensified fear and insecurity among women and girls across Afghanistan. According to reports, the arrests prompted public protests, during which Taliban security forces reportedly used excessive force, including opening fire on demonstrators, resulting in deaths and injuries.
- Beyond immediate human rights concerns, the incident has fostered a climate of fear and uncertainty that severely restricts women's mobility and daily lives. Inconsistent enforcement—evidenced by reports of women being detained despite wearing compliant attire—leaves many fearful of arbitrary detention even when following prescribed dress codes. Consequently, women and girls are deterred from leaving home for essential daily tasks, family visits, or basic services.
- This environment of intimidation also threatens women's workforce participation, particularly in vital sectors like healthcare and education. Fearing harassment or detention during their commute, female professionals may be unable or unwilling to report to work. This not only curtails their freedom of movement but also risks crippling essential services that rely heavily on female staff to support women and girls.

Unfortunate passing of UNFPA female staff member

- Reports regarding the death of Fareshta Amady, a staff member of UNFPA, circulated widely across social media and other communication platforms, generating significant concern among humanitarian workers and the wider public. According to public statements reportedly made by her husband, her death was the result of suicide, and he indicated that she had previously exhibited signs of psychological distress, including earlier attempts to harm herself. However, the circumstances surrounding her death have been the subject of widespread speculation.
- Regardless of the cause, the incident has had a profound psychological impact on women working with the United Nations, national and international NGOs. It has heightened fears regarding personal safety, mental well-being, and the broader pressures faced by female aid workers operating in Afghanistan's increasingly restrictive environment, with many women expressing concerns about their security, and ability to continue their professional responsibilities under the current circumstances.

6.7.3.2 Gender Action Plan and GBV action Plan

- The Gender Action Plan and GBV Action Plan are being implemented and GBV Action Plan indicators are

updated regularly

Capacity Building for CRLP, FP and Contractor staff

- CRLP continues to ensure that all newly hired project staff, contractors, and FP staff sign the Code of Conduct.
- The Gender Team conducted training on PSEAH + Respectful Workplace Behavior + Code of Conduct to 5 FPs during the ToT sessions.
- It was encouraging to note that despite the challenging operating environment and restrictions affecting women's mobility, female participants were able to travel from different provinces to attend the training.

Code of Conduct Compliance

- Orientation on PSEAH + CoC conducted for 96 staff of the contractors under C2, and staff of the contractors signed the Code of Conduct.
- The Code of Conduct verification is via different methods;
 - **Physical document spotchecks** by Gender Officer, GBV Focal Points of FPs, contractors, and HSSE staff at project sites. FPs and Contractors maintain a copy of the signed CoC. For orientation sessions, an attendance list (including names, gender-disaggregated data, FP/contractor affiliation, and fingerprints) is created for each training and filed at the site.
 - **Third Party Monitoring Agent** verifying the signed Code of Conduct and awareness orientation during their visit to project sites.
 - **Quarterly reports:** Gender Focal Points within each Facilitating Partner (FP) provide quarterly updates on CoC signing. HSSE colleagues follow up on laborer orientations and signing, while UNOPS Gender Officer conducts on-site field verifications.
 - Code of Conduct is available in three local languages, staff signs the version they are comfortable with.

Coordination and Knowledge Sharing

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

Challenges

- Female staff continue to face significant challenges on the ground, including restrictions on movement and access to workplaces, limited opportunities for field missions, and difficulties in engaging directly with communities and project stakeholders.
- Practical solutions include strengthening remote and hybrid working arrangements, ensuring access to safe and appropriate workspaces, providing reliable internet and communication support, and facilitating safe, flexible, and context-appropriate field engagement where possible.
- Regular consultations with female staff, supervisors, and relevant stakeholders can also help identify emerging challenges and ensure that support measures remain responsive to their needs.

6.7.4 Security

6.7.4.1. Key outputs

During the reporting period, no security incidents directly affecting ACRLP personnel, assets, contractors, FPs or operations were reported. As physical project implementation by FPs had not yet commenced, exposure to operational security risks remained limited. Nevertheless, several key security management milestones were achieved to strengthen project readiness for implementation:

- The Project Security Management Plan (SMP) and Security Risk Assessment (SRA) were revised and aligned with the World Bank Human Security Guidance, enhancing:
 - contextual and conflict analysis;
 - threat and risk identification;
 - security risk mitigation measures;

- conflict-sensitive programming and community engagement approaches; and
 - security governance and accountability arrangements.
- Coordination meetings were conducted with FPs to develop the local SRAs for new locations and review their pertinent SOPs and SMP to reinforce security requirements, clarify roles and responsibilities, and support implementation readiness.
- Kick-off meetings were held with urban works contractors prior to the commencement of activities. These included project-specific security awareness briefings covering the local security context, incident reporting procedures, personal security measures, emergency response arrangements, and compliance with project security requirements.

These activities strengthened security preparedness and established a common understanding of security responsibilities among project stakeholders in advance of field implementation.

6.7.4.2. Security outlook

The security outlook for Afghanistan remains fragile and unpredictable. While the overall security environment in major urban cities remained relatively stable during the reporting period, localized security incidents, regional geopolitical developments and persistent humanitarian and economic pressure continued to shape the operating environment.

During the reporting period, tensions along the Durand line escalated. Reported Pakistani airstrikes in Paktia, Khost and Paktika provinces, together with intermittent cross border exchanges of fire, highlighted the potential for a rapid deterioration of the security situation in southern Afghanistan. During the same period, Afghanistan's De facto Security Forces reportedly conducted four cross border drone strikes inside Pakistan, claiming to have targeted hideouts of the ISKP. These developments reflect an increasingly volatile cross border security environment.

Although these incidents did not directly affect ACRLP operations, they resulted in localized displacement, heightened insecurity in border districts and increased pressure on humanitarian actors operating in the affected areas. In parallel, Afghanistan continued to experience significant population movements resulting from the return of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran. The continued influx of returnees has placed additional strain on host communities, public services, and humanitarian resources.

The broader operating environment also remained affected by persistent economic challenges, including high unemployment, declining household purchasing power, and limited access to essential services, contributing to community vulnerabilities and potential for thefts and local criminality as project activities expand.

Looking ahead, the principal security risk drivers expected to persist include:

- Continued Afghanistan - Pakistan border tensions and the potential for further cross border military activity.
- Ongoing returns of Afghan returnees from Pakistan and Iran.
- Persistent economic deterioration and humanitarian pressures affecting vulnerable communities.
- Localized security incidents and community tensions that may emerge during project implementation.
- The continued presence of unexploded ordinances and explosive remnants of war in parts of the country.

6.8 Project Monitoring

During Q2 2026, UNOPS focused on reviewing the existing monitoring systems to align with AF2.

- Monitoring and Spot-Checks:
 - UNOPS initiated a review of its CRLP monitoring systems, with the purpose to align with the AF2 implementation mechanism considering existing human resources and monitoring requirements as stated in the operational manual. The review covers M&E, GRM, Gender, Safeguard and Quality Assurance.
- Results Framework
 - The AF2 result framework, new indicators and revised targets are incorporated into the MIS. Reporting on percentage progress against targets under each phase has been discussed with

the WB team and agreed. The revised results framework reporting format will consist of two blocks: block A with phase-wise targets, progress and percentages; and block B with cumulative targets, progress and percentages.

- Regular Reports:
 - Quarterly reports continue to be prepared and submitted to the WB according to the schedule.
 - Weekly progress reports have been prepared and submitted to the WB.
 - FPs regularly submit weekly updates, bi-monthly reports, and quarterly/tri-annual reports.
- Project Management:
 - The Results Framework is regularly monitored and updated.
- Training:
 - M&E has conducted two sessions explaining the role of CRLP stakeholders in terms of M&E to all FPs and rural teams in the months of April and May.

6.9 Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

Financial Monitoring

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

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

REPORT	STATUS	FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS	Due Date
		UNOPS to provide additional inputs /documents and resolve the finding amount in the upcoming report	
Q2 2025	TPMA submitted the final report on 25 Mar 2026.	Pending with UNOPS UNOPS to provide additional inputs/ documents and resolve the finding amount in the upcoming report	N/A
Q3 2025	TPMA submitted the draft report on 28 Mar 2026. UNOPS provided Additional inputs/documents to the draft report on 16 April 2026.	Pending with TPMA TPMA to submit the final report.	TPMA 23 April 2026
Q4 2025	TPMA submitted the draft report on 19 June 2026.	Pending with UNOPS To submit the inputs/documents to the draft report	UNOPS 26 June 2026
Q1 2026	UNOPS submitted a list of transactions to the TPMA for their sampling on 23 April 2026. TPMA submitted the sampling list on 29 April 2026. UNOPS submitted the sampled documents on 17 May 2026. TPMA submitted the initial finding log on 20 June 2026 UNOPS provided the inputs/documents on 24 June 2026.	Pending with TPMA To provide the round 2 log	UNOPS 02 July 2026

The final version of Q2 2025 Quarterly Report (non-financial) which covers the period from 13 May to 30 July 2025 has been received from TPMA in the month of June 2026.

C2 - Urban

The table below shows the status of C2 deviations recorded under AF1:

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

C1 - Rural

The table below shows the status of deviations under AF1:

Flag	Not Rectifiable	Pending verification by TPMA	Rectification in progress by FP	Rectified	Grand Total
Major	5	4	4	88	101
Minor	4		6	185	195
Total	9	4	10	273	296

For the 10 pending findings, FPs submitted their responses and implemented corrective actions; however, these were not accepted by the TPMA. TPMA subsequently requested additional corrective measures, but by that time the AF1 contracts of the FPs had already ended.

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

CRLP conducted 3 Respectful Workplace training sessions for personnel of Kamani Engineering Corporation (KEC) and Kalpataru Projects International Ltd (KPIL) during the reporting period. This included their subcontractors, across Panjshir, Kapisa, and Kabul provinces. A total of 101 contractor personnel participated in the PSEA/SH training. The training sessions enhanced participants' awareness of the project's Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Sexual Harassment (PSEAH) requirements and reinforced compliance with the environmental and social safeguard obligations of the CASA-1000 Project. At the conclusion of each session, all participants acknowledged their responsibilities by signing the project's Code of Conduct.

Engagement and coordination with local authorities and Community Representative Groups (CRGs) along the CASA-1000 corridor continued throughout the reporting period. These collaborative efforts supported the effective planning and delivery of community awareness sessions on PSEA for both women and men. The action plan for community awareness sessions for the period 1 January to 30 June 2026 is approximately 95% implemented. This has contributed to increasing awareness among community members and mitigating the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse alongside construction activities in CASA-1000 project communities.

Two non-PSEA complaints related to land issues were received through Awaaz Afghanistan, one from Baghlan Province and one from Panjshir Province. Both complaints were referred to Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat (DABS), the national power utility, for further review, follow-up, and resolution.

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

No.	Province	District/ Project Site	Contractor Received PSEA/SH Training	No of Participants
1	Kabul	Kabul- KEC Office	KEC staff & Engineers	24
		Sarobi	AZCC/KEC	72
2	Laghman	Mehtarlam city	KHACC/KEC	22
		Qarghai	AQACC	39
		Bad Pakh	KHACC & ZFCC	79
3	Nangarhar	Behsood	RVCC/KEC	17
		Momandara	MBRCC/KEC	16
		Goshta	FSCC, ZSCC & FSCC	77
		Lalpura	TSCC/KEC	41
4	Kapisa	Mahmood Raqi	SEC/KEC	43
		Tagab	KHACC/KEC	66
5	Baghlan	Puli Hisar	NAECC/KEC	17
		Nahrin	KPIL	82
6	Kunduz	Center	KPIL	53
7	Panjshir	Paryan	BACC	22
		Hes-i-Awal	SCCC	36
		Unaba	KEC	59
		Khenj	KEC	18
Total participants				783



Respectful Workplace Training Conducted to KEC laborers in Rukha and Unaba districts of Panjshir province in June 2026

During the reporting period, community awareness sessions were conducted in 48 communities. This includes 9 communities in Khan Abad district, 9 communities in Imam Sahib district of Kunduz province, and 20 communities in Kohband district of Kapisa province. A total of 2,358 participants (42-45% of them women) participated in the awareness sessions.

Total number of community members who participated in SEA/SH awareness sessions

No.	Province	District/ Project Site	No. of Communities Received PSEA/SH Awareness	No. of Participants
1	Laghman	Mehtarlam city	6	320
		Qarghayee	71	5,396
2	Nangarhar	Behsood	21	1,200
		Kama	32	2,560
		Goshta	21	1,346
		Lalpora	6	323
3	Kunduz	Khan Abad	11	330
		Kunduz city	6	360
4	Baghlan	Jelga	4	120
		Burka	3	158
		Nahrin	3	140
5	Panjshir	Bazarak	7	155
		Unaba	3	114
6	Kapisa	Kohband	20	1115
Total			214	13,637

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

8. KEY CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The CRLP continues to manage and mitigate challenges that arise, and threaten or risk the smooth, efficient and timely implementation of the project. Issues that challenged the project in the Q2 2026 reporting period included:

- 1. Continued border closures and ongoing uncertainty related to Pakistan and Iran:** Similar to the previous quarter the border closures continued during the reporting period, which has led to both limited availability and increased prices of imported materials to Afghanistan, in particular, construction materials. Whilst the Pakistan border remains closed, alternative markets have opened for supplies such

as Iran, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, but prices continue to track higher and may impact the cost of materials during AF2. This issue may potentially delay subproject implementation and disbursements, and adversely affect the achievement of CRLP delivery.

2. **Mitigation Plan:** Contractors were advised to utilize alternative cement other than the Pakistani brands for concrete works, which motivated suppliers to reach alternative regional markets (Iran, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan), thereby preventing significant construction bottlenecks. The project still continues to monitor the prices of construction materials closely for taking further actions if required. **Security Oversight:** Through active Security Risk Assessments (SRAs) and precautionary suspensions of operations within 20 km of the Durand Line, the project maintained robust security oversight. As a direct result, zero safety or security incidents affected project personnel or assets during the reporting period.
3. **Delayed Ministry of Economy (MoEc) Introduction Letter for Facilitating Partners (FPs) to the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD):** There are ongoing bureaucratic delays and administrative bottlenecks at the Ministry of Economy (MoEc) in issuing the official introduction letters for CRL FPs to the MRRD. FPs are currently legally and contractually blocked from commencing community mobilization, site access, and field activities without this formal governmental introduction. This issue is currently delaying overall project implementation schedules and causing slippage of critical milestones. It is also negatively impacting the project's delivery forecast and financial expenditure targets due to the hold on field operations.

Mitigation Plan: UNOPS Leadership and the Programme Director are actively conducting high-level advocacy meetings with senior MoEc officials to expedite the signature and release of the introduction letters. The project team is actively coordinating with focal points at both MoEc and MRRD to ensure seamless, immediate transmission and acceptance of the letters once signed. At the same time, FPs have been instructed to hold off on onboarding of some staff, while also maximizing unutilized time by focusing strictly on desk-based preparatory activities, workplan refinements, and internal staff training that do not require field access.

Annex D: Results Framework (MIS)

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

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

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
8	Number of rural communities reached with program activities	PP	6,220	5,000	5,966	-	5,966	92%	100%+	8,700	8,688	99.9%
		AF1	2,600	2,000	2,722	-	2,722	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	2,153	1,722	-	-	-	-	-			
9	Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		1,528,947	-	1,528,947			Progress monitor	2,103,206	
		AF1	Progress monitor		574,259	-	574,259					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
9.1	Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		129,591	-	129,591			Progress monitor	163,590	
		AF1	Progress monitor		33,999	-	33,999					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas												
10	Number of working days created, Component 2	PP	4,300,000	3,440,000	4,761,071	-	4,761,071	100%+	100%+	8,500,000	7,391,849	87.0%
		AF1	2,800,000	2,260,000	MIS: 2,630,808 Field: 2,628,352	MIS: -10 Field: 26,942	MIS: 2,630,778 Field: 2,655,294	94%	100%+			
		AF2		1,800,000	-	-	-	-	-			
10.1	Number of working days created for women	PP	Progress monitor		498,978	-	498,978			800,000	729,446	91.2%
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 230,479 Field: 230,278	MIS: -11 Field: 1,817	MIS: 230,468 Field: 232,095					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
11	Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive works	PP	115,000	92,000	162,114	-	162,114	100%+	100%+	270,000	243,044	90%
		AF1	62,000	48,000	MIS: 80,930	MIS: 0	MIS: 80,930	100%+	100%+			

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
					Field: 80,930	Field: 849	Field: 81,779					
		AF2		40,006	-	-	-	-	-			
12	Number of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	500	400	520	-	520	100%+	100%+	900	862	95.6%
		AF1	350	250	342	6	348	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	300	240	-	-	-	-	-			
13	Number of urban residents benefitting from basic climate-resilient infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	PP	2,500,000	2,000,000	3,695,896	-	3,695,896	100%+	100%+	6,400,000	5,935,262	92.7%
		AF1	1,940,000	1,550,000	MIS: 2,239,366 Field: 2,239,707	MIS: 0 Field: 45,250	MIS: 2,239,366 Field: 2,284,957	100%+	100%+			
		AF2		1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-			
13.1	Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable transport infrastructure and services	AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 2,056,659 Field: 1,888,098	MIS: 0 Field: 45,250	MIS: 2,056,659 Field: 1,933,348			Progress monitor	2,056,659	
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
14	Number of cities reached with program activities	PP	8	8	8	-	8	100%	100%	14	10	71.4%
		AF1	7	7	7	-	7	100%	100%			
		AF2	8	8	-	-	-	-	-			
15	Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		1,310,866	-	1,310,866			Progress monitor	3,029,227	
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 1,718,361 Field: 1,888,098	MIS: 0 Field: 21,952	MIS: 1,718,361 Field: 1,910,050					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
15.1	Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods	PP	Progress monitor		79,065	-	79,065			Progress monitor	137,410	
		AF1	Progress monitor		MIS: 58,345 Field: 41,167	MIS: 0 Field: 952	MIS: 58,345 Field: 42,119					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas												
16	Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social grants	PP	132,000	100,000	122,450	-	122,450	93%	100%+	210,000	182,509	86.9%
		AF1	63,000	50,000	60,059	-	60,059	95%	100%+			
		AF2		36,000	-	-	-	-	-			
16.1	Number of female-headed households	PP	Progress monitor		70,058	-	70,058			120,000	103,934	86.6%
		AF1	Progress monitor		33,876	-	33,876					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
16.2	Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities	PP	Progress monitor		52,392	-	52,392			92,000	78,574	85.4%
		AF1	Progress monitor		26,183	-	26,183					
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
17	Number of women benefiting from women's economic activities assistance	AF1	Progress monitor		17,900	-	17,900			35,000	17,900	51%
		AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-					
18	Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity	AF1	40%	40%	50%	-	50%	100%+	100%+	40%	50%	100%+
		AF2	40%	40%	-	-	-	-	-			
4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women												

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
19	Number of CRGs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support	PP	6,450	5,000	6,695	-	6,695	100%+	100%+	11,000	9,515	86.5%
		AF1	3,000	2,400	2,820	-	2,820	94%	100%+			
		AF2		1,802	-	-	-	-	-			
20	Number of established CRGs with women participating	PP	6,220	5,000	6,695	-	6,695	100%+	100%+	11,000	9,515	86.5%
		AF1	3,000	2,400	2,820	-	2,820	94%	100%+			
		AF2		1,802	-	-	-	-	-			
21	Number of women benefitting from activities to expand their participation in decision-making	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
22	Number of people benefitting from climate resilient planning	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
5. Implementation Support												
23	People using digitally enabled services (new services) (Number of people)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
24	People using digitally enabled services (new services) - Female (Number of people)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
25	Private telecoms providers engaged in disseminating early warning information	AF2	1	1	-	-	-			1	-	-
26	Number of early warnings issued to disaster affected areas)	AF2	Progress monitor		-	-	-			Progress monitor	-	
27	Percentage of grievances received that are resolved	PP	70%	70%	100%	-	100%	100%+	100%+	70.0%	99%	100%
		AF1	70%	70%	98%	1%	99%	100%+	100%+			
		AF2	70%	70%	-	-	-	-	-			
28	Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities	PP	70%	70%	100%	-	100%	100%+	100%+	70.0%	100%	100%
		AF1	70%	70%	-	-	99.9%*	100%+	100%+-			

No	Indicator	Phase	BLOCK A: Per-contract view (against contractual targets)							BLOCK B: Cumulative view (against AF2 Project Paper end target)		
			Full Target	End Target	Progress up to Last Reporting Period	Current Quarter Progress	Cumulative Progress	% vs Full Target	% vs End Target	Project Paper Cum. End Target	Cum. Progress (all contracts)	% vs Cum. End Target
		AF2	70%	70%	-	-	-	-	-			

* Note: The percentage of sampled community respondents satisfied with project activities retrieved from monitoring spot-check completed by UNOPS and FPs.

Annex E: Environmental and Social Commitment/Planned Activities

July - September 2026

Material Measure and Action	Commitment/Planned Activities
Monitoring and Reporting	
Regular Reporting	Prepare and submit to the WB the 3rd quarterly Report for 1 July - 30 September 2026. The Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Performance including the progress update on the implementation of ESCP, ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and GRM will be provided.
Incident and Accidents	Notify the WB within 48hrs after learning of the incident or accident using the reporting templates required by the WB. - Initial incident report (Part B) within 48 hours. - Incident investigation detailed report (Part C) within 10 days. Depending upon the nature of the investigation, it may take longer but should not exceed 30 days. - Incident corrective action plan.
Contractors' Periodic Reports	UNOPS to receive quarterly reports from the FPs. The ESS is part of the overall FPs' quarterly progress reports. UNOPS to carry out regular inspection and spot checks of the C1 & C2 Project site and submit these reports to UNOPS HQ and WB. The FPs and Contractors ESS performance reports will be reflected in the 3rd quarter report which is due by 30 September 2026.
ESS1: ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS	
Organizational Structure	The organization structure is in place and will be maintained through the project implementation for AF2. Ensure the FPs and Contractors hire ESS Specialists prior to the commencement of activities under the AF2.
Environmental and Social Assessment	UNOPS assesses the E&S by using E&S tools and instruments such as the ESHS guidelines, E&S screening, ESMP, LMPS, Security Risk measures and the PSEAH action plan.

Management of Contractors	• Incorporate the E&S requirements in the ESHS specification of the procurement document and contracts with FPs and Contractors. • Ensure all FPs and contractors adhere to E&S standards and project requirements. • Conducting safeguard refresher training for FPs under the AF2. • Conducting safeguard training for private contractors under the AF2. • Conducting E&S coordination meetings with FPs & Contractors, as needed. • Conducting E&S regular monitoring/inspections/spot checks to ensure FPs & Contractors comply with E&S requirements.
ESS2: LABOR AND WORKING CONDITIONS	
Labor Management Procedures	• Implement labor management procedures to ensure fair, safe, and legal labor practices. • Conducting LMP training for the laborers on a regular basis before the commencement of works. • Carry out inspections to ensure adherence to the LMP. • Signing of code of conduct by FPs and contractors' key staff. The FPs and Contractors will cascade the CoC orientation to the laborers. • Deploy female laborers wherever possible and ensure a safe working environment is provided.
Occupational Health and Safety	• Ensure that the ES screening is conducted properly for all SPs by the FPs and Contractors. • Ensure all the potential OHS are identified and appropriate mitigation measures/plans are proposed. • Ensure the implementation of OHS risk mitigation plans on the ground by the FPs and Contractors. • Ensure FPs and Contractors cascade the OHS training to all workers and the training is recorded. • Ensure FPs and Contractors provide PPE for laborers proportionally based on the nature of the activities and risk level. • Ensure First Aid Kits are available at the project site. • Conducting regular inspections to ensure OHS requirements are considered on project sites.
Grievance Redress Mechanism for Project Workers	• Provide a transparent and accessible grievance mechanism for all project workers. • Maintaining the Project GM throughout the project period.
ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	• Optimize resource use and minimize environmental impact through efficient practices and pollution prevention. • Assess environmental and social impacts, identify risks and propose mitigation plans in the ESMPs. • Conduct training on environmental management and pollution prevention for FPs and Contractors. • Monitor and report on resource use and pollution prevention.
ESS4: COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Community Health and Safety	• Assess and manage specific risks and impact to the community health and safety through proper screening of the SP and identifying potential hazards/risks as a result of the project implementation. • Implement mitigation measures and engage with communities to raise awareness of potential risks. • Training session on community health and safety to contractors, FPs, and laborers. • Regularly monitor and report on community health and safety.

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

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

Community Mobilization

In rural areas 5,968 CDCs¹⁸ were reactivated; all the CDC community profiles were completed. Additionally, all of the CDCs met ECA 1 and ECA 2 requirements.

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

CDC membership detail

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

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

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

Table 2.2.2: CDC Key membership detail

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

¹⁸ This project activity was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs

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

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

Number of actual cash for work subproject by sector

Sector	# of SPs	Total Actual Budget (AFN)	% of Actual Budget	Average Budget per SP
Transport ¹⁹	4,192	5,880,046,657	59.43%	1,404,830
Irrigation	3,309	3,927,335,221	39.63%	1,186,865
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education	98	48,414,649	0.49%	494,027
Environmental/Climate	21	22,782,090	0.23%	1,084,861
Building	20	17,790,156	0.18%	889,508
Power	5	2,956,123	0.03%	591,225
Agricultural	1	1,190,550	0.01%	1,190,550
Grand Total	7,646	9,900,515,446	100.00%	977,409

¹⁹ Over 98% of the subprojects fall within the transport and irrigation sectors, with these sectors also receiving 99% of the block grant allocation.

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

G.1 Summary of progress

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

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

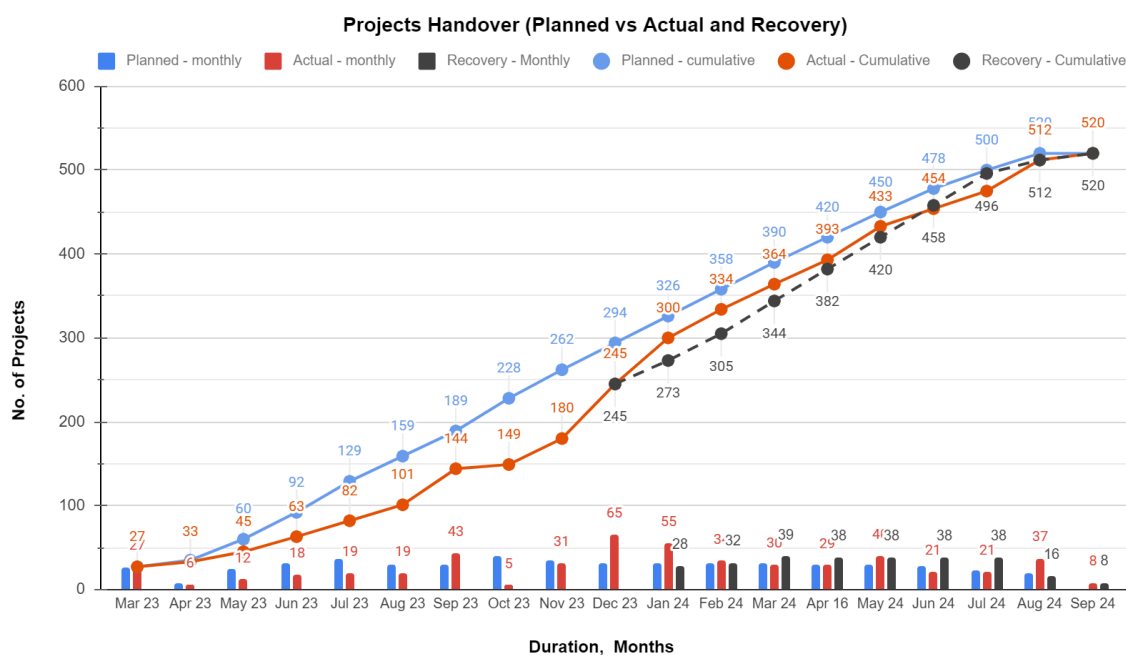


Figure G1 - C2 Sub Projects handed over to the community (Parent Project).

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

Table G.2. Financial Summary (Parent)

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

Table G.3. Labor Contribution Data (Parent)

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

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

Sector	KBL	KND	HRT	JLB	MZR	KNZ	KST	BMN	Total	Percentage
Transport ²⁰	192	64	63	26	37	37	26	6	451	86.73%
Irrigation		1	7	9				4	21	4.04%
Environmental/ Climate	8	12	2	11	9	1	2	3	48	9.23%
Grand Total	200	77	72	46	46	38	28	13	520	100%

²⁰ This sector encompasses various types of subprojects, including the construction and rehabilitation of streets, tertiary roads, side drains, culverts, etc.

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

Throughout this reporting period, social grants continued to be disbursed to the most vulnerable households, with a particular focus on female-headed households. The delivery process involved a detailed and transparent identification of eligible households, ensuring that the assistance reached those who needed it the most. To ensure community participation and inclusivity, the female CDC²¹ wings played an active role in conducting outreach sessions and participating in the beneficiary selection processes.

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

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

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

Table 4.1: Social Grant status

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

²¹ This intervention of the project was implemented before the dissolution of CDCs.

²² Not all eligible HHS identified received SG due to budget constraints

Annex I: Parent Project- C4: Strengthening Community Institutions

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

Sub-Committee Establishment:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.2: Number of Grain Banks and Kitchen Gardens Created

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

Health and Nutrition Training

UNICEF delivered the health and nutrition training sessions in only 139 CDCs across nine provinces, that is, Nimroz, Laghman, Kabul, Kunar, Bamyan, Panjshir, Herat, Kapisa and Samangan Provinces. There was no further progress due to the DfA suspension of UNICEF activities in September 2023.

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

Table 5.4: Number of CDCs trained, and visits conducted

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

Annex J: Parent Project- Project Monitoring

Parent Project:

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

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

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

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

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

Annex K: Third-Party Monitoring Agent (TPMA)

Parent Project:

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

Rural Area

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

Table 6.9.1: Deviations Status under Rural PP

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

Urban Area

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

Table 6.9.2: Deviations Status under Urban PP

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