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Report No: PAD5609

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FINANCING GRANT

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

IN THE AMOUNT OF SDR 63.3 MILLION (US\$84 MILLION EQUIVALENT)

AND CO-FINANCED BY A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FINANCING GRANT

FROM THE AFGHANISTAN RESILIENCE TRUST FUND

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$70 MILLION TO

THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES FOR

THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF THE AFGHANISTAN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND

LIVELIHOODS PROJECT

APRIL 2, 2024

Social Sustainability and Inclusion Global Practice  
South Asia Region

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective February 29, 2024)

Currency Unit =	Afghan afghani (AFN)
AFN 75 =	US\$1
US\$1 =	SDR 0.75

## FISCAL YEAR

December 21 - December 20

Regional Vice President: Martin Raiser

Country Director: Melinda Good

Regional Director: Dina Umali-Deiningger

Practice Manager: Kevin A Tomlinson

Task Team Leader(s): Susan Wong, Tahir Akbar

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACG	Anti-Corruption Guideline
AF	Additional financing
AFN	Afghanistan afghani (Afghanistan currency)
AIB	Afghanistan International Bank
AM	Accountability Mechanism
APA	Alternative Procurement Arrangements
ARTF	Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund
CCAP	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project
CDC	Community Development Council
CRLP	Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project
DRM	Disaster risk management
E&S	Environmental and Social
ECA	Entry Criteria for Access
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
FCV	Fragility, Conflict, and Violence
FHH	Female-headed household
FM	Financial Management
FMFB	First Micro-Finance Bank
FP	Facilitating Partner
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
HER	Health Emergency Response
HH	Household
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDP	Internally displaced person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
ITA	Interim Taliban Administration
IUFR	Interim Unaudited Financial Report
LIW	Labor-Intensive Works
MA	Monitoring Agent
MIS	Management Information System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OHS	Occupational health and safety
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
POM	Project Operations Manual
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group

**Afghanistan**

**Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING ..... 8**

**II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING ..... 14**

**III. KEY RISKS ..... 21**

**IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY ..... 23**

**V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS ..... 28**

**VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES..... 29**

**VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)..... 29**

**VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING ..... 35**



**BASIC INFORMATION – PARENT (Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project - P178760)**

Country Afghanistan	Product Line Recipient Executed Activities	Team Leader(s) Susan Wong		
Project ID P178760	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Resp CC SSAS2 (10138)	Req CC SACAF (8612)	Practice Area (Lead) Social Sustainability and Inclusion

Implementing Agency: UNOPS

Is this a regionally tagged project?  No	
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Bank/IFC Collaboration  No
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Approval Date 29-Apr-2022	Closing Date 30-Jun-2025	Expected Guarantee Expiration Date	Environmental and Social Risk Classification Substantial
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**Financing & Implementation Modalities**

<input type="checkbox"/> Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)
<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)



**Development Objective(s)**

The objective of the Project is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.

**Ratings (from Parent ISR)**

	Implementation				Latest ISR
	16-Aug-2022	16-Feb-2023	21-Jul-2023	31-Oct-2023	26-Feb-2024
Progress towards achievement of PDO	MS	MS	MS	S	S
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	MS	MS	MS	S	S
Overall ESS Performance	S	S	MS	MS	S
Overall Risk	S	S	S	S	S

**BASIC INFORMATION – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project - P181622)**

Project ID P181622	Project Name Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project	Additional Financing Type Scale Up	Urgent Need or Capacity Constraints Yes
Financing instrument Investment Project Financing	Product line IBRD/IDA	Approval Date 24-Apr-2024	
Projected Date of Full Disbursement 31-Oct-2025	Bank/IFC Collaboration No		



Is this a regionally tagged project?	
No	

**Financing & Implementation Modalities**

<input type="checkbox"/> Series of Projects (SOP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fragile State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Performance-Based Conditions (PBCs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Small State(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Intermediaries (FI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fragile within a Non-fragile Country
<input type="checkbox"/> Project-Based Guarantee	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict
<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred Drawdown	<input type="checkbox"/> Responding to Natural or Man-made disaster
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alternate Procurement Arrangements (APA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hands-on Expanded Implementation Support (HEIS)
<input type="checkbox"/> Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)	

**Disbursement Summary (from Parent ISR)**

Source of Funds	Net Commitments	Total Disbursed	Remaining Balance	Disbursed
Grants	335.00	265.00	70.00	79 %

**PROJECT FINANCING DATA – ADDITIONAL FINANCING (Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project - P181622)**

**FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**

**SUMMARY (Total Financing)**

	Current Financing	Proposed Additional Financing	Total Proposed Financing
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	265.00	154.00	419.00
<b>Total Financing</b>	265.00	154.00	419.00
<b>of which IBRD/IDA</b>	0.00	84.00	84.00
<b>Financing Gap</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00



**DETAILS - Additional Financing**

**World Bank Group Financing**

International Development Association (IDA)	84.00
IDA Grant	84.00

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	70.00
Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund	70.00

**IDA Resources (in US\$, Millions)**

	Credit Amount	Grant Amount	SML Amount	Guarantee Amount	Total Amount
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	84.00
National Performance-Based Allocations (PBA)	0.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	84.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>84.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>84.00</b>

**COMPLIANCE**

**Policy**

Does the project depart from the CPF in content or in other significant respects?

Yes  No

Does the project require any other Policy waiver(s)?

Yes  No

Explanation

A waiver of the application of the Anti-Corruption Guidelines (ACGs) to UNOPS in connection with the ARTF grant portion of this Additional Financing was approved by Management on January 11, 2024.

The following three waivers in connection with the IDA grant portion of this Additional Financing were endorsed by Management: (1) a waiver of the application of the ACGs to UNOPS in connection with the proposed project; (2) a waiver of the application of the IDA Commitment Charge to UNOPS for the duration of the proposed project; and (3) a waiver of the IDA national allocation eligibility criteria to allow UNOPS to receive the IDA grant out of the IDA allocation for Afghanistan.





Has the waiver(s) been endorsed or approved by Bank Management?

Approved by Management [ ]

Endorsed by Management for Board Approval [✓]

No [ ]

Explanation

The three waivers for the IDA grant portion of this Additional Financing, as mentioned above, were endorsed by Management on March 15, 2024, for Board Approval. The waiver of the application of the ACGs to UNOPS in connection with the ARTF grant portion was approved by Management on January 11, 2024.

**Environmental and Social Standards Relevance Given its Context at the Time of Appraisal**

E & S Standards	Relevance
Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	Relevant
Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	Relevant
Labor and Working Conditions	Relevant
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and Management	Relevant
Community Health and Safety	Relevant
Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	Not Currently Relevant
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	Not Currently Relevant
Indigenous Peoples/Sub-Saharan African Historically Underserved Traditional Local Communities	Not Currently Relevant
Cultural Heritage	Not Currently Relevant
Financial Intermediaries	Not Currently Relevant

**NOTE:** For further information regarding the World Bank’s due diligence assessment of the Project’s potential environmental and social risks and impacts, please refer to the Project’s Appraisal Environmental and Social Review Summary (ESRS).

**INSTITUTIONAL DATA**

**Practice Area (Lead)**

Social Sustainability and Inclusion

**Contributing Practice Areas**

Urban, Resilience and Land

**Climate Change and Disaster Screening**

This operation has been screened for short and long-term climate change and disaster risks

**PROJECT TEAM****Bank Staff**

Name	Role	Specialization	Unit
Susan Wong	Team Leader (ADM Responsible)		SAWS4
Tahir Akbar	Team Leader		SSAU1
Rahimullah Wardak	Procurement Specialist (ADM Responsible)		ESARU
Syed Waseem Abbas Kazmi	Financial Management Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Financial Management	ESAG1
Sayed Mujtaba Shobair	Environmental Specialist (ADM Responsible)		SSAEN
Tariq Ashraf	Social Specialist (ADM Responsible)	Social Specialist	SSAS2
Ahmad Shakeeb Safai	Team Member	Legal	LEGAS
Ahmed Shah Ahmadzai	Team Member	Financial Management	ESAG1
Brigitta Bode	Team Member	Social mobilization	SSAS2
Ghulam Rasoul Rasouli	Team Member	Operations	SSAS1
Hanna Jang	Team Member	Legal	LEGAS
Janardhanan Ramanujam	Team Member	Operations	SACKB
Jovitta Thomas	Team Member	Operations	SSAS2
Kabeer Dawani	Team Member	Urban Specialist	SAEU2
Maisara Lalzai	Team Member	Administrative support	SACKB
Margret Chu	Team Member	Operational support	SAWE1
Robert Wrobel	Team Member		SSAS2
Sarah Elizabeth Haddock	Team Member	Gender	SEAS1
Yunziyi Lang	Team Member	Climate	SSACD



Zhuo Yu	Team Member	WFA	WFACS
<b>Extended Team</b>			
<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Location</b>

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## I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

1. **This Project Paper seeks approval for a proposed grant in the amount of SDR 63.3 million (US\$84 million equivalent) from the International Development Association (IDA) for the Additional Financing of the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (P181622) (“AF” or “Project”).** The Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Support Project (CRLP) (P178760) (“Parent Project” or “CRLP”) was approved and became effective on April 29, 2022, with an original financing amount of US\$265 million funded out of the Afghanistan Resilience Trust Fund (ARTF). The overall financing envelope of the AF amounts to US\$154 million and the first tranche of the AF in the amount of US\$70 million funded out of ARTF was approved by Management on January 30, 2024 in response to the Parent Project’s urgent need for additional financing resources to avoid disruption of field operations. As was the case prior to 2021, all projects financed by both the ARTF and IDA will follow the ARTF approvals process to allocate ARTF, while IDA will be approved by the WB’s Board. This proposed grant follows the Afghanistan Approach Paper 3.0 endorsement by the World Bank’s Executive Directors (Board) on February 15, 2024 and constitutes the second tranche of the AF. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas. The AF will scale up the CRLP geographically in rural and urban areas; offer more livelihood opportunities for women; expand its climate resilience activities; and provide employment and services to Afghan returnees. The AF is processed under Condensed Procedures as per the World Bank Procedure on Preparation of Investment Project Funding for Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints and paragraph 12 of Section III of the World Bank Policy on Investment Project Financing.

2. **In response to the events of August 15, 2021, in Afghanistan, the WBG has found pragmatic ways to provide essential basic services and livelihoods for the Afghan people. The WBG has reached more than 25 million Afghans following a stepwise approach.** First, Approach 1.0 (November 2021) provided humanitarian gap financing. Approach 2.0 (March 2022) provided basic services and livelihoods support for critical health, food security, livelihoods and jobs, education, Non-Government Organizations (NGO) capacity development and water services nation-wide at scale, off-budget and outside of interim Taliban administration (ITA) control through United Nations (UN) agencies and international NGOs using the “principled approach” of delivery by and to women adopted by the international community. Both Approaches were financed through the ARTF, with the Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents joining to support health services. The ARTF’s independent third-party monitoring agent (ARTF MA) verifies all project activities. Approach 3.0 (February 2024) deploys IDA to complement trust fund financing of the basic services and livelihoods projects. The WBG has led aid coordination and mobilized co-financing of these activities with the Asian Development Bank, European Union, and bilateral partners. This has been critical in a situation of multiple global crises and overall declining aid in Afghanistan. The nationwide at-scale design allows projects to respond to crises like the Herat earthquakes and the increased repatriation of Afghan returnees.

3. **The international aid response helped maintain core services and livelihoods for the Afghan people at scale and mitigated the humanitarian crisis but will be difficult to sustain in the context of expected aid declines, restrictive ITA policy positions, and a depressed economy.** While economic conditions stabilized after the sharp reduction in international aid following the events of August 2021, employment opportunities and incomes remain inadequate amid depressed demand, disruptions to public services, and a dysfunctional banking sector, with little buffer for natural disasters, returnee and refugee flows or other



crises. Conditions for Afghans, and prospects for broader international support, have been worsened by the policy positions of the ITA, including harsh restrictions on women and girls. Currently, an estimated 15.3 million people are acutely food-insecure while more than six million Afghans are on the brink of starvation. This makes continued coordination of aid across the humanitarian-development nexus, with a sharp focus on cost-effectiveness and sustaining services and livelihoods, critical.

4. **To make ends meet and cope with the economic contraction, Afghan households have mobilized extra labor, mainly among youth and women.** Among working-age males, labor force participation increased from 69 percent in April–June 2020 to 86 percent during the same months of 2023, with the increase being particularly strong among young and elderly men. Interestingly, the expansion in economic activity was even more substantial among working-age women, with labor force participation increasing by a factor of three when compared to the corresponding period in 2020, and a much higher share of women now engaged in economic activities to support their households and make ends meet. However, the overall increase in labor supply has outpaced demand, doubling unemployment, and additional constraints imposed by the ITA have meant that most of the increase in female economic activity has been confined to their homes. With close to one in three young males currently unemployed, the challenge is not only economic, but could also have wider implications for stability and social cohesion in the country.<sup>1</sup>

5. **Afghanistan, as one of the most vulnerable countries globally, faces exacerbated challenges due to climate change.** Afghanistan ranks fourth on the list of countries most at risk of a crisis (INFORM Risk Index 2023), and eighth on the list of countries most vulnerable and least prepared to adapt to climate change (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index). Between 2000 and 2023, the country encountered 126 climate-related disasters (droughts, floods, landslides, heat and cold waves, and storms), affecting over 32 million people, and resulting in a total of 6,789 deaths and over US\$227 million in economic damages. In addition, the country suffers from geophysical hazards. Earthquakes in 2022–2023 in Kunar, Paktika, Badakhshan, and Herat Provinces have killed thousands of people especially in remote, rural areas of the country. The climate change impacts, while significant already, are projected to worsen and set back socioeconomic development, affecting food and water security, health and well-being, and peace-building efforts.<sup>2</sup> Afghanistan faces major challenges in its water and agriculture sectors due to climate change, notably with issues like water scarcity and drought, leading to reduced agriculture productivity, land degradation, and worsened water and food insecurity in both rural and urban areas.<sup>3</sup> According to the Climate and Disaster Risk Screening, extreme weather and climate events, such as extreme heat, floods and rainfall-induced landslides, pose threats to sustainability of already scarce rural and urban infrastructure (e.g., roads, streets, education and health facilities, irrigation channels, community drainages) that serve as a lifeline for people’s livelihoods. It has been observed that climate change has adversely impacted Afghans’ livelihood opportunities and caused internal displacement and conflict due to shortage of natural resources. Furthermore, Afghanistan is confronted with challenges associated with inadequate capacities on disaster monitoring and early warning as well as a shock-responsive safety net that are essential for disaster risk management. The adverse impacts of climate change and geophysical

<sup>1</sup> World Bank’s October 2023. *Afghanistan Welfare Monitoring Survey*.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank Group. 2021. World Bank Group Climate Change Action Plan 2021-2025: South Asia Climate Roadmap Afghanistan Chapter. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/1218d6c3-663d-5881-a8fe-b79c4284653d>.

<sup>3</sup> The World Bank Group and Asian Development Bank. 2021. Climate Risk Country Profile: Afghanistan. [https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15396A-WB\\_Afghanistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf](https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/15396A-WB_Afghanistan%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf).



hazards are harsher on vulnerable populations including women, children, elderly, displaced persons, and persons with disabilities. To address the abovementioned climate risks, the AF will continue to promote adaptation activities to support communities in building resilient livelihoods and small-scale works.

6. **The AF also provides a critical platform to help address the socio-economic situation of Afghan returnees from Pakistan.** It is estimated that about 770,000 of the 1.1 million to 1.3 million undocumented Afghans residing in Pakistan are expected to return to Afghanistan through July 2024. The International Organization of Migration (IOM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other development partners reported that 500,000 individuals had already returned between September 15, 2023 and January 13, 2024. The top five intended destinations for 80 percent of the returnees are all current CRLP areas or proposed under this AF.<sup>4</sup> According to UN surveys, the returnees' first priority need is job placement and employment.<sup>5</sup> Eighty-two percent of the returnees self-identify as unskilled laborers, making the CRLP a highly suitable and relevant platform to address the returnee issue. As of February 13, 2024, the CRLP has assisted over 7,210 Afghan returnees (or 1,030 HHs) with jobs and social grants in Nangahar, Kandahar, and Kabul Provinces and other project areas.

### Parent Project Objectives, Activities and Performance

7. **The parent project has five components:** Component 1: Emergency livelihoods support and services in rural areas; Component 2: Emergency livelihoods support and services in urban areas; Component 3: Social grants for women and the most vulnerable in rural and urban areas; Component 4: Strengthening community institutions for inclusive service delivery, especially for women; and Component 5: Implementation support. The CRLP works in all six regions of the country, 26 of the 34 provinces, 67 rural districts, 6,200 rural communities, and eight major cities.

8. **The CRLP is being implemented through the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).** UNOPS finances nine international and local NGO Facilitating Partners (FPs) and private sector contractors to implement activities in rural and urban areas. To date, 163 urban private sector contractors have been contracted. UNOPS maintains a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which is responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the project. The PIU provides training, monitoring oversight, financial management, and procurement services to the FPs and urban contractors.

9. **The project's progress toward achieving the PDO and overall implementation progress have been rated Satisfactory or Moderately Satisfactory since the project began.** All legal covenants and requirements for audits, financial management, and progress reporting requirements have been met. All project components are currently rated Satisfactory. The project faced delays during the first year due to: (i) procurement delays for Components 1 and 2; (ii) the December 2022 and April 2023 edicts by the ITA restricting the employment of female NGO workers and female UN workers, respectively; and (iii) delays in obtaining FPs' memoranda of understanding with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development for accessing rural areas. However, over the past ten months, these challenges have been overcome and activities on the ground have accelerated rapidly to complete the project on time. As of December 2023,

<sup>4</sup> These are the provinces of Nangahar (27 percent of returnees), Kandahar (22 percent), Kabul (20 percent), Kunduz (six percent) and Kunar (five percent). Border Consortium. 2024. Emergency Border Operations (December 31, 2023 - January 13, 2024); IOM Flash Update No. 4 (November 8, 2023).

<sup>5</sup> IOM. 2023. Pakistan Border Operations Update (November 14, 2023).



several performance targets including the number of beneficiary households receiving jobs have been exceeded. The total project amount of US\$265 million was fully disbursed to UNOPS as of early November 2023.

10. **The Entry Criteria for Access (ECA) have also been met to ensure that the principles of community and women’s participation are maintained.** The CRLP has two ECA: (i) established Community Development Councils (CDCs) in the project areas are not prohibited from operating; and (ii) women’s involvement continues in established CDCs. CDCs are locally elected non-governmental bodies consisting of men and women. Thus far, the ECA have been met in almost all project rural and urban coverage areas. The ECA achievements have been verified by both UNOPS’ internal field spotchecks as well as the WB/ARTF independent MA. In 2023, the WB/ARTF MA reviewed the two ECA for 384 CDCs and found that 95 percent (n=366) met both ECA, 97 percent (n=371) met the first criterion and 96 percent (n=367) met the second. A total of 7,490 CDC members were sampled for verification. Almost all (98 percent) of the female CDC members confirmed in face-to-face interviews that they were participating in CDC activities. Ninety-seven percent of sampled community respondents (1,864 males, 518 females) stated they were satisfied with project activities.<sup>6</sup>

11. **The major CRLP achievements to date include:**

- a. **Creating short-term jobs and livelihoods for Afghan men and women.** Approximately 776,000 poor households (HHs) have received or are receiving short-term employment through cash-for-work and labor-intensive work (LIW) activities (Components 1 and 2), benefitting some 5.4 million poor Afghans in rural and urban areas. This represents 111 percent of the results framework end-of-project target of 700,000 households. Over 45,500 women have received jobs through CRLP cash-for-work/LIW activities. These women generally participate in activities such as cleaning and preparing project sites, providing water to laborers, watering for concrete curing, supplying protective gear, and assisting with site monitoring. Eleven percent of the workforce in urban areas are women. These interventions provide much-needed employment to unskilled and semi-skilled female and male workers. The project provides direct cash wages to workers which leads to increased purchasing power for poor families to pay for essential living expenses. The WB/ARTF MA found that 99 percent of 1,951 laborers confirmed their participation in the 171 rural subprojects visited in 2023, with 98 percent of laborers confirming that participation in the CRLP increased their household income. Furthermore, 92 percent of project workers stated that they used their wages to purchase food, while 30 percent used the wages for medical expenses and other household needs, e.g. clothing.
- b. **Supporting vulnerable households including female-headed households (FHHs) and persons with disabilities.** Approximately 92,200 vulnerable households in rural and urban areas have received cash transfers or in-kind social grants through Component 3, which is 92 percent of the end-of-project target of 100,000 vulnerable households who for various reasons are not able to participate in Components 1 and 2 cash-for-work/LIW activities. Fifty-eight percent of the beneficiaries are FHHs, 40 percent are heads-of-household with disabilities, and the remaining two percent are drug addicts.

<sup>6</sup> World Bank Afghanistan Monitoring Agent CRLP Monthly Summary Report, October – November 2023.





- c. **Some 7.4 million Afghans are able to benefit from improved access to services**, such as small-scale community roads; street rehabilitation; climate-resilient works such as flood retaining walls, cleaner irrigation and drainage canals; and water supply and sanitation. These community productive assets range on average from US\$22,000 in rural areas to US\$100,000 in urban areas. The WB/ARTF MA has rated the overall technical quality of the works as “Good”<sup>7</sup> based on its visits to 241 CRLP sites (70 urban, 171 rural) between January and November 2023. Ten critical deviations were found, of which six have already been rectified by UNOPS. The MA found 57 examples of “Good Practice and Extra Work” across the subprojects, principally through communities contributing more than what was specified in the design.
- d. **Strengthening community institutions and training.** To build social resilience and cohesion, CDCs and communities in 26 provinces and six cities have received or are receiving training on community mobilization, women’s solidarity, climate change and disaster risk management, and health and nutrition awareness. Some 2.1 million community women and men have been trained to date. Community awareness of the effects of climate change and DRM are especially important to help communities cope with disasters. Building community awareness and encouraging locally led measures to address climate vulnerability are essential to enable Afghan households and communities to adapt to and mitigate climate change risks.
- e. **Supporting the Afghanistan private sector and stimulating the local economy.** In urban areas, the CRLP has focused on supporting local private sector contractors by engaging them in small-scale public works through an open competitive bidding process while driving down the costs. The approach is also helping create a market for local civil works and preserve local contractors’ capacities built over the last two decades. This approach has yielded impressive results. To date, 163 local contractors have won 490 awards through national competitive bidding. Over 300 contractors have been trained on how to use the UNOPS and UN online bidding process, enabling them to continue participating in the wider UN procurement system, which is used by the UN for its procurements across Afghanistan and worldwide. It is estimated that at least 2,200 highly skilled market-driven jobs have been created. These include jobs such as project managers, engineers, and social mobilizers. In a survey of the contractors engaged in the project, 78 percent said they would retain these jobs after the completion of their contract. These jobs were created through the market that the project helped develop, which has in turn enabled the contractors to regain and sustain capacity for works beyond the project. Additionally, in the CRLP’s eight major cities, over 100,500 unskilled and semi-skilled short-term jobs have been created, and 11 percent of these jobs have gone to women. Furthermore, the CRLP is purchasing supplies and other goods from approximately 4,000 small and medium-scale Afghan suppliers, thus supporting local businesses in rural areas and cities and stimulating the local economy.
- f. **The CRLP effectively supports and reaches Afghan women.** A major emphasis of the CRLP is to ensure that Afghan women have work opportunities and can participate equally in project activities. Despite work restrictions and edicts imposed by the ITA on female NGO and UN personnel, the CRLP has been able to successfully work around these restrictions. The CRLP employs 634 female staff or 26 percent of the total 2,400 project staff hired through UNOPS, UNOPS’ private contractor, Committed to Good, and the FPs. In addition, there are about 300 female community mobilizers, engineers, and administrative personnel

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<sup>7</sup> The MA defines “Good” technical quality of subprojects to mean that the design, workmanship, and material quality meet most specifications with minor deviations that have no impact on sustainability, and the subproject is functional. Operations and maintenance of subprojects were also reviewed as part of the overall “Good” technical rating.





working with CRLP urban contractors. In terms of reaching female beneficiaries, the FPs have been able to find practical solutions to reach rural women. In 87 percent of CRLP districts (52 out of 60 ongoing districts), NGO female staff are traveling and working directly with women in the communities, either by traveling with a *maharam* [male chaperone], or hiring female workers in the local areas. In the remaining 13 percent of the districts, primarily in the southwest, NGO female workers are directly or remotely in touch with the female wings of the CDCs, who then organize the meetings and events. Despite initial delays, the project has been effective at implementing a principled approach that allows female project staff to work and support female beneficiaries. At the beneficiary level, the two ECA have ensured that women are participating in CDCs and receiving job opportunities, training, and benefits through Components 1, 2, and 3.

12. **The project's performance on financial management, procurement, and environment and social (E&S) issues has been rated either Moderately Satisfactory or Satisfactory throughout the project.** For financial management, UNOPS has provided timely financial reports and submitted on time the annual internal audit report of the project for FY2022. Financial expenditure reporting by the FPs has also accelerated. For procurement, despite initial delays with FP and urban contracts, UNOPS has brought procurements on schedule as per the plan. For E&S, all FPs and urban contractors have received environmental and social awareness trainings, and refresher trainings for FPs are underway, especially on occupational health and safety (OHS) and use of personal protective equipment. The ARTF MA rated the overall quality of E&S actions as “Good” in its November 2023 report.

13. **Coordination with other development partners.** Coordination with other development actors in Afghanistan will continue to be critical, especially with external assistance decreasing and the need to maximize the use and impact of limited resources. The WBG co-chairs the Afghanistan Coordination Group, and WBG and ARTF donors play a crucial role in ensuring that donor resources are optimized and there is no unnecessary duplication. The WB holds portfolio meetings in Kabul every four months among the various implementing agencies to discuss project progress, implementation challenges, fiduciary issues, and E&S issues. The CRLP calls weekly meetings with the NGO FPs to review common operational issues and challenges. For the AF, the CRLP has selected rural areas that have received or will receive comparatively less assistance and has reviewed the list of target areas from UNDP’s Area-Based Approach for Development Emergency Initiatives Program, and other WB/ARTF-assisted projects to ensure no major overlap or duplication of activities.

14. **As an UN agency, UNOPS participates in national and regional coordination meetings.** UNOPS joins all leadership and coordination groups across UN agencies, which are established at the national level in Kabul. CRLP staff join several thematic working groups as well to coordinate CRLP activities including: the Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan Technical Working Group; the Afghanistan Coordination Group and its Strategic Thematic Working Groups; additional Working Groups on Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender, Cash and Voucher, and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Task Force. To coordinate the Afghan returnee response, UNOPS takes part in the UN coordination meetings along with UNHCR, IOM, and other Border Consortium agencies providing assistance along the border crossing points. At the regional level, UNOPS and the CRLP staff actively coordinate with other UN agencies, NGOs, and development partners through the UN Regional Teams and the Humanitarian Regional Teams where local operational issues are shared such as: security; status of ongoing projects; coordination of operations and



locations to avoid duplication; ITA region-specific challenges; women’s participation; and field lessons learned.

### Rationale for Additional Financing

15. **The past 18 months of CRLP implementation have laid the foundation for an effective service delivery platform and operational model at scale for delivering jobs, providing essential services and assets, and importantly, reaching women.** A national service delivery platform, building upon past WBG/ARTF investments in local Afghan institutions, has been forged and can be scaled up easily to accommodate the current challenges in Afghanistan. It is more cost effective and expedient for the WB and ARTF donors to build upon existing national service delivery platforms than start a new operation with different administrative apparatuses and permissions for access. This proposed additional financing for the CRLP will expand its geographical scope, add a women’s economic activities subcomponent, and increase its climate-resilience activities. Importantly, this existing service delivery platform can be used to address the current Afghan returnee crisis.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL FINANCING

### A. Relation to Higher Level Objectives

16. **The proposed AF is aligned with the WB’s Afghanistan Approach 3.0, the Strategy for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) (2020–25), and the proposed Gender Strategy (2024–30).** Approach 3.0 will continue delivering basic services at scale and off-budget, preserving key economic and social institutions, and following the principled approach with women participating and benefitting from development activities. The FCV strategy stresses the importance of remaining engaged during conflict and crisis situations to preserve hard-won development gains, protect essential institutions, build resilience, and be ready for future recovery. It also emphasizes the importance of creating jobs and economic opportunities, building community resilience and preparedness, working with development partners on the ground, scaling up engagement with civil society organizations, and supporting the private sector. Additionally, the FCV strategy identifies climate change as a driver of fragility, which can be a compounding risk and threat multiplier, underscoring the importance of protecting natural resources such as arable land and fresh water, to build resilience in fragile areas. The draft Gender Strategy (2024–30) calls for greater attention to end gender-based violence, expand and enable economic opportunities, and engage women actively as leaders. The CRLP is fully committed to following the principles embodied in these important strategies and translating those principles on the ground for Afghan women and men.

17. **The proposed AF is fully aligned with the mitigation goals of the Paris Agreement and Afghanistan’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (issued in 2015) toward reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.**<sup>8</sup> The country committed to reach a 13.6 percent reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a “business-as-usual” scenario, conditional on international support on mitigation, and build adaptive capacity and resilience in the following sectors: climate-smart agriculture, hydromet modernization, water resources management, watershed management, alternative and renewable energies, and forest and land management, with a particular focus on community-based

<sup>8</sup> [https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/INDC\\_AFG\\_20150927\\_FINAL.pdf](https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/INDC_AFG_20150927_FINAL.pdf).



approaches. Afghanistan's Second National Communications (2017)<sup>9</sup> to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change highlighted the country's commitment to increase adaptation capacities for key sectors such as agriculture, human health, energy, and infrastructure. The project plays a crucial role in advancing Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation, even at this time of constrained international interaction with the ITA, and aligns with prior National Communications through supporting climate-resilient and low-carbon measures at the community level in both rural and urban settings, and mainstreaming climate and disaster risk management practices within these communities, thereby enhancing their adaptive capacity.

## B. Proposed Additional Financing

18. **This AF is planned in two tranches, with the first tranche of US\$70 million from the ARTF approved on January 30, 2024 and second tranche of US\$84 million proposed from IDA.** IDA resources will complement ARTF funds and are needed to extend the geographical coverage, double the impact, and continue to provide jobs and basic services to millions of poor Afghans.

19. **For the CRLP AF, the PDO remains the same as the parent project, i.e., to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.** Four main design changes are proposed for the AF, learning from the past 22 months of field experience: (i) geographical scale-up in rural and urban areas; (ii) increased livelihood opportunities for Afghan women through a new Women's Economic Activities subcomponent under Component 3; (iii) heightened focus on climate adaptation and mitigation activities by increasing community awareness of low-carbon and climate-resilient community infrastructure and practices, and incentivizing the climate-focused subprojects in both rural and urban areas across all project components; and (iv) support for the recent influx of returnees from Pakistan in CRLP areas so that they may participate in project activities and receive necessary assistance with job opportunities and services in their areas of return. These four design changes are integrated into the existing project components as described below.

20. **Component 1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas (AF Total: US\$67.9 million of which US\$34 million ARTF and US\$33.9 million IDA).** This component will continue to provide livelihoods support and services through rural cash-for-work activities. The AF will expand the rural coverage and add three new underserved provinces (Kunduz, Zabul, and Farah). Under the AF, a total of six regions, 19 provinces, and 27 districts with 2,600 rural communities will receive assistance.<sup>10</sup> It is estimated that an additional 372,000 HHs will receive jobs by creating over 13 million labor days, and 3.2 million people in these areas will receive services such as the rehabilitation of small-scale community assets (e.g., improved roads with climate resilience consideration, flood protection walls, community drainage and water canals to adapt to increasing floods, agroforestry, and other climate-resilient assets). Based upon community and FP feedback from the parent project, the CRLP will be increasing the average number of days worked in rural areas from 28 to 35 days per household.

<sup>9</sup> National Environmental Protection Agency. December 2017. Second National Communication. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

<sup>10</sup> The proposed 19 provinces to be covered under the two tranches of CRLP AF include: Northeast Region: Kunduz, Samangan; Central region: Parwan, Panjshir, Kapisa, Wardak; Northwest Region: Herat, Faryab, Farah; South Region: Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul, Helmand; Southeast Region: Ghazni, Khost, Paktya; and Eastern Region: Nangarhar, Lagman, Nuristan.



21. **Rural expansion areas were chosen based upon several criteria:** (i) areas where returnees from Pakistan are expected to settle. The top three destination provinces for returnees (Nangahar, Kandahar, and Kunduz) are included; (ii) areas that were postponed for coverage under the parent project because of budget adjustments and procurement delays; (iii) districts that have received relatively less assistance over the past five years or will likely receive less assistance over the next one year; (iv) areas with Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) associated with drought and water scarcity due to climate change; (v) areas that will allow women's participation in CDCs and project activities; (vi) FP presence especially to assist in cities (Component 2); and (vii) sufficient population size in order for the project to reach the most number of poor Afghans.

22. **The rural component will place even more emphasis on mainstreaming climate and disaster risk management practices to strengthen community resilience.** Communities have always been the “first responders” in disaster situations as evidenced by the 2018–19 drought as well as the recent earthquakes in Badakhshan and Herat in 2022–23. The CRLP responded during the first hours of the October 2023 earthquakes in Herat by mobilizing 800 villagers from neighboring areas and using CRLP tools and equipment to help with rescue operations. The project has provided short-term jobs in the affected area to over 8,600 laborers and cash assistance to 420 vulnerable HHs, including 220 FHHs. CRLP teams are currently assisting with post-disaster needs assessments and rehabilitation and recovery work in the area. Importantly, communities will continue to be trained and capacitated on community-based climate and disaster risk management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation practices and interventions, building on lessons learned from Component 1–3. The CRLP will expand its climate-resilience activities by: (i) increasing the ongoing community climate resilience awareness and DRM trainings; (ii) helping communities integrate climate information and climate risk management and resilience into community planning in the event of drought or other climate-related event; (iii) supporting measures to better equip entities to cope with climate shocks, such as community awareness raising on climate change, participatory vulnerability assessments, and developing early warning systems and emergency protocols; and (iv) expanding investments in community-level adaptation and mitigation interventions.

23. **Component 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas (AF Total: US\$46 million total of which US\$18 million ARTF and US\$28 million IDA):** The CRLP has good experience with implementation through the private sector and will continue to deliver through private sector contractors to preserve and strengthen their local civil works implementation capacity. The status of service delivery varies significantly across different cities. A survey conducted in 2023 as part of the WB's Municipal Services Delivery Assessment found more than half of the respondents (53 percent) in seven cities reported that services had improved but still two-thirds noted the inadequacy of the level of services, signaling significant room for improvement. Roads, solid waste, water supply, drainage, and electricity were reported as the services in most need for improvement. However, fiscal space for municipalities to deliver services is limited and has decreased due to a decline in transfers from the ITA and in foreign aid. This component will provide livelihood opportunities for skilled and unskilled laborers and respond to urgent service delivery needs in urban areas through the provision and implementation of small-scale LIWs. A total of seven cities will be targeted through the AF. The CRLP will continue to operate in Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Jalalabad, and Mazar-e-Sharif by expanding to neighborhoods in these cities that have not been previously covered under the project. In addition, two new provincial capital cities will be included: Gardiz in Paktia Province and Ghazni in Ghazni Province. Three of the original project cities of Bamyan, Khost, and Kunduz are not included in this phase as the LIWs in the parent project have covered most of the cities' neighborhoods. The approach



will be kept flexible, allowing the project to target other areas in any unforeseen situation impeding work in the seven cities. The LIWs will provide around 60 days of work per beneficiary,<sup>11</sup> directly benefitting approximately 62,000 households by creating 2.8 million labor days. Approximately 1.9 million urban residents will benefit from improved services under the LIWs.

24. **The urban component will be further incentivizing investments in subprojects that enhance community resilience to climate change and disasters.** A criterion for subprojects qualifying for climate and disaster resilience will be detailed in the Project Operations Manual (POM) and communities identifying a qualifying investment will be given 20 percent additional financing for the LIWs to act as an incentive and to cover any additional material costs required for such projects.

25. **Component 3: Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas (AF Total: US\$13 million of which US\$6 million ARTF and US\$7 million IDA, including Component 3b).** The project will continue Social Grants as per the existing implementation norms. This would entail small social grants to the most vulnerable households in the community, both urban and rural, who cannot participate in the paid labor under Components 1 or 2. FHHs, households headed by persons with disabilities, or drug addicts will form most of the beneficiaries, and it is expected that they will comprise about 10 percent of the community's households. An estimated 63,000 HHs in rural communities and cities will benefit. These households are the most vulnerable to climate- and disaster-related risks. Social grants will be disbursed as cash transfers in urban project sites covered under Component 2 and as in-kind grant packages in rural communities covered under Component 1. Cash is the preferred option in cities as FPs can transport the cash easily to the project sites, and eligible households have much easier access to well-stocked markets than in rural communities. Monitoring findings from similar projects also indicate that eligible households in urban areas often include economic migrants and/or internally displaced persons (IDPs) who often live in rented housing and that the cash transfers are helpful to them to cover such payments. In rural communities, continuation of the social grants and in-kind packages is the preferred option for the following reasons: (i) adequately stocked markets tend to be much farther away and access to them, especially for FHHs, is often challenging and expensive; (ii) FHHs, who currently form 60 percent of the eligible beneficiaries, have a distinct preference for in-kind over cash, as it reduces their dependency on others for the purchase of food and household goods;<sup>12</sup> and (iii) changing to the cash option would imply additional costs and possible delays as the transport of cash to these remote rural communities would need to be outsourced to bank agents, with fees involved. In exceptional cases such as natural disasters or other emergencies, the cash option may be permissible in rural areas with prior approval from UNOPS.

26. **Component 3b: Women's Economic Activities.** Feedback from communities highlights the strong desire of women to work. Through CRLP cash-for-work and LIW activities, women are earning wages. This new subcomponent will focus on increasing women's economic livelihood activities and will be implemented on a pilot basis in each of the FP field areas. FHHs will be provided opportunities to participate in training sessions that teach produce cultivation such as home gardening and food processing activities. A market assessment will be completed to determine viable products, with consideration of low-carbon

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<sup>11</sup> As experienced in the CRLP, workdays per laborer may be reduced if communities prefer to engage more persons from their neighborhood for their subproject.

<sup>12</sup> See the WB Afghanistan Gender Monitoring Survey, February 2023, that found that women prefer in-kind assistance as the most needed type of support for their households.



**Table 1: Project Budget (Parent, Additional Financing, Total)**

Components	Parent Project Current Financing Allocations - ARTF (US\$, millions) (share of total)		Additional Financing Proposed Amounts – ARTF & IDA (US\$, millions) (share of total)			Total ARTF & IDA (US\$, millions) (share of total)		
	ARTF	%	ARTF	IDA	%	ARTF	IDA	%
Component 1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas	141.0	53%	34.0	33.9	44%	175.0	33.9	50%
Component 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas	65.0	25%	18.0	28.0	30%	83.0	28.0	26%
Component 3: Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas	18.0	7%	6.0	7.0	8%	24.0	7.0	7%
Component 4: Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for women	27.0	10%	6.0	7.0	8%	33.0	7.0	10%
Component 5: Implementation Support	14.0	5%	6.0	8.1	9%	20.0	8.1	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>265.0</b>		<b>70.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>		<b>335.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>	

and climate resilience practices. At the end of the completed training sessions, each participant will be provided with productive assets such as a seed or food processing package, valued at approximately US\$150. The asset transfer will only take place if all training classes have been completed. This multifaceted approach not only broadens women’s livelihood options, but also reinforces their ability to adapt to potential climate- and disaster-related risks.

27. **Components 1, 2, and 3 will continue to take a “whole-of-community” approach, targeting both host communities as well as any returnees and IDPs.** The geographic areas selected for the AF have been chosen in part based upon the intended destination areas of returnees. The project aims to provide equitable delivery of assistance and services to all poor Afghans, and social cohesion and community dynamics will be monitored carefully by the project. Eighty-five percent of returnees interviewed have indicated that they plan to resettle in their district of origin which may help mitigate some risks associated with the influx of new returnees. Initial signs based on the parent project’s distribution of assistance to thousands of IDPs and new returnees are promising, with no social conflict reported.

28. **Component 4: Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women (AF Total: US\$13 million of which US\$6 million ARTF and US\$7 million IDA).** This component builds the capacity of CDCs<sup>13</sup> and local communities for long-term sustainability and social resilience. It will continue to support FPs’ costs for activities related to community planning, implementation, monitoring,

<sup>13</sup> Over the past year, interviews with UN agencies have reported that eight UN agencies are using CDCs for community engagement, consultations, and identifying beneficiaries.





and training on a variety of topics, such as community mobilization, development planning, women's solidarity, and health awareness (through the WB/ARTF-supported health project). Importantly, communities will continue to be trained and capacitated on community-based climate and disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and mitigation practices and interventions, building on lessons learned from Components 1 to 3.

**29. Component 5: Implementation Support (AF Total: US\$14.1 million of which US\$6 million ARTF and US\$8.1 million IDA).** This component will continue to support the costs of the UN implementing partner, UNOPS, to manage and oversee the program, including technical support, training, financial management, procurement, monitoring, and reporting results. Based on experience from the past 18 months of implementation, the project has adjusted the staffing to strengthen a few areas including financial management, environmental and social oversight, and procurement. There will also be several adjustments to the budget including bank charges related to Afghanistan International Bank (AIB) and First Micro-Finance Bank (FMFB) services and other logistical expenses. UNOPS will also explore with AIB the piloting of digital payments for cash transfers and payments to workers.

**30. The current ECA will continue to apply in the new AF areas to ensure that the project is inclusive and proceeds in a principled manner to facilitate the participation of women in project activities and benefits.** Furthermore, the private sector will continue to be supported through the urban contractors as well as Afghan small and medium-scale suppliers in urban and rural areas, thus stimulating the local economy.

### C. Revised Implementation Arrangements

**31. The implementation arrangements as set out in the parent project are the same, with some enhancements as described below.** The implementing agency is UNOPS, which then subcontracts to FPs on the rural side and private contractors on the urban side. CDCs are the key coordinating community body at the local level for consultations, organizing local-level meetings, prioritizing the selection of subprojects, and wealth-ranking beneficiaries to determine eligibility for project assistance, following the principles of participation as reflected in the ECA. In urban areas that do not have CDCs, mosque committees are used as consultation platforms. The two implementation enhancements to be made in this AF include: (i) adjustment of the funds flow for Components 1 and 3 to allow for smoother disbursement of funds (see Section IV.C); and (ii) not allowing joint ventures for the rural component as this contracting arrangement created inefficiencies related to payments, coordination, and reporting.

### D. Project Beneficiaries

**32. With the AF, the CRLP will reach a total of 1.5 million households with jobs, benefitting approximately 10.6 million Afghans.** About 14.4 million Afghans will benefit from basic services and community assets, such as rehabilitated tertiary roads, streets, cleared irrigation canals, and drainage (see Table 2). A large portion of the beneficiaries are vulnerable to climate change, as mentioned above. The AF will contribute to the beneficiaries building low-carbon and climate-resilient livelihoods.



**Table 2: Estimated Number of Beneficiaries for Livelihoods and Basic Services**

Component	Estimated Number of Direct Livelihood Support Beneficiary HHs			Estimated Direct Livelihood Support Beneficiary Population*			Est. Total Population Benefitting from Basic Services		
	Parent	AF	Total	Parent	AF	Total	Parent	AF	Total
Component 1: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas	774,000 HHs	372,000 HHs	1.1 m HHs	5.4 m	2.6 m	8.0 m	6.8 m	3.2 m	10.0 m
Component 2: Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas	115,000 HHs	62,000 HHs	177,000 HHs	805,000	434,000	1.2 m	2.5 m	1.9 m	4.4 m
Component 3: Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban areas	132,000 HHs	63,000 HHs	195,000 HHs	924,000	441,000	1.4 m			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 m HHs</b>	<b>484,000 HHs</b>	<b>1.5 m HHs</b>	<b>7.2 m</b>	<b>3.4 m</b>	<b>10.6 m</b>	<b>9.3m</b>	<b>5.1m</b>	<b>14.4m</b>

\*Note: This assumes an average of 7 members per HH.

## E. Lessons Learned from the Parent Project

33. **Afghan women and men would rather work than receive handouts, according to consultations with communities.** Job creation is more sustainable and cash-for-work activities also rehabilitate community assets, such as canals, tertiary roads, and flood protection walls, to allow for more productive activities and help with climate risk reduction. Surveys of Afghan returnees also indicate that they prefer employment over dole outs.

34. **The CRLP builds upon local Afghan institutions and boosts the private sector.** Afghanistan has enormous human potential and a wealth of experienced, committed national service delivery actors. The WB FCV strategy recognizes the importance of sustaining local institutions and working with civil society organizations for self-reliance and sustainability. The CDC/community platform and urban private sector network built over the past 20 years with WB and ARTF support are worth preserving and building upon to enhance sustainability and community ownership.

35. **Measures to ensure that women are benefitting.** The CRLP has taken several measures to ensure that UN and NGO female workers are able to work, and community women have opportunities to participate in activities and benefit fully from assistance. The ECA hold the project to certain preconditions for delivery of assistance especially for women. Regular field monitoring by UNOPS and the WB/ARTF MA, as well as





the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provide checks and balances to keep the project up-to-date on what is happening on the ground and whether rules are being breached.

36. **For the CRLP to operate effectively, it must work closely with other development actors, CDCs, and local authorities at the national, municipal, regional, provincial, district, and community levels.** Open channels of communication and regular dialogue are key to fostering cooperation, avoiding misunderstandings, and minimizing conflict especially given the country's sensitive political conditions. It is also important for ensuring that aid is harmonized and reaches the poorest, most underserved areas and populations.

#### F. Value-Added of the World Bank

37. **The WB is uniquely placed to bring its global knowledge and operational experience working in FCV environments to support Afghanistan and Approach 3.0.** The long experience of the ARTF platform provides a solid basis for further engagement in livelihoods, agriculture, health, and education, as the situation allows, and to protect some important development gains of the past 20 years. The WB can help provide analytical and operational support to inform the international community as well as its long experience building the capacity of non-governmental local institutions, be it the CDCs, women's groups, civil society actors, small enterprises, or health service providers. Furthermore, the WB CRLP task team has a deep understanding of the Afghanistan context and history, and decades of experience working in the country (and internationally) on cash-for-work activities, community development, urban development and building local institutions. This deep country knowledge allows the WB to provide sound technical guidance, implementation support, and supervision to the operations on the ground. The WB's fiduciary oversight also provides an additional level of supervision and guidance for project activities, which is especially helpful given the country's precarious financial situation. Finally, the WB/ARTF-supported MA allows an independent quality check to ensure resources are being used appropriately and cost-effectively.

### III. KEY RISKS

38. **The overall risk rating for the project will remain Substantial** due to the unpredictable political and economic environment under the ITA; mobility and work restrictions on women as well as NGOs; potential difficulties in accessing urban and rural areas; the country's weak financial system; and concerns regarding insecurity in the country.

a. **Political and governance risks (High):** The key risks continue to relate to the ITA who may not allow access to areas; CDCs and women to meet and participate in project activities (which would affect the two ECA); and NGO and UN female staff working. There is also the risk that the ITA may interfere with project activities. Mitigation measures include ensuring regular communications with national, provincial, and district authorities so they understand the project design and objectives, and having CDCs negotiate for access. The ongoing Afghan returnee situation risks fomenting inter-personal violence and new conflicts between returnees and local populations if not handled carefully. These risks may be mitigated by project procedures and facilitation approaches that make clear that assistance should be equitable and inclusive and help returnees and host communities alike and provide community platforms for interaction and discussions.



- b. **Macroeconomics (High):** The Afghan economy continues to face uncertainty and fragility in the aftermath of the ITA takeover, with the economy contracting by 25 percent since the 2021 transition.<sup>14</sup> Due to the banking system’s limited functionality, cash continues to be imported by UN agencies to make payments and keep the project cashflow operating without major delays to field activities. ITA ad hoc taxation demands are also a potential risk. Furthermore, afghani currency fluctuations especially in the event of local currency appreciation can impact the project budget and operations as project stakeholders must adjust their budgets and reallocate costs across components. To mitigate these risks, UNOPS will monitor closely the exchange rate and has built in some contingency in case of inflation or currency fluctuations.
- c. **Financial Management (Substantial):** Financial management (FM) risks will continue to be “Substantial”. Key fiduciary risks include: adequate documentation and reporting of transactions across several thousand sites in rural and urban areas; the ability to transfer funds to beneficiaries on time and securely; the reliability of the current banking system; fluctuations in the exchange rate; and potential ITA interference related to payments. To mitigate some of these risks, the project will continue to emphasize sound financial management and budgeting practices and training for FPs. The WB/ARTF MA financial monitoring and UNOPS’ audits will also continue to be important to flag any financial irregularities. (See Section IV.C. for additional details on financial management.)
- d. **Environment and Social (Substantial):** The overall E&S risk is rated as “Substantial”. The social risks for the AF are “Substantial” due to several factors: (i) restrictions on women and social inequalities, exclusion, and potential discrimination of certain categories of people such as returnees; (ii) FCV and unstable security conditions in certain areas of the country; (iii) sexual exploitation, abuse, and sexual harassment (SEA/SH) risks for project workers and project beneficiaries; and (iv) the low capacity of some actors to manage E&S risks. Overall, the AF will have significant positive benefits in the form of wage employment and improvements in basic services and amenities, such as tertiary road rehabilitation, clean water and sanitation, and supporting community institutions for long-term resilience and sustainability. The environmental risks of the AF project are rated as “Moderate”. The key environmental risks and impacts include: (i) generation of low to medium noise and dust pollution from minor local civil works; (ii) removal of vegetation and land degradation in the rehabilitation sites and extraction of construction materials to supply the rehabilitation works; (iii) generation and improper disposal of general construction waste; (iv) OHS risks for the laborers; and (v) low capacity of some contractors and FPs to manage E&S risks including OHS risks. Similar to the parent project, the proposed activities under the AF are expected to be of small scale and carried out within the existing footprints and are thus expected to have temporary, reversible, and localized impacts (although widespread) across rural and urban areas. The overall environmental impacts of this project will be positive by enhancing community resilience to the effects of the ongoing crisis through income generation, maintenance of community productive infrastructure, and flood risk management and mitigation. In addition, activities that will increase resilience due to the impacts of climate change under the AF will yield additional positive impacts to the communities.
- e. **Stakeholders (Substantial):** Significant risks may arise should the ITA interfere in project operations or issue restrictive decrees that may negatively impact the ECA or external financing. Under the

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<sup>14</sup> World Bank, Afghanistan Development Update: Uncertainty After Fleeting Stability. October 2023.



parent project, for example, several months of delays were caused by slowness by the ITA in issuing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) to FPs for access in rural areas. While these issues have been resolved and promises have been made by the ITA to accelerate MOUs for the AF, some risks remain. Many of these risks may be partially mitigated by regular communications with national and local authorities so that they understand CRLP objectives and benefits. There is also a risk that donors may decrease their financial support to Afghanistan as other pressing needs for foreign assistance rise around the world.

- f. **Other Risks.** The project has “Substantial” risks in dealing with personal data. The project necessitates the collection and processing of some personal data, personally identifiable information, and sensitive data in connection with Components 1, 2, and 3. To safeguard this data, UNOPS and its partners will be required to abide by UNOPS’ policy on personal data protection. This policy is in alignment with international best practices with regard to data protection, including, inter alia, data minimization (collecting only data that are necessary for the purpose); data accuracy (correcting or erasing data that are not necessary or are inaccurate); use limitations (data are only used for legitimate and related purposes); data retention (retaining data only for as long as necessary); informing data subjects of use and processing of data; and allowing data subjects the opportunity to correct information about themselves. As a matter of standard practice, UNOPS further requires any partners who require access to sensitive personal data to sign nondisclosure agreements governing their access to sensitive data, including specification of which individuals will be granted access, duration of such access, and provisions for data disposal after the access period has expired.

## IV. APPRAISAL SUMMARY

### A. Economic and Financial Analysis

39. **The project is expected to have substantial positive economic benefits in addition to the social impacts of enhanced community resilience and cohesion by providing rapid employment opportunities.** In rural areas, the project is expected to provide an average of 35 days of work for 372,675 households, which will benefit from wages totaling US\$78.3 million. In urban areas, with an average of 45 days work for approximately 62,000 urban HHs, the benefit is US\$16.7 million in wages over the life of the project. These jobs provide direct income to beneficiary households sufficient to support approximately two to three months of food security for rural and urban households and cash for other livelihood pursuits.

40. **For the basic service community works, the rehabilitation of economically productive assets such as construction/maintenance of disaster-resilient community roads and pavements, water canals, drainage and sewage, and tree planting, will have positive economic returns.** Based on past estimates from previous projects such as the Citizens’ Charter Afghanistan Project (CCAP), the WB/ARTF MA found that average economic internal rates of return across a small sample of subprojects ranged from 19 percent for tertiary roads to over 239 percent for small-scale irrigation schemes. Although CRLP and CCAP infrastructure are of different scale (CRLP is smaller), the community works were also found to be cost effective compared to other schemes from similar projects. Lastly, the CRLP purchases goods and services from over 4,000 urban and rural suppliers, boosting the private sector and stimulating the local economy.



## B. Technical

41. **The activities proposed to continue under this AF have proven to be effective in providing short-term jobs and income for unskilled and semi-skilled laborers to meet their families' basic needs.** Based on community consultations, UNOPS' monitoring reports, and ARTF MA reports, communities appreciate the support they are receiving and are requesting more cash-for-work activities. The participatory planning process has identified the poorest and neediest beneficiaries to receive assistance through cash-for-work or cash transfers/social grants. There have been no reports of social conflict due to the distribution of benefits or the cash paid for work. This is a testament to the effectiveness of the inclusive participatory planning process and the CDCs' ability to represent and organize their communities. Project activities have also proven to be inclusive, ensuring that women, men, and persons with disabilities all have opportunities to participate and receive benefits on an equal basis.

42. **The proposed operation is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement on both mitigation and adaptation.** *Assessment and reduction of mitigation risks:* Afghanistan is one of the lowest GHG emitters globally, both in absolute and per capita values. The proposed activities at community level such as the rehabilitation of disaster-resilient community roads and pavements have a negligible impact on the country's GHG emissions and are not likely to have an adverse effect on the country's low-carbon development pathway, as articulated in the NDC. Some activities will likely contribute to limiting or reducing GHG emissions through carbon sequestration, such as the promotion of agroforestry and tree plantations as well as sustainable management of solid waste. *Assessment and reduction of adaptation risks:* Afghanistan is highly vulnerable to direct climate impacts from droughts, floods, and landslides as well as indirect impacts, such as disruptions of business, and reductions in agricultural productivity and labor productivity. The CRLP puts a strong emphasis on building community resilience to climate and disaster risks. For instance, the project will provide financial incentives (additional grants) to promote the implementation of climate-resilient community infrastructure in urban areas and supports the mainstreaming of community-based DRM through capacity building of FPs and communities, including participatory mapping of community vulnerability profiles and raising awareness of early warning systems and emergency protocols.

## C. Financial Management

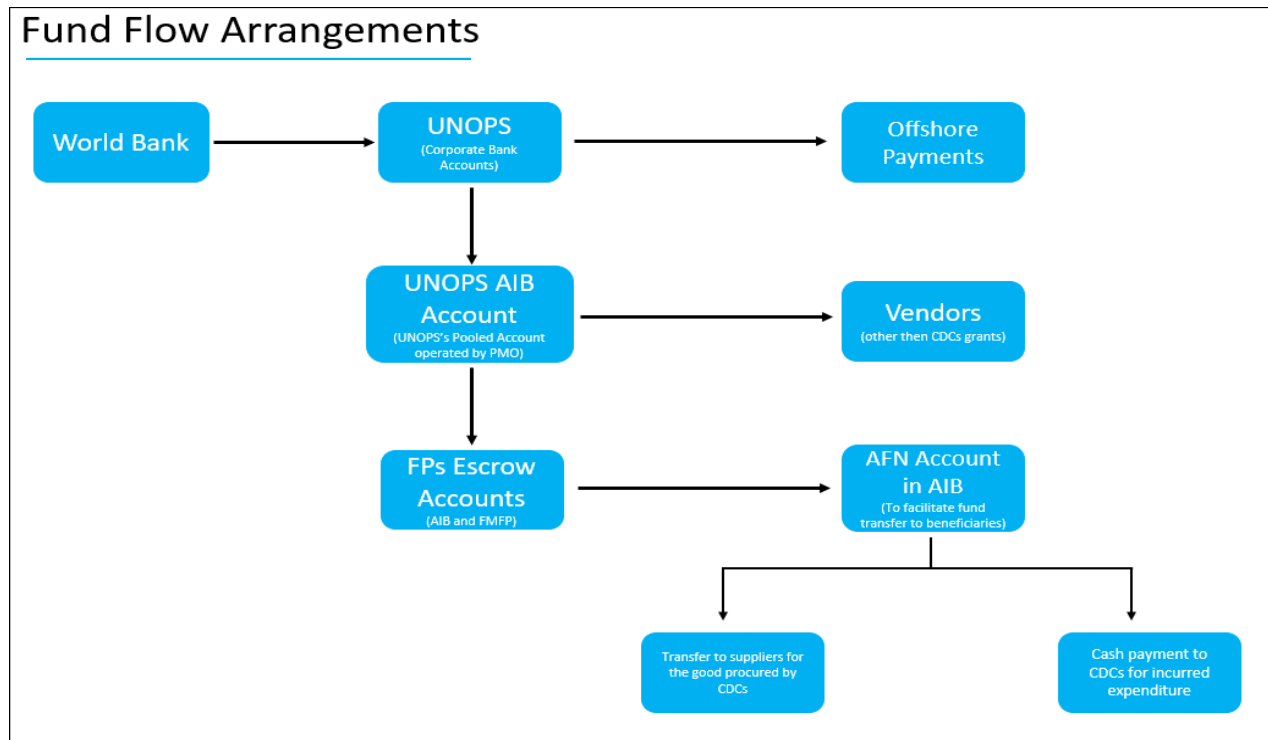
43. **The FM arrangements for the AF will generally follow the same approach as for the parent project.** Adjustment of the funds flow for Components 1 and 3 and the revised FM staffing structure have been agreed with UNOPS. The ARTF MA arrangements will remain the same including the reporting frequency. The financial reporting format will remain the same as the parent project. The UNOPS PIU based in Kabul will continue to lead the day-to-day financial management of the CRLP and will maintain separate ledgers to record project-related receipts and payments, the same as under the parent project.

44. **Disbursement from the WB to UNOPS will be report-based, the same as under the parent project.** UNOPS will submit a triannual Interim Unaudited Financial Report (IUFR) within 45 days of the end of each four months to liquidate the last advance and request an additional advance for the next eight months. UNOPS will also submit the IUFR associated reports as specified in the legal agreement or Disbursement and Financial Information Letter that are required for the release of advances. UNOPS will report actual



expenditure in the IUFR for advance liquidation with the WB. The WB will disburse funds to UNOPS' corporate account and it will be UNOPS' responsibility to transfer the funds into Afghanistan.

Diagram 1: CRLP Fund Flow Arrangements



45. **The UNOPS' Internal Audit and Investigation Group will arrange to conduct the annual internal audit of the project and will submit the internal audit report to the WB within six months from the end of each calendar year.** As with the parent project, the ARTF MA will conduct regular financial reviews of the community grants (for Components 1 and 3 activities) and Component 2 based on the terms of reference mutually agreed between the WB and UNOPS under the parent project. To date, the ARTF's MA has found very few questionable financial expenditures (less than one percent) based upon its preliminary financial sample of contractors and labor costs. Financial controls will continue to ensure that funds are handled by non-ITA entities. Based on the workload analysis, UNOPS will hire three more FM positions dedicated for the project. The new finance officer position will support overall reconciliation and liquidation of Components 1 and 3. The two new finance assistant positions will support the FP/CDC expenditure verification.

46. **All payments to vendors and FPs will be made through bank transfers.** Payments to beneficiaries and laborers will be made through agents contracted by the commercial banks. Each FP will have a segregated designated account in AIB and FMFB to manage the pass-through funds for cash-for-work and social grant activities. The accounts are escrow accounts and, to facilitate the fund flow and payments to the beneficiaries, funds from escrow accounts will initially be transferred to an account that UNOPS will open



in AIB in local currency; UNOPS will manage that subject to the same level of controls as an escrow account. The local UNOPS account will be used to facilitate transfers to beneficiaries (and not to “park” funds), and will facilitate the fund flow for all FPs. Diagram 1 shows the fund flow arrangements. For the AF, UNOPS will also explore with AIB the piloting of digital payments for cash transfers and payments to workers.

**47. The FPs will continue to play critical roles in the entire process, from the mobilization of CDCs, identification of beneficiaries, and assisting CDCs in preparing cash-for-work and social grant activities.** The FPs have access to the Management Information System for sub-grants management, data entry and uploading the cash-for-work and Social Grant supporting documents. The POM will be updated where needed for the AF. The current POM describes steps for: (i) validation and certification of the beneficiary lists; (ii) approval of withdrawal and distribution based upon approved beneficiary lists; (iii) expenditure documentation; (iv) monitoring by the CDCs, NGOs, UNOPS, and the MA; and (v) review of CDC expenditure documents by the FPs to liquidate advances with UNOPS. The AF will follow parallel co-financing arrangements for the allocation of ARTF and IDA funds. The source of financing will be indicated in the procurement plan for various contracts.

**D. Procurement**

**48. The procurement arrangements for this AF will remain the same as the parent project.** The same Alternative Procurement Arrangements (APA) will continue under this AF and UNOPS has prepared an initial procurement plan for the AF. The Project Procurement Strategy for Development has already been updated. The overall procurement risk under the AF is “Moderate” as UNOPS implemented the risk mitigation measures under the parent project by allocating dedicated procurement staff for this project, including one international procurement expert and sufficient national procurement specialists to conduct day-to-day procurement functions. The risk of potentially limited availability of qualified service providers, suppliers, and contractors has been mitigated by UNOPS by conducting market assessments under the parent project and prequalifying a sufficient number of bidders for local civil works. To address the inability of local bidders to submit good quality bids, the UNOPS procurement team provided several trainings to the contractors on how to submit bids. The risk of delay due to internal UNOPS approval was mitigated by complying with the agreed procurement plans, particularly the timelines. The other fiduciary risks will be mitigated by providing triannual reports on the progress of the implementation of the procurement plan by UNOPS. The WB will: (i) review and approve the procurement plans and their updates; and (ii) review the progress reports and follow up as needed.

**E. Legal Operational Policies**

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

**F. Environmental and Social**

**49. The Environment and Social Framework (ESF) instruments developed under the parent project are being updated to reflect lessons learned from the parent project.** For the AF, special attention will be paid





to OHS measures and compliance. Thus far, across some 6,500 subproject sites, there have been only three project-related incidents reported by UNOPS: one fatality due to sudden avalanche, one OHS machinery hand injury, and one motorcycle injury. To ensure improvements in the future for the AF, UNOPS has developed corrective action plans and has revisited the site-specific Environment and Social Management Plans to ensure the identified gaps are addressed. In addition, capacity building interventions have been undertaken continuously to ensure the capacity of the contractors and NGOs are strengthened. The AF activities will continue to entail social risks and impacts such as inequality and discriminatory practices, particularly due to gender, vulnerability, and other social and economic factors. These risks will be mitigated through updating the current ESF instruments which will also include lessons learned, particularly on the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan, and the functionality of the GRM system. The WB/ARTF MA has reviewed the functionality of the GRM as well as the communities' awareness of GRM channels and found the project's GRM to be operational and widely known to community members. Of the 729 CDC members interviewed, 88 percent said a Grievance Redress Committee had been established for community members to lodge complaints or concerns regarding project activities, of whom 83 percent said a GRM had been established. Where a GRM had been established, 97 percent said that it was operational, 94 percent that it was accessible, and four percent said it was inaccessible.<sup>15</sup>

**50. The Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) risk rating remains Moderate.** It is anticipated that interactions with female beneficiaries will remain mainly public and mostly be conducted by female workers, and that interactions between male and female project workers will remain limited. To date, there have been no SEA/SH incidents observed in the CRLP. To mitigate risks, the project is systematically strengthening women's CDC subcommittees and the engagement of women in the project's GRM. UNOPS has put in place a rigorous SEA/SH Action Plan which will be updated as needed prior to beginning field activities under the AF.

**51. Gender.** Although more women appear to be working to support their families during this time of crisis, their productivity is severely constrained because they are largely restricted from working outside the home, have fewer skills, lower access to capital, fewer productive assets, and smaller networks than men do.<sup>16</sup> FHHs are especially vulnerable; the monthly income of a FHH is AFN 3,675, while that of male HH is AFN 10,539, and more than 80 percent of FHHs are currently food insecure.<sup>17 18</sup>

**52. The CRLP's outreach to women will continue under the AF.** To encourage women's participation in cash-for-work and LIW activities, under Components 1 and 2, female social mobilizers will conduct targeted outreach, and there is allowance for the poorest households to provide two workers (one man and one woman). Under Component 4, training and capacity building will be delivered to empower the women's sub-committees to become leaders in their communities. Committee members will increase women's access to information and build their social capital and skills through community trainings on key topics e.g. climate change and DRM, women's well-being, nutrition, etc. Under Component 3, the project will provide targeted support to FHHs through social grants. In addition to the social grants, rural FHHs will receive

<sup>15</sup> World Bank Afghanistan Monitoring Agent CRLP Monthly Summary Report, October – November 2023

<sup>16</sup>Gaps have been substantiated in national data (Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 2014; Afghanistan Gender Monitoring Survey, 2023) as well as in evaluations of women's economic empowerment projects in Afghanistan.

<sup>17</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/wfp-afghanistan-situation-report-18-january-2023>

<sup>18</sup> Afghanistan Living Conditions Survey, 2014.



support to undertake home-based productive activities through vocational training and a productive asset transfer upon training completion.

53. **Citizen engagement.** The AF will build upon existing citizen engagement initiatives including community socialization and consultations, regular CDC meetings, community monitoring activities and the GRM. As mentioned earlier, the WB/ARTF MA has verified that the project's GRM is operating and widely known. A GRM indicator for beneficiary feedback is included in the results framework.

## V. WORLD BANK GRIEVANCE REDRESS

**Grievance Redress.** Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance mechanisms or the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM houses the Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures, and the Dispute Resolution Service, which provides communities and borrowers with the opportunity to address complaints through dispute resolution. Complaints may be submitted to the AM at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the attention of Bank Management and after Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, please visit <https://accountability.worldbank.org>.



**VI SUMMARY TABLE OF CHANGES**

	Changed	Not Changed
Results Framework	✓	
Components and Cost	✓	
Loan Closing Date(s)	✓	
Legal Covenants	✓	
Implementing Agency		✓
Project's Development Objectives		✓
Cancellations Proposed		✓
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories		✓
Disbursements Arrangements		✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓
Procurement		✓
Other Change(s)		✓

**VII DETAILED CHANGE(S)****COMPONENTS**

Current Component Name	Current Cost (US\$, millions)	Action	Proposed Component Name	Proposed Cost (US\$, millions)
Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas	141.00	Revised	Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas	208.90
Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas	65.00	Revised	Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas	111.00
Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas	18.00	Revised	Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas	31.00
Strengthening Community	27.00	Revised	Strengthening	40.00



Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women			Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women	
Implementation Support	14.00	Revised	Implementation Support	28.10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>265.00</b>			<b>419.00</b>

**LOAN CLOSING DATE(S)**

Ln/Cr/Tf	Status	Original Closing	Current Closing(s)	Proposed Closing	Proposed Deadline for Withdrawal Applications
TF-B8537	Effective	30-Apr-2024	31-Aug-2024	30-Jun-2025	31-Oct-2025
TF-C3929	Effective	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2025	30-Jun-2025	30-Oct-2025

**Expected Disbursements (in US\$)**

Fiscal Year	Annual	Cumulative
2022	45,000,000.00	45,000,000.00
2023	154,500,000.00	199,500,000.00
2024	155,000,000.00	354,500,000.00
2025	64,500,000.00	419,000,000.00
2026	0.00	419,000,000.00

**SYSTEMATIC OPERATIONS RISK-RATING TOOL (SORT)**

Risk Category	Latest ISR Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	● High	● High
Macroeconomic	● High	● High
Sector Strategies and Policies	● Moderate	● Moderate
Technical Design of Project or Program	● Moderate	● Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	● Moderate	● Moderate
Fiduciary	● Substantial	● Substantial
Environment and Social	● Substantial	● Substantial



Stakeholders	● Substantial	● Substantial
Other	● Substantial	● Substantial
Overall	● Substantial	● Substantial

**LEGAL COVENANTS – Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (P178760)**

Loan/Credit/TF	Description	Status	Action
TF-B8537	<p>Schedule 2, Section I.A.2: The Recipient shall establish, not later than sixty (60) days after the Effective Date, and thereafter maintain throughout the implementation period of the Project, the Project Implementation Unit (“PIU”), which shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the Project, including the staffing of core functions, including inter alia technical, fiduciary (i.e., procurement and financial management), grievance redress, health and safety, social and environmental aspects of the Project, and coordination of local and regional activities, all as detailed in the Project Operational Manual. Schedule 2, Section 1.A.3: Without any limitation to the provisions of Section I.A.2 above, the Recipient shall ensure that the PIU includes experts in adequate number, each with terms of reference, qualifications, and experience satisfactory to the Bank, allocated to or recruited for the Project as and when their expertise will be needed in the views of the Bank for the efficient coordination of the Project and the achievement of its development objectives.</p> <p>Schedule 2, Section 1.B.1: The Recipient shall: (a) not later than one month after the Effective Date, prepare, and thereafter maintain, throughout the implementation of the Project, a manual</p>	Complied with	Revised



for the implementation of the Project (“Project Operations Manual”), in form and with substance acceptable to the Bank, containing, inter alia, (i) detailed description of the Project activities and institutional arrangements for their implementation, including allocation of responsibilities, (ii) monitoring, evaluation, financial, reporting, internal controls, disbursement (flow of funds), and governance procedures for the Project, including but not limited to, eligibility criteria, selection, implementation procedures, review and validation of: (x) Cash for Work Grants and Cash for Work Beneficiaries under Part 1 of the Project, and (y) Social Grants and Social Grant Beneficiaries, including Cash Transfers and Cash Transfer Beneficiaries, under Part 3 of the Project, (iii) operational procedures and arrangements for monitoring compliance with Entry Criteria for Access, and (iv) implementation of environmental and social instruments referred to in the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP); and (b) carry out the Project in accordance with the Project Operations Manual.

Schedule 2, Section 1.C: 1: The Recipient shall, not later than forty-five (45) days after the Effective Date and thereafter, on March 31, of each year during the implementation of the Project, or such later date as the Bank may agree in writing, prepare and furnish to the Bank for its approval, the Work Plan and Budget, covering activities to be implemented under the Project for the subsequent twelve (12) months, a proposed financing plan for expenditures required for such activities, including a staffing plan, and a timetable for their implementation. 2. The



	<p>Recipient shall afford the Bank a reasonable opportunity to exchange views on such proposed Work Plan and Budget and thereafter ensure that the Project is implemented in accordance with such Work Plan and Budget as shall have been agreed to by the Recipient and the Bank. 3. The Recipient may revise the Work Plan and Budget, as needed, with the prior written agreement of the Bank.</p>		
Proposed	<p>The Recipient shall maintain throughout the implementation period of the Project, the Project Implementation Unit (“PIU”), which shall be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the Project, including the staffing of core functions, including inter alia technical, fiduciary (i.e., procurement and financial management), grievance redress, health and safety, social and environmental aspects of the Project, and coordination of local and regional activities, all as detailed in the Project Operational Manual.</p>	Expected soon	
TF-C3929	<p>The Recipient shall: (a) not later than one month after the Effective Date, update and thereafter maintain, throughout the implementation of the Project, the Project Operations Manual in form and with substance acceptable to the Bank, containing, inter alia, (i) detailed description of the Project activities and institutional arrangements for their implementation, including allocation of responsibilities, (ii) monitoring, evaluation, financial, reporting, internal controls, disbursement (flow of funds), and governance procedures for the Project, including but not limited to, eligibility criteria, selection, implementation procedures, review and validation of: (x) Cash for Work Grants and Cash for Work</p>	Expected soon	New



Beneficiaries under Part 1 of the Project, and (y) Social Grants and Social Grant Beneficiaries, including Cash Transfers and Cash Transfer Beneficiaries, under Part 3 of the Project, (iii) detailed process for the selection of the NGO, terms and conditions, and rationale for the provision of Sub-Grant to the selected NGO under Part 1 (b) of the Project, (iv) operational procedures and arrangements for monitoring compliance with Entry Criteria for Access, and (v) implementation of environmental and social instruments referred to in the ESCP; and (b) carry out the Project in accordance with the Project Operations Manual.

**LEGAL COVENANTS – Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project (P181622)**

**Sections and Description**

None

**Conditions**



**VIII. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING**

**Results Framework**

**COUNTRY: Afghanistan**

**Additional Financing for the Afghanistan Community Resilience and Livelihoods Project**

**Project Development Objective(s)**

The objective of the Project is to provide short-term livelihood opportunities and deliver urgent essential services in rural and urban areas.

**Project Development Objective Indicators by Objectives/ Outcomes**

<b>Indicator Name</b>	<b>PBC</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End Target</b>
<b>Provide short-term livelihood opportunities and urgent essential services in rural and urban areas</b>			
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support (Number)		0.00	1,000,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants (Number)		0.00	150,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of female-headed households receiving social grants (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
Number of people with improved access to basic services (Number)		0.00	11,600,000.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			



**Intermediate Results Indicators by Components**

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<b>1. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Rural Areas (Action: This Component has been Revised)</b>			
Number of working days created, Component 1 (Number)		0.00	27,700,000.00
number of working days created for women (Text)		0.00	monitored for progress
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>	<b>Rationale: number of working days created for women will be monitored for progress.</b>		
Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work (Number)		0.00	900,000.00
Number/type of rural climate-resilient activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) (Number)		0.00	6,000.00
Number of people in rural areas benefitting from climate-resilient community infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) disaggregated by gender (Text)		0.00	8,000,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator has been Revised</b>			
People who benefit from improved access to sustainable community transport infrastructure and services (number) (Text)		0.00	monitored for progress. Not known ex-ante as communities decide upon subprojects during project implementation.
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
Number of rural communities reached with program activities		0.00	7,000.00





Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
(Number)			
Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
<b>2. Emergency Livelihoods Support and Services in Urban Areas (Action: This Component has been Revised)</b>			
Number of working days created, Component 2 (Number)		0.00	5,700,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator has been Revised</b>			
number of working days created for women (Text)		0.00	monitored for progress.
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>		<b>Rationale: This indicator will be monitored for progress.</b>	
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through labor-intensive works (Number)		0.00	140,000.00
Number of IDP and/or returnee households (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
<b>Action: This indicator has been Marked for Deletion</b>			
Number/type of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) (Text)		0.00	650.00



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Number of urban residents benefitting from climate-resilient community infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.) (Text)		0.00	3,550,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator has been Revised</b>			
Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable community transport infrastructure and services (Text)		0.00	monitored for progress. Communities decide which subprojects to select, thus the exact numbers are not known ex-ante.
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
Number of cities reached with program activities (Number)		0.00	10.00
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text)		0.00	progress to be monitored based upon returnee/IDP inflow.
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number) (Text)		0.00	to be monitored
<b>Action: This indicator is New</b>			
<b>3. Social Grants for Women and the Most Vulnerable in Rural and Urban Areas</b>			
Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social/livelihood grants (Number)		0.00	150,000.00
<b>Action: This indicator has been Revised</b>			
Number of female-headed households (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of women benefitting from women's economic activities assistance (Text)		0.00	Monitored for progress
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity (Percentage)		0.00	40.00
<i>Action: This indicator is New</i>			
<b>4. Strengthening Community Institutions for Inclusive Service Delivery especially for Women</b>			
Number of CDCs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support (Number)		0.00	7,400.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
Number of established CDCs with women participating (Number)		0.00	7,400.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			
<b>5. Implementation Support</b>			
Percentage of grievances received that are resolved (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			



Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities (Percentage)		0.00	70.00
<i>Action: This indicator has been Revised</i>			

**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: PDO Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support	<p>This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators as "number of new jobs created".</p> <p>The number of beneficiary households receiving livelihoods support in Component 1 and 2. Equal to around 889,000 households under the parent project and 435,000 households under the additional financing for a total of approximately 1.3 million households. Targets are set at 80% of value to take into account concerns regarding security, access,</p>	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	and the current economic context. To the extent possible, the project will provide gender-disaggregated data on heads of household.				
Number of vulnerable households receiving social grants	The number of beneficiary households receiving social grants under Component 3. Equal to around 132,000 households under the parent project and 63,300 households under the additional financing for a total of approximately 195,000 households. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Number of female-headed households receiving social grants		Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator
Number of people with improved access to basic services	The number of people that have indirectly benefitted from improved access to community infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, roads, and basic neighborhood improvements, etc.) under Components 1 and 2. Equal	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	to around 9.3 million persons under the parent project and 5.2 million persons under the additional financing for a total of approximately 14.5 million persons total. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.				
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**Monitoring & Evaluation Plan: Intermediate Results Indicators**

Indicator Name	Definition/Description	Frequency	Datasource	Methodology for Data Collection	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of working days created, Component 1	The number of labor days generated under Component 1. Equal to around 21.7 million days (28 working days for 774,000 beneficiary households) under the parent project and 13 million days (35 working days for 373,000 beneficiary households) under the additional financing for a total of approximately 34.7 million days. The target is set at approximately 80% of the	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	value.				
number of working days created for women	Number of labor days created for women under Component 1.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs.	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to WB.	NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will verify.
Number of beneficiary households receiving cash for work	The number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support in Component 1. Equal to around 774,000 households under the parent project and 370,000 households under the additional financing for a total of approximately 1.15 million households. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Number/type of rural climate-resilient activities completed (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.)	The number of rural climate-resilient activities that are completed, disaggregated by activity type (clean water, agroforestry, etc.). Equal to around 5,000 activities under the parent project and an additional 2,600 activities in the additional	Triannual progress reports and Implementation Status and Results reports (ISR)	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	<p>financing for a total of approximately 7,600 activities. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value. Targets by activity type cannot be set because the project type will be determined by communities.</p>				
<p>Number of people in rural areas benefitting from climate-resilient community infrastructure services (clean water, sanitation, road rehabilitation, agroforestry, etc.) disaggregated by gender</p>	<p>This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators.</p> <p>The number of people that have indirectly benefitted from basic, climate-resilient, community infrastructure services, by activity type. Equal to around 6.8 million persons under the parent project and 3.26 million persons under the additional financing for a total value of approximately 10 million persons. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value. Targets by activity type cannot be set because the project type will be determined by communities. Indicator will</p>	<p>Triannual progress reports and ISRs</p>	<p>Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.</p>	<p>NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.</p>	<p>NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.</p>





	be disaggregated by gender.				
People who benefit from improved access to sustainable community transport infrastructure and services (number)	<p>This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators.</p> <p>People in rural and urban areas who benefit directly or indirectly from improvements in community rural roads, streets, etc.</p>	Triannual reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will also be spotchecked by Monitoring Agent	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the WB.	NGO partners to UNOPS.
Number of rural communities reached with program activities	The number of communities receiving support under Component 1. Equal to around 6,220 communities under the parent project and 2,600 under the additional financing for a total of 8,820 communities. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	Triannual progress reports and Triannual ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Displaced people (including returnees) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods	<p>This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators.</p> <p>Indicator will monitor progress of Afghan returnees in rural areas who have been provided</p>	Triannual progress reports and Triannual ISRs	FP and UNOPS progress reports, MIS	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	with CRLP assistance as well as services provided to the host community.				
Returnees in rural areas who have been provided with services and livelihoods (number)	This indicator will be part of the WBG results indicators. This indicator will count the number of Afghan returnees who have benefitted from CRLP assistance.	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator
Number of working days created, Component 2	The number of labor days generated under Component 2. Equal to around 4.3 million days under parent project and 2.8 million days (on average, 45 working days for 62,000 beneficiary households) under additional financing for a total of approximately 7.1 million days. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	Urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	Urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
number of working days created for women	Number of labor days created for women under Component 2.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs.	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partner are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the WB.	NGO Partners to UNOPS. Monitoring agent will independently verify.
Number of beneficiary households receiving livelihood support through	The number of beneficiary households receiving	Triannual progress	Project MIS. Data will be	Urban contractors are responsible for providing	Urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring



labor-intensive works	livelihood support in Component 2. Equal to around 115,000 households under parent project and 62,000 households under additional financing for a total of 177,000 households. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	reports and ISRs	validated by Monitoring Agent.	data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	Agent will independently verify.
Number of IDP and/or returnee households	Same as parent indicator. Refers to households of internally displaced persons and/or returnees.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.
Number/type of urban climate-resilient activities completed (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)	The number of urban, climate-resilient activities that are completed, by activity type. Equal to around 500 projects under parent project and 330 projects under additional financing for a total of 830 projects. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value. Targets cannot be set for the types of projects, as this will be determined by urban residents.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	Urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS that would be continuously monitored by the UNOPS supervisions engineers. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	Urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Number of urban residents benefitting from climate-resilient community	This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results	Triannual progress	Estimated at subproject	UNOPS estimates at the project design stage	UNOPS estimates the beneficiaries for each



<p>infrastructure services (road rehabilitation, water infrastructure, drainage, sanitation, canal cleaning, etc.)</p>	<p>indicators. The number of people that have indirectly benefitted from basic, community climate-resilient infrastructure services, by activity type. Equal to around 2.5 million persons under the parent project and 1.94 million persons under the additional financing for a total of approximately 4.4 million persons. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value. Target is an estimate as the type of projects will be selected by the urban residents. This indicator will be gender-disaggregated.</p>	<p>reports and ISRs</p>	<p>design stage by UNOPS and entered into MIS.</p>	<p>based on the type of intervention and guidelines set in the Project Operational Manual.</p>	<p>sub-project. Monitoring Agent will provide feedback on veracity of estimates for sub-projects on sample basis.</p>
<p>Urban residents who benefit from improved access to sustainable community transport infrastructure and services</p>	<p>This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators.</p>	<p>Triannual progress reports and ISRs.</p>	<p>Estimated at subproject design stage by UNOPS and entered into MIS.</p>	<p>UNOPS estimates at the project design stage based upon the type of intervention and guidelines set in the Project Operations Manual.</p>	<p>UNOPS estimates the beneficiaries for each subproject. Monitoring Agent will provide feedback on veracity of estimates for subprojects on sample basis.</p>



Number of cities reached with program activities	The number of cities receiving support under Component 2. Equal to 8 cities under the parent project and the addition of 2 new cities under the additional financing for a total of 10 cities.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	Urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	Urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) and people in host communities provided with services and livelihoods (number)	This indicator will be mapped to the WBG results indicators.  Indicator will monitor progress of Afghan returnees and IDPs in urban areas who have been provided with CRLP assistance as well as services provided to the host community.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs.	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	Urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the WB.	Urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Displaced people (returnees and IDPs) provided with services and livelihoods (number)	This indicator will be part of the WBG results indicators. Number of Afghan returnees or IDPs who benefit from CRL assistance .	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.	Same as parent indicator.
Number of vulnerable households receiving cash transfers, social/livelihood grants	The number of beneficiary households receiving cash transfers, social/livelihood grants under Component 3. Equal to approximately	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.



	132,000 households under parent project and 63,300 under additional financing for a total of 195,000 households. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.			World Bank.	
Number of female-headed households		Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator
Number of vulnerable households with persons with disabilities		Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator	Same as parent indicator
Number of women benefitting from women's economic activities assistance	Poor women under C3b, mostly FHHs, who will benefit from C3b activities on livelihoods.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Share of rural female-headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity	Share of rural female headed households (C3b beneficiaries) engaged in a livelihood activity	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Number of CDCs operating under the project and receiving social and technical support	The number of CDCs that are operating and receive social and technical	Triannual progress reports	Project MIS. Data will be validated by	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will



	support. Equal to around 6,220 CDCs under the parent project and 3,000 (400 urban and 2,600 rural) CDCs under the additional financing for a total of 9,220 CDCs. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	and ISRs	Monitoring Agent.	data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	independently verify.
Number of established CDCs with women participating	The number of established CDCs where women are participating in CDC activities and processes. Equal to around 6,220 CDCs under the parent project and 3,000 (400 urban and 2,600 rural) CDCs under the additional financing for a total of 9,220 CDCs. The target is set at approximately 80% of the value.	Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	NGO partners and urban contractors are responsible for providing data to UNOPS. UNOPS to then report to the World Bank.	NGO partners and urban contractors to UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Percentage of grievances received that are resolved		Triannual progress reports and ISRs	Project MIS. Data will be validated by Monitoring Agent.	Every grievance will be logged in the Project MIS and marked as “resolved” when addressed with explanation as needed.	UNOPS. Monitoring Agent will independently verify.
Percentage of sampled community respondents (male/female) satisfied with project activities		Quarterly reports from MA.	Monitoring Agent	Surveys of sample of beneficiaries	Monitoring Agent







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