

UNDP Afghanistan
2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

**Area Based Approach to Development Emergency
Initiative (ABADEI 2.0)**



PROJECT INFORMATION

Full Project Title	Area- Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives (ABADEI 2.0)
Quantum Project ID and related project/output IDs	01000372
Project Duration and any extensions:	Initial Duration: 01 April 2023 – 31 December 2025 Extension Period: 01 January 2026 – 31 December 2027
UNSFA and UNDP Outcome/s:	• Outcome 1: By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, particularly the most marginalized, can equitably access essential services that meet minimum quality standards. [Sustained Essential Services] • Outcome 2: By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, notably women and vulnerable groups, will benefit from an increasingly inclusive economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities, jobs, more resilient livelihoods, strengthened food value chains, and improved natural resources management. • Outcome 3: By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan can participate in an increasingly socially cohesive, gender-equal, and inclusive society, where the rule of law and human rights are progressively upheld, and more people can participate in governance and decision-making. [Social Cohesion, Inclusion, Gender Equality, Human Rights, and Rule of Law]
Transitional Country Programme Strategy Outputs:	• TCPS Output 1.1. Health system strengthened to deliver accessible, affordable, gender and age-responsive, and shock-responsive essential healthcare services that prioritize the most vulnerable. • TCPS Output 1.2. Relevant providers and stakeholders have strengthened capacities to increase access to and improve the provision of preventive, mitigating, and responsive protection services to the most vulnerable. • TCPS Output 1.3. Essential physical infrastructure constructed, rehabilitated, repaired, and maintained to ensure access to services and livelihoods. • TCPS Output 1.4. Improved access to essential services and livelihood opportunities with access to affordable, reliable, clean, and renewable energy • TCPS Output 2.1 Private sector and MSMEs have better access to (i) finance, digital, innovation and green solutions, (ii) business development services, (iii) energy and infrastructure that stimulates growth and decent job creation.

	• TCPS Output 2.2 Inclusive and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for rural and urban communities enhanced, especially for young and people with disabilities. • TCPS Output 2.3 Enhanced climate resilience through the implementation of disaster risk reduction and natural resources management measures • TCPS Output 3.2 Community-driven solutions strengthened to enable social cohesion. • TCPS Output 3.4 Gender Equality and Women's Rights promoted.
Total Project Budget:	\$401,300,000 (Based on ProDoc)
Annual Budget:	USD57,976,182
2025 Annual Expenditure	USD53,236,354
Cumulative Expenditure	USD161,073,682
Donors:	• JSB – Government of Japan • European Union • JICA • Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan (STFA) • UNDP
Project Locations:	All Eight Regions in Afghanistan
Implementing Partner:	UNDP
Responsible Parties:	• ADWSO-Afghanistan Development & Welfare Services Organization • AKF-Aga Khan Foundation • ARADAD-Agency for Rehabilitation Assistance & Development of Afghanistan • AYSO-Afghanistan Youth Service Organization • BRAC Afghanistan • CARE- Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere • DHSA- Development and Humanitarian Services for Afghanistan • EPDO- Equality for Peace and Development Organization • FGA-Future Generation Afghanistan • GAALO-Green Afghanistan Agriculture and Livestock Organization • HARAKAT-Afghanistan Investment Climate Facility Organization (H-AICFO) • IRW-Islamic Relief Worldwide • JEN-Japan Emergency NGO • KRO-Kandahar Refugee Organization • NCA-Norwegian Church Aid • OAWCK-Organization for Afghan Women Knowledge & Capacity • OCHR-Organisation for Coordination of Humanitarian Relief
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ACRONYMS

<i>ABADEI</i>	<i>Area Based Approach to Development Emergency Initiatives</i>
<i>BDO</i>	<i>Business Development Officer</i>
<i>BNFs</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
<i>BSC</i>	<i>Beneficiaries Selection Committee</i>
<i>CARE</i>	<i>Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere</i>
<i>CBOs</i>	<i>Community-based organizations</i>
<i>CDC</i>	<i>Community Development Council</i>
<i>CDP</i>	<i>Community Development Plan</i>
<i>CfW</i>	<i>Cash for Work</i>
<i>CHR</i>	<i>Central Highland Region</i>
<i>CKs</i>	<i>Community Kitchens</i>
<i>CPRF</i>	<i>Country Programme Results Framework</i>
<i>CR</i>	<i>Central Region</i>
<i>CRM</i>	<i>Complaint Response Mechanism</i>
<i>DDA</i>	<i>District Development Assembly</i>
<i>DDP</i>	<i>District Development Plan</i>
<i>DfA</i>	<i>De facto Authorities</i>
<i>DOEC/DoE</i>	<i>Directorate of Economy</i>
<i>DoIC</i>	<i>Department of Industries and Commerce</i>
<i>DRR</i>	<i>Disaster Risk Reduction</i>
<i>DRRD</i>	<i>Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development</i>
<i>ER</i>	<i>Eastern Region</i>
<i>FCV</i>	<i>Female Community Volunteer</i>
<i>FGDs</i>	<i>focus group discussions</i>
<i>GRM</i>	<i>Grievance redress Mechanism</i>
<i>HH</i>	<i>Household</i>
<i>IDPs</i>	<i>Internally Displaced Persons</i>
<i>JEN</i>	<i>Japan Emergency NGO</i>
<i>MAIL</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock</i>
<i>MEs</i>	<i>Micro Enterprises</i>
<i>MOCI</i>	<i>Ministry of Industries and commerce</i>
<i>MoE/MoEc</i>	<i>Ministry of Economy</i>
<i>MoU</i>	<i>Memorandum of Understanding</i>
<i>MRRD</i>	<i>Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development</i>
<i>MSME</i>	<i>Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises</i>
<i>NER</i>	<i>North-eastern Region</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
<i>NR</i>	<i>Northern Region</i>
<i>PARRs</i>	<i>Priority Areas of Return and Re-Integration</i>
<i>PC</i>	<i>Provincial Coordinator</i>
<i>PRA</i>	<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal</i>
<i>PSEA</i>	<i>Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse</i>
<i>PVPV</i>	<i>Propagation of Virtue and Prevention of Vice</i>

<i>RNA</i>	<i>Rapid Needs Assessment</i>
<i>ROSCA</i>	<i>Rotating Savings and Credit Associations</i>
<i>RP</i>	<i>Responsible Partner</i>
<i>RPA</i>	<i>Responsible Party Agreement</i>
<i>SCA</i>	<i>Swedish Committee for Afghanistan</i>
<i>SDG</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<i>SER</i>	<i>South-eastern Region</i>
<i>SME</i>	<i>Small & Medium Enterprises</i>
<i>STFA</i>	<i>Special Trust Fund for Afghanistan</i>
<i>TCP</i>	<i>Transitional Country Programme</i>
<i>TOT</i>	<i>Training of Trainers</i>
<i>TVET</i>	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
<i>USD</i>	<i>United States Dollar</i>
<i>WBA</i>	<i>Women-led Business Associations</i>
<i>WLE</i>	<i>Women-Led Enterprises</i>
<i>WR</i>	<i>Western Region</i>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Results:

The project significantly expanded access to essential services through the construction and rehabilitation of 1,158 community infrastructure assets, including shelters, roads, bridges, water systems and sanitation facilities, benefiting over 80,000 households. These investments strengthened community resilience, improved mobility, enhanced agricultural productivity, reduced disaster risks, and improved public health outcomes. Complementing infrastructure development, the project expanded access to clean and renewable energy by installing solar power systems in 75 critical facilities, improving the reliability and quality of healthcare delivery, particularly for maternal, newborn and emergency services. In parallel, 29,260 households gained access to solar energy, supporting livelihoods, enabling small businesses, reducing environmental degradation, and delivering important health benefits by decreasing reliance on polluting household fuels, with positive impacts particularly for women.

Local economies and household incomes were strengthened through inclusive, gender-responsive livelihood interventions, combining short-term employment with longer-term enterprise development. Cash-for-work activities linked to large-scale infrastructure investments generated temporary employment for 11,149 individuals, while an estimated 66,894 people benefitted indirectly through increased household income. 1,331 micro, small and medium enterprises, including 1,083 women-led businesses, received targeted financial and technical support, resulting in an 125% increase in median monthly earnings. Community financial resilience was strengthened by supporting 2,500 ROSCA savings groups, enabling over 40,000 members including 28,658 women to access affordable credit, build financial management skills, and invest in livelihoods. 212 Women-led SMEs were integrated into a digital e-commerce platform, enabling them to access international markets and expand income opportunities despite severe domestic market constraints.

Community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate and disaster risks was developed through integrated livelihood, capacity-building and environmental restoration interventions. 832 farmers (including 630 women) received agricultural assets and hands-on training, including greenhouses, nursery packages and food processing tools, contributing to greater productivity, diversified income sources and more climate-resilient livelihoods. The knowledge and practical skills of 2,649 individuals were enhanced through training on disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and integrated water resource management, enabling communities to better anticipate, manage and respond to climate-related shocks. These efforts were reinforced through the establishment of six climate-smart water supply systems, improving access to clean water while reducing vulnerability to water scarcity, alongside the rehabilitation of 91 hectares of degraded land and the planting of 18,000 trees across multiple regions.

The project also promoted social cohesion and access to justice. 386 Community Kitchens provided approximately 623,000 nutritious meals to vulnerable households, delivering immediate food security benefits for women, children and returnees. These kitchens function as inclusive community hubs that foster psychosocial recovery, trust and cooperation, while also generating tangible economic benefits including the creation of 916 jobs. Support for qualified female legal professionals in Takhar expanded access to justice by delivering legal aid and court representation to prisoners, returnees, IDPs and women at risk of detention.

The project faced a range of operational and contextual challenges in 2025, including delays in the signing of MoUs and issuance of letters of introduction by relevant ministries, which

slowed activity initiation and coordination, as well as periodic border closures that disrupted procurement and increased costs, particularly for infrastructure-related inputs. Women's participation and engagement were significantly constrained by mobility restrictions, prevailing social norms, and the further tightening of regulations on national female staff under the PVPV law, limiting their movement, field presence and interaction with stakeholders. In addition, beneficiary identification proved complex in contexts of widespread poverty, limited resources, low literacy, weak connectivity and documentation gaps. To mitigate these challenges, the project strengthened engagement with line ministries and local authorities, adopted flexible and decentralized procurement and delivery approaches, applied transparent and community-led beneficiary selection processes, and introduced adaptive modalities such as women-for-women engagement strategies, offline data collection, simplified registration, and remote work arrangements for female staff, while continuing advocacy for the restoration of women's rights and participation.

The key lessons that emerged from the project underscored the importance of adaptive, inclusive and context-aware programming in complex environments. Gender-sensitive and flexible approaches, such as tailored job roles, adaptable working hours and childcare support, proved essential for enabling meaningful participation of both women and men, particularly caregivers. Strong community engagement and cultural sensitivity, including early involvement of local leaders, awareness-raising on the value of women's participation, and compliance with prevailing policies and norms, were critical to building trust, acceptance and community ownership. Standardizing tools, beneficiary selection criteria and training materials, and preparing these in advance, improved efficiency and reduced implementation delays. Proactive and continuous engagement with government counterparts, local authorities and community structures facilitated smoother implementation and strengthened sustainability.

I. UPDATES ON PROJECT'S SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND

During 2025, Afghanistan continued to experience a protracted and multidimensional crisis driven by prolonged conflict-related fragility, economic contraction, climate shocks, widespread food insecurity, and persistent gender-based restrictions. Nearly half of the population remained in need of humanitarian assistance, with vulnerabilities intensifying as winter approached and household coping mechanisms further eroded.

Large-scale population movements placed additional strain on already limited resources. More than 800,000 returnees from Iran and Pakistan were recorded across 2025, many arriving with minimal assets and facing acute challenges in accessing shelter, livelihoods, and food during winter. The impact was particularly severe in vulnerable, agriculturally dependent, and climate-affected provinces, including Faryab, Badakhshan, Zabul, Khost, and Daikundi, where basic services and livelihood opportunities were already constrained.

The situation remained especially acute in the Eastern Region, notably Kunar and Nangarhar provinces, where communities continued to cope with the prolonged impacts of the earthquake of 31 August 2025. Over one million people remained affected, with widespread housing damage exacerbating shelter needs and exposure to harsh winter conditions. Ongoing recovery efforts are constrained by funding gaps, access limitations, and weak local capacities.

Economically, Afghanistan experienced high unemployment, declining purchasing power, and rising household debt, particularly among rural populations dependent on agriculture. These pressures were compounded by intermittent border closures with neighboring Pakistan during the fourth quarter, which disrupted trade flows, restricted access to essential goods and agricultural inputs, and contributed to market volatility and price fluctuations. Ongoing social and gender-based restrictions, particularly affecting women's mobility and participation, continued to necessitate adaptive and context-sensitive implementation approaches in an increasingly constrained operational environment.

II. ANNUAL PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

2.1 Contribution to UN Strategic Framework for Afghanistan and UNDP Transitional Country Programme Strategy 2024-2025

UNDP TCPS Output	UNDP TCPS Output Indicators	Annual Targets (2025) as per AWP	Annual Achieved Value (2025)	Status [Delayed, Ongoing Completed] Include reason for delay or over achievement
TCPS Output 1.1 Health system strengthened to deliver accessible, affordable, gender and age-responsive, and shock-responsive essential healthcare services that prioritize the most vulnerable.	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of most vulnerable people who receive affordable, gender and age responsive, and essential healthcare support, including benefitting from HIV, TB, and Malaria services.	Pending updated TCPS targets	N/A	Not relevant to project in 2025
	Output Indicator 1.1.2. Number of health facilities constructed, rehabilitated, or equipped for the provision of essential health services with UNDP support [UNSF 1.1.2]	Pending updated TCPS targets	6 health facilities constructed and rehabilitated in Khost, Kunar and Nuristan provinces. 1,665 HHs benefited	completed
TCPS Output 1.2 Relevant providers and stakeholders have strengthened capacities to increase access to and improve the provision of preventive, mitigating, and responsive protection services —to the most vulnerable.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of people reached with information and psychosocial support, child protection, and sexual exploitation and abuse response services with UN support [UNSF Indicator 1.5.1 and 1.5.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	GBV/SEA prevention and rights awareness to 31,040 beneficiaries (17,595 women; 13,445 men) 8 structured healing and happiness module session provided to relieve mental grief to 168 women, of which	A total of 507 women and men received Training of Trainers (ToT) on gender, PSEA, PSS & Healing, and GRM (269 women; 238 men). These trained actors cascaded messages to beneficiaries, strengthening prevention at scale and ensuring consistent information on acceptable

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			77% reported improved coping following earthquake.	behavior and response options. This combination reduces under-reporting and deters misconduct. Among them, 91.1% reported hearing on SEA for the first time , indicating the project filled a major information gap. 94.5% knew how to report or give feedback via AWAZ 410 , including reporting sexual misconduct.
TCPS Output 1.3 Essential physical infrastructure constructed, rehabilitated, repaired, and maintained to ensure access to services and livelihoods.	Output Indicator 1.3.1. (SP IRRF 3.3.2.) Number of people benefitting from improved critical infrastructure including shelter, transportation (roads), WASH (water management), for recovery in crisis and post-crisis settings	Pending updated TCPS targets	669,053	
	Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of basic community-based infrastructure interventions completed	Pending updated TCPS targets	1,347 (Protection wall 34, bridge 5, permanent shelter 969, canal intake 19, culvert 10, cut off wall 1, flood wall 18, road curve and retaining wall 2, weir 4, water supply system 13, latrine/toilet 122, road 11, canal 34, boundary wall (school) 2, health facility 5, macro	

			hydro power 2, water reservoir 23, protection wall (school) 1, check dam 7, karez 7, latrine 2, aqueduct 5, super passage 4, syphon 1, marketplace 4, greenhouse 42)	
	Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of people benefitting from (accessing) education services with UNDP support [UNSFA Indicator 1.2.1]	Pending updated TCPS targets	902 all females, 643 received TVET kits and 259 participated in TVET sessions such as mobile repairing, embroidery, cooking, solar home repairing	
	Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of primary and secondary formal and informal education facilities constructed/rehabilitated/ provided with alternative energy/ equipped with gender-appropriate infrastructure with UN support. [UNSFA Indicator 1.2.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	3 schools boundary wall constructed	
TCPS Output 1.4 Improved access to essential services and livelihood opportunities with access to affordable, reliable, clean, and renewable energy	Output Indicator 1.4.1 (SP IRRF 5.1.1) Number of people with access to clean and renewable energy at households and public facilities	Pending updated TCPS targets	144,379 (72,312 females)	
	Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of solar systems provided to public community facilities and businesses (disaggregated by type of facility) [UNSFA 1.2.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	63 solar systems with total 910 KW (22 health facilities, 40 MSMEs ,1 TVET center)	
TCPS Output 2.1 Private sector and MSMEs have	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of newly developed Islamic financing products, including blended finance, available to	Pending updated TCPS targets		

better access to (i) finance, digital, innovation and green solutions, (ii) business development services, (iii) energy and infrastructure that stimulates growth and decent job creation	MSMEs, big businesses and traders, with particular focus on women led MSMEs, with UN support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.1.2.]			
	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of UNDP- supported enterprises which reported a 20% increase in profits.	Pending updated TCPS targets		
	Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of MSMEs (formal and informal) and business associations that received (i) financial support, (ii) technical assistance/capacity development, and (iii) assets (including loans, grants, asset transfers, e-commerce, access to market, digital, solar, etc.) with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.2.1 and 2.2.4]	Pending updated TCPS targets	5,014 (2,955 female led) 1,048 (995 female) received grants and technical support, 3,819 (1,883 female) received Islamic loans, 147 (77 females) received kits such as tailoring machine, refrigerator for dairy and food processing.	
	Output Indicator 2.1.4 Number of jobs created for decent employment and/or income generation including (i) creation of new jobs, and (ii) retention of the existing ones with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.2.3] [SP IRRF Indicator 3.3.1]	Pending updated TCPS targets	20,509 (15,897 females) both new and existing jobs. out of these 2,086 (2,059) new jobs created	
	Output Indicator 2.1.5 Number of women and girls who receive access to skills training, life-skill education, and community-based vocational education. [UNSFA Indicator 1.2.1]	Pending updated TCPS targets	80 females received TVET session in embroidery, carpet waving and bakery	
TCPS Output 2.2 Inclusive and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for rural and urban communities enhanced, especially for	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of people benefitting from cash for work, short-term employment, and vocational skills development Programme with UNDP support [UNSFA Indicator 1.4.1]	Pending updated TCPS targets	10,860 (556 females)	
	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of farmers and livestock owners that have received production inputs, services and/or technological packages to enhance agricultural, livestock or	Pending updated TCPS targets	1,224 (713 females) provided greenhouses, gardening, food	

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young and people with disabilities.	fishery production, processing, and marketing with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.3.1]		processing and vegetable tools.	
	Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of community-based, farming and agriculture-related infrastructure and facilities established or rehabilitated with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.3.2]	Pending updated TCPS targets	220 (Protection wall 34 canal intake 19, culvert 10, cut off wall 1, flood wall 19, weir 4, water supply system 10, canal 34, water reservoir 23, check dam 7, karez 7, aqueduct 5, super passage 4, syphon 1, 42 large size greenhouses)	
	Output Indicator 2.2.4 Length of water resources and irrigation structures that have been rehabilitated and/or established with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 2.3.2] (Unit of Measurement: Kilometers)	Pending updated TCPS targets	(Total: 197.1KM) 163 km canal, 23 km Karez, 8.5 km protection wall, 2.6 km irrigation pipe scheme	
TCPS Output 2.3 Enhanced climate resilience through the implementation of disaster risk reduction and natural resources management measures	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Hectares of land/forests rehabilitated and protected through improved infrastructure and irrigation with UNDP support [UNSFA Indicator 2.3.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	24,533 ha of land is irrigated protected and rehabilitated	
	Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of disaster-risk and climate resilient infrastructure, including water resource management (excluding irrigation), constructed, or rehabilitated with UNDP support.	Pending updated TCPS targets	178 (Protection wall 34, canal intake 19, culvert 10, cut off wall 1, flood wall 19, weir 4, water supply system 10, canal 34, water reservoir 23, check dam 7, karez 7,	

			aqueduct 5, super passage 4, syphon 1)	
TCPS Output 2.4 Timely and evidence-based policy analysis and options available to programme implementation partners	Output Indicator 2.4.1 Number of knowledge products with policy analysis and insights published with UNDP support	Pending updated TCPS targets		
	Output Indicator 2.4.2 Number of policy dialogues undertaken with UNDP support	Pending updated TCPS targets		
TCPS Output 3.1 Mechanisms for access to legal aid for women and other vulnerable people facilitated.	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of people who received legal aid and advice with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 3.2.1] [SP IRRF Indicator 2.2.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	240 (116 women, 124 men received legal representation/ legal advisory support)	22 clients received justice through court as of to date.
	Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of people who are aware of their rights on access to justice through legal awareness programme by NGOs/CSOs with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 3.2.2]	Pending updated TCPS targets	400 women received legal awareness	In addition, 180 community members were trained as community justice provider, named as “Community Adjudicator” in returnee community. 50% were women
	Output Indicator 3.1.3 Number of local institutions and groups supported by UNDP to promote positive, inclusive traditional justice and/or community-based practices. [UNSFA Indicator 3.2.3]	Pending updated TCPS targets	N/A	Not relevant to project in 2025
TCPS Output 3.2 Community-driven solutions strengthened to enable social cohesion.	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Number of CSOs and community-based structures (Community Development Councils and other Local Associations) that contribute to social cohesion and reconciliation with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 3.1.2]	Pending updated TCPS targets		
	Output Indicator 3.2.2 Perception of social harmony in UNDP-supported communities: Extent of trust within society and willingness to participate collectively toward a shared vision of sustainable peace and common development goals.	Pending updated TCPS targets	No data available	

TCPS Output 3.3 Community and community-based organizations participation and engagement for effective and inclusive planning and decision making enhanced.	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Number of organizations who received (i) financial and/or (ii) technical assistance from UNDP on institutional governance and management to advance human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination of women, and media resilience, with UNDP support. [UNSFA Indicator 3.3.1]	Pending updated TCPS targets		
	Output Indicator 3.3.2 Number of community response mechanisms and platforms strengthened to enhance community voices, feedback, grievances, and meaningful engagement related to UNDP programmes	Pending updated TCPS targets		
TCPS Output 3.4 Gender Equality and Women's Rights promoted.	Output Indicator 3.4.1 Number of women who are aware of their rights on gender equality and women's rights through awareness programmes with UNDP support.	Pending updated TCPS targets		Ongoing this year to be reported through JICA & WEE Lead project
	Output Indicator 3.4.2 Number of partnerships with women-led organizations, businesses and other bodies and networks that advance women's leadership and participation and gender equality	Pending updated TCPS targets	13 out of 85 LVG/RPA were contract for WLO	

2.2Progress towards Project Results Targets

Project Outputs	Output Indicator	Annual Target (2025) as per AWP	Annual Value Achieved (2025)	Status: [Completed, Ongoing, Delayed, To be initiated, Not implemented] Include reason for delay/non-
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				implementation or over achievement
Output 1: Essential services improved in the area of infrastructure, agriculture, health, education and energy	1.1.1. Number of Infrastructures constructed/ re constructed/rehabilitated/repared, equipped, disaggregated by type of infrastructure and location (wellbeing and social environmental safeguard standard met)	39 (JICA) + 20 (JSB 2023) + 5 (FW) + 1 DTC (Italian Grant) Total - 65	1,347 (Protection wall 34, bridge 5, permanent shelter 969, canal intake 19, culvert 10, cut off wall 1, flood wall 18, road curve and retaining wall 2, weir 4, water supply system 13, latrine/toilet 122, road 11, canal 34, boundary wall (school) 2, health facility 5, macro hydro power 2, water reservoir 23, protection wall (school) 1, check dam 7, karez 7, latrine 2, aqueduct 5, super passage 4, syphon 1, marketplace 4, greenhouse 42)	Ongoing
	1.1.2. Number of households benefitting from improved infrastructure (including women-headed immunocompromised and or disabled households)	250 HH (JICA) + 2000 HH + 100 (FW) + 80 Individuals (Italian Grant)	95,579 HH	Ongoing

		Total = 2,430		
	1.2.1. Number of health care facilities equipped with materials and medical equipment	0	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025
	1.2.2. Number of individuals benefitting from medical materials and health care services, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025
	1.3. Provision of essential education services (Including gender-integrated culturally sensitive TVET)	0	902 all females, 643 received TVET kits and 259 participated in TVET sessions such as mobile repairing, embroidery, cooking, solar home repairing	
	1.4.1. Number of basic facilities powered through renewable energy, disaggregated by type of facility (e.g health, education, sanitation) and location	660 (JSB 2023) + 4 DTCs solarized (Italian Grant) Total = 664	63 solar systems with total 910 KW (22 health facilities, 40 MSMEs 1 TVET center)	Ongoing
	1.4.2. Number of households who gained access to clean and affordable energy (including women-headed immunocompromised and or disabled households)	46200 (JSB 2023) + 26 HH (Italian Grant) Total = 46,226	20,625	Ongoing
Output 2: Local economies improved through gender-	2.1.1. Households in high- poverty and high insecurity areas provided with Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT) / Temporary Basic Income (TBI)	0	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025

responsive community-based livelihoods	2.2.1. Number of labourers benefitting from cash- for- work (CfW) schemes (wellbeing and social environmental safeguard standard met)	780 (JICA) + 400 (JSB2023) + 100 (FW) +20 (Italian Grant) = 1300	10,860 (556 females)	Ongoing
	2.3.1 Number of MSMEs benefitting from technical and financial support, disaggregated by female- led MSMEs (including minority under represented women, women-at-risk, GBV victims, and persons with disabilities)	20 SME (JICA) + 2500 (MSMEs/RoSCAs - EU) + 300 MSMEs (100 MSMEs + 200 TVET centre Equipment - Italian Grant) Total = 2820	5,014 (2,955 female led) 1,048 (995 female) received grants and technical support, 3,819 (1,883 female) received loans, 147 (77 females) received kits such as tailoring machine, refrigerator for dairy and food processing.	Ongoing
	2.4.1. Number of cross border trades established by ABADEI supported SMEs/MSME (disaggregated by women/men-led SMEs)	0	10 international and local exhibitions are conducted in Northeastern and western region	
	2.5.1: Number of business operationalized/ extended their scope of business and continue operations for more than six months beyond ABADEI support	3560 (1200 (seed capital - Saving Groups - EU), 2300 (RoSCAs loans - EU) and 60 (matching Grants to Loans - EU)) + 20 SMEs (JICA) Total = 3580		

	2.5.2: Number of digital solutions established to support MSMEs. (by location)	1 (JICA E-Commerce)	1 (Aseel e-commerce platform)	Completed
Output 3: Local communities resilience capacity enhanced to better respond and adapt to the disaster and climate -induced risks.	3.1.1 Number of farmers benefitting from agricultural inputs, assets and training, disaggregated by sex and location (Ensuring the social and environmental safeguard standard)	600 (JSB 2023)	1,224 (713 females) provided greenhouses, gardening, food processing and vegetable tools.	Ongoing
	3.2.1 Number of individuals who acquired knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction/management and climate resilience, and adaptation, disaggregated by sex and location	700 (JSB 2023)	2,605 (including 929 women)	Ongoing
	3.3.1 Number of climate smart water supply networks/schemes established. (Ensuring the social and environmental safeguard standard)	6 (JSB 2023)	10	Ongoing
	3.4.1 Hectares of land rehabilitated to absorb environmental stress and climate shocks (by location and ensuring the social and environmental safeguard standard)	0	168	Ongoing
Output 4: Communities' capacity, Ownership, and engagement improved for better social cohesion.	4.1.1 Number of individuals with better awareness about social cohesion, conflict prevention disaggregated by sex, types of structures engaged and duration of the invention)	0	10,121 (including 5,524 women)	Ongoing
	4.2.1 Number of women/girls benefitting from measures addressing gender-based violence (GBV), including psychosocial including temporary economic survival support	0	GBV/SEA prevention and rights awareness to 31,040 beneficiaries (17,595 women; 13,445 men) 8 structured healing and happiness	A total of 507 women and men received Training of Trainers (ToT) on gender, PSEA, PSS & Healing, and GRM (269 women; 238 men). These trained actors cascaded messages to beneficiaries, strengthening prevention

			module session provided to relive mental grief to 168 women, of which 77% reported improved coping following earth quake.	at scale and ensuring consistent information on acceptable behavior and response options. This combination reduces under-reporting and deters misconduct. Among them, 91.1% reported hearing on SEA for the first time, indicating the project filled a major information gap. 94.5% knew how to report or give feedback via AWAZ 410, including reporting sexual misconduct.
	4.3.1 Number of individuals benefitting from project-supported legal aid services, disaggregated by sex, age and location	0	400 women received legal awareness and 240 240 (116 women, 124 men received legal representation/ legal advisory support)	In addition, 180 community members were trained as community justice provider, named as “Community Adjudicator” in returnee community. 50% were women22 clients received justice through court as of to date. Cumulative 11 lawyers were supported by project, 7 were women. 3 female lawyers are helping through court

	4.4.1 Number of community development plans developed, or updated, (including highlighting the vulnerabilities, natural disaster-prone areas, natural resources, social economic indicators and future development opportunities, etc.	0	10	Ongoing
	4.4.2 Number of social cohesion programmes carried out by community networks/structures (location, time duration, types of intervention)	600 (CK - JSB2023) + 200 (CK - JICA) total = 800	561 CK supported	Ongoing
	4.5.1 Number of regional strategies developed to integrate population projections and resource needs	0	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025	N/A – no funds allocated in 2025

Narrative:

Output 1: Essential services improved in the area of infrastructure, agriculture, health, education and energy

Under Output 1, significant achievements were made in the construction and/or rehabilitation of community infrastructures. During the year, the project completed a total of 1,347 infrastructure activities across Afghanistan, covering shelter, transport, water access, irrigation, flood prevention, and sanitation. This included 34 Protection wall, 5 bridge, 969 permanent shelter, 19 canal intake, 10 culvert, 1 cut off wall, 18 flood wall, 2 road curve and retaining wall, 4 weir, 13 water supply system, 122 latrine/toilet, 11 road, 34 canal, 2 boundary wall (school), 5 health facility, 2 macro hydro power, 23 water reservoir, 1 protection wall (school), 7 check dam, 7 karez, 2 latrine, 5 aqueduct, 4 super passage, 1 syphon, 4 marketplace, 42 greenhouse. These interventions are benefitting over 90 thousand households, comprised of an estimated 661,729 individuals across targeted communities. The impact of the developed infrastructure is wide-ranging; for example, the rehabilitation of roads enables greater mobility and promotes economic growth; the construction of flood defenses reduces the impact of reoccurring natural disasters; the placement of latrines improves sanitation and reduces the spread of waterborne diseases; and the provision of canals and irrigation systems enables greater agricultural production and food security.



A farmer irrigates his land in Kunar, eastern Afghanistan, in 2025, following the construction of new protective water infrastructure. @UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar

Access to clean energy through solar power was introduced for 63 separate facilities where access to the national electricity grid is often either extremely limited or completely unavailable. This included 18 Family Health Houses (FHHs) and 4 Health Post in the Southern Region that provide healthcare services to local communities, drug users including women, children, and patients requiring urgent medical attention. These health facilities faced serious operational challenges due to the lack of reliable electricity, significantly affecting the delivery of essential healthcare services, particularly during night-time emergencies, maternal and newborn care, and

routine clinical operations. The installation of 5kW solar systems has transformed the operational capacity of these facilities by ensuring a reliable, clean, and uninterrupted power supply for lighting, essential medical equipment, vaccine cold chain systems, and day-to-day health service operations

In addition, the project made significant progress in expanding access to clean energy, primarily solar, to households. A total of 20,625 households, comprising an estimated 144,379 individuals, gained access to clean energy in 2025, delivering a range of benefits. The intervention strengthened community livelihoods by enabling small businesses and productive centres to operate more efficiently, creating pathways for income generation and local job creation. By addressing chronic energy shortages, the project not only empowered households and enterprises but also contributed to environmental sustainability by reducing dependence on fossil fuels, lowering carbon emissions, and reducing deforestation. Health benefits were achieved by shifting from polluting fuels such as wood, kerosene, and animal dung to clean solar energy, reducing exposure to indoor pollutants which pose a particular risk to women in the home.



Canal lining infrastructure in Baghlan, northeastern Afghanistan. In addition to supplying water, it safeguards a local school from the destructive flooding that occurred every year. @UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar

Output 2: Local economies improved through gender-responsive community-based livelihoods

Project interventions under Output 2 in 2025 targeted development of livelihoods to enhance individual income, strengthen MSMEs, and improve local economies. Due to the large number of infrastructure projects supported by ABADEI, the beneficiaries of cash-for-work schemes significantly exceeded targets. 10,860 workers (including 556 women) gained temporary employment as a result, gaining much-needed income during a period of severe economic and social challenges in the country, while contributing to long-term community resilience and environmental sustainability. These workers also gained structural, construction and safety skills through their participation in the rehabilitation of degraded land and construction of community infrastructure. It is also

estimated that a further 66,894 individuals benefitted indirectly as a result of increased household income from the cash-for-work initiatives.



Cash for work activity in Herat, western Afghanistan. Photo: UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar

MSMEs across Afghanistan, particularly female-led enterprises, were strengthened through financial and technical support, contributing to increased growth, sustainability and job creation. 5,014 MSMEs (including 2,955 led by women) were directly reached by the project's interventions, including technical training and assistance, financial support through loans and grants, and provision of productive assets/kits. This targeted support was allocated based on rigorous criteria, including business plan quality, growth potential, and donor resource availability, thereby contributing to sustainable impact. A Third Party Monitoring assessment was conducted to review the relevance of the project's interventions to MSMEs in enhancing their operations and driving growth and identified that 95% of the MSMEs surveyed rated the support as either very effective or effective, and that median monthly earnings of supported MSMEs increased from AFN 4,000 to AFN 9,000 (125%) after receiving assistance.



Women skillfully weave a traditional carpet in a workshop in Balkh, northern Afghanistan. Photo: UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar

The capacity of target communities to save and borrow was strengthened by project support for 2,500 savings groups using the Rotating Saving and Credit Association (ROSCA) model. ROSCAs are informal groups in which members regularly contribute fixed amounts to a collective fund (usually 100-200 AFN), with each member receiving the accumulated sum in rotation. This mechanism provides households—particularly women and vulnerable families—with access to capital for livelihood investments, household needs, or coping with economic and climate shock. The 2,500 ROSCAs, comprised either of pre-existing or newly created savings groups, are spread across the North, Northeast and West regions and contain a total of 40,014 members (of which 28,658 are women). The project enabled the establishment of rules and regulations for the ROSCAs and provided capacity building for the members to increase skills in financial management, group savings dynamics, conflict resolution, and digital finance principles. An assessment of a sample of members identified that 74% successfully accessed loans from their groups, averaging AFN 8,613 and helping to address household financial needs, support small businesses, and enhance economic stability.

International digital market access for women-led SMEs was enhanced through the project's support for access through Aseel, an existing e-commerce platform focused on Afghan artisanal products. Aseel was selected by the project because of its integrated logistics and payment systems, as well as its commitment to waive commission fees and provide long-term support to onboarded SMEs. 212 small and medium enterprises accessed the platform and listed over 1,650 products such as traditional clothing, wool rugs, and home décor items. Supported by a marketing campaign, the SMEs achieved sales to international buyers including in the U.S., Canada, U.K., and Germany.

Output 3: Local communities resilience capacity enhanced to better respond and adapt to the disaster and climate-induced risks.

Community resilience and preparedness for responding to natural disasters was supported through interventions under Output 3. During 2025, a total of 1,224 farmers (including 713 women) benefitted from agricultural inputs, assets, and training, including the provision of greenhouses, food processing and packing tools, and

nursery packages. These interventions are contributing to improved livelihoods and enhanced agricultural productivity.

2,605 individuals (including 929 women) acquired knowledge and skills through training sessions on disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, and adaptation. Training also focused on integrated water resource management, equipping participants with practical tools to manage water resources sustainably and cooperatively in the face of climate challenges. Six climate-smart water supply systems were established, offering communities improved access to clean water while enhancing resilience to climate-induced water stress.



*Water reservoir in Khost, southeastern Afghanistan, offers communities reliable clean water and increased resilience to climate stress.
Photo: UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar*

Finally, 168 hectares of land were rehabilitated through tranche-based land restoration activities and 18,000 trees were planted across the Central Highland, Southern, and Southeastern regions. These efforts have contributed to increasing the capacity of the land to absorb environmental stress and shocks, contributing to long-term ecological sustainability and climate resilience.

Output 4: Communities' capacity, Ownership, and engagement improved for better social cohesion

In 2025, the project's interventions under Output 4 primarily focused on promoting greater social cohesion through activities including awareness raising, capacity building, legal aid and community kitchen initiatives.

Over the course of the year, the project has supported 561 Community Kitchens (CKs) which provided approximately 623,000 meals to target households within their respective communities. This has had an immediate impact on household food security, ensuring regular access to nutritious food, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, children, and returnees. By producing food locally, the initiative also reduced

dependency on external supply chains and stabilized community-level access to essential food items during emergencies. Beyond addressing hunger, community kitchens have become hubs that promote solidarity, psychosocial recovery, and social cohesion. Women's active involvement in managing and operating these spaces has strengthened their role in decision-making and community leadership. The inclusion of both male and female mobilizers further enhanced collaboration and acceptance, fostering trust and cooperation among diverse community groups. Economically, the CKs have supported local markets by circulating cash within the community through wages, small-scale procurement, and trade. 916 jobs have been generated through direct employment by the community kitchens, while supporting secondary income for suppliers and service providers, contributing to microeconomic recovery at the grassroots level. The sustainability of the model is reinforced through community ownership, contributing to benefits that extend beyond the project's duration.



Community member works at a community kitchen bakery in Bamyan Center, Central Highlands. Photo: UNDP Afghanistan/Edris Alamyar

The provision of salaries for three qualified female lawyers in Takhar enabled access to justice through court representation and legal aid for prisoners, along with remote support for returnees, IDPs, and women facing detention risks linked to documentation gaps, debt, land/property, or family-related cases. To date, these lawyers have served 44 clients, including 34 (F:2, M:32) in prisons.

Access to Justice for Women

Women's access to justice—by women, for women. Access to justice was strengthened by supporting 11 legal professionals (7 women, 4 men) to ensure women could receive services from female lawyers where preferred and safer. During the reporting period, 40 women (out of 44 clients) received legal representation across formal and alternative mechanisms. Importantly, support went beyond court appearances to include case follow-up, mentoring, and tailored protection-sensitive assistance. Results were strong: 22 women pursued formal justice, resulting in 22 judicial decisions, with 91% positive outcomes. This demonstrates that quality representation—

combined with continuity of support—can significantly improve women’s chances of fair justice. A client satisfaction survey is planned to further assess perceived fairness and confidence. This year, UNDP supported legal support both in formal and informal sphere. Through prison based support, UNDP supported 34 clients cumulatively through women lawyers in Takhar, with adding community clients, total 44 in formal access to justice. All three lawyers have license to practice in Takhar court, have access to prison.

LEGAL CASE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION: CUMULATIVE:AIMS REPORT		
Indicator	Number (baseline 14 th Jan 2025)	Percentage
# cumulative number of cases	44	
# of active cases at the court, as of to date	22 clients	50%
# of cases released/closed	22 clients	50%
Data source: Daily Service Data source & Unique Case Registration data		

Court Representation and Justice Support by Access Point (44)		
Client access point	Prison-based	Community-based
Women	30	10
Men	4	
Total	34	10
Data source: Daily Service Data source		

National ID (Tazkira) Status by Gender (N = 44)		
Tazkira status	Has Tazkira	Does NOT have Tazkira
Women	10	21
Men	0	2
Not recorded	3	8
Total	13	31
Data source: Unique Case Registration		

Outside the court representation, 386 persons received legal awareness and 76 clients (56 are women) received documentation and advisory supports. The service is entirely designed for women, however returnees and poor male clients have received support who received.

Legal Counseling & Legal Awareness Support Until 31 December

Indicator	Total	Women	Men
Outside Prison and Court support: legal counseling, documentation related support provided	76 clients	56	20

Indicator	Report
7.1 The number of community awareness sessions conducted WITH women	23 sessions
7.2 Number of women attended sessions on inheritance rights, divorce and child custody and any sensitive cases for women under Islamic sharia laws	386
7.3 Percentage of women reported they first time received session on inheritance rights, divorce and child custody and any sensitive cases for women under Islamic sharia laws	97%

We have 3 female lawyers who have received license as practicing lawyer from the Head of Judge in Takhar.

2.3 Project Expenditures

In 2024, a total of USD ‘X’ million was utilized by the project. On a per output basis, the following expenditures were made:

Refer to Annexes 1 to 3 for more details.

Annex II Financial Status by Output

Project ID & Name	Donor Number/Description	Funds	Amount (USD)	Received	Prior Years	Current Reporting Period		Total Utilization	Balance	Delivery Ratio	
			*As per Donor Agency name	Contributions	Utilization	Actual Expenditure	Commitment (Open POs)				
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E) = (D)-(C)				
01000072-ABADEI	000012 - UNDP	04000	7,968,998	7,968,998	3,631,760	4,026,966	308,232	7,968,998	0	100%	
		04030	12,257,400	12,257,400	6,336,537	5,190,935	669,908	12,257,400	0	100%	
		04130	248,998	248,998	248,998	-	-	248,998	0	100%	
		04130	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	200,000	0	100%	
		11507	672,889	672,889	672,889	-	-	672,889	0	100%	
		11519	3,539,293	3,539,293	-	3,244,981	294,312	3,539,293	0	100%	
		30084	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	0	100%	
		30095	2,472,663	2,472,663	-	1,445,898	629,238	2,075,136	397,527	84%	
	Subtotal: 000012 UNDP		28,441,176	28,441,176	11,381,179	14,990,789	1,701,490	28,043,649	397,527	99%	
	000141 - GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	JSP/2020	27,000,000	27,000,000	12,427,912	14,537,129	-	26,969,041	34,959	100%	
		JSP/2022	37,962,362	37,962,362	35,298,417	1,576,461	5	36,875,913	1,087,049	97%	
		JSP/2023	14,524,898	14,524,898	4,073,328	10,451,768	3,132	14,487,238	37,670	100%	
		JSP/2024	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	2,132,416	1,840,618	3,973,034	2,026,966	66%	
	Subtotal: 000141 - GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN		85,487,860	85,487,860	51,800,657	28,656,804	1,843,766	82,301,236	3,186,644	96%	
	011940 - JICA Phase 1		JICA/2023	9,266,092	9,266,092	4,268,961	4,392,323	391,896	8,867,868	400,224	96%
	011940 - JICA Phase 2		JICA/2025	6,618,663	6,618,663	-	-	-	6,618,663	0%	
	010159 - EUROPEAN COMMISSION		EU/2022	1,576,368	1,576,368	971,892	602,403	-	1,574,264	2,104	100%
	EU/2024		15,920,900	15,920,900	4,276,496	11,031,940	50,295	15,360,601	447,639	97%	
	Subtotal: 010159 - EUROPEAN COMMISSION		17,384,968	17,384,968	5,298,347	11,624,342	50,295	16,934,926	449,943	97%	
	000145 - Government of Kuwait		30000	600,000	600,000	607,895	(7,895)	600,000	0	100%	
	012711 - UNDP Funding Window		30000	4,688,134	4,688,134	2,735,796	1,862,348	-	4,688,134	0	100%
	ABADEI STFA South East 01002036-39	01R113 - MPIT-A-RO Special Trust Fund	30000	6,081,600	6,081,600	2,637,271	1,429,463	397,265	4,163,999	1,917,601	68%
			30000	13,827,699	13,827,699	3,673,404	8,713,100	1,631,833	13,918,336	(90,637)	101%
		01R113 - MPIT-A-RO Special Trust Fund	30000	1,621,000	1,621,000	142,305	1,478,455	-	1,620,760	240	100%
			30000	6,907,504	6,860,000	-	146,632	1,142	146,794	6,400,206	3%
Totals			174,095,832	172,758,328	82,167,706	73,288,460	6,617,616	161,073,682	11,664,646	93%	

2.4 Results Stories

Access to Energy Chronicles:

How Sustainable Energy is Lighting the Future of Afghanistan

UNDP Afghanistan’s ABADEI project, backed by crucial funding from Japan, has ignited a clean energy revolution. By strategically deploying solar power, the initiative is laying the groundwork for long-term development, economic stability, and climate resilience. The results speak for themselves: solar energy now powers 334 health facilities, ensuring that life-saving equipment remains operational, while 2,000 vulnerable households have received solar kits providing light, security, and connectivity.

The true impact, however, is measured in human potential. Women entrepreneurs are at the forefront of this change. Their stories, from Maryam Rasooli’s vibrant tailoring business in Mazar-e Sharif to Masouda Osmani’s home décor company in Kabul, illustrate how reliable energy unlocks innovation and economic independence. With stable power, their productivity has soared, incomes have grown, and they are creating job opportunities for others in their communities, fundamentally reshaping local economies.

This shift to renewable energy is also a commitment to Afghanistan’s environmental future. The widespread adoption of solar panels is reducing harmful emissions and cutting energy costs. These are savings that can be reinvested into further growth and services. It’s a sustainable model that protects natural resources while powering progress.

Download link: <https://www.undp.org/afghanistan/publications/how-sustainable-energy-lighting-future-afghanistan>

Please see section IV: Communication and Knowledge Products for more stories.

III. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Gender equality, Principled Approach and PSEA

Gender Results

GEWE Result Action 1: Enabling Women’s Voice & Participation in the project cycle.

The project systematically created space for women to be heard—from early outreach to monitoring—because projects that listen to women are more relevant, safer, and more likely to deliver real benefits. Across all regions, **396 consultations** were held, with a focused push in **Q4 covering 65 villages in 7 provinces**, ensuring women’s concerns were captured where implementation was most active. In total, **2,954 women and girls** were directly consulted during design, implementation, and M&E phases. This breadth of engagement reduced the risk of blind spots and helped tailor activities to women’s priorities.

Results at scale: Participation translated into reach. Out of 51,897 individual beneficiaries, 34,823 were women (67%), showing that women’s inputs informed who benefited and how. At household level, 2,738 families were targeted, including 404 women-headed households (14.8%), helping ensure support reached households with higher vulnerability and decision-making burdens on women.

Women-led access: To overcome access and comfort barriers, **6 women community volunteers** were trained to engage women directly. While modest in number, these volunteers enabled “women-by-women” outreach—critical in contexts where mixed-gender engagement can limit openness. This approach improved trust and the quality of feedback, especially on sensitive issues affecting daily life.

From voice to action: Consultations produced **72 recommendations**, consolidated into **19 unique, actionable recommendations** across **six broad challenge areas**. This synthesis avoids repetition and strengthens advocacy with local actors and future project design. (An annex will detail evidence from the **ABADEI 1-year FGD summary**.) The shift from raw feedback to prioritized recommendations shows that women’s voices were not only heard but translated into decisions.

GEWE Result Action 2: Prevention & risk mitigation of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and Abuse (SEA) into the project cycle

The approach combined community-based prevention, family engagement, capacity building, and clear reporting pathways—ensuring women could participate safely and with dignity. To support survivor-centered

responses at community level, **180 community adjudicators (90 women, 90 men)** were trained on **housing and land rights within Islamic Sharia principles**.

The project prioritized family-level support, recognizing that women's participation is often constrained at home. **64 family support sessions** conducted with 168 women under Community Kitchens, engaging women to cope with the mental grief that women and her families have experienced in earthquake. The impact was clear: while **none** of the women reported improved psychosocial wellbeing at the start, by the **8th session**, **77%** reported feeling better. This shows that repeated, structured engagement—rather than one-off sessions—can shift attitudes and reduce stress linked to participation.

Building capacity to prevent and respond: A total of **507 women and men** received **Training of Trainers (ToT)** on **gender, PSEA, PSS & Healing, and GRM** (269 women; 238 men). These trained actors cascaded messages to beneficiaries, strengthening prevention at scale and ensuring consistent information on acceptable behavior and response options. As a result, rights awareness reached **31,040 beneficiaries** (17,595 women; 13,445 men). The quality of awareness is notable: **91.1%** reported **hearing about their rights and SEA for the first time**, indicating the project filled a major information gap. **94.5%** knew **how to report or give feedback via AWAZ 410**, demonstrating strong accountability and trust in reporting mechanisms. This combination reduces under-reporting and deters misconduct.

GEWE Result Action 3: Enhancing Access to Services & Opportunities for Women and Men based on the fairness.

The project focused on *fairness in access*—not simply equal numbers, but services designed and delivered in ways that respond to different needs and risks faced by women and men. The key services reported are shelter, access to water, justice. Shelter designed with women, not just for them, and perception survey explored 85% of beneficiaries (188 people) reported that shelters were designed in consultation with them especially during the implementation phase. Women's inputs were central, particularly around safety and dignity. As a result, 100% of women beneficiaries confirmed that shelters enhanced their safety, protection, and dignity (source: gender assessment)

Water access and daily workload. The project ensured **equal access to water for daily use for 13,384 beneficiaries (6,692 women and 6,692 men)**. Equal access is important, but the real fairness gain for women lies in *time saved and reduced workload*, as women typically manage water collection, which will be captured later.

GEWE Result Action 4: Safe & Supportive WEE - Mahram-Inclusive Women's Economic Empowerment

The project advanced women's economic empowerment (WEE) in a *mahram-inclusive* and *do-no-harm* manner, recognizing that income alone is not enough. In restrictive and fragile contexts, women's economic participation must be supported by skills, assets, family consent, collective strength, and reduced conflict risks. This integrated approach ensured women could earn, decide, and grow *safely*.

1) Women's Economic Participation, Agency & Enabling Actions

Among 2,003 women surveyed, 76% reported improved ability to manage their businesses. This reflects a shift from survival-level, informal activities toward more structured and confident economic roles. 81% confirmed

that equipment support directly improved their businesses—reducing dependence on others and increasing productivity.

Access to finance—incremental but meaningful. 39% reported improved access to finance through banking/digital wallet services, highlighting progress but also systemic constraints. Importantly, 87% reported improved access to finance through *overall project support*, specially grants and revolving funds to saving groups.

2) Women's Collective Economic Agency & Capacity Building

The project strengthened women's collective platforms because empowerment is more durable when women act together. Among 860 participants, 57% of savings groups reported increased confidence in financial management and group operations. In addition, 83% of women and youth group members generated new business ideas or innovations, showing peer learning and creativity.

3) Livelihood Outcomes, Well-Being & Power Shifts

Among women MSMEs and beneficiaries (1,143–2,003 surveyed across indicators), 92% reported increased sales/income, 79% improved ability to spend on family needs and wellbeing, 91% improved ability to manage household care workload, 88% reported increased confidence and self-reliance, 83% reported greater decision-making power over income and resources

GEWE Result Action 5: Strategic Gender Actions, Advocacy and Operational Effectiveness for GEWE by Projects and Portfolios.

GEWE Result Action 5 strengthens gender equality *inside* project delivery systems—staffing, community outreach structures, and targeted employment pathways—because projects are more gender-responsive when women are present as implementers, decision-shapers, and trusted intermediaries, not only as beneficiaries.

Across UNDP-supported responsible parties (RPs) and companies, 1,586 personnel and short-term employees were engaged, including 283 women and 1,303 men—representing 17.8% women's employment. While this reflects contextual constraints in operational and construction-heavy portfolios, the data provides a clear baseline to strengthen advocacy with partners on fair recruitment, safe workplaces, and expanded roles for women, particularly in non-traditional functions.

Women leading community engagement and access: Community mobilizers—where change actually happens. At community interface level, gender balance improves significantly. Of 194 community mobilizers, 85 were women (43.8%). Women mobilizers play a critical role in accessing women safely, especially for GBV-sensitive, livelihood, and household-level interventions. At the most local level, community level, the gender profile is even stronger: 363 village and manteeke volunteers, of whom 329 were women (over 90%). This reflects a deliberate strategy to reach women *by women*, increasing trust, disclosure, and sustained participation of women and families.

Targeted employment pathways for Afghan women by ABADEI Project: women represented 50% of NUNVs (1 out of 2) and 27% of third-party positions, demonstrating intentional use of flexible and protective pathways to keep women economically active.

3.2 Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES)

A Social and Environment Screening Procedure (SESP) was conducted prior to the project launch to identify any potential risks and ensure that project planning and implementation sufficiently mitigates these risks. Social and environmental risks are captured, tracked and mitigated as part of the project’s risk management procedures. Please see Annex 4: Risk Log.

3.3 Partnerships

Local communities

Collaborating with locally recognized CDCs, Wakil-e-Gozars, and other community-based organisations has been crucial to the successful implementation of ABADEI in target communities. These partnerships allowed the project to accurately identify and reach vulnerable and eligible households, ensuring responsive and equitable interventions. Through close engagement with community actors, ABADEI was able to design and implement quick-impact projects addressing urgent local needs. Notably, initiatives such as employment opportunities for women street sweepers in Mazar District, Balkh Province, would not have been possible without this grassroots support. Additionally, the involvement of trusted local partners helped safeguard project operations from external interference, including attempts by the de facto authorities to influence implementation.

UN agencies and INGOs

At the field level, ABADEI actively engaged with a range of UN agencies and international NGOs to strengthen coordination and complementarity. Key partners included WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WHO, BRAC, CARE, NCA, HARAKAT, AKF, LVGs/CSOs, and ACTED. These engagements facilitated information sharing, alignment of activities, and identification of potential synergies.

South-South Cooperation / Private Sector / Others

Partner	Type of Partnership	Area of Collaboration
1. CDCs, Wakil-e-Gozars	Local community representatives	Project and beneficiary identification
2. WFP, FAO, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, WHO	UN agencies	Coordination of activities and information sharing
3. ACTED, LVGs/CSOs, HARAKAT, BRAC, AKF, CARE, NCA, AKF	INGOs and NGOs	Coordination of activities and information sharing

IV. COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Claiming Her Craft

In Herat, UNDP's business support is turning small workshops into women-led hubs of opportunity, generating employment, uplifting households, and fostering inclusive private sector growth.

Kamela, a 23-year-old entrepreneur, is a strong example of business success through scaled, tailored support. She returned from Iran in 2022, only equipped with shoe making skills, acquired while working in a factory in Iran for four years. At that moment, with the little money available, she decided to establish a small workshop to produce shoes. In early 2025, with technical support from UNDP, she was a member of a saving group along with other 15 women, all of them are her employees, including some recent returnees expelled from Iran, and they received training in the Sharia-compliant saving modality. Through saving group trainings, all members of the group collectively save a small amount of money on a regular basis, and, when needed, they hand it over to one of the members who intends to use it to start a business or expand the business they have. The member then returns the money to the group's saving box without paying any interest.

With the savings collected over six months and an additional amount of 800 dollars received from UNDP as seed capital, the group of women decided to expand the shoe making business. With these money they purchased two double-stand cobbler sewing machines, which facilitated the production and repair of shoes with advanced and improved stitching, which leads to a higher quality product that contributes to the growth of their business.



Kamela faced a significant challenge, as she did not own a laser machine that could help her brand their shoes and engrave their logo on the shoes, this was a huge challenge for her as other businesses would buy her products, carve the logo and sell it as their own brand. At the same time, sourcing raw materials for shoe production locally had been difficult and expensive, limiting both the growth and profitability of her business.

Recognizing the challenge but also the potential for growth of this enterprise, UNDP selected Kamela for the provision of a \$10,000 matching grant. With this support, she purchased essential machinery, including a multifunction laser machine that performs cutting, branding and engraving her company logo on products, in addition to two sewing machines, and various high-quality raw materials for production.

"In the past, as I didn't have a laser machine, other people would buy my products and sell them under their own brand. Now, I have the machine and can sell my products with my own brand name," Kamela.

These improvements enabled Kamela to standardize her products, increase production capacity, improve quality, and reduce costs, making her shoes and related handicraft items more competitive on the market.

As a result, her workforce expanded from 16 to 25 employees, including 21 women and 4 men, creating valuable job opportunities within her community. Her monthly business income also increased significantly, from AFN 15,000 to approximately AFN 28,000, peaking during religious holidays and festivals.

Kamela also participated in a UNDP-organized exposure visit and exhibition at the Aritom Free Zone in Termiz, Uzbekistan in December 2025, where she connected with other SMEs and explored new market opportunities. Reflecting on the experience, she says:

"Participation in the exposure visit was an incredible opportunity. I met many entrepreneurs, established new business contacts, secured contracts, and became familiar with other SMEs that I didn't even know existed in Herat. Now, I am in touch with many of them and we have discovered numerous opportunities for collaboration and synergy across our businesses."



Through UNDP's support, Kamela has expanded her business, increased her production, and created meaningful employment in her community. By improving product quality and establishing her own brand, she has strengthened the local handicraft sector and opened new market opportunities for Afghan entrepreneurs.

Today, her business not only provides high-quality products at competitive prices but also serves as an example for other women and young entrepreneurs in Herat. Looking ahead, Kamela plans to further expand her production, introduce new designs, and reach additional markets across Afghanistan and beyond. She also hopes to mentor other women entrepreneurs, sharing her experience and encouraging more women to engage in the private sector.

Under the EU-funded WE-LEAD project that supported Kamela, other 2,500 saving groups overall have been supported in the West, North and North-East of Afghanistan, as well as a total of 4300 macro small and medium enterprises including 114 matching grants, through subsidized loans and grants, contributing to economic resilience and women's economic agency.

Najia's Journey with Solar Support of UNDP

Najia woke up one day with a strange feeling—something unfamiliar yet deeply stirring. She carried within her the memories of war, the pain of being denied the right to attend university, and the unfulfilled dream of

becoming a journalist. But that morning, something felt different. A new determination was rising within her. Why shouldn't she start a business? Why shouldn't she become an independent woman?

The journey of establishing the *Sunbul* Pickle and Jam Factory began the moment she decided to do something extraordinary, breaking the chains of tradition in a small community, to support her husband in covering living expenses and ensuring her children's education.

Sunbul started from the small kitchen of Najia, 44-years old in the Char Asiab district of Kabul province, where UNDP under the ABADEI II provided small businesses with solar systems to help improve their operations. *"The change of regime forced us to migrate to Pakistan to search employment opportunities, and looking for improving my business, but nothing happened on my favor."* Says Najia



Pickles and jams produced by Najia and her team – Char Asiab, Kabul

Najia with her family migrated illegally to Pakistan. The Pakistan government started deporting the illegal migrants, Najia had to return to the county. With no proper access to facilities, she restarts her business with the basic equipment, producing pickles and jams. Relying on a generator, she had to spend nearly all her income on fuel just to keep it running.

The journey of becoming a strong woman-led business for *Sunbul* was not easy. Najia struggled to keep the factory running, facing a lack of supplies but holding on to hope.



Najia showcasing her products with pride – Char Asiab, Kabul

UNDP provided Najia with 14 solar panels, generating 540 kw power. The support of UNDP helps her to expand her business, her income increased, and she creates more employment opportunities for more girls.



Solar Panel provided by UNDP to Sunbul factory – Char Asiab, Kabul

“After receiving the solar panels now, I can produce up to 100 kg pickle and jams weekly, I used to produce between 20 up to 30 kg before, selling them in char Asiab market, and nearby houses.” Shed added *“I earn about 25,000 AFN each month, and I have hired 15 additional girls who were prevented from education, while I only had 5 employees before.”*



"I was studying political science in university, but ban on education for girls in Afghanistan, prevented me from attending university. I felt depressed and hopeless. Then I came to Sunbul factory and started working. I have learned how to produce pickle and jams. Now I feel better, more confident, and have an income." Says Shabana, 25-years old, working in Sunbul factory

Najia hopes to further expand her business, creating even more employment opportunities for women in need.

Najia's success has become a source of inspiration for all the women in her community. She not only supports her family of eleven but also empowers other women by helping them generate income and achieve financial independence. With UNDP's support, her journey stands as a powerful example of women's empowerment under the ABADEI II initiative.

Since 2021, nearly 60,000 women-led businesses have been supported through the ABADEI program across Afghanistan, helping them expand their businesses and contribute to the empowerment of other women in their communities.

V. ASSURANCE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Audit and HACT assurance activities (audit, spot check, etc)	Period conducted (month-year)	Key outcomes/Actions taken
HACT Audit 2024 for Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	March-April 2025	High risk severity identified for lack of explicit mention of disbursed amounts in beneficiary contracts and no confirmation of grant received by beneficiaries. Otherwise Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Harakat – Afghanistan Investment Climate Facility Organization	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Equality for Peace and Development Organization (EPDO)	March-April 2025	High risk severity identified for weaknesses in procurement. Otherwise low risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Future Generation Afghanistan (FGA)	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Future Generation Afghanistan (FGA)	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC)	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Afghanistan Development and Welfare Services Organization (ADWSO),	March-April 2025	High risk severity identified for cash payment above standard limit. Otherwise medium risk severity.
HACT Audit 2024 for Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Afghan Youth Service Organization (AYSO)	March-April 2025	High risk severity identified for Competitive procurement not undertaken. Otherwise Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
HACT Audit 2024 for Organization for Coordination of Humanitarian Relief (OCHR)	March-April 2025	High risk severity identified for advance reported as expenditure. Otherwise Low/Medium risk severity

HACT Audit 2024 for The First Micro Finance Bank	March-April 2025	Low/Medium risk severity
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KEY M&E activities (Monitoring visit, surveys, review exercise, evaluation, etc.)	Period conducted (month-year)	Key Outcomes / Observation and Recommendations	Actions taken
Local Third Party Monitoring Agents	Continuous	Verification and ongoing monitoring of all activities by Third Party Monitoring Agents on the ground in each region, in coordination with RPs/vendors and DfA as relevant.	As needed, dependent on findings
Regional and PMU staff field visits	Continuous	- Verification, monitoring and review of all activities by regional staff and select activities by PMU staff, in coordination with RPs/vendors and DfA as relevant. - Visits include all the pre-requisite requirements before initiation of activities.	As needed, dependent on findings
MSME Outcome Monitoring by TPM	June-July 2025	- Income and Livelihood Improvement: ABADEI interventions led to increased household income for 90% of MSMEs, resulting in improved food security (84%), children's education (74%), and healthcare access (72%). - Resilience and Confidence Enhancement: The programme significantly boosted the resilience and confidence of women-led MSMEs, with 93% reporting improved confidence in managing their businesses. - Increased Decision-Making Power: 83% of women reported increased control over business income and a greater role in household decision-making, reflecting economic empowerment and a shift in domestic dynamics. - Confidence Source: Women-led MSMEs' confidence stems from income and profit growth, financial security, and optimism about business expansion. - Social Recognition: Afghan women's sense of social recognition and acceptance within their families and communities has notably improved. - The findings highlight the critical need to tailor programme delivery to the realities of low-literacy entrepreneurs. Integrating functional literacy components—especially focused on numeracy and business-related reading skills—is essential to bridge foundational gaps that	Overall positive findings on impact of existing ABADEI approach. Identified weaknesses and lessons learned incorporated into the design of new ABADEI programming focusing on MSME support, including the new phase of the Women Economic Empowerment through Local Enterprise Development (WE-LEAD) project

		currently limit women's economic agency and operational independence. • Business sector choices among beneficiaries are often driven by existing skills or perceived suitability rather than market demand. This approach risks directing women into saturated, low-margin sectors, limiting the empowerment potential ABADEI seeks to achieve. A comprehensive labor market assessment is therefore necessary to identify and unlock viable growth opportunities. • The scope of grants provided was often limited, and in some cases, equipment supplied was inappropriate for the business needs. • Training sessions were frequently too brief or too general. Several beneficiaries expressed those trainings lacked practical, sector-specific content, particularly in areas such as inventory management, digital tools, and marketing. While the opportunity for capacity building was appreciated, more targeted and in-depth training would better address real-world challenges. • Women entrepreneurs reported that trainings did not sufficiently cover critical operational issues such as supplier negotiations, input stock management, product quality improvements, or mobile technology use. • Structural barriers—such as limited market access, transportation challenges, and local security concerns—remained largely unaddressed. These factors continue to hinder MSMEs' ability to sell goods or procure inputs, even after receiving financial or material support. • Many MSMEs expressed a need for ongoing support, mentorship, and guidance beyond initial interventions to sustain and scale their businesses effectively. • Product quality issues persist, especially in dairy (lack of cold chain), food processing (substandard packaging), and textiles (inconsistent stitching and limited design innovation). Targeted assistance in product development, packaging, and quality control is needed to unlock further revenue and profitability.	
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		• The programme positively impacted workers' monthly incomes, which rose from an average of AFN 874 (median AFN 500) to AFN 1,824 (median AFN 1,500), a 109% increase. Despite this, 75% of women workers still earn below the national poverty line (AFN 2,268/month), indicating that while income gains are significant, economic security remains out of reach for many. • Business expansion beyond local areas remains limited due to geographic and logistical challenges. Notably, 20% of MSMEs have yet to enter any new market. • Most supported MSMEs are small-scale, home-based, informal, and operate with low capital, limiting production capacity and growth potential. Although district-level expansion is vital, it may not generate sustainable long-term income, particularly in saturated or low-demand rural markets. • Mobility restrictions and gendered market dynamics constrain women entrepreneurs' ability to travel and engage directly with predominantly male market actors. This often forces reliance on male household members for market interactions, limiting autonomy. • Digital access and e-commerce opportunities are severely limited. While some MSMEs use social media informally, there is no dedicated e-commerce platform for Afghan women-led businesses. Training in digital branding, product photography, pricing, online customer service, and cross-border payment systems is urgently needed to prevent MSMEs from remaining confined to low-growth, offline markets. • Limited exposure through trade exhibitions and fairs restricts market visibility and networking opportunities. While some MSMEs accessed local events, there is no structured support for participation in larger provincial, national, or regional trade fairs. • Product development remains suboptimal, with field observations noting poor packaging, inadequate durability, inconsistent design, and weak product differentiation, all of which negatively affect competitiveness.	
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		Digital tool usage in business remains low, with only 31% of MSMEs reporting any use, while 69% do not use digital tools at all, underscoring the need for digital literacy and integration support.	
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VI. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

During 2025, the project encountered a variety of operational and contextual challenges that impacted implementation timelines and activities:

- Delayed Signing of MoUs:** Long timelines for finalization and approval of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) by the relevant ministries causes some delays to implementation, as activities could not be initiated until the MoU was fully signed.
Mitigation: The project team conducted regular follow-ups and strengthened communication with key stakeholders to expedite the approval process. Engagement with ministry focal points was intensified to ensure alignment and responsiveness.
- Delayed Receipt of Letters of Introduction and Permissions:** The project experienced delays in receiving letters of introduction from the Ministry of Economy (MoEc) to relevant ministries, which hindered coordination and implementation.
Mitigation: The project team enhanced engagement with local authorities and increased coordination with MoEc and DoEc to secure timely permissions. Efforts were also undertaken to strengthen collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (MoIC) and streamline associated processes.
- Political: Restrictions on Female Staff:** Existing restrictions on national female staff were further tightened in 2025 under the newly introduced PVPV law, resulting in severe constraints on their rights, movement and engagement. This included prohibition from interacting with external stakeholders, bans on field visits, and bans on entering UN offices even with Mahram accompaniment.
Mitigation: The Country Office adopted a remote work modality for national female staff, allowing them to continue working while maintaining compliance with local norms and laws. Although far from ideal, this approach at least enables female staff to remain engaged with the project and continue contributing to implementation. UNDP Afghanistan is continuing to advocate for the removal of restrictions to women’s rights in Afghanistan, including ending the ban on female staff entering the UN premises. However, female staff can play also crucial roles such as training of community female volunteers, and mobilizers, including low profile mission, for example not using UN vehicle and going with Mahram.
- Political: Border closures:** Throughout the year, periodic border closures and cross-border movement restrictions disrupted timely procurement and project delivery, particularly for activities focusing on infrastructure construction and rehabilitation. This issue worsened significantly with the closure of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border from mid-October, resulting in reduced availability and higher costs for products and materials.
Mitigation: Flexible procurement planning, increased reliance on local suppliers where feasible, and adjustments to delivery timelines helped reduce disruptions related to market volatility, transportation

constraints, and border restrictions. Seasonal planning, flexible scheduling, and decentralized, community-based delivery modalities further improved access in remote locations.

- **Beneficiary Identification:** Identifying beneficiaries in certain areas proved challenging. High levels of poverty and vulnerability meant that community needs exceeded available resources, making beneficiary selection a sensitive and complex process. Low literacy rates, limited access to national identification, weak mobile and internet connectivity, and local language barriers further constrained registration, verification, coordination, and participation in training activities.

Mitigation: Transparent beneficiary selection criteria were applied in close coordination with community leaders and local authorities to ensure equitable targeting. The use of offline data collection tools, simplified registration procedures, and field-based verification by locally recruited staff helped address literacy, documentation, connectivity, and language barriers.

Project Implementation Level Complex Challenges:

- **Complex Challenge 1** –Low literacy and limited business skills among some women entrepreneurs restrict their ability to plan, keep records, and grow their businesses. These challenges are further compounded for women with disabilities, where physical and social barriers reduce productivity, income potential, and opportunities to create employment.
Mitigation: Project shall consider these points within its design and implementation, including innovation.
- **Complex Challenge 2.2** – many MSMEs operate in rural areas with weak infrastructure and limited access to larger markets. At the same time, women are often concentrated in saturated, low-profit sectors with strong competition. Persistent product quality and standardization issues further reduce competitiveness. As a result, most enterprises struggle to expand beyond local community markets, limiting growth and sustainability.
Mitigation: Project shall think of system level with private sector, market including banks and trade sectors within Portfolio to benefit.
- **Complex Challenge 3** – Women’s mobility restrictions, combined with low digital literacy and socio-cultural constraints, significantly limit their ability to reach markets, connect with buyers, engage suppliers for raw materials, and access financial institutions. These overlapping barriers reduce both physical and digital pathways to economic participation.
- **Add on challenges on women’s mobility:** Mobility restrictions, social norms and Project Site selection, including intervention selection, such as green houses, orchard, etc., affect and limit women’s meaningful participation. These conditions also reduced the availability of trained female mobilizers, resulting in gaps in outreach.
Mitigation: To support women’s participation, Project will select districts with interconnected interventions instead of too many dispersed districts, which will allow participation of women and enable women working in their districts. Project will target interventions, such as poultry and such relevant interventions to engage women. Only mitigation action is not enough, project has to consider preventive and forward looking initiative leveraging women.
- **Complex Challenge 4** – although subsidized financing (2% Islamic finance loans) was introduced, many women could not fully benefit due to limited capital, lack of collateral, and documentation gaps. Requirements such as commercial licenses, property ownership records, and guarantors posed major barriers. In addition, fear of debt, low financial literacy, and misunderstandings of loan terms reduced women’s willingness and ability to utilize available financial products.

Mitigation: Only loans with low rate wont suffice to address theses, it needs collateral and working closely with UNCDF and A2F team to build a system.

- **Complex Challenge 5: Women savings group does not equally benefit all members, and serve as survival economic group, not empowered one due to lack of comprehensive programming that connects individual member to women group and community and market system.**

Mitigation: a programmatic shift is needed. Linking savings to practical goals—such as food security, health costs, or small business investment—keeps groups relevant to women’s daily realities and motivates consistent participation. Empowerment deepens when savings groups are connected to income and markets. Access to equipment, buyers, and gradual financial services allows women to turn savings into productive activities, reducing dependence on others. At the same time, adapting meeting times and workloads to women’s care responsibilities prevents exclusion and dropouts. Family and community support is critical. Engaging mahrams and households helps normalize women’s participation, reduces tension, and protects women from backlash. Over time, savings groups can also serve as safe spaces for learning—covering business skills, rights awareness, and protection issues—without overburdening members.

VII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Please see annex 4 for full risk matrix

VIII. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Gender-Sensitive and Flexible Programming

Training programmes that incorporated gender-sensitive approaches enabled both men and women to participate meaningfully. Offering flexible working hours and childcare support significantly increased engagement among mothers and caregivers. Additionally, adapting job roles to match the skills and needs of both genders proved effective in enhancing participation and impact.

2. Community Engagement and Cultural Sensitivity

Community involvement is critical to successful implementation. Conducting awareness campaigns on the benefits of women’s participation in SHGs and promoting gender equality helped build trust and support. At the same time, adhering to regime policies—such as ensuring proper Hijab and facilitating movement of female staff with Mahram—was essential to maintain cultural sensitivity and operational continuity. Early engagement with local leaders and influencers helped overcome cultural barriers and fostered community ownership.

3. Standardization of Tools and Processes

Using standardized formats for beneficiary selection criteria, training materials, and programme designs improved efficiency and clarity. Preparing all key documents—including strategies, criteria, and templates—prior to project orientation ensured smoother implementation and reduced delays.

4. Timely Stakeholder Engagement

Proactive and consistent engagement with key stakeholders such as the Directorate of Economy (DoE), Directorate of Industry and Commerce (DoIC), and district authorities was vital for securing support and facilitating implementation. Close coordination with community structures (CDCs/CBOs), religious leaders, and influential elders enhanced project sustainability and local acceptance.

5. Early MoU Finalization and Adaptive Planning

Timely signing of MoUs with parent ministries is crucial to avoid implementation delays. Early engagement and strong communication with relevant authorities can help align project timelines with provincial requirements. Additionally, flexibility in project design is necessary to adapt to evolving circumstances, including unexpected delays or policy changes. Contingency planning should be embedded in project frameworks to ensure resilience.

These lessons reinforce the importance of proactive planning, community-centered approaches, and adaptive management in complex and sensitive environments. They build on insights from previous quarters and will be instrumental in shaping future programming strategies.

IX. THE YEAR AHEAD

ABADEI 2.0, originally planned to end in December 2025, has received approval for an extension until December 2027. This additional 24-month period represents a new phase to further build upon the results achieved thus far and expand impact for Afghan communities. The extension period and addendum to the ABADEI 2.0 project document refines the scope and focus of the project in several key areas:

Thematic

- Reemphasising the centrality of women's economic empowerment in ABADEI's change pathway, building on the successes of previous phases. This will be done through primarily through access to finance/markets and business development support.
- Positioning ABADEI as UNDP's programmatic offer and delivery facility for operationalizing durable solutions for returnees as well as for early recovery (including for the short- and medium-term response to the sudden onset disasters such as earthquakes, floods and droughts).
- Diverting focus to infrastructure that contributes to concrete local economic development (such as markets, storage facilities, labour-intensive community- based infrastructure, irrigation systems, and small-scale processing units), and gradually divest from social service infrastructure (e.g. schools, health centres) due to issues related to the eventual ownership of such structures.
- Transitioning from cash-based-interventions (CBI) and grants to business development support and concessional loans – building economic autonomy and breaking the cycle of dependency with a strong focus on women's economic empowerment, digitalization, and applying family approaches for livelihoods.

Geographic

- Focus on consolidating, safeguarding and building on previous investments, rather than spreading resources in many provinces – going back to the “area-based” principle.
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- Targeting areas of high return – leveraging data from national and regional durable solutions working groups.
 - Systematic prioritization based on vulnerability criteria.
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X. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Cumulative Project Financial Report (CPFR)

<https://undp.sharepoint.com/:x/r/sites/afg.deu/Shared Documents/06. AFG CO Templates and clearance slips/QPR APR FPR with lessons learned Templates/Annex II - Financial Status by Output.xlsx?d=w04f5d0ddcdd6453c9b591c8754b77dea&csf=1&web=1&e=dCwB90>

1.a. Output reporting per donor

Project ID & Name	Donor Number/Description	Funds	Amount (USD) "As per Donor Agreements"	Received Contributions	Prior Years Utilization	Current Reporting Period		Total Utilization	Balance	Delivery Ratio
			(A)	(B)	(C)	Actual Expenditure	Commitments (Open POs)	(F) = (C+D+E)	(F) = (A-C-D- E)	(G) = ((C+D+E)/A)
01000372 - ABADEI	000012 - UNDP	04000	7,968,958	7,968,958	3,831,760	4,028,966	108,232	7,968,958	0	100%
		04010	12,257,400	12,257,400	6,396,557	5,190,935	669,908	12,257,400	(0)	100%
		04120	249,993	249,993	249,993		-	249,993	0	100%
		04130	200,000	200,000	200,000		-	200,000	0	100%
		11507	672,869	672,869	672,869		-	672,869	0	100%
		11519	3,539,293	3,539,293	-	3,244,981	294,312	3,539,293	0	100%
		30084	1,080,000	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	-	1,080,000	0	100%
		30095	2,472,663	2,472,663	-	1,445,898	629,238	2,075,136	397,527	84%

Subtotal- 000012 UNDP		28,441,175	28,441,175	11,351,179	14,990,780	1,701,690	28,043,649	397,527	99%
000141 - GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	JSB2020	27,000,000	27,000,000	12,427,912	14,537,129	-	26,965,041	34,959	100%
	JSB2022	37,962,962	37,962,962	35,299,417	1,576,491	5	36,875,913	1,087,049	97%
	JSB2023	14,524,898	14,524,898	4,073,328	10,410,768	3,132	14,487,228	37,670	100%
	JSB2024	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	2,132,416	1,840,618	3,973,034	2,026,966	66%
Subtotal- 000141 - GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN		85,487,860	85,487,860	51,800,657	28,656,804	1,843,756	82,301,216	3,186,644	96%
011140 - JICA Phase 1	JICA 2023	9,256,092	9,256,092	4,268,951	4,392,323	191,595	8,852,868	403,223	96%
011140 - JICA Phase 2	JICA 2026	5,518,653	5,518,653	-	-	-	-	5,518,653	0%
010159 - EUROPEAN COMMISSION	EU2022	1,576,368	1,576,368	971,862	602,403	-	1,574,264	2,104	100%
	EU2024	15,808,500	15,808,500	4,278,486	11,031,940	50,235	15,360,661	447,839	97%
Subtotal- 010159 - EUROPEAN COMMISSION		17,384,868	17,384,868	5,250,347	11,634,342	50,235	16,934,925	449,943	97%
000145 - Government of Kuwait	30000	500,000	500,000	507,806	(7,806)	-	500,000	0	100%
012711-UNDP Funding Window	28600	4,588,134	4,588,134	2,735,786	1,852,348	-	4,588,134	(0)	100%

ABADEI STFA South East 01002036- 39	013913 - MPTF-AFG Special Trust Fund	30000	6,081,500	6,081,500	2,537,271	1,429,463	197,265	4,163,999	1,917,501	68%
ABADEI STFA East 00134354- 57	013913 - MPTF-AFG Special Trust Fund	30000	13,827,699	13,827,699	3,573,404	8,713,100	1,631,833	13,918,336	(90,637)	101%
ABADEI STFA West 01002562	013913 - MPTF-AFG Special Trust Fund	30000	1,621,000	1,621,000	142,305	1,478,455	-	1,620,760	240	100%
ABADEI STFA North East (PAIDAR) 01004770- 73	013913 - MPTF-AFG Special Trust Fund	30000	6,907,504	5,550,000	-	148,652	1,142	149,794	5,400,206	3%
Totals			174,095,832	172,738,328	82,167,706	73,288,460	5,617,516	161,073,682	11,664,646	93%

Annex 2. Gender Results Reporting

GEWE Result Action 1: Enabling Women's Voice & Participation in the project cycle.

GEWE Result Action 1: Enabling Women's Voice & Participation in the project cycle.	# Women	# Men	# Total	Remarks
1.1) # of consultations held with women at any stage of the project cycle			396	All regions have the consultations, however, systematically in Q4, the project has counted 65 villages in 7 provinces ensured community outreach sessions on the project, women's concerns in Q4 alone.
1.2) # of women and girls consulted in project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation phase	2954	NA	2954	
1.3) # of women volunteers/mobilizers trained and capacitated for accessing women by women	6	NA	6	6 Community volunteers are trained
1.5) # of recommendations collected from women to address through new projects or advocacy with local actors	NA	NA	19	72 recommendations from different locations, and from different projects. However, unique recommendations number is 19 under 6 broad categories of challenges. Annex to add: ABADEI 1 year FGD summary
1.4) # of direct beneficiaries who are women and men in the projects.	34823	17074	51897	A total of 51894 individual beneficiaries were selected. 67% are women
1.4.a) # Families targeted with an aim to target women by the project.	404	2334	2738	A total of 2738 households were selected, of which 14.8% are Women Headed households.

1.4.b) # organization targeted with an aim to improve women's access to services by the project	1758	723	2481	23 Family health welfare center is selected to support where women have access to health care in South. A total of 2481 savings groups are selected, in which 1758 are women's saving group in NR, NER, WR. In addition, 52 TVET centers are supported in SER where women have access.
1.6) # of women's voice groups formulated and trained to address women's needs	31	NA	312 members	A total of 31 women's groups in which there were 312 women members. This group can be accessible for any future evaluation and engagement on project impact.

GEWE Result Action 2: Prevention & risk mitigation of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and Abuse (SEA) into the project cycle

GEWE Result Action 2: Prevention & risk mitigation of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and Abuse (SEA) into the project cycle	# Women	# Men	# Total	Remarks
2.1) # of women & men engaged in community dialogues for social cohesion, peace, and trust				Not available, will be reported by end of Q3
2.2) % beneficiaries reported reduced risks of conflict due to project interventions.				Not available, will be reported by end of Q3
2.3) # of community adjudicators providing safe, survivor-centered justice services	90	90		A total of 180 community persons were training housing, land rights within Islamic sharia law with an aim to support others in the community
2.4) # of family support activities conducted with Mahram/ beneficiaries	168		168	A total of 64 sessions conducted. 8 sessions from each Community Kitchen. In the beginning, it shows that none of the women expressed that they feel better, while end of 8th session, 77% of beneficiaries reported improved psychosocial feeling.

2.4.1) % family members committed to supporting women's participation and empowerment				Need to collect through perception survey
2.5.a) # of women & men who received TOT on gender & PSEAH to raise awareness among beneficiaries	269	238	507	PSS & Healing - [3] and PSEA & GRM training- [507]
2.5) # of beneficiaries aware of rights, SEA, and reporting mechanisms	17595	13445	31040	91.1 % OF participants reporting 1st time hearing on their rights and SEA [28306/31040]. 94.5 % OF participants Know TO report / give feedback to AWAZ 410 [29342/31040]

GEWE Result Action 3: Enhancing Access to Services & Opportunities for Women and Men based on the fairness.

GEWE Result Action 3: Enhancing Access to Services & Opportunities for Women and Men based on the fairness.	# Women [%]	# Men [%]	# Total	Remarks
3.1) % of beneficiaries by gender reported increased access and quality health care service due to project support.				
3.2) # of beneficiaries by gender accessing education & training service due to project support.				
3.2.1) % beneficiaries by gender reported the education/ equipment support enhanced skills and employability				
3.3) % beneficiaries by gender reported increased access to digital tools, skills, and employability				
3.3.a) % beneficiaries by gender expressing increased energy access due to project support.				

3.4) % beneficiaries by gender reported that shelter was designed in consultation with them	85%		188	Findings show that 85% of beneficiaries reported that the shelter was designed in consultation with them, demonstrating meaningful community engagement in planning and decision-making. Importantly, women's perspectives were central to assessing safety and dignity. 100% of women beneficiaries reported that the shelter enhanced their safety, protection, and dignity. Women highlighted improvements such as better privacy, safer internal spaces, and reduced exposure to protection risks. These features are particularly critical in displacement and crisis contexts, where shelter design can directly influence women's vulnerability to harassment, GBV, and loss of dignity.
3.4.1) % of women reported shelter enhanced their safety, protection and dignity	100%		188	
3.5) # beneficiaries by gender have access to water for daily use due to project support.	6692	6692	13384	
3.5.1) % women expressing reduced time/work burden on water collection with project support.				
3.6) # of female lawyers are supported to ensured legal services are given by women for women.	7	4	11	During the reporting period, 40 women received legal representation (out of 44) to pursue justice through formal and alternative mechanisms. Legal support was not limited to court attendance but included continuous case follow-up, mentoring, and supportive services tailored to women's needs and safety. Out of the 44 clients, 22 women were supported in formal justice processes, resulting in 22 judicial decisions during the reporting period. Of these decisions, 91% were positive, demonstrating strong legal case preparation and effective representation. This reflects meaningful progress in women's access to justice and their ability to secure fair legal outcomes. Client satisfaction survey will be conducted to explore this.
3.6.1) % beneficiaries by gender reported improved justices due to project support.	91%		44	
3.7) # of community structures or institutional mechanisms strengthened to support women's participation or service delivery				it will reported once 4.6.3 are implemented.
3.8) # of Personnel are trained to enhance their gender-sensitive attitude for Gender-Responsive Service Delivery.				This is only direct service providers training, such as health providers, justice providers, education.

GEWE Result Action 4: Safe & Supportive WEE - Mahram-Inclusive Women's Economic Empowerment

Women' economic participation, agency and enabling actions	# Women [%]	# Men [%]	# Total Attended Survey	Remarks
4.1) % beneficiaries reported increased ability to manage business due to project support.	76%		2003	The project supported women to move from limited, informal activities toward stronger, more confident economic roles. 76% of women reported improved ability to manage their businesses. 81% said equipment support improved their businesses. 39% reported improved access to finance through digital/banking services. 87% reported improved access to finance through overall project support. Women are not only earning — they are learning how to manage, plan, and grow their businesses. Skills and equipment reduce dependency and increase women's control over productive activities. Financial access improves women's ability to invest, save, and respond to emergencies, which strengthens their voice in household decisions.
4.2) % beneficiaries by gender reporting equipment helped to improve businesses	81%		1143	
4.a) % beneficiaries reported improved access to finance due to banking/ digital wallet support.	39%		33	
4.b) % beneficiaries reported improved access to market due to project support.				
4.3) % of farmer/greenhouse owners enabled for sustainable production with solar/water infrastructure				
4.3.1) % beneficiaries by gender reported green toolkits/ cold storage/ greenhouses helped to enhance food security				
4.3.2) % beneficiaries reporting Agricultural Value Chain & CSA training helped production & income [# beneficiaries]				
4.4) % expressing increased access to finance due to project support	87%		2003	
Women's Collective Economic Agency and Capacity Building	# Women [%]	# Men [%]	# Total Attended Survey	Remarks
4.5) % of savings groups by gender with increased confidence in financial management and running groups	57%		860	Economic empowerment is stronger and more sustainable when women act together, not alone. The project strengthened women's collective voice, leadership, and peer support systems. 57% of savings groups reported increased confidence in financial management. 83%
4.5.1) % beneficiaries generating business ideas/innovations among women/youth-led groups	83%		860	

4.5.2) # functioning women-led networks for women's economic empowerment				of women/youth group members generated new business ideas or innovations
4.5.3) % women expressing networks leverage their voice and business rights in positive ways.				
Women's Economic Empowerment & Peacebuilding	# Women [%]	# Men [%]	# Total Attended Survey	Remarks
4.6) # change agents created through training & mentorship among entrepreneurs and families				Ongoing
4.6.1) # beneficiaries trained on local economic dispute/conflict resolution (family & community)				
4.6.2) # women trained on negotiation skills for family and community engagement				
4.6.3) # groups/platforms/organizations trained on GEWE and Positive Masculinity				
4.7) % MSMEs/beneficiaries reported more support from Mahram for safe economic opportunities				
4.7.a) % trained men/ mahram reported positive result due joint decision making & peaceful relationship (rejecting GBV)				
4.8) % of women beneficiaries reporting improved livelihood & Well-being as a result of project intervention	# Women [%]	# Men [%]	# Total Attended Survey	Remarks
4.8.1) # MSMEs/beneficiaries have increased sales/income due to project support	92%		1143	Women's economic empowerment translated into real improvements in well-being, dignity, and household stability. 92% reported increased sales and income. 79% reported improved ability
4.8.2) # MSMEs/beneficiaries have increased ability to spend money on family needs, care and wellbeing.	79%		1143	

4.8.3) # MSMEs/beneficiaries with increased ability to manage household care work burden due to increased income and empowerment	91%		33	to spend on family needs and well-being. 91% reported better ability to manage care workload. 88% expressed increased confidence and self-reliance. 83% reported greater decision-making power over income and resources. Income gains are leading to stronger household resilience and women's agency. Women are investing in food, health, and education, reducing stress and vulnerability. Increased confidence and control over income show a shift in power relations, not just economic change.
4.8.4) # MSMEs/beneficiaries expressed increased confidence and self-reliance	88%		2003	
4.8.5) # MSMEs/beneficiaries reported more control/decision-making over income/ resources at home & business	83%		1143	

GEWE Result Action 5: Strategic Gender Actions, Advocacy and Operational Effectiveness for GEWE by Projects and Portfolios.

Strategic Action for Gender Equality	Women	Men	Total	Remarks
5.1) # of personnel & short employee are supported by RPA/Companies implementing UNDP projects [# women, # men].	283	1303	1586	17.8% women employment
5.3) # of community mobilizers by gender are promoted for community interventions.	85	109	194	More than 43% community mobilisers were women
5.3.a) # of manteeka & village level volunteers by gender are promoted for community interventions with women and their families.	329	34	363	More than 90% were women community volunteers
5.2) # of Afghan Women are provided targeted employment support by different projects of UNDP.	9	23	32	50% of women as NUNV out of 2 NUNV, and 27% women are 3rd Party.

5.4) % of TORs/projects designed for Women, for WE/ WEE for this Region.	30		185	16% of the projects are designed for GE/WE
Advocacy for Gender Equality	Women	Men	Total	Remarks
5.5) # of knowledge products are developed for GEWE, WPS, Gender-responsive Policy advocacy.			1	Knowledge products on "What Women Really Needs"
5.6) # of Events organized for GEWE by UNDP Projects.				
5.6.1) # of women and men participated for Women's Rights and Protection Issues (IWD & 16 Days)				
5.8) # of positive results produced for women due to advocacy efforts by UNDP/RP with local authorities, Community groups and institutions.				Not available
Operational Gender Mainstreaming Indicator	Women	Men		
5. 10) # of TOR/ Project contract has developed GAP & SEA Risk Mitigation Plan			185	A total of 185 gender action plan developed for the project contractors
5.11) % of project contract has Implemented Gender Action Plan and SEA risk management plan.			34%	Full implementation: 20 Limited Implementation: 42 Non-Implementation: 63 Ongoing: 60
5.12) % of Contracts are given to Women Owned, Women Led NGO/ Company [# WLO/WFO]	13	33	185	24.8% of project contracts received by WLO & WFO out of 185 contracts. WLO only: 7%
Gender, GBV, PSEA and Peace Building Capacity	Women	Men	Total	Remarks

5.7) # of RP & UNDP personnel are aware of SEA complaint handling			
5.9) % of supplier personnel passed with 80% score	0	15	15
5.9.1) % RP Personnel Completed PSEA with 80% score	121	242	363
5.9.2) # Personnel received TOT on Gender Responsive Programming & Women-Peace-Security (WPS)			

Annex 3. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

This is a quarterly report on UN Inter-agency indicators on PSEA – for reporting once PSEA training has started

Project Implementation Level

Indicators		Total	Male	Female	Data source
Indicator 4.3.A: Percentage of implementing partners assessed as having medium or full capacity based on UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment	Number of responsible parties				PQA and/or Project managers SEAH action plan of CO
	Number of Grantees				PQA and/or Project managers SEAH action plan of CO

PQA

	Total number of responsible parties and Grantees who have met medium and full capacity				Project Managers- SEAH action plan of CO
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PQA

Annex 5. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	ABADEI				
Indicator	Male <18 yrs:	Male >18 yrs:	Female <18 yrs:	Female > 18 yrs:	Remarks
Indicator 2.2.A. Number of sites where awareness raising campaigns/activities on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access victim/survivor-centred assistance have been reached annually.	1003 Location in 8 Regions				
Indicator 2.1.C: Number and percentage of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse. [Data Source: Internal Report for 2.5]	1995	11450	686	16909	94%, 31040
Indicator 2.2B: Number of children and adults engaged through awareness-raising activities and community mobilization interventions on PSEA [Data source: gender dashboard-indicator 2.5]	1995	11450	686	16909	Total 31040 children and adults
Type of Reporting Channel Explained to Beneficiaries	Awaz 410, UNDP's Area Office				

Annex 4. Updated Risk Log

Event	Causes	Impacts	Risk Category	Risk Sub Category	Impact Level	Likelihood Level	Risk Significance	Risk Valid From	Risk Valid To	Activities for treatment
During beneficiary and site selection, failure to follow the 'do-no-harm' principle may unintentionally exclude vulnerable communities or worsen inequalities, risking tensions or harm during project activities like infrastructure, Cash for Work, or solar energy programs. (SESP and stakeholder consultations)	Cause 1: If, during the project design phase, the Social and Environmental Screening (SES) assessments are inadequately contextualized to address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of local communities, as identified through stakeholder consultations and the SESP process. Cause 2: If, prior to the beneficiary and location selection phase, the project team lacks sufficient capacity and training to effectively implement the 'do-no-harm' principle, as determined by capacity assessments conducted	Affected Objective/Output: Equitable and inclusive beneficiary selection, particularly for construction, MSME, Solar Syatems and other relevant interventions. Impact Details: Scope: Vulnerable communities may be excluded, exacerbating inequalities and limiting project reach. Cost: Additional costs may arise from the need for corrective measures, such as public consultations and redesigning project approaches. Schedule: Delays in project implementation may result	Social and Environmental	1.1. Human rights	Negligible	2 - Low likelihood	Low	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 1.1: Social and Environment screening guidelines/checklists and SOPs will be fully adopted and strictly followed to ensure the "do no harm" approach and conflict sensitivity (CS) approach. Risk Treatment 1.2: The CO will gradually build confidence and discuss sensitive topics (e.g., dialogues, discussions and conversations offered to the Taliban middle management that addresses human rights (HR) considerations). Risk Treatment 1.3: A continuous "dynamic impact, conflict & risk monitoring capacity" and adaptive management processes will be established. Activities which have the potential to capacitate or

	during the project planning phase.	from the need to reassess beneficiary criteria and address community grievances. Quality: The project's effectiveness could be undermined, leading to negative community relations and decreased trust in project interventions.							trigger human rights violations will be excluded. Risk will be jointly identified and endorsed, and the burden will be shared with key partners (donors). Risk Treatment 1.4: To mitigate the risk, the project will ensure that the global safety and security standards are in place in project sites by allocating the necessary amount in procurement plans. In addition to that, the skilled and unskilled labour working on the project will be trained on basic safety issues and observing the safety protocols will be considered as a must for all skilled and unskilled labour before they initiate their work. Risk Treatment 1.5: UNDP will ensure that following the assessments by the SES specialist and UNDP Engineers, the TORs of the construction work bids of IPs and UNDP construction vendor contractors will include a technical specification document outlining
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										the safety/safeguard measures including prevention of child labour to be made part of the bidding submissions.
Climate-induced natural disasters during November to March (winter) or through the year, such as floods or harsh winters, could cause delays in project activities like construction and Cash for Work, possibly requiring resource reallocation for disaster response. (SESP and consultations with stakeholders).	Cause 1: if, during the project planning phase, a comprehensive assessment of climate vulnerability across targeted geographic areas is not conducted, as identified through the Climate Vulnerability Assessment. Cause 2: If, prior to the onset of the winter and flood season, the project lacks a comprehensive contingency plan that includes specific resource allocation for climate-related disasters, as determined by adaptive resource allocation reviews and stakeholder consultations.	Affected Objective/Output: Timely implementation of construction projects and Cash for Work (CfW) initiatives. Impact Details: Scope: Geographic coverage may be limited, altering or canceling essential infrastructure and support initiatives. Cost: Increased financial pressures from unplanned recovery efforts and redesign costs could strain the project budget. Schedule: Significant delays in construction and CfW activities may disrupt timelines and create contractual issues with donors.	Social and Environmental	1.5. Climate change and disaster risks	Negligible	2 - Low likelihood	Low	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 2.1: Regular monitoring visits and follow-ups will be conducted by the regional offices and the CO to ensure the interventions comply with environmentally friendly approaches and the lowest possible carbon emission technologies (green technology) are used. Risk Treatment 2.2: Under the UNCT, in coordination with other UN agencies, ABADEI programme will channel its resources to collectively address any potential natural disaster. Risk Treatment 2.3: The ABADEI Programme will have some emergency budget, which could be utilised in case of any emergency situations, including recovery from any natural disaster.

		Quality: Compromised outcomes may occur due to rushed disaster recovery efforts, resulting in substandard infrastructure or services.								
During project implementation, activities like construction and solar installations may inadvertently cause environmental damage, such as soil erosion, water pollution, or habitat disruption. (SESP)	If, during the construction and solarisation sites selection and design phase, the Social and Environmental Screening (SES) assessments are not thoroughly conducted, or if the assessed recommendations are not integrated into the implementation plans, as identified through the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and stakeholder consultations.	Affected Objective/Output: Environmental sustainability and resilience in Climate Change and Natural Resource Management (NRM), along with community infrastructure and solar viability. Impact Details: Scope: Activity restrictions may exclude ecologically sensitive areas, causing community grievances and eroding trust. Cost: Increased costs for remediation and potential fines may strain the budget. Schedule: Delays from	Social and Environmental	1.11. Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 3.1: Regular monitoring visits and follow-ups will be conducted by the regional offices and the CO to ensure the interventions comply with environmentally friendly approaches and the lowest possible carbon emission technologies (green technology) are used. Risk Treatment 3.2: The ABADEI Programme will carry out the initial scooped (SES) Assessment during the implementation of the project, prepare Scooped ESMP (Environmental Social Management Plan). Risk Treatment 3.3: The scooped safety and social environmental assessment will be conducted for

		needed corrective actions could impact timelines for related activities, such as TVET programs. Quality: Reduced durability of infrastructure and damage to the project's reputation for sustainability could lower community acceptance.								every rehabilitation-related intervention, and in case the intervention poses a substantial or high risk, the activity will not be considered. For the other risk categories, mitigation measures, including reducing regular monitoring, training and awareness raising of the impacts and likelihood of the intervention.
During implementation, political restrictions and other barriers may limit women's participation in activities like cash for work, capacity building, women-led MSMEs and solar projects reducing their involvement. (identified through the project gender analysis and stakeholder consultations)	Cause 1: If, during the interventions planning phase, the project team and its implementing partners fail to develop adaptive strategies to address potential political restrictions and PVPV law and other related decrees on female participation, as identified through the Gender Analysis and Stakeholder Consultations. Cause 2: If, before the activities initiation phase the project implementing partners do not adequately engage with local	Affected Objective/Output: Inclusive engagement of female beneficiaries in project activities. Impact Details: Scope: Reduced participation of women may limit the project's reach and effectiveness in areas such as Cash for Work, vocational training, and social cohesion initiatives. Cost: Increased costs may arise from the need to design alternative approaches or provide safe spaces for female engagement,	Social and Environmental	1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 4.1: The project expects to implement home-based, community-based vocational training for women, which will comply with local social norms, customs and religious concepts and adhere to the Islamic behavioural standards for men and women. Risk Treatment 4.2: The project and implementing partners' female staff will adhere to Maharam policy, and the project will provide Maharam incentives when they travel more than 72 kilometres as per the DfA rule. Risk Treatment 4.3: The project with partners will develop steps for

	authorities to negotiate exemptions for female workers and beneficiaries impacted by political restrictions, PVPV law and other relevant decrees.	impacting overall project budgets. Schedule: Delayed project timelines may occur as adaptations and negotiations with local authorities are made to facilitate women's participation. Quality: Excluding women from activities can diminish the diversity of perspectives and inputs, potentially leading to less effective and sustainable project outcomes.								implementation of activities on women empowerment in line with Islamic values. Risk Treatment 4.4: Women-led MSMEs and all gender-related activities will adhere to Islamic principles. Risk Treatment 4.5: In order to mitigate the risk, active monitoring will be conducted both on the policy level and social risks, and the results of the risk assessment will be recorded. Risk Treatment 4.6: The CO will carefully experiment with women empowerment modality and tools for accessing women into technical and financial support by adhering to Islamic principles such as Maharam policy, segregation policy, etc. Risk Treatment 4.7: The female entrepreneurs covered within the several capacity-building activities and previously supported with
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										small grants will be involved in providing training for women. Risk Treatment 4.8: The project will explore opportunities for conducting mobile-based/community-based and home-based business training for women. Risk Treatment 4.9: Women trainers will be engaged in delivering the training to the women entrepreneurs and community-based vocational training. Risk Treatment 4.10: Contingency planning will be considered for women empowerment-related activities. i.e., online training modality would be considered. For this measure, facilities such as internet will be provided to the beneficiaries to continue home-based training.
During the project implementation phase,	Cause 1: If, during the project implementation phase, personnel of	Affected Objective/Output: Beneficiary protection and safeguarding, along with the	Social and	1.13. Sexual exploitati	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Oct-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 5.1: Assist IPs with PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) capacity

implementing partners (IPs), Responsible Parties (RPs), and Grantees may exhibit low organizational capacity to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), as identified through the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT), and PSEA Capacity Assessment Tools there is potential for inadequate safeguarding measures, leading to potential SEA incidents affecting project beneficiaries.	Implementing Partners (IPs) and Responsible Parties (RPs) do not receive adequate training on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) policies and codes of conduct, as identified through the Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) and PSEA Capacity Assessment Tools. Cause 2: If the Implementing Partners (IPs) do not establish comprehensive SEAH policies and guidelines that reflect the specific needs of the project environment, as indicated by findings from the PCAT assessments. Cause 3: If, prior to the deployment of personnel, the Human Resources systems of IPs, RPs and Grantees are not equipped	social integrity and reputation of the project. Impact Details: Scope: Increased risk of SEA incidents may lead to the exclusion of vulnerable groups from project benefits and heightened community tensions. Cost: Unplanned expenses for investigations, survivor support, and potential loss of funding from donors due to non-compliance with safeguarding standards. Schedule: Delays in project activities due to time required for investigations and strengthening safeguarding measures. Quality: Diminished quality of project outcomes caused by mistrust, resulting in reduced participation from vulnerable	Environmental	on and abuse						assessments and in creating Capacity Strengthening Implementation Plans (CSIPs). Risk Treatment 5.2: Appoint PSEA focal points and provide training to ensure they become organizational experts on SEA. Risk Treatment 5.3: Offer ongoing training and mentorship to improve scores in Capacity Strengthening Implementation Plans (CSIPs). Risk Treatment 5.4: Support IPs in developing project-level SEA (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) risk mitigation plans as immediate measures without fear of retaliation.
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	with clear SEAH requirements for vetting processes and background checks, as identified through HR audits and evaluations. Cause 4: If, during project implementation, senior management of implementing partners fails to prioritize accountability and oversight mechanisms related to SEAH, as identified in stakeholder feedback and PCAT evaluations.	groups and reputational harm to the project.								
During the project implementation period, pressures on fiscal sustainability and service delivery from responsible parties (RPs) and grantees arise, as identified through the HACT Micro Capacity	Cause 1: If, during the project implementation period, the banking system in the project area remains weak and experiences persistent liquidity shortages, as identified through the HACT Micro Capacity Assessments and financial sector analyses. Cause 2: If, during the	Affected Objective/Output: Timely execution of project activities and overall fiscal sustainability. Impact Details: Scope: Limited operational capacity may force prioritization of essential activities, potentially excluding some planned services or beneficiaries.	Financial	2.6. Budget availability and cash flow	Negligible	2 - Low likelihood	Low	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-24	Risk Treatment 6.1: Adopt alternative financial systems, digital payment systems and procedures that are independent of the ITA to support humanitarian and development activities and basic services including health.

Assessments and spot checks, there is potential for reduced cash availability, which may hinder the timely execution of project activities.	partner selection and onboarding process, responsible parties (RPs) vendors and grantees demonstrate insufficient financial management capacity, as identified through the HACT Micro Capacity Assessments, and Private Sector Due Diligence there is a risk that they will mismanage cash flows and budgeting, further exacerbating pressures on fiscal sustainability and service delivery.	Cost: Increased costs due to inefficiencies, such as delays leading to price escalations and potential penalties for late payments or budget mismanagement. Schedule: Delays in project timelines resulting from cash flow issues may disrupt the planned sequence of activities and overall coordination. Quality: The quality of service delivery may decline, leading to rushed implementations and inadequate resource allocation, ultimately impacting project effectiveness and community satisfaction.								
During the project implementation phase, there might be insufficient internal controls	Cause 1: If, during the project design phase, the project does not establish clear and transparent procedures for cash	Affected Objective/Output: Financial integrity and accountability in project operations, particularly in Cash for Work (CfW)	Financial	2.3. Corruption and fraud	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Oct-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 7.1: Establish clear and transparent criteria and SOP for eligibility and selection of beneficiaries for cash for work and grants/loans.

and oversight mechanisms in place by the project implementing partners, as identified through the CfW SOP, HACT Spot Checks and other relevant documents, which may increase the potential for instances of corruption or fraudulent activities to occur within project operations, particularly in CfW activities.	distribution, as identified through the CfW Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and stakeholder consultations. Cause 2: If, prior to project implementation, the project fails to allocate sufficient resources (both financial and human) for effective monitoring and oversight, as identified through HACT Spot Checks and field monitoring visits. Cause 3: if, during project implementation, there is insufficient communication and accountability with community leaders regarding financial processes, as noted in stakeholder consultations. Cause 4: If, during the onboarding of implementing partners, training on anti-corruption	activities. Impact Details: Scope: Fraud and corruption may reduce service quantity and quality, leading to mismanagement, especially in cash distribution. Cost: Loss of donor funds due to fraudulent activities could strain finances, requiring project timeline extensions and potential contract re-bidding. Schedule: Investigations into corruption could delay project activities, disrupting schedules and reallocating resources. Quality: Insufficient oversight may allow fraud to persist, damaging the project's reputation and negatively impacting donor relations and future funding.								Risk Treatment 7.2: Implement regular spot checks and monitoring visits to ensure compliance with established SOPs and Criteria. Risk Treatment 7.3. Utilise technology (e.g., mobile payment systems) to track cash disbursements and reduce opportunities for fraud. Risk Treatment 7.4: Engage community members in monitoring activities to enhance accountability. Risk Treatment 7.5: Establish a confidential reporting system for beneficiaries and staff to report suspected fraud or corruption without fear of retaliation.
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	policies and internal control measures is not adequately provided, as identified through training needs assessments and proposals evaluation process.									
There is a risk that in the last year of the project implementation period, the required funding specified in the approved ProDoc cannot be mobilized, as identified through the Funding Gap Analysis, which may cause a failure in achieving the overarching goals and targeted beneficiaries for certain activities.	Cause 1: Since the global economic downturns, donor priorities are shifting and Afghanistan is not considered as a first priority, as identified through the Funding Gap Analysis and socio economic and political analysis. Cause 2: If, the political instability and security concerns persist in Afghanistan without adequate mitigation measures, as evidenced by risk assessments and current events reports, the potential donors will be deterred from committing resources to the project,	Affected Objective/Output: Achieving overarching project goals and effectively reaching targeted beneficiaries. Impact Details: Scope: Project delays due to funding gaps may limit the ability to reach intended beneficiaries and undermine project objectives. Cost: Insufficient funding could jeopardize ongoing activities, potentially resulting in resource reallocation and lost progress. Schedule: Delays in project activities will affect timelines	Financial	2.6. Budget availability and cash flow	Extensive	3 - Moderately likely	Substantial	01-Apr-25	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 8.1. Enhanced Fundraising Efforts: Develop a targeted fundraising strategy that includes outreach to existing and new donors, emphasizing the project's impact and urgency.

	contributing to funding shortages. Cause 3: As the number of competing humanitarian and development initiatives in Afghanistan increases without a corresponding rise in available donor funding, as identified through market analyses and stakeholder consultations, there is a risk that the ABADEI project will face heightened competition for limited resources, hindering its ability to secure necessary funding.	and deliverables, hindering overall implementation. Quality: Erosion of stakeholder confidence and reputational damage may harm future fundraising efforts, negatively impacting the project's perceived effectiveness and sustainability.								
During the project implementation period, beneficiaries may perceive that project benefits are not distributed equally, as identified through the Grievance	Cause 1: If, during the beneficiary selection process, Responsible Parties (RPs) implement inconsistent contract modalities and lack standardized beneficiaries selection criteria, as identified through project assessments and the	Affected Objective/Output: Social cohesion and equitable engagement of beneficiaries. Impact Details: Scope: Social tensions may arise from perceived inequalities in benefit distribution, and beneficiaries and site	Operational	3.5. Partners' engagement	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 9.1: The project established criteria for selection for programme activities and continue implementing the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that affected persons have an avenue to file their complaints and grievances. Risk Treatment 9.2: The project will

Redress Mechanism, there is potential for social tensions and decreased engagement among the community.	Grievance Redress Mechanism.	selection leading to reduced participation among community members.								also use its Accountability Mechanism, composed of a Compliance Review and a Stakeholder Response Mechanism. Individuals or communities potentially affected by the project may submit complaints to the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU), which then evaluates whether UNDP has complied with its obligations, whether any non-compliance has caused harm to the complainant, and how UNDP can correct the non-compliance.
	Cause 2: If, prior to the distribution of benefits and selection of beneficiaries and sites, the project fails to communicate the selection criteria and processes clearly to the community, as indicated by feedback from community consultations and the Grievance Redress Mechanism.	Cost: Reputational damage to UNDP could result in increased costs for community re-engagement and conflict resolution efforts.								
	Cause 3: If, during the implementation phase, influential community leaders or individuals exert pressure on the beneficiary selection process without accountability measures in place, as highlighted by stakeholder feedback and risk assessments.	Schedule: Delays in project activities may occur due to addressing grievances and rebuilding trust within the community.								Risk Treatment 9.3: The Stakeholder Response Mechanism, on the other hand, helps project-affected stakeholders to jointly resolve their concerns and disputes. Stakeholders will be informed of the project's Accountability Mechanism in various consultations with stakeholders.
	Cause 4: If, during the identification of	Quality: Decreased community trust and engagement may undermine the project's effectiveness, leading to a negative impact on overall outcomes.								

	beneficiaries, the project staff and its implementing partners do not adequately target vulnerable groups through an inclusive approach, as reflected in needs assessments and community surveys.									
During the beneficiaries and site selection, the de facto authorities (DFA) may attempt to influence the criteria for project prioritization and beneficiary selection, as identified through Political Analysis and Stakeholder Management Plan and field monitoring visits, there is potential for biased targeting that undermines	Cause 1: If, during the beneficiaries and site selection process, the de facto authorities (DFA) exert threats on project teams or beneficiaries to influence ABADEI priorities, as identified through the Political Analysis and Stakeholder Management Plan. Cause 2: If the project lacks transparent and independently established criteria for beneficiary selection, as highlighted through field monitoring visits, there is a risk that the DFA will exploit this	Affected Objective/Output: Equitable access to humanitarian aid and development interventions. Impact Details: Scope: Biased targeting may exclude vulnerable groups and undermine the intent of the project, limiting overall reach and effectiveness. Cost: Additional resources may be required to address grievances and re-establish fair selection criteria, increasing operational costs. Schedule: Delays in project timelines may occur due to reassessments of	Strategic	7.5. Government commitment	Negligible	2 - Low likelihood	Low	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 10.1: UNDP has built trust and managed the expectations of DFA authorities, while informed on the planned activities in the territory. Risk Treatment 10.2: The project will continue to coordinate with the local governments. If needed, project activities will be stopped if harassment exists. Risk Treatment 10.3: The Social and Environmental Safeguards Officer (SESO) will be responsible for ensuring the project's compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), including the management measures stipulated in this SESP,

equitable access to humanitarian aid and development interventions.	ambiguity to impose their priorities.	beneficiaries and potential renegotiation of project priorities. Quality: A loss of credibility and trust among beneficiaries and the community could occur, negatively impacting the perceived fairness and effectiveness of the project.								and other management plans that will be required for the project.
The project may not be able to meet certain donor timelines for specific activities, such as construction, as identified in the Project's donor agreements, there is potential for non-compliance with donor requirements, which may jeopardize funding continuity.	Cause 1: If, during the interventions implementation phase, the de facto authorities (DfA) continue to delay the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with project implementing partners, as per the past experience with delayed MoUs, without which, the project partners were not allowed to even kick off the surveys and selection processes. Cause 2: If, during the project implementation	Affected Objective/Output: Timely delivery of project activities in compliance with donor agreements. Impact Details: Scope: Delays will impede critical interventions like construction, which is season-sensitive, diminishing the project's effectiveness and reach. Cost: Potential loss of funding due to non-compliance and increased operational costs as activities may need to be expedited or	Strategic	7.5. Government commitment	Negligible	2 - Low likelihood	Low	01-Jun-24	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 11.1: Regular communication with the DfAs to raise their awareness about the UNDP programme of work and its criticality for maintaining the country's economic stability and meeting the needs of the people in need. Risk Treatment 11.2: A Communication channel will be established with the senior officials of the DfA at central and provincial levels to get in touch directly in case the project staff feels any pressure in the field from the local DFA forces.

	period, unforeseen delays in procurement processes occur without effective management strategies in place, as highlighted in project monitoring and progress reports.	rescheduled. Schedule: Significant delays in onboarding implementing partners and initiating activities may disrupt project timelines and overall implementation. Quality: Damage to UNDP's reputation could hinder future resource mobilization efforts and negatively impact stakeholder trust in the project's management and effectiveness.								Risk Treatment 11.3: Through the area-based program, UNDP establishes a dynamic risk management mechanism that will implement risk mitigation strategies for all activities and be continuously reviewed and updated. This will include engagement with local authorities (in accordance with UN rules of engagement) to ensure their agreement to ABADEI activities are in line with the UN human rights due diligence framework, and beneficiaries are selected only from communities, not with any members connected to the DFA forces.
Throughout the project implementation period, security threats to project staff (both national and international) may be identified, as determined through Security Risk Assessments	Cause 1: If, during the project implementation period, the de facto authorities (DFA) or insurgency groups target UN premises, staff, or project locations, as identified through Security Risk Assessments and Security Incident Reporting.	Affected Objective/Output: Safety of project personnel and continuity of project activities. Impact Details: Scope: Security threats may lead to the suspension of project activities in targeted areas, hindering service delivery and reaching	Safety and Security	8.7. Manmade hazards	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Apr-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 12.1: Communications that demonstrate transparency and pre-empt misperceptions and ill-founded accusations will be addressed proactively and corporately. Risk Treatment 12.2: A crisis communication team will be put in place to address any potential politicization and use of

and Security Incident Reporting, there is potential for compromised safety, which may disrupt project activities.	Cause 2: If, throughout the project cycle, there is a deterioration in the overall security situation in the area without corresponding adjustments to security measures, as highlighted in ongoing security assessments, there is a risk that existing protective arrangements will become inadequate, further endangering the safety of project staff and hindering project implementation. Cause 3: If, during the project implementation period, there is inadequate training and preparedness of project staff regarding security protocols and emergency response strategies, as identified through staff feedback and security training evaluations.	beneficiaries. Cost: Increased expenses for enhanced security measures, staff training, and potential delays in operations may strain project budgets. Schedule: Disruptions due to security incidents can cause significant delays in project timelines, impacting overall implementation and deliverables. Quality: Compromised safety may lower staff morale and effectiveness, resulting in diminished quality of project outcomes and a negative community perception of the project's reliability.							programme interventions by local and central political forces. Risk Treatment 12.3: UNDP data privacy policy will be applied and no data of beneficiaries with descriptive details will be shared with the DfA and their confidentially will not be compromised. Risk Treatment 12.4: UNDP will closely collaborate with communities and engage local authorities as appropriate through ongoing meetings and visits to monitor the security situation and utmost attention will be paid to the safety of women, and female beneficiaries engaged in UNDP's interventions, which is a priority area for the dynamic risk management mechanism. Risk Treatment 12.5. The presence of international staff/national staff in the UN will be reduced on a rotational basis in Kabul and at the regional levels when there is a
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										credible STI. Most of the staff will engage remotely or work from home when there is a security risk. Risk Treatment 12.6: The security and conflict situation will be continuously monitored, with (at least) a monthly review of operating modalities and weekly reports from the region. This will be done in close collaboration with UNAMA and UNCT. The ABADEI coordination structure is in place in eight regions. The safety and security of UNDP staff in accessing project locations will be monitored and assured by UNDSS.
Undetected mines might be present in remote, hard-to-reach districts with non-asphalted roads, as identified through Mine Risk Assessments and Security and Access Monitoring, there is potential for safety hazards and	Cause 1: If, during the surveys, design, and implementation of interventions, prolonged armed conflict in Afghanistan has resulted in the presence of undetected mines in remote districts. Cause 2: If, prior to or	Affected Objective/Output: Safety of project staff and beneficiaries, and timely delivery of project activities. Impact Details: Scope: Restricted access due to mines may prevent staff and beneficiaries from reaching target areas, limiting the effectiveness of surveys and interventions.	Safety and Security	8.7. Manmade hazards	Intermediate	3 - Moderately likely	Moderate	01-Oct-23	31-Dec-25	Risk Treatment 13.1: Coordinate with UNMAS to map all zones with possible land mines, zones not yet cleared. Risk Treatment 13.2: Strictly follow the guidance and notification by the security unit.

restricted access affecting the delivery of project activities and the movement of staff and beneficiaries during the surveys, design and implementation of the interventions.	during project activities, there is insufficient clearing and marking of known mine locations, as indicated by access monitoring reports and community feedback.	Cost: Increased costs may arise for mine clearance operations and alternative transportation methods, adding financial strain to the project budget. Schedule: Delays in project activities due to restricted access and the need for mine clearance could disrupt timelines and planned deliverables. Quality: Safety hazards could lead to incidents that harm personnel, damaging the project's reputation and eroding community trust in its operations.								
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