



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP Afghanistan

2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP)



Photo 1: A Woman agribusiness owner showcases and sells locally produced food items during the Badam Bagh Spring Agriculture Exhibition in Kabul (May 2025)

PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Full Title	<i>Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP)</i>
Quantum ID	<i>01003467</i>
Duration:	<i>Start: 19 September 2024</i> <i>End: 18 September 2027</i>
Total Budget:	<i>USD 10,179,758</i>
Annual Budget:	<i>European Union: USD 3,378,664</i>
Annual Expenditure	<i>USD 2,517,708</i>
Cumulative Expenditure	<i>USD 2,517,708</i>
Donors:	<i>European Union (EU)</i>
Locations:	<i>Badghis, Kandahar, Helmand</i>
Implementing Partner:	<i>UNDP</i>
Responsible Parties:	<i>Roots of Peace, ActionAid Afghanistan</i>
Manager:	<i>Vedaste Gatebuka</i> <i>Project Manager</i> <i>vedaste.gatebuka@undp.org</i>



**Funded by
the European Union**

ACRONYMS

AAA	Action Aid Afghanistan
ACRP	Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
CfW	Cash for Work
CNWG	Counter Narcotics Working Group
DFA	De facto Authorities
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HELP	HELP Germany
HVC	High Value Crop
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JACK	Just for Afghan Capacity and Knowledge
KRO	Kandahar Refugee Organisation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PLW	Pregnant and lactating women
ROP	Roots of Peace
TCPS	Transitional Country Programme Strategy
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSFA	United Nations Strategic Framework for Afghanistan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND	3
II. ANNUAL PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS	4
2.1. CONTRIBUTION TO UN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR AFGHANISTAN AND UNDP TRANSITIONAL COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATEGY 2024-2025	4
SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENT BASED ON CP OUTCOME TARGETS	4
III. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS	6
3.1. ACRP OUTCOMES	6
ACRP OUTCOME 1: INCREASED ECONOMIC RESILIENCE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AND DIVERSIFIED LIVELIHOODS	9
ACRP OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED WATER AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT	15
ACRP OUTCOME 3: ENHANCED COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS AND DISASTERS	19
IV. PROJECT EXPENDITURES	20
V. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES	20
GENDER EQUALITY	20
PRINCIPLED APPROACH	23
PARTNERSHIPS	23
SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARDS (SES)	24
SUSTAINABILITY	25
VI. ASSURANCE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	25
VII. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	27
VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT	28
IX. LESSONS LEARNED	30
X. WAY FORWARD	31
XI. HUMAN INTEREST STORIES	32
XII. ANNEXES	36
ANNEX 1: CUMULATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL REPORT (CPFR)	36
ANNEX 2: GENDER RESULTS REPORTING	38
ANNEX 3: UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK (POST-BASELINE ASSESSMENT UPDATES AND WITH TARGETS REVISED FOR YEARS 2 AND 3)	45
ANNEX 2: UPDATED INDICATIVE WORKPLAN (POST-BASELINE ASSESSMENT UPDATES AND WITH TARGETS REVISED FOR YEARS 2 AND 3)	55

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP) aims to restore and strengthen community resilience through sustainable livelihoods, income-generating activities, vocational and agricultural skills development, community-based light infrastructure, improved water management, and disaster preparedness. The programme addresses critical humanitarian–development needs in selected districts of Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces through a comprehensive, three-pronged approach focused on (i) diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods, (ii) sustainable water and natural resource management, and (iii) disaster risk reduction. ACRP is implemented under the leadership of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in partnership with FAO, IOM, and UNODC, with generous financial support from the European Union (EU). For the purposes of the UNDP Annual Progress Report, only the UNDP-led components are covered in this report. Contributions from other agencies were included in the consolidated Year One Annual Report submitted to the donor on 18 November 2025.

Throughout 2025, UNDP established and operationalized a strong multi-agency coordination platform that enabled joint planning, efficient resource allocation, and coherent implementation across all partners. This included 4 quarterly strategic coordination meetings, monthly technical coordination forums, one joint scoping field visit, and dedicated technical working groups on gender and monitoring and evaluation. These mechanisms laid a solid foundation for integrated delivery and ensured alignment across agencies and sectors.

In May 2025, a comprehensive baseline assessment was conducted to benchmark outcome indicators, refine output indicators, and align activities with the Description of the Action (DOA). Based on these findings, the results framework and indicative workplan were updated with revised quarterly and annual targets, providing a clear performance management structure for the remainder of the year and beyond.

During the reporting period, UNDP-supported interventions significantly strengthened agricultural productivity, food security, and income diversification across target districts. Early implementation focused on beneficiary identification, site selection, and technical oversight of works, enabling the timely rollout of field activities.

Key achievements during the year included Improving the productivity and production of high-value horticultural crops through supporting grape producers with vineyard input, improving yields and crop quality, while 40 commercial greenhouses were constructed enabling off-season vegetable production and higher-value cropping. By the end of 2025, greenhouse interventions directly benefited farmers, predominantly women and supported year-round income generation. 40 commercial greenhouses have been constructed in Badghis (20), Helmand (10), and Kandahar (10), which will be used by 180 people (60M, 120F) to cultivate high-value crops.. Further details are embedded in the body of the report.

A defining feature of ACRP's 2025 achievements was the expansion of value addition and market systems. UNDP supported the establishment and operationalization of Agro-processing enterprises, including food processing, flour milling, and dairy processing facilities, all guided by simplified business plans to promote sustainability. Women-led enterprises were prioritized through targeted business grants, enabling them to strengthen operations, expand production, and improve market readiness. In total, 20 entrepreneurs (13Male, 7Female) were provided with grants to support off-farm processing of value-added products, like tomato paste and dried fruits.

Post-harvest infrastructure development advanced significantly, with the completion of a large cold chain and storage facility equipped with refrigerated containers, benefiting 300–400 farmers and traders by reducing post-harvest losses and improving product quality. Market access was further enhanced through the construction of a community market shed comprising multiple retail spaces, which also generated substantial short-term employment for local residents. Throughout the year, UNDP facilitated participation of 30 traders and farmers (17M, 12F farmers, traders, and agribusinesses in domestic and international trade exhibitions. Business-to-business engagements resulted in confirmed trade deals valued at USD 5.39 million and potential deals totalling USD 9.48 million, demonstrating the competitiveness of Afghan products in regional markets despite operational constraints. These engagements enhanced product visibility, strengthened business

networks domestically in Afghanistan and also in Saudi Arabia, and resulted in confirmed and potential sales agreements at both national and regional levels, including multi-million-dollar export opportunities. Collectively, these efforts improved market integration and competitiveness for Afghan agricultural products.

Capacity development remained central to ACRP implementation in 2025. Farmer Field Schools and practical trainings delivered pre- and post-harvest skills to 238 farmers (168M, 70F) participants, improving agricultural practices, quality standards, and productivity. Specialized post-harvest handling trainings for women strengthened their technical skills in harvesting, sorting, grading, packaging, storage, and hygienic handling, enabling greater engagement in value addition and marketing.

Across all components, UNDP emphasized gender-responsive delivery. Women constituted a significant share of beneficiaries in agricultural production, greenhouse farming, poultry rearing, enterprise grants, water management training, and market participation, covering a total of 320 women directly and 6,930 women indirectly. Adaptive approaches were employed to address access constraints, ensuring women's participation through culturally appropriate modalities and community-based facilitation.

In response to increasing climate variability and water scarcity, UNDP advanced sustainable water and ecosystem management throughout 2025. A total of six Community-based water and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans were developed through inclusive, participatory processes involving farmers, elders, local councils, livestock keepers, and district authorities. These plans strengthened local ownership and alignment with district development priorities.

Over the course of the year, 542 farmers including 93 women and men received training in efficient water use, irrigation management, watershed protection, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. These interventions improved irrigation efficiency, reduced vulnerability to drought, and strengthened community resilience to environmental shocks.

Despite substantial progress, ACRP faced implementation challenges related to restrictions imposed by De facto Authorities, including delayed approvals for field activities, lengthy negotiations for physical works, movement limitations for staff, and constrained access to beneficiaries, particularly women. UNDP and its partners proactively addressed these challenges through sustained engagement with local authorities, detailed community-level planning, adaptive delivery mechanisms, and innovative gender inclusion strategies. These measures enabled continued implementation and steady progress against annual targets.

By the end of 2025, ACRP had firmly established productive assets, including market systems, and community-led natural resource governance structures across target districts. The year marked a transition from foundational setup to consolidation and scale-up, positioning communities for sustained, climate-resilient livelihoods beyond the project lifecycle. Looking ahead, UNDP will build on these achievements to accelerate delivery in the second year, with only minor adjustments to timelines and targets anticipated and no requirement for substantive reprogramming.

The disbursement rate stands at 75% of the total amount budgeted for Year 1 (USD 3,378,664), with a total of USD 2,517,708 spent in Year 1.

I. SITUATIONAL BACKGROUND

The Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP) aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities by restoring livelihoods, improving food security, enhancing access to sustainable income-generating opportunities, and strengthening climate and disaster resilience. Implemented under the leadership of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the programme targets vulnerable households—particularly women, smallholder farmers, returnees, and those affected by climate shocks—in selected districts of Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces.

ACRP adopts a comprehensive, integrated approach structured around three core pillars: (i) sustainable and diversified livelihoods through agriculture, value chains, and enterprise development; (ii) improved water and natural resource management to enhance climate resilience; and (iii) community-level disaster risk reduction and preparedness. Through these interventions, the programme seeks to stabilize incomes, strengthen local markets, and reduce vulnerability to environmental and socio-economic shocks.

Afghanistan continues to face overlapping and compounding crises that directly affect ACRP's operating environment and strategic approach. One of the most significant developments in 2025 has been the sharp increase in forced and voluntary returns of Afghan refugees from neighboring countries, particularly Pakistan and Iran. Since 2023, more than four million Afghans have returned, with over 1.5 million returnees recorded in 2025 alone and an additional one million expected from Pakistan in the coming months. These large-scale returns have intensified pressure on already fragile community resources, public services, land availability, and local labor markets, particularly in rural areas where ACRP operates.

Climate-related shocks continue to exacerbate vulnerability. National precipitation levels during the 2024–2025 wet season (October to May) were below average, deepening drought conditions across much of the country. This marked the fourth consecutive year of drought, resulting in reduced agricultural yields, deteriorating pasture conditions, and heightened water scarcity. These trends have reinforced the relevance of ACRP's focus on climate-resilient agriculture, water efficiency, and livelihood diversification.

While overall food insecurity has shown modest improvement—declining from 36 percent of the population (15.8 million people) in IPC Phase 3+ in 2024 to 32 percent (14.8 million people) in 2025, the country continues to face a severe and persistent malnutrition crisis. Malnutrition rates have remained at approximately 11 percent over the past five years, with an estimated three million children under five suffering from acute malnutrition projected to rise to 3.5 million in 2025. Maternal malnutrition remains widespread, with more than one million acutely malnourished pregnant and lactating women. These dynamics underscore the importance of ACRP's nutrition-sensitive livelihood interventions and support women's economic participation.

ACRP operates in diverse regional contexts that shape implementation priorities and risks.

- **In Badghis Province (West Region),** the security situation has remained relatively calm over the past year, with only sporadic incidents of armed activity and minimal direct impact on project implementation. Agriculture remains the primary source of income, heavily dependent on rainfall and the Bala Murghab River for irrigation. Persistent drought conditions since 2023 continue to negatively affect wheat production and overall farm productivity. While average household incomes have shown a gradual increase—from approximately AFN 5,000 in 2022 to AFN 9,800 in 2024—subsistence insecurity remains high, with 89 percent of households affected in 2024. Opium poppy cultivation, which surged sharply between 2023 and 2024, declined significantly in 2025 following enforcement measures, according to UNODC. At the same time, a growing influx of returnees from Iran has placed additional strain on limited social services, employment opportunities, and community support systems, with a further 800,000 returns expected by March 2026.
- **In Helmand and Kandahar Provinces (South Region),** the socio-economic landscape has been profoundly shaped by the enforcement of the opium poppy cultivation ban introduced in 2022. Historically, these provinces formed the core of Afghanistan's opium economy. Following strict enforcement, poppy cultivation declined dramatically—by an estimated 99 percent in Helmand and

89 percent in Kandahar—leading to an average reduction of nearly 48 percent in farmer incomes. While farmers have shifted toward cereals and vegetables, drought conditions, limited irrigation, and low farmgate prices continue to constrain income recovery. These factors have contributed to increased rural poverty, unemployment, food insecurity, and migration pressures, reinforcing the need for alternative livelihood pathways supported under ACRP.

In response to these evolving contextual factors, ACRP has made targeted adjustments during 2025 to ensure continued relevance and effectiveness. These included refinements to the results framework and workplan following the baseline assessment, greater emphasis on value addition, market access, and women-led enterprises, and strengthened integration of water management and climate-resilient practices across livelihood interventions. No changes were made to the project’s overall duration; however, sequencing and prioritization of activities were adjusted to accommodate access constraints, approval delays, and seasonal considerations. These adaptive measures have allowed ACRP to maintain implementation momentum while responding pragmatically to Afghanistan’s complex and fluid operating environment.

II. ANNUAL PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

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

ACRP strengthened local value chains by enabling Agro-processing and post-harvest systems, improving market access, reducing losses, and supporting income generation. Investments in market infrastructure and trade linkages enhanced competitiveness and expanded job opportunities for MSMEs, including women-led enterprises.

ACRP expanded inclusive livelihood opportunities through diversified, climate-resilient agriculture and enterprise development. These interventions supported year-round production, stabilized household incomes, and increased women’s economic participation in rural communities.

ACRP enhanced climate resilience by promoting community-led water resource management and efficient irrigation practices. These measures improved water security, strengthened local governance of natural resources, and reduced vulnerability to recurrent droughts.

These results contribute directly to UNSFA Priority 2 – Economic Opportunities and Resilient Livelihoods and UNDP TCPS Outcome 2, supporting a rights-based, inclusive approach that ensures no one is left behind and enables more people in Afghanistan to benefit from a stable, inclusive, and employment-rich economy with resilient livelihoods and increased food production.

Summary of achievement based on CP Outcome targets

CP Outcome Indicator	TCPS Target	Achieved Value to date	Summary achievement	Status
n/a	n/a			
Overall status N/A the ACRP does not have CP outcome-level targets				

CP 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 stimulate growth and decent job creation.

CP Output 2.2: Inclusive and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for rural and urban communities enhanced, especially for youth and people with disabilities.

CP Output 2.3: Enhanced climate resilience through the implementation of disaster risk reduction and natural resources management measures.

Summary of achievement based on CP Output targets

CP Output Indicator	TCPS Target (2025)	Achieved Value to date	Summary achievement (provide gender disaggregation) and challenges, if any	Status [Completed, on track, delayed, not implemented]
TCPS Indicator 1.3.1 (SP IRRF 3.3.2.) Number of people benefitting from improved infrastructure for recovery in crisis or post-crisis settings <i>NOTE: to be reported same as 2.2.1.3</i>	23,000	44,160 (21,770F, 22,390M)	During this reporting period, ACRP selected and designed eight medium-sized water harvesting structures to benefit 44,160 people, supporting 3,702 ha of irrigated land and 4,983 ha for flood mitigation. Construction is underway for all sites and expected to be completed by mid-2026, with the Shahzoy spillway and Watergates in Musa Qala, Helmand, fully completed.	On track
TCPS 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 fishery production, processing, and marketing with UNDP support. [UNSAFE Indicator 2.3.1] <i>NOTE: will be reported same as 1.1.1.2 + 1.1.1.4 + 1.2.1.4.</i>	3,468	2,503 (82 Female)	During the reporting period, 265 farmers (253 men, 12 women) in Badghis, Kandahar, and Helmand received agricultural input and value-addition packages, including fertilizers, harvesting and pruning tools, and trellising equipment. In addition, 2,000 male farmers received high-quality organic fertilizer through distribution completed in December 2025. Capacity building was also strengthened through Farmer Field School sessions for 238 farmers (168 men, 70 women), focusing on pre- and post-harvest handling techniques for grapes, apples, potatoes, and onions to improve quality and reduce losses.	On track
TCPS Output Indicator 2.3.1 Hectares of land/forests rehabilitated and protected through improved infrastructure and irrigation with UNDP support [UNSAFE Indicator 2.3.3] (Unit of Measurement: Hectare)	8000	3,702	During this reporting period, ACRP selected and designed eight medium-sized water harvesting structures to benefit 44,160 people, supporting 3,702 ha of irrigated land and 4,983 ha for flood mitigation.	In progress

III. PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

3.1. ACRP Outcomes

ACRP Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline (Y1)	Target (Y2)	Target (Y3)	ACHIEVEMENT AND STATUS: [Target achieved, ongoing, delayed, not implemented]
OUTCOME 1: Increased Economic Resilience through Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods	Outcome Indicator 1.1. Percentage of targeted households with improved economic conditions	5.8%	12.5%	20%	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be reported in Y2 after the midline assessment
	Outcome Indicator 1.2. Percentage change in gross margin of key staple and high value crops/livestock	Wheat: AFN 12,531 Maize: AFN 52,035 Apples: AFN 556,296 Grapes: AFN 611,317	5% increase	5% increase	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be reported in Y2 after the midline assessment
	Outcome Indicator 1.3. Percentage of targeted households reported with a diversified income source (more than one income stream)	35.9%	45%	50%	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be reported in Y2 after the midline assessment
OUTCOME 2: Enhanced Water and Ecosystem Management	Outcome Indicator 2.1. Number of people in targeted communities with improved water availability for a) agriculture and b) household use. (Disaggregated by province and sex)	a) 11.4% b) 19.59%	a) 20% b) 25%	a) 30% b) 30%	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be reported in Y2 after the midline assessment
OUTCOME 3: Enhanced Community Resilience to	Outcome Indicator 3.1 Percentage reduction in distress asset sales	37.5%	29.3%	23.2%	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be

Climate-related Shocks and Disasters	amongst beneficiary farmers				reported in Y2 after the midline assessment
OUTCOME 4: Improved Understanding of Annual Trends in Opium Poppy Cultivation and Production, along with their Economic Implications	Outcome Indicator 4.1. Number of national and international stakeholders using annual cultivation and production data in policy, strategy, or program documents	N/A	12	13	ONGOING Activities commenced and progress to be reported in Y2 after the midline assessment

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

ACRP conducted a baseline assessment in May 2025, which included a combination of quantitative and qualitative research, with the primary objective of establishing a clear starting point for ACRP's outcome indicators. At the time of research, community-level interventions had not yet begun, and a household-level survey was conducted of 446 respondents across 12 villages in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces. In addition, key informant interviews were conducted with partners and stakeholders, both at the national and provincial levels.

As a result of this baseline assessment, ACRP's outcome level indicators were refined, baseline values were benchmarked, and annual targets for the second and third years were set. These revisions are reflected in the updated results framework and indicative workplan, included as annexes 2 and 3 of this report. Furthermore, based on the findings of the baseline assessment, the following modifications were recommended to the following outcome indicators:

- *Outcome Indicator 3.1. Resilience Capacity Index (FAO RIMA tool)*

It is proposed to remove this indicator from the results framework because the RIMA tool is a composite index that requires extensive data collection across multiple domains, including income, assets, access to services, social safety nets, and adaptive capacity, into a single Resilience Capacity Index. While it is a robust quantitative approach for assessing household resilience to food insecurity, the baseline assessment's findings suggest that the RIMA tool would be better suited for inclusion in the midline and endline assessments to gauge ACRP's wider impacts.

- *Outcome Indicator 1.4. Percentage reduction in distress asset sales amongst beneficiary farmers.*

It is proposed to shift this indicator from Outcome 1 to Outcome 3, and renumbered "Outcome Indicator 3.1," as a replacement for the RIMA tool, and a more direct measure of ACRP's efforts to reduce the adverse impacts of natural hazards and climate change in its target communities.

With baseline values for ACRP's outcome indicators in hand, the second- and third-year achievements will be reported in future annual reports. Additionally, these six outcome indicators will form the core of the midline and endline assessments, which will aim to demonstrate ACRP's benefits on its beneficiaries across the full breadth of its interventions.

The Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) assessment which has been conducted during the quarter 4 of 2025 highlights that ACRP is contributing to improved livelihood resilience and economic coping capacity among highly vulnerable households, despite a challenging operating environment marked by drought, income loss, and food insecurity. Outcome-level evidence indicates early gains in income stability, job retention and creation, improved food access, and strengthened market engagement for participating households and enterprises, with women benefiting through culturally appropriate livelihood and enterprise opportunities. While impacts remain uneven and, in some cases, constrained by external shocks and timing factors, the program's integrated approach, combining livelihoods, market access, employment support, and water management has strengthened households' ability to manage shocks and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, positioning communities for more durable resilience as implementation continues.

ACRP Outcome 1: Increased Economic Resilience through Sustainable and Diversified Livelihoods

Output & Activity	Output Indicator	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Achieved	Status: [Target achieved, ongoing, delayed, not implemented]
<i>Output 1.1. Improved climate-resilient agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders (FAO and UNDP)</i>				
Activity 1.1.1. Enhancing productivity and production of high value crops	Output Indicator 1.1.1.2. Number of HVC (grape/apple) farmers provided with cuttings and climate-change adaptable inputs (UNDP)	108	265	ACHIEVED 265 farmers (253M, 12F) in Badghis, Kandahar, and Helmand received agricultural input and value addition packages that included DAP, urea, harvest baskets, pruning and harvesting shears, and trellising equipment.
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.3. Number of commercial greenhouses a) newly constructed	a) 27	a) 40	ACHIEVED a) 40 commercial greenhouses have been constructed in Badghis (20), Helmand (10), and Kandahar (10), which will be used by 180 people (60M, 120F) to cultivate high-value crops.
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.4. Number of farmers HHs provided with organic fertilizer (UNDP)	480	2,000	ACHIEVED Distribution of high-quality organic fertilizer to 2,000 farmers completed in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar.
<i>Output 1.2. Improved access to market, value addition, and MSME support (IOM and UNDP)</i>				
Activity 1.2.1. Supporting agribusinesses/ MSME's with the development and execution of business plans and value addition of product	Output Indicator 1.2.1.2. Number of business plans developed to support agribusiness development (UNDP)	5	7	ACHIEVED Strategic business plans were prepared for 6 businesses in Kandahar: 1. Atifa Zainab Food Processing Co., 2. Samar Agricultural Food Processing Co., 3. Kandahar Food Processing Centre, 4. Faiz Gulab Ltd., 5. New Yaqoubi LTD, and 6. Kamil Farid Group and one business plan were prepared for a tomato paste production company in Badghis.

	Output indicator 1.2.1.3 Number of post-harvest market and cold chain facilities constructed (UNDP)	1	1	ACHIEVED In Ali Sadat Fresh Fruits after a comprehensive assessment, to identify infrastructure gaps, needs, and engineering plans for construction works, three refrigerated containers, each with an average storage capacity of 25 metric tons has been installed.
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.4. Number of farmers (women) provided with capacity skills training on pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest techniques for high-value crops (UNDP)	100	238	ACHIEVED 238 farmers (168M, 70F) participated in Farmer Field School (FFS) sessions to gain skills on pre-harvest and post-harvest techniques (sorting, grading, storage, packaging, transportation, etc.) of grapes, apples, potatoes, and onions.
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.6. Number of MSMEs supported through financial and credit services to support off-farm employment (UNDP)	20	20	ACHIEVED 20 entrepreneurs (13M, 7F) were provided with grants to support off-farm processing of value-added products, like tomato paste and dried fruits.
	Output indicator 1.2.2.2. Number of market sheds rehabilitated/constructed (UNDP)	2	2	ACHIEVED 2 sites for post-harvest sheds (Helmand, Badghis) are under construction, but as they have been provided with cold chain infrastructure, they have been reported under indicator 1.2.1.3.
	Output Indicator 1.2.2.4. Number of trade fairs organized for beneficiaries (UNDP)	1	6	ACHIEVED 30 traders and farmers (17M, 12F) were supported to attend 6 agriculture trade events: 1) Badam Bagh (Spring) Agriculture and Livestock Exhibition, 2) Herat Saffron Exhibition, and 3) Europe Day Exhibition. Due to difficulties with arranging travel to international exhibitions, the team increased attendance at domestic events to provide farmers and traders with more exposure opportunities.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Activity 1.1.1. Enhancing productivity and production of high value crops

Under this activity, ACRP creates diversified opportunities for agricultural livelihoods to generate income for communities most severely affected by the poppy ban, climate change, and displacement. Considering the dominant agro-based economy and hydro-geological context, emphasis is placed on adaptive, high-value, and water-efficient crops. Farmers are provided with agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds), tools, agroecological farming practices and fertilizers, including organic, to promote the cultivation of climate adaptable (staple and summer) crops and expand the cultivation of high-value crops, equipment to improve grape vineyards and fruit orchards, and commercial greenhouses to extend growing seasons for clusters of farming households. Collectively, these sustainable agriculture and climate-smart practices aim to raise the level of production, centralize work efficiency and agricultural operations to increase product quality, multi-seasonal productivity, and increase the efficiency of farming resources.

- *Sub-activity 1.1.1.2: Support high-value crop (grapes and apples) producers for improved quality production through the distribution of quality cuttings for new vineyards/orchards and trellises for existing ones (UNDP)*

A total of 65 grape farmers benefited from the installation of trellising systems and vineyard rehabilitation, including the distribution of trellis materials, rooted grape cuttings, and fertilizers. In addition, 200 grape farmers received grape quality improvement kits containing nutrient management inputs and disease-prevention equipment. Field-based technical training supported improved vineyard management, irrigation efficiency, and plant health. These interventions are expected to increase yields, improve fruit quality, enhance marketability, and raise farm incomes.



Repairing Trellising of exist vineyards, Qadis and Bala Murghab District, Badghis Province

- *Sub-activity 1.1.1.3: Support construction of commercial/macro greenhouses (400 sqm each) for off-season production, including seeds, tools, and training. (UNDP and FAO)*

During this reporting period, ACRP constructed 40 commercial greenhouses in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar to support off-season production and promote climate-resilient livelihoods. Each greenhouse measures 45 meters in length and 9 meters in width, for a total area of 405 square meters.

Each greenhouse accommodates five households for shared use of the facility and has proven an effective way to expand women's participation in agricultural production and subsequent economic empowerment. In total, 120 women out of 180 total beneficiaries directly benefit from the use of these commercial greenhouses and have been provided with training and technical support on greenhouse management, agricultural practices, irrigation, pest control, and high-value crop marketing. ACRP also intentionally prioritized poor households from extended families when selecting greenhouse beneficiaries. This strategy has helped address land ownership challenges and fostered greater inclusion of women by giving preference to female-headed households within these families.

All 40 greenhouses are expected to be fully functional in the upcoming season, and a comprehensive plan for land preparation and cultivation during the winter season was developed together with a dynamic training plan for farmers on vegetable cultivation. Each participating farmer will receive a complete kit of items, tools, and fertilizers by the end of 2025, after which ACRP will immediately transition to the spring plantation plan, ensuring continuous engagement of farmers and optimal utilization of the greenhouses throughout both winter and spring seasons. This planned sequence of activities guarantees that the greenhouses and farmers remain actively engaged throughout the entire agricultural cycle, maximizing productivity and impact.



Greenhouse Constructed, Qadis and Bala Murghab districts, Badghis Province are operational

- **Sub-activity 1.1.1.4: Support local production and distribution of organic fertilizers (UNDP)**

During the reporting period, ACRP supported the distribution of high-quality organic fertilizer to 2,000 farmers across Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces. This exceeded the first-year and the life of the project target of reaching 480 and 1,600 farmers respectively, with distribution fully completed in December 2025. The activity responded to growing demand for safe, organic alternatives to chemical fertilizers, supporting improved productivity of both high-value and staple crops while promoting soil health and long-term environmental sustainability.



Training on Improved Post-Harvest Handling for 66 women, Bala Murghab and Qadis districts, Badghis province.

Activity 1.2.1. Supporting agribusinesses/MSME's with the development and execution of business plans and value addition of products

Under this activity, ACRP supports formal and informal businesses to improve their competitiveness and establish local, regional, and international market linkages for increased agribusiness sales. Through the provision of small grants and business support, local micro, small and medium enterprises (SMMEs) are

supported to create jobs, new employment opportunities, and expand private sector competitiveness of businesses at the local, provincial, and regional levels.

- Sub-activity 1.2.1.2: Support SMEs with development and implementation of simple/basic business plans, business incubation, and provision of matching grants (UNDP)

During this reporting period, ACRP assisted seven private sector companies to develop and implement strategic business plans for the expansion of their operations. In total, these 7 companies employ 973 people, including 909 men and 64 women. With business plans in hand, these private sector actors will continue to receive ACRP support in the second year of implementation to ensure that strategies on paper can transition into tangible market gains.

- Sub-activity 1.2.1.3 Support establishment and operationalization of post-harvest facilities including Cold Chain Infrastructure for Target High-Value Crops (UNDP)

During the reporting period, UNDP, through the ACRP has successfully completed the construction and installation of a key post-harvest and cold chain infrastructure through partnership with Al Sadat Sabzi Market in Grishk District, Helmand Province. The intervention included the installation of three refrigerated containers, each with an average storage capacity of 25 metric tons, aimed at enhancing cold storage capacity and improving post-harvest handling efficiency for fresh fruit and vegetable farmers and traders. The ACRP conducted regular monitoring visits throughout the implementation period to ensure quality standards and timely completion of activities.



Installation of three reefer units covered with fence at Al-Sadat Sabzi Market, Greshk District, Helmand province, 29-Dec 2025.

- Sub-activity 1.2.1.4 Training of farmers and traders on improved post-harvest handling technologies (UNDP)

During the reporting period, women-focused trainings on post-harvest handling were conducted in Kandahar City, Qadis, and Bala Murghab, reaching a total of 184 women farmers and traders. The trainings emphasized practical, market-oriented skills, including improved harvesting, sorting, grading, packaging, storage, transportation, hygienic handling, and post-harvest loss prevention for crops such as grapes, apples, potatoes, and onions.

The sessions highlighted the link between quality improvement, value addition, and income generation, strengthening participants' technical capacities, market readiness, and competitiveness. Overall, the trainings supported women's increased engagement in processing, packaging, and marketing activities, contributing to more sustainable livelihoods and strengthened agricultural value chains.

- Sub-activity 1.2.1.6: Support off-farm jobs, enhancing financial access including through financial and credit services (UNDP)

Under this sub-activity, 141 participants were trained at two district training centers, including 43 women (27 in Qadis and 16 in Bala Murghab) and 98 men (45 in Qadis and 53 in Bala Murghab). The sessions focused on strengthening skills in business development, entrepreneurship, and access to financial services, including credit opportunities. Training topics covered safeguarding, feedback mechanisms, SME fundamentals, financial services, business start-up processes, basic marketing concepts, SWOT analysis, and business plan development.

Activity 1.2.2. Improved market access and competitiveness, including better connectivity to domestic and external markets

Under this activity, ACRP strengthens the linkages between farmers producing crops and the markets into which they are sold, along with the expansion of employment and income-generating activities. Through CfW projects, ACRP provides immediate employment opportunities to returnees, IDPs, and vulnerable host populations in areas impacted by the poppy ban. This CfW intervention specifically focuses on improving access to markets by rehabilitating market-linked infrastructure, such as rural roads and storage facilities, to enhance the ability of local producers to bring their goods to market and for consumers to access these goods more efficiently. This dual approach ensures that the economic activities fostered by this activity provide immediate financial relief but also lay the groundwork for sustained market access and economic growth.

- *Sub-activity 1.2.2.2: Restoration of market infrastructure/market sheds (UNDP)*

ACRP is supporting both the restoration of market sheds, and the expansion of cold chain infrastructure as means to improve post-harvest marketing and sales of high-value crops. Earlier this year, ACRP identified two locations (one in Helmand and one in Badghis) for market shed support, but as plans progressed, it was decided to integrate cold chain infrastructure into the market sheds. As a result, these two market sheds have been reported under Sub-activity 1.2.1.3. to avoid duplication in reporting.

- *Sub-activity 1.2.2.4: Support organization and participation in trade missions/exhibitions (UNDP)*

During the reporting period, participation in national and international agricultural exhibitions was supported to strengthen market linkages and promote Afghan agribusinesses.

At the international level, Afghan exporters showcased premium horticultural products—including raisins, figs, almonds, saffron, spices, and pistachios—under a national pavilion at a major agri-food exhibition in the Gulf region. Business-to-business engagements resulted in confirmed trade deals valued at USD 5.39 million and potential deals totalling USD 9.48 million, demonstrating the competitiveness of Afghan products in regional markets despite operational constraints.

At the national level, agribusinesses from Badghis, Kandahar, and Helmand provinces participated in the 33rd Autumn Agricultural and Livestock Production Exhibition in Kabul, presenting high-value crops, processed foods, and handicrafts. The exhibition facilitated domestic market access and resulted in 20 confirmed sales deals worth AFN 1,580,360, with potential deals totalling AFN 13,894,150.

Overall, these exhibitions strengthened market linkages, expanded trade opportunities, and contributed to increased income and competitiveness for participating agribusinesses.



Afghanistan businesses presenting the products to the visitors at the Saudi Agriculture Exhibition – October 22, 2025

ACRP Outcome 2: Enhanced Water and Ecosystem Management

Output & Activity	Output Indicator	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Achieved	Status: [Target achieved, ongoing, delayed, not implemented]
<i>Output 2.1. Improved understanding of communities on integrated water resources management (IWRM) with the use of balanced surface and groundwater (UNDP)</i>				
Activity 2.1.1. Building knowledge base on water resource potential for the community	Output Indicator 2.1.1.1. Number of water resource management plans established (UNDP)	2	6	ACHIEVED Six integrated water resource management plans were researched and prepared for 2 districts in Helmand (Musa Qala, Sangin) and 2 districts in Kandahar (Maiwand, Nesh) and two districts in Badghis.
Activity 2.1.2. Building community awareness and capacities on water use efficiency	Output Indicator 2.1.2.1. Number of community members trained on water resource management approaches to better balance surface and groundwater supplies (UNDP)	80	542	ACHIEVED 542 farmers (449M, 93F) were trained on water resource management approaches and participated in awareness raising campaign activities. A higher-than-expected number of people were trained during this period because communities were very enthusiastic about this activity and eager to improve local level water resource management.
<i>Output 2.2. Rehabilitated/ built community-based small-scale water infrastructure for efficient use and management (FAO and UNDP)</i>				
Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate the non-functional	Output Indicator 2.2.1.2. Number of medium-sized surface water harvesting	3	6	ACHIEVED Eight water management infrastructure projects are under

and build new community-based small-scale resilient water infrastructure	structures constructed (UNDP)			construction in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar. This activity was delayed due to the DFA's newly introduced requirement to re-assess and approve all the project's sites which resulted in a 2-to-3-month delay to kick-start implementation.
	Output Indicator 2.2.1.3. Number of community members (60% female) benefiting from a) rehabilitated and b) newly constructed small/medium scale water infrastructure (disaggregated by province, sex, and displacement status)	0 UNDP: 0	0 UNDP: 0	ONGOING One spillway and watergates construction completed in Musa Qala district of Helmand Province in December. The spillway is expected to benefit 14,000 (6,930F, 7,070M) irrigation users. The remaining 7 water management infrastructure projects in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar currently under construction, and are expected to benefit a combined total of 4,319 households, representing a total of 30160 community beneficiaries (14,840F, 15,320M). In addition, a total of 22,147 labourers (16,981 unskilled and 5,166 skilled) will be employed during implementation using cash-for-work modality.
	Output Indicator 2.2.1.4. Number of hectares of land reached with improved water infrastructure project construction (small, medium, and ancillary structures).	0	8	ONGOING One spillway/watergates completed in December in Musa Qala district, in Helmand Province, expected to irrigate 2,000 hectares. The remaining 7 water management infrastructure projects in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar currently under construction are expected to provide a total of 6,685 ha of land with improved water

				infrastructure (1,702 for irrigation, 4,983 for flood mitigation).
--	--	--	--	--

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Activity 2.1.1. Building knowledge base on water resource potential for the community

Under this activity, ACRP promotes Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as an approach to manage water resources efficiently, equitably, and sustainably. It recognizes that water is essential for economic and social development while also playing a crucial role in maintaining the natural environment, and further emphasizes a holistic approach to water management, considering both quantity and quality. The development of community-based IWRM plans will focus on water allocation and evaluate alternative means to address current and future agricultural water, wastewater, drinking water, and stormwater needs, as well as identify the most economically and environmentally appropriate solutions for meeting these needs.

- *Sub-activity 2.1.1.1 Developing community-based integrated water resources management plans (one per target district) (UNDP)*

During this reporting period, ACRP researched and developed six Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Plans for Musa Qala and Sangin in Helmand Province, Qadis and Bala Murghab of Badghis province, and Maiwand and Nesh in Kandahar Province. These plans are designed to improve the sustainable use, conservation, and equitable distribution of water resources, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change.

The plans collectively cover an estimated 10,265 hectares of irrigated and rainfed land, benefiting approximately 16,477 people (about 8697,000 men and 65,22 women) engaged in farming and related livelihood activities. Each plan is structured around key thematic areas, including:

- Historical and future trend analysis of precipitation and temperature
- Long-term (1990–2024) land use and land cover assessment
- Mapping of irrigated and rainfed areas within each district
- Identification of major strategies and interventions for IWRM implementation; and
- Estimation of water demand across key sectors (agriculture, domestic use, industry, and ecosystems)

The plans also emphasize irrigation efficiency, flood management, and water harvesting techniques to ensure sustainable water use and strengthen community resilience against drought and erratic rainfall patterns.

Activity 2.1.2. Building community awareness and capacities on water use efficiency

Under this activity, ACRP builds upon the community-based IWRM plans to enhance community capacity on effective and efficient water usage for agriculture through targeted trainings and awareness-raising campaigns. This approach will allow the broad dissemination of knowledge related to improved water resource management skills, water conservation, and climate change resilience.

- *Sub-activity 2.1.2.1 Train communities on watershed management and conduct awareness campaigns on agricultural water use efficiency and drug abuse targeting former poppy farmers and returnees in targeted communities using low-education level promotional materials (UNDP)*

During this reporting period, ACRP designed and delivered trainings on watershed management to 542 community members (449M, 93F) across all six targeted districts in Badghis, Helmand, and Kandahar. These trainings covered key topics related to community-based water resource management, including efficient water usage, irrigation scheduling, drip irrigation maintenance, canal system rehabilitation, soil moisture management, and preventative measures to minimize surface water loss. The successful engagement of 113

female beneficiaries is also a noteworthy achievement and highlights the valuable role that women play in community-based natural resource management.



Training women beneficiaries on Integrated water resource management, Kandahar, Dec 14,2025

Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate the non-functional and build new community-based small-scale resilient water infrastructure

Under this activity, ACRP supports the construction and rehabilitation of water management structures (irrigation canals, check dams, drip irrigation systems, and related facilities) to address the immediate needs of rural poor farmers, particularly those affected by the poppy ban. ACRP uses a cash-for-work (CfW) approach to create short-term employment for both skilled and unskilled labourers. Moreover, these water management structures will assist communities to sustain surface water, recharge groundwater, and maximize the efficient use of scarce water resources for irrigation, livestock, and domestic needs.

- Sub-activity 2.2.1.2 Construction of medium-sized surface water harvesting structures such as check dams and ancillary structures for agricultural production, and to conserve and manage water with social and environmental safeguards (UNDP)

During this reporting period, ACRP selected and designed the following eight medium-sized water harvesting structures, targeting 44,160 beneficiaries and reaching 3,702 ha of land with irrigation support and 4,983 ha of land with flood mitigation support. Ground has been broken, and construction is underway for these projects, that are expected to come online by mid-2026. From among the following infrastructures, the Shahzoy spillway and Watergates in Musa Qala of Helmand has been fully completed.

#	Province	District	Project Name	# of HHS to receive irrigation	# of people to receive irrigation	# of ha of land with irrigation	# of ha of land with flood relief	# of unskilled labour-days	# of skilled labour-days
1	Badghis	Bala Murghab	Qorotoo masonry intake weir	257	1,800 (891F, 909M)	600 ha	1,000 ha	5,794	2,035
2	Badghis	Qadis	Ghal-e Charkh embankment dam	1,000	7,000 (3,465F, 3,535M)	600 ha	800 ha	599	211
3	Kandahar	Naysh	Chakaw check dam	642	4,500 (2,228F, 2,272M)	350 ha	1,500 ha	1,921	545

4	Kandahar	Maiwand	Garmawak canal lining	600	4,200 (2,079F, 2,121M)	160 ha	0 ha	1,329	442
5	Kandahar	Maiwand	Dekobat intake project	500	3,500 (1,733F, 1,776M)	460 ha	0 ha	1,882	448
6	Helmand	Musa Qala	Shahzoy canal spillway and control gates	2,000	14,000 (6,930F, 7,070M)	700 ha	0 ha	1,211	345
7	Helmand	Sangin	Myanko check dam	840	5,800 (2,781F, 2,929M)	650 ha	1,400 ha	3,808	1,027
8	Kandahar	Shawalikot	Tablagh Check Dam	480	3,360 (1,663F; 1,697M)	182 ha	283 ha	1,647	458
TOTALS				6,319	44,160 (21,770F, 22,390M)	3,702 ha	4,983 ha	18,191.9	5,511.37

ACRP Outcome 3: Enhanced Community Resilience to Climate-related Shocks and Disasters

ACRP Output	Output Indicator	Year 1 Target	Year 1 Achieved	Status: [Target achieved, ongoing, delayed, not implemented]
-------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	---

Output 3.1. Community-based climate and disaster risk management with effective multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (UNDP)

Activity 3.1.1. Building community capacity on climate and disaster risk assessment and management	Output Indicator 3.1.1.1. Number of early warning systems reactivated/established for major identified hazards (UNDP)	0	0	ONGOING This activity is planned for Y2, but research and preparation of a TOR for the establishment of 3 multi hazard EWS is finalized.
--	---	---	---	--

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Activity 3.1.1. Building community capacity on climate and disaster risk assessment and management

Under this activity, ACRP will establish three community-level multi-hazard early warning systems (EWS) in former poppy farming communities facing high disaster risks. This activity aims to reduce disaster risk and enhance community preparedness to protect lives, livelihoods, assets, and agricultural lands by helping vulnerable communities to increase their resilience and better prepare for and mitigate disaster risks. The

EWSS will be people-centered and established through participatory multi-hazard mapping, disaster risk assessment, and community awareness initiatives. It will provide technical training, monitoring devices, and establish communication and dissemination mechanisms. Preparedness and response capacities will be built through training, action plans, operating procedures, and provision of resources like emergency tool kits and temporary evacuation shelters, all of which will be coordinated through the community-based disaster management committees supported under sub-activity 3.2.2.3.

- Sub-activity 3.1.1.1 Reactivate/establish community-level multi-hazard early warning system to protect both lives and agricultural lands (UNDP)

To reduce disaster risk and strengthen community preparedness for protecting lives, livelihoods, assets, and agricultural land, ACRP will support the establishment or reactivation of three community-level multi-hazard early warning systems. These systems will be implemented in former poppy-farming communities identified as high-risk within the target provinces. This activity is scheduled for implementation in Year 2.

IV. PROJECT EXPENDITURES

In 2025, the project utilized a total of USD 2,517,708, representing a disbursement rate of 75% of the total amount budgeted for Year 1 (USD 3,378,664). Expenditures were incurred across outputs in line with the approved workplan and budget. On a per-output basis, the breakdown of expenditures is presented below.

Please refer to Annexes 1 to 3 for detailed financial information and supporting analysis.

V. CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Gender Equality

Given that ACRP operates in some of the most culturally gender-sensitive regions—particularly in the southern provinces of Helmand and Kandahar—the programme was intentionally designed to address gender imbalance and promote women’s participation at every opportunity. From the outset, ACRP engaged with community stakeholders, including women’s advocacy groups and women-led NGOs, to ensure that gender priorities were reflected in planning and implementation. ACRP’s gender-responsive interventions have been central to promoting inclusive recovery and resilience across its three provinces.

ACRP also identified critical gender barriers, such as limited land ownership, restricted mobility, and exclusion from decision-making and training that disproportionately affect women, particularly those heading households, to strategize collectively about how best to overcome such challenges from an adaptive management perspective through a two-pronged approach:

- **Immediate interventions:** aimed at increasing women’s participation in activities (e.g., poultry support, value-addition processing, commercial greenhouses, etc.).
- **Long-term strategies:** focused on addressing deep-rooted cultural barriers through sustained awareness and capacity building (e.g., water resource management training, disaster risk committees, Farmer Field Schools, etc.)

ACRP has also created a Gender Working Group to facilitate dialogue and cooperation across all its implementing agencies, including from the UN and partner institutions. Through this working group, ACRP can more critically analyse the layers of complexity required for reaching women through its interventions, including through contextualization at the local and national levels. Amidst an increasingly restrictive landscape for women, thorough knowledge of DfA regulations goes hand in hand with effective institutional coordination to find entry points for reaching female beneficiaries. Often, this means navigating on a case-by-case basis for each intervention, in each location, and with each partner, rather than applying a one-size-fits-all approach. As a result, it's become evident to the ACRP Gender Working Group that not only are different levels and types of criteria needed for women and men to participate in interventions as a reflection of their different needs and opportunities, but also that gender responsive budgeting is required to ensure that women at the community level are not excluded or left behind.

GEWE Result Action 2: Prevention and Risk Mitigation of GBV and SEA

During the reporting period, progress was made in strengthening awareness and prevention measures related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). Under Indicator 2.5, a total of 45 male beneficiaries were reached through project interventions aimed at increasing awareness of their rights, SEA risks, and available reporting mechanisms. These efforts contributed to reinforcing accountability and safeguarding principles at the community level.

In addition, under Indicator 2.5.a, 8 male participants received Training of Trainers (ToT) on gender and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH). These trained individuals are expected to further disseminate knowledge and raise awareness among beneficiaries, thereby strengthening the project's prevention and risk mitigation framework.

GEWE Result Action 5: Strategic Gender Actions, Advocacy, and Operational Effectiveness

Under Strategic Action for Gender Equality, the project supported employment and engagement opportunities through several outputs. Under Indicator 5.1, a total of 64 personnel (2 women and 62 men) were supported through UNDP project funds, covering company and NGO personnel engaged under project agreements. This reflects continued operational engagement, although female participation remains limited.

Under Indicator 5.2, 5 men received targeted employment support through the engagement of non-national volunteers and third-party consultants. While no Afghan women were supported under this indicator during the reporting period, the activity contributed to overall project delivery capacity.

Community-level engagement also demonstrated measurable progress. Under Indicator 5.3, 12 community mobilizers (4 women and 8 men) were promoted to support community interventions with women and their families. This contributed to improved outreach and facilitation of project activities at the local level, with a notable inclusion of female mobilizers.

In terms of Advocacy for Gender Equality, under Indicator 5.6.1, 227 women participated in events focused on women's rights and protection issues, including activities linked to International Women's Day and the 16 Days of Activism. These engagements provided a platform for awareness-raising, advocacy, and visibility of women's rights within the project's operational areas.

Challenges: During its first year of implementation, ACRP identified some of the following key challenges that limited its reach to women beneficiaries in its three target provinces:

- Changes in leadership, such as provincial governors, has adversely affected the negotiation process for securing approvals to engage with women on trainings. This means that when new people take up positions of authority, ACRP must restart sensitization works on the importance of engaging with both men and women. This delays the start of community-level works with women, while no such efforts are needed to engage with men once initial agreements for implementation are in place.
- Changes in restrictions on women, namely contextualized interpretations of what activities women can engage in, places they can go to, and people they can speak with, are not the same across all ACRP sites. Nevertheless, the lack of flexibility to change ACRP's locations means that the implementing partners are disadvantaged in negotiations with local authorities and unable to require equal access to men and women alike, as otherwise different and more amenable locations might be found.
- Engagement with women on CfW remains low, especially in Kandahar, and involving women in non-traditional roles continues to be highly challenging due to the increased risk of retaliation from male family members, the broader community, and DFA/PVPV.
- Few women-led SMSEs exist at the local level, and many that do exist are operating informally, unregistered, home-based, or run by men with wives and sisters serving as figureheads only. In response, a modified and flexible selection criteria have been used in some locations to facilitate access to women-led SMSEs.
- Male-led or owned businesses have shown a willingness to hire female staff. However, a key challenge they face is the requirement to provide separate, female-only workspaces, which involves substantial investment. Additionally, restrictions from the DFA further limit their ability to

implement such measures, despite their readiness to do so. This limitation has made it difficult for male-led businesses in hiring women staff.

In response to these challenges, and other emerging gender related issues, ACRP will be using the following adaptive approaches to continue reaching women:

- To enhance gender inclusivity, future programming will focus on home-based, culturally appropriate livelihoods that don't require travel or land ownership. Core interventions include poultry farming, kitchen gardening, beekeeping, dairy processing, food preservation, and small-scale restocking. These approaches have already been piloted under ACRP and have proven effective in reaching women safely and meaningfully.
- Training, experiential FFSs sessions, and small-scale value addition works will target married couples so that husbands and wives can benefit jointly from participation, which ensuring good skills transfer to multiple members of the same household.
- For travel and gatherings, mahrams are supported by ACRP to accompany women to attend activities. This is a key approach to ensuring that women continue to receive skills, knowledge, and inputs outside their homes where they can engage with other women too.
- Targeted risk assessments focused on women-led and owned SMEs during the beneficiary profiling stage will be conducted to better understand gender-specific risks and explore possibilities for transitioning from home-based operations to broader markets, to extend their market coverage.
- Support for private sector businesses is prioritized for those that are female-led, and those that are male-led but employ female workers, to ensure that women's participation in income generation remains visible and important to local economies, albeit with the adoption of flexible approaches to engage women.

As one of its first steps of implementation, ACRP decided to prioritize awareness raising as a critical step toward shifting cultural norms. This was especially important in Helmand and Kandahar, where gender roles are traditionally restrictive. All participating UN agencies and NGO implementing partners developed Gender Action Plans (GAPs) outlining essential trainings and tools to be used throughout ACRP's lifecycle, with emphases on both gender responsiveness and gender mainstreaming. To ensure consistent understanding and application of gender principles:

- All staff from UN agencies and NGO partners were required to attend basic trainings on gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence (GBV), protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and complaint/grievance and feedback mechanisms (C/GFM).
- Although each agency had its own approach to gender mainstreaming, regular consultations and experience-sharing were facilitated through the Gender Working Group and Social, and Environmental Safeguards Working Group.
- A total of 1763 individuals were provided with GRM awareness sessions, including 1,316 males and 447 females.
- A total of 49 partner staff and vendor staff received PSEAH (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment) awareness training, comprising 45 males and 4 females.
- In total 27 partner staff were trained on SES, including 25 males and 2 females.
- 8 Men received TOT on gender & PSEAH to give awareness to the beneficiaries.
- 45 Male beneficiaries by gender of UNDP projects are aware of their rights and sexual exploitation and abuse, and reporting mechanism.
- 5 Male 3rd party contractors were hired for different sites of ACRP project.
- 204 Women participated in 16days of Activism trainings and workshop sessions on their rights awareness and GBV.
- Gender mainstreaming awareness sessions were provided to 209 beneficiaries, including 100 males and 109 females
- Submission of a Gender Action Plan was mandatory during proposal development and was a key agenda item during onboarding and kick-off meetings with each partner.

These institutional efforts were designed to raise awareness and build capacity among all key actors involved in implementation. In terms of field activities, ACRP prioritized the following short-term actions that were more likely to engage women in income generation and promote gender equality:

- Promotion of local value addition
- Support to micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
- Livestock restocking
- Commercial greenhouses
- Poultry and egg production initiatives

These interventions were specifically targeted toward female beneficiaries to enhance their economic empowerment, which is reflected in the high number of women that were reached under these over the past year. A particularly effective strategy was the prioritization of poor households within extended families, which helped overcome challenges related to land ownership and enabled the ACRP to reach a higher number of female-headed households.

Looking forward to the next two years of implementation, the ACRP team - led by its Gender Working Group - proposes to identify a few key gender-related indicators to collectively gauge the progress of all partners towards reaching the gender targets in each ones respective Gender Action Plan, such as:

- # of women who have access to their earnings (livelihood activities)
- # of men and community leaders promote women's participation in decision-making process at household and community level
- # of women's agencies established or revitalized through ACRP actions
- # of women accessing ACRP support across all interventions
- # of gender-based complaints received and responded to
- Etc.

These indicators will be finalized by the end of 2025, and will exist outside of the ACRP results framework, as a measurement of the Gender Working Group's effectiveness in gender responsiveness and mainstreaming. Once finalized, ACRP will report on these indicators in future annual progress reports in this same section on Gender Equity under the chapter on Cross Cutting Issues.

Principled Approach

UNDP, FAO, IOM and UNODC collectively ensured that all interventions they implement follow the UN's Principles Approach and agree to deliver support in conformity with the provisions established by the Afghanistan Coordination Group in their document of 5 April 2023: "Complementary principles and considerations for ACG donors' support to Basic Needs and Livelihoods in Afghanistan". The UN entities fully subscribe to these principles and expectations:

1. Assistance directed to the people of Afghanistan and not support the de facto authorities.
2. Implementation of assistance in a manner that does not legitimise the de facto authorities, nor channel resources through de facto authorities'-controlled entities.
3. Implementation without direct influence by the de facto authorities on the planning, implementation and management of the activities or selection of beneficiaries.
4. Implementation of assistance in line with the policy of principled engagement, i.e. for women to participate fully and meaningfully in the design and delivery of aid, for women to benefit equally from aid, and the non-replacement of women by men in aid design and delivery.

Partnerships

ACRP is a multi-partner initiative funded by the European Union and jointly implemented by four UN agencies: UNDP, FAO, IOM, and UNODC. The programme was designed to leverage the comparative advantages of each agency, fostering synergies to address the complex challenges stemming from the poppy ban, climate change, and migration risks. Together, these agencies provide sustainable and dignified alternative livelihoods for

vulnerable communities, especially those formerly engaged in poppy cultivation, and the increasing number of returnees that shows no sign of abating.

In addition to the UN agencies, five non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a critical role in ACRP's implementation. These include three international NGOs (I-NGOs) and two local NGOs as implementing partners and responsible parties for FAO and UNDP, respectively. Furthermore, the ACRP is implemented in close coordination with various entities of the De Facto Authorities (DFA) at national, provincial, district, and community levels. Key DFA counterparts include the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), and Ministry of Water and Energy (MEW).

As a lead initiative under the Counter-Narcotics Working Group within the Doha Process, ACRP also contributes to confidence-building between the DFA and the international community. It covers most of all the 13 priority actions of the Joint Action Plan jointly developed by UN systems, DFA relevant ministries and key Member States under the Alternative Livelihood Small Group under the Counternarcotics Working Group.

To ensure coherence and avoid duplication, ACRP convenes monthly technical coordination meetings among implementing partners to share experiences and align approaches. Additionally, quarterly donor coordination meetings are held with the EU to review progress, address emerging challenges, and provide strategic guidance. Joint field missions are also conducted to monitor implementation and recommend corrective actions where needed, and ACRP maintains strong collaboration with other similar initiatives operating in the same regions, including those led by UNODC and WHO, to maximize impact and ensure complementarity.

Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES)

During ACRP's design phase, a comprehensive environmental and social safeguard (SES) screening was conducted that identified a moderate overall risk for the programme. This assessment triggered the development of targeted mitigation plans, including:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Gender Action Plan
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- Site-Specific Water Resource Management Plan

To ensure effective implementation and coordination, ACRP established a dedicated SES Working Group that convenes monthly. These meetings serve as a platform for knowledge exchange, harmonization of tools, and alignment of approaches across agencies and implementing partners. Each participating agency and partner have developed their own SES plan, which is harmonized during monthly coordination meetings to maintain consistency and coherence across ACRP.

A key feature of ACRP's safeguard strategy is the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by all implementing entities with AWAAZ, a third-party service provider. This partnership ensures a trusted and independent grievance redress platform, enabling beneficiaries to provide feedback and raise concerns regarding services through a toll-free number 410.

ACRP has also established grievance redressal committees at the central and regional levels to ensure timely feedback and action to the inquiries received from beneficiaries.

Grievance and Complaint Feedback Mechanism Cases Y1–			
#	Case Category	Case Status	Total Cases
1	Request for assistance (RFA)	Resolved and closed.	12
2	Positive feedback (increased sales after participating in exhibitions)	Resolved and closed.	21

3	Minor complaint (discontent with activities -- missing items, lack of follow-up, etc.)	Resolved and closed.	1
4	Community Elder interference	Resolved and closed.	0
5	Deviation from SOPs	In progress.	0
6	Inclusion/exclusion error	Resolved and closed.	0
Total			34

Furthermore, ACRP has embedded safeguard requirements into its procurement processes. Templates for Gender Action Plans and Social and Environmental Management Plans are included in bidding documents and form a critical part of the technical evaluation criteria for selecting implementing partners.

Sustainability

ACRP was designed to supplement and complement existing initiatives aimed at providing sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities to vulnerable farmers, especially returnees, IDPs, and former poppy farmers affected by the DFA's poppy ban of April 2022.

In many cases, ACRP builds upon foundations laid by other projects, such as UNDP-implemented ABADEI and CBARD, FAO's signature agricultural support to the most vulnerable farming or livestock keeping households, and disaster risk reduction and employment retention efforts supported by IOM. It also coordinates with other EU-funded programs including WFP, WHO, UNODC, and various alternative livelihood initiatives funded by the international donor community, including Japan through JICA and the Japan Supplementary Budget (JSB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO).

Despite its focused scope of work, ACRP remains the largest alternative livelihood intervention under the Counter-Narcotics Working Group. Its long-term impact and sustainability will depend on its catalytic role—particularly in supporting initiatives that promote local value addition and market linkages, leveraging investments made by other programs.

One of ACRP's initial on-ground activities involved organizing existing SMEs and facilitating their participation in domestic and international exhibitions, building on long-term support these SMEs had received from other initiatives. Moving forward, ACRP will continue to strengthen its catalytic and synergistic role by enhancing coordination and complementarities with ongoing programs.

Community participation will remain central to the implementation of integrated water resources management plans, which will be executed using a cash-for-work modality. ACRP will support the establishment of Water Users Associations and Community Infrastructure Maintenance Associations, drawing from both skilled and unskilled labourers involved in cash-for-work activities.

VI. ASSURANCE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In Quarter 4 of 2025, Third-Party Monitoring (TPM) was conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining site visits, beneficiary interviews, document review, and remote verification to independently assess implementation quality, results, and compliance.

The TPM findings confirm that activities were largely implemented as planned and aligned with intended objectives. Key achievements include strong community engagement, effective delivery of planned training and infrastructure, and high beneficiary satisfaction. The monitoring also highlighted strengthened local capacities, particularly in livelihood development and resource management. Areas for improvement were mainly operational, including the need for continued follow-up to sustain outcomes and address contextual constraints. Overall, the TPM assessment validated the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions during the reporting period.

KEY M&E activities (Monitoring visit, surveys, evaluation, etc.)	Period conducted (month-year)	Key Outcomes / Observation and Recommendations
Joint monitoring mission in Badghis	February 2025	Joint Mission Report, Feb 2025
Joint EU Partners Mission in Helmand	April 2025	Field visits, consultations with partners, and Joint Mission Report, Apr 2025
TA/Livelihood mission	May 2025	Field visits, consultations with partners, and Joint Mission Report, May 2025
Baseline Assessment	May 2025	Conducted field surveys and KIIs to benchmark outcome level indicators, review the results framework, and provide guidance for mid- and end-line assessments.
Joint monitoring mission in Helmand and Kandahar	September 2025	Joint Mission Report, September 2025
Joint monitoring mission in Badghis	October 2025	Joint Mission Report, October 2025

VII. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

During the 2025 implementation of ACRP, a range of contextual and operational challenges significantly affected delivery, primarily due to the prevailing operating environment in Afghanistan and the specific sensitivities in programme locations. Two of the three provinces covered by ACRP—Helmand and Kandahar—remain among the most culturally conservative, making women’s participation in activities particularly difficult. The DfA upheld restrictive decrees issued in December 2022 and April 2023, prohibiting Afghan women from working with NGOs and UN agencies. These restrictions severely impacted activities requiring direct engagement between female staff and beneficiaries, including selection, distribution, and training. In response, ACRP adopted flexible arrangements, including adherence to the DfA’s mahram policy, which permits women to travel only when accompanied by a male relative. However, even this measure proved insufficient, as mobility for women—both staff and beneficiaries—was effectively curtailed.

In Kandahar’s Nesh and Maiwand districts, cultural norms and DfA-imposed limitations further restricted female staff mobility, preventing women from attending awareness sessions or participating in grievance committees. Mitigation strategies such as using male alternates and home-based training were employed, but these reduced women’s ownership and voice in ACRP. In contrast, the situation in Badghis province was relatively more manageable. Female-headed households also faced limited access to land, which constrained their participation in crop-related interventions and affected gender balance in agricultural support. To address this, ACRP prioritized interventions such as small ruminant re-stocking, poultry farming, and greenhouse cultivation—activities that enabled greater parity in beneficiary reach.

Site selection disputes emerged in areas like Musa Qala district, where community opposition necessitated relocation and additional coordination. Access to land for women was another challenge, which ACRP overcame by applying an extended family approach—prioritizing vulnerable female-headed households within broader vulnerable family units, particularly for greenhouse beneficiary selection. A newly introduced DfA requirement to reassess and approve selected implementation sites further delayed implementation by 2–3 months. The Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) was tasked with reassessing all sites designated for water management infrastructure, resulting in some sites being rejected and others requiring design adjustments, even as procurement processes were already underway.

Regulatory unpredictability also disrupted implementation when the license of one of the international NGO implementing partners (JACK) was revoked in early 2025 due to non-compliance with DfA directives. ACRP responded by initiating a rapid partner selection process, with a new IP expected to resume activities by mid-October. Additionally, a nationwide internet shutdown in late September briefly disrupted coordination and reporting. Although the impact was limited due to its short duration, the lack of clarity around the motive raised concerns about the potential recurrence of such disruptions in the future.

VIII. RISK MANAGEMENT

During the design phase, all potential risks were thoroughly identified, and concrete mitigation measures were developed and documented in a comprehensive risk register. In the first year, the management team—supported by the risk management and compliance units of the participating agencies—ensured close monitoring and follow-up to enable timely action, particularly for risks with a high likelihood of materializing.

The risk register was reviewed and updated quarterly to reflect evolving circumstances. A risk assessment of partners participating in the implementation of ACRP have undergone HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) capacity assessment and risk assessed before their engagement in implementation. Key risks and corresponding mitigation measures addressed in the first year of implementation included the following:

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Restricted participation of women in activities: due to potential backlash or inadequate safeguarding measures may inadvertently increase women's exposure to gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), undermining efforts to promote women's empowerment.	ACRP addressed the risk by developing a gender action plan comprising concrete and actionable measures that were implemented as part of implementation and included awareness raising through community sensitization, training staff on GBV/PSEA, establishment of confidential reporting systems, and engaging local leaders to promote safe and inclusive participation of women.
Operational Restrictions: Possible delays in obtaining formal approvals from local authorities (e.g., Directorate of Economy) that can take up to one month can significantly delay activities.	Persistent engagement with the DFA and submission of official documentation, together with increased cooperation between UNDP, FAO, IOM and UNODC for joint engagement with authorities to promote the interests of ACRP implementation
Social Dynamics: Intra-family disputes and community tensions around resource allocation (e.g., greenhouse ownership) may slow down implementation. may	Adoption of group-based beneficiary models can reduce conflict, together with increased cooperation between UNDP, FAO, IOM and UNODC for joint engagement with authorities to promote the interests of ACR implementation
Protection Risks: Limited female participation in protection-related sessions increased the risk of exclusion and reduced awareness of reporting mechanisms.	Mitigation included culturally sensitive outreach and engagement with community gatekeepers, including older women.
Climate Risks: High-value crops promoted might be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters, including drought, increased temperatures, flooding, pest outbreaks, and crop diseases.	Introduce and support cultivation of drought-tolerant, pest-resistant, and flood-tolerant crop varieties. Train farmers on techniques such as water-efficient irrigation, agroforestry, soil conservation, and pest management. Collaborate with local agencies to establish or enhance systems that provide timely warnings of droughts, floods, and pest outbreaks. Provide ongoing training, extension services, and technical assistance to improve adaptive capacity among farmers.
Human and Legal Rights Risks: Rights-holders and beneficiaries, including farmers, women, and traders, might lack the capacity to claim their	Conduct dialogue sessions with community leaders, elders, and religious figures to build support for women's participation. Facilitate gender-

rights and fully participate in activities (as highlighted in the SES assessment).	sensitization workshops for local stakeholders and implementing partners. Schedule activities at times and locations convenient and culturally acceptable for women. Use female staff or community facilitators to conduct outreach and training for women beneficiaries. Provide home-based or small group learning alternatives where movement restrictions apply. Build capacity of local women's groups and CBOs to support peer-to-peer learning and advocacy. Offer literacy or basic rights awareness sessions for women and marginalized groups to enhance their ability to engage.
Infrastructure Risks: During construction and CfW activities, private companies and partners might engage in unethical labour practices, including child or forced labour and excessive working hours, caused by inadequate contractor vetting and monitoring, leading to human rights violations and reputational damage.	Conduct thorough background checks and due diligence on contractors' labour practices and supply chains. Use third-party independent auditors to verify compliance with labour standards. Monitor working conditions through worker interviews, surveys, and site inspections. Educate contractors on ethical labour requirements and best practices. Ensure timely investigation and remediation of reported issues.

IX. LESSONS LEARNED

Several key lessons emerged during the first year of implementation, offering valuable insights to guide future programming:

- *Community Engagement is Essential*

Early and continuous engagement with local leaders, elders, and authorities is vital to navigate cultural sensitivities and operational challenges—especially for gender-inclusive programming. Strong collaboration between implementing partners and local institutions during assessments, technical design, and planning phases significantly reduced delays and improved implementation outcomes.

- *Proactive and strategic engagement with relevant DFA*

Involving relevant DFA entities from the outset helps prevent administrative delays and ensures smoother execution. Any activities beyond the scope of the existing MoU—such as training, awareness sessions, or community engagement—must be formally acknowledged. These should be reflected in a revised MoU or supported by an official authorization letter from MAIL.

- *Flexible Delivery Models Enable Inclusion*

Mobile distribution, home-based training, and Mahram-based delivery mechanisms proved effective in reaching vulnerable women despite mobility restrictions. These models should be refined and scaled to enhance inclusivity.

- *Data-Driven Adjustments Improve Targeting*

Collecting gender-disaggregated data revealed gaps in land access and crop participation, enabling more accurate targeting and adjustments in delivery mechanisms.

- *Coordination Strengthens Efficiency*

Regular coordination meetings on monthly and quarterly basis among all parties involved proved to be more effective and enabled ACRP teams to take timely actions where necessary adjustments were required. Regular coordination meetings and joint monitoring missions also enabled implementing partners, and sectoral de facto departments to ensure alignment, minimize duplication, and enhance the quality of implementation.

- *Climate-Smart Approaches Are Crucial*

The ongoing drought confirmed the need to scale up adaptive interventions as proposed in ACRP. Greenhouses, drip irrigation systems, and drought-tolerant seed varieties demonstrated strong potential to build household resilience and sustain agricultural production under increasingly harsh conditions.

- *Efficient Water-Management techniques remain a top priority for communities in drought-prone zones*

Many communities rely on traditional water-use practices that are unsustainable in times of scarcity. Raising awareness about efficient surface water use through simple, practical activities can significantly extend water availability and benefit more households.

These lessons highlight the importance of adaptive, climate-smart programming and robust engagement with local institutions. Early involvement of local entities, scaling up resilient agricultural technologies, and promoting practical natural resource management are key to improving implementation efficiency, fostering community ownership, and ensuring long-term sustainability.

X. WAY FORWARD

In the second year of implementation, ACRP will intensify efforts to promote gender inclusion by exploring alternative modalities beyond the mahram approach, including engaging couples as extension workers and piloting mobile outreach services to enhance women's access. Continued collaboration with community gatekeepers will support broader acceptance of these initiatives. ACRP will also pivot toward interventions with proven potential to engage women—such as poultry farming, small livestock restocking, and greenhouse agriculture.

ACRP will also strengthen its catalytic role by enhancing coordination and complementarities with ongoing programs, including collaboration with initiatives like the EU-funded WE LEAD under the ABADEI 2.0 Programme to improve financial literacy, participation in Savings Groups and access to affordable loans and credit for supported SMEs. Community participation will remain central to the implementation of integrated water resources management plans, executed through a cash-for-work modality and supported by the formation of Water Users Associations and Community Infrastructure Maintenance Associations. Additionally, once funds for the second year are received, ACRP will launch opium poppy cultivation monitoring under the newly introduced fourth outcome with the addition of UNODC to the team, which will provide a key indicator of its effectiveness in promoting sustainable alternative livelihoods and reducing poppy cultivation.

Lastly, as the largest and flagship alternative livelihood programme under the Counternarcotics Working Group, the Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP) will share key lessons learned and challenges from its first year of implementation during the next Counternarcotics Working Group meeting, tentatively scheduled for the first quarter of 2026. This will provide an important opportunity to raise the ACRP's visibility among a broader audience—including UN agencies, funds and programmes, Member States, and relevant technical ministries of the DFA—and to mobilize additional resources for scaling up the initiative to other regions.

XI. HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

From USD 50 to a Thriving Enterprise: Masooma's Path to Resilience in Kandahar

From a small kitchen operation started with just USD 50 to a business valued at approximately USD 50,000, Masooma Ziaiyrmal's journey reflects resilience and the impact of targeted support for women entrepreneurs in Kandahar. In August 2021, Masooma lost her job following the political transition in Afghanistan, cutting off the only source of income for her family. At 28 years old, already widowed in 2020 and the mother of a ten-year-old son, she became responsible for supporting 30 family members, including her parents, siblings, and stepsiblings.

Before losing her job, Masooma had worked since 2015 as a livestock and food processing trainer with NGOs in Kandahar. Her monthly salary of USD 700 sustained her extended family, enabled her siblings to attend school, and ensured basic stability at home. When this income ended, her family fell into severe hardship. She recalls struggling to provide daily meals, withdrawing her siblings from school due to lack of basic supplies, and being unable to afford meat or fruit even once a month. "I was the sole breadwinner," Masooma recalls. "When I lost my job, we barely managed to prepare food. I had to stop my siblings from going to school because I couldn't afford stationery. Buying meat or fruit even once a month was impossible."



Photo 1: Masooma in BadamBagh Exhibition-Kabul-Afghanistan - 2 Oct 2025

With no access to formal employment and limited opportunities for women, Masooma turned to home-based food production as a survival strategy. She borrowed USD 50 from a friend and began producing pickles and jams in her kitchen, selling them in local markets. Her income, approximately USD 100–150 per month, was minimal but allowed her family to survive during an extremely difficult period.

In 2022, Masooma received support through the CBARD project, which marked a turning point in her journey. She was provided with food processing equipment, technical training on food processing, and business formalization support. With support she received; a business plan was developed for her, and she received coaching on how to expand her enterprise in a structured and

sustainable manner. With this support, Masooma officially registered the Waziri Food Processing Company in 2022 and hired three female employees, transforming her informal activity into a licensed business. "The training and equipment helped me become professional," she says. "I could finally register my company and create jobs for other women." Following the training and equipment support, Masooma expanded her product range beyond pickles and jams to include tomato paste, pomegranate paste, and bakery items. Her income increased steadily from USD 100 to USD 500, enabling her to support her household of 30 people, send her siblings back to school, and ensure consistent access to nutritious food and healthcare for her family.

Her business growth accelerated further with market access support from the ACRP project. From 1 to 4 May 2025, with ACRP covering transportation, accommodation, mahram costs, and booth rental, Masooma participated in the Badam Bagh Agricultural Fair in Kabul. During the exhibition, she attracted new buyers, by showcasing her products Pickles, Jams and pomegranate paste and secured four confirmed contracts worth approximately USD 2,000 and generated six potential deals valued at USD 5,000. These opportunities enabled her to scale up production, particularly of pomegranate paste, which is now sold to traders exporting to Turkey, and to hire ten additional female employees.

Masooma participated again in the Badam Bagh Agricultural Fair from 1 to 4 October 2025 in Kabul with continued support from the ACRP project. This second exhibition further expanded her market reach, resulting in seven confirmed deals worth USD 5,000 and ten potential contracts valued at USD 10,000. Her monthly income increased from approximately USD 500 to USD 4,000, allowing her to invest in new equipment, including an oven, and to introduce cookies and cakes alongside her existing products.

Today, Masooma's business produces pickles, jams, pomegranate paste, cookies, and cakes. What began as a small-scale operation producing 30 kilograms of pickles and jams per month has grown to approximately 400 kilograms per day. Her business now supports 25 women and 5 men as permanent staff and is valued at around USD 50,000. Masooma directly supports 60 people, including her family and employees, and indirectly supports approximately 300 people through employees' families and suppliers. "We are deeply grateful to the donor EU who supported us," Masooma says. "My life has changed and so has the lives of many other women."

One of her employees, Salima, a 45-year-old mother of five, said, "My husband has been jobless for four years. Our living conditions were very bad. Most nights my children could not sleep because of hunger. I found out about Masooma's food processing center through my neighbors, and since I started working here, I can feed my children, and we always have food at home." Masooma's own siblings have all returned to school, and her family now enjoys reliable access to nutritious food, healthcare, clean water, and electricity.

Looking ahead, Masooma aims to expand her factory and employ hundreds of women. She emphasizes that continued support—particularly access to exhibitions and markets—remains critical for women entrepreneurs in Kandahar to grow their businesses and sustain their livelihoods. Masooma's story demonstrates how targeted investment in women-led enterprises can transform lives, strengthen communities, and turn survival into long-term sustainability.

"Now we bring water from outside, and every drop costs us."

Across the world, water scarcity has become one of the most serious and fast-growing challenges facing humanity. Nearly four billion people experience severe water shortages every year, and what was once considered a seasonal or regional problem has now become a global crisis. Climate change, prolonged droughts, population growth, and increasing pressure on natural resources have all contributed to this situation. At the same time, inefficient water use and lack of awareness have worsened the problem, turning water scarcity into a daily struggle that affects health, livelihoods, and human dignity. From major cities to remote villages, families are forced to rethink how they live, work, and survive with limited water.



Photo 2: 14 December 2025, women training on proper water management in Mirza Qalacha village of Kandahar province

In Afghanistan, the impact of this global crisis is especially severe. Nearly two-thirds of the country is currently facing critical water shortages. Years of conflict have weakened infrastructure, while repeated droughts have dried rivers, wells, and underground water sources. However, drought alone does not explain the depth of the crisis. Poor water management practices and widespread waste have significantly reduced the availability of water at the household level. In rural areas, where alternative water sources are limited or nonexistent, families are left with no choice but to adapt or suffer. Women, who are primarily responsible for managing water for cooking, cleaning, washing, and childcare, carry the heaviest burden.

In Kandahar province, water scarcity has become part of everyday life. Water is no longer something that flows freely from a well or tap; it is measured in physical exhaustion, emotional stress, and financial sacrifice. Families walk long distances to fetch water, buy tanker water at high prices, or reduce basic activities such as

bathing and washing clothes to make supplies last longer. For many households, the lack of water affects not only hygiene but also nutrition, education, and overall well-being. The responsibility of stretching limited water resources often falls on women, who must make difficult decisions every day about how to use each drop.

In response to the growing water crisis with ACRP project support, a one-day (14 December 2025) water management awareness training for 18 women in Mirza Qalacha village of Kandahar was conducted. The project covered transportation, refreshments, training materials, and trainer fees, ensuring women could participate without additional burden. The sessions were led by an experienced female trainer and focused on practical topics such as household water consumption, safe water storage, and demand management. The training emphasized low-cost, practical solutions that women could apply independently in their homes and agribusiness activities.

Shukriya Jalali, 56, lives in Mirza Qalacha village with her husband, two sons, and three daughters. Her life reflects the slow disappearance of water in Kandahar. Years ago, her family had a well in their own yard, and water was not a constant worry. When that 50-meter well dried up, the family invested everything they had to dig deeper, reaching 120 meters. Within a year, that well also dried up, leaving them without water, money, or strength to try again. She said that “Before the training, I used to wash one set of clothes with one bucket of water, but after this training, I learned to separate clothes by color and now I can wash even 5 sets of clothes with one bucket of water”. This knowledge transformed her daily routine and restored a sense of control and dignity in her home.

Jamila Qorbani, 60, also lives in the same village with her husband, three sons, three daughters-in-law, and ten grandchildren. Before the training, her household faced constant water shortages after two wells dried up, each attempt draining the family’s savings. The high cost of water forced them to limit bathing to once a week, and nearly all available money was spent on buying water. As a result, nutritious foods such as meat, milk, and eggs were removed from the family’s diet. “Now I can buy meat twice a month with the money I save from water. Before, we could not even eat meat once a month because we spent all our money on water.” Stated by Jamila. After receiving the training, she learned how to better manage water consumption and reduce waste. Her family is now able to bathe three times a week while spending less on water. The money saved allows her to buy meat twice a month and provide better nutrition for her grandchildren. For Jamila, the training did not only improve water use—it helped restore balance, dignity, and care within a large household.

For some families, the crisis has been even more dangerous. Shabana Rahmani, 42, from the same village with her husband and eight children. Before the training, she could not afford to buy water at all. With all nearby wells dried up, her children walked nearly one kilometer every day to collect water from a mosque well, carrying heavy containers that strained their young bodies. “When they leave the house, my heart goes with them,” she said. “I worry every day.” Each trip filled Shabana with fear and worry about their safety. After the training, she learned how to store water properly and use it more carefully, reducing unnecessary consumption. Although the training did not bring a new water source, it helped her reduce the number of trips her children had to make and eased her daily anxiety by improving household planning.

Zakia, 47, from same village with a family of 12 members and depends entirely on tanker water. “Before the training, one tanker lasted only one week,” she said. “After learning how to manage water properly, the same tanker now lasts three weeks.” What once cost her family around \$40 per month has been reduced to \$15—an enormous difference for a household struggling to survive Which brought significant financial relief”. What once felt like an impossible struggle became manageable through small but meaningful changes in behavior.

Nineteen-year-old Atefa Qaderi lives with ten family members and remembers the constant anxiety she felt before the training. She waited every day for her brothers to return from the mosque with water, worrying that it might not be enough for the household. “I was always worried there would not be enough,” she said. “After the training, I learned how to use water carefully. Now my stress is gone.”

The experiences of these women show that even during severe drought, meaningful and lasting change is possible. By empowering women with practical knowledge, families are saving water, reducing expenses, and improving hygiene and nutrition. The training has also helped ease emotional stress and restore dignity in daily life. Although it reached only 18 women, its impact extends far beyond individual households. Awareness and behavior change have proven to be powerful tools in addressing water scarcity. Through planned follow-up sessions and peer-to-peer learning, these practices will continue to spread and remain sustainable within the community.

XII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Cumulative Project Financial Report (CPFR)

Generated through Quantum

United Nations Development Programme
Interim Financial Report to the EUROPEAN COMMISSION
As of 31 December 2025



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Donor reference: NDICI ASIA/2024/456-928
Country: Afghanistan
Award: 1355228 - AFG_EU_EC_01003467
Project: 01003467 - Afghanistan Community Resilience Programme (ACRP) Project implementing by the
Project status: UNDP Afghanistan.
Fund: On Going

(in United States dollars)			
	Prior years	2025	Cumulative to 2025
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Income/Revenue			
Annual Contributions Revenue ^a	3,378,664.00	-	3,378,664.00
Other Revenue ^b	-	4,567.46	4,567.46
Transfer to/from other funds	-	-	-
Refunds to donors	-	-	-
Total - Income/Revenue	3,378,664.00	4,567.46	3,383,231.46
Expenses			
Staff and other personnel costs	-	462,119.66	462,119.66
Supplies, commodities, materials	-	-	-
Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation	-	101,245.81	101,245.81
Contractual services	-	1,301,706.66	1,301,706.66
Travel	-	17,858.29	17,858.29
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-
General operating and other direct costs	-	150,255.40	150,255.40
Subtotal	-	2,033,185.82	2,033,185.82
Programme support costs ^c	-	140,623.60	140,623.60
Total Expenses	-	2,173,809.42	2,173,809.42
Balance^d	3,378,664.00	1,209,422.04	1,209,422.04
Future Expenses^e			
Balance of un-depreciated assets & inventory purchased	-	-	-
Commitments	1,219.96	1,070,030.31	1,070,030.31
Subtotal	1,219.96	1,070,030.31	1,070,030.31
Receivables Past due, less advance receipts^f			
Less: Contributions receivable from donors	-	-	-
Available Resources^g	3,377,444.04	139,391.73	139,391.73
Total Contributions Revenue^h	7,634,818.00	2,544,940.00	10,179,758.00
Total Contributions Revenue Received^h	3,378,664.00	-	3,378,664.00
Total Receivablesⁱ	4,256,154.00	6,801,094.00	6,801,094.00
Deferred Revenue and Advance Receipts^j	-	-	-

1.a. Output reporting per donor

Donor ID & Name	Output Number/Description	Amount (USD) "As per Donor Agreements"	Received Contributions	Prior Years Utilization	Current Reporting Period		Balance	Delivery Ratio
					Actual Expenditure	Commitments (Open POs)		
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F) = (A-C-D-E)	(G) = ((C+D+E)/A)
010159 - European Union (EU)	Output 1.1: Improved climate-resilient agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders	1,583,632	535,346	-	472,104	-	1,111,528	30%
	Output 1.2 : Improved access to market, value addition and MSME support	2,369,234	800,918	-	190,849	-	2,178,385	8%
	Output 2.1: Improved understanding of communities on integrated water resources management (IWRM) with the use of balanced surface and groundwater	100,000	33,805	-	503,548	-	(403,548)	504%
	Output 2.2: Rehabilitated/built community-based small and medium-scale water infrastructure for efficient water use and management	2,058,318	695,813	-	202,627	1,065,385	790,306	62%
	Output 3.1: Community-based climate and disaster risk management with multi-hazard Early Warning Systems	300,000	101,415	-	-	-	300,000	
	Output 3.2: Project Management	3,102,609	990,333	-	664,058	4,645	2,433,906	22%
	GMS @ 7%	665,965	221,034	-	140,624	-	525,342	21%
Totals		10,179,758	3,378,664	-	2,173,809	1,070,030	6,935,918	32%

000012 - UNDP TRAC I	Output 1.1: Improved climate-resilient agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders	293	293	-	293	-	-	100%
	Output 1.2 : Improved access to market, value addition and MSME support	41,280	41,280	-	41,280	-	-	100%
	Output 3.1: Community-based climate and disaster risk management with multi-hazard Early Warning Systems	203,388	203,388	-	196,878	-	6,511	97%
000012 - UNDP TRAC II	Output 1.1: Improved climate-resilient agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders	47,633	47,633	-	47,633	-	-	100%
	Output 1.2 : Improved access to market, value addition and MSME support	24,698	24,698	-	24,698	-	-	100%
	Output 2.1: Improved understanding of communities on integrated water resources management (IWRM) with the use of balanced surface and groundwater	33,325	-	-	33,118	-	207	99%
Totals		350,617	317,292	-	343,899	-	6,718	98%

Note: This is an interim financial report generated from an open accounting period, which is subject to change.

Annex 2: Gender Results Reporting

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

Indicator	Number/ Women	Men /Total	Remarks

1.1) OF FGDS/assessment conducted to enable women's participation and voice in project design, implementation & Monitoring.			
1.2) # of women and girls consulted in project design/ implementation phase through any form of consultative process.			
1.3) # of Community based GE volunteers/ mobilizers are trained and capacitated for accessing women.			
1.4) % of beneficiaries are women targeted in different projects [# of women and men]			
1.5) # of recommendations collected from women to address through new projects or advocacy with local actors.			
1.6) # of women's voices groups formulated and trained to address women's needs.			

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

Indicator	Number/ Women	Men /Total	Remarks
2.1) # of women & men are engaged community dialogues for improved social cohesion, peace and trust.			
2.2) % of beneficiaries by gender are aware of the DfA law and policies to prevent any kind of violence and retaliation.			
2.3) # of community adjudicators are created to provide safe, and survivor centered justice services for at risk women and survivors.			
2.4) # Family Support Activities are conducted with Mahram of the project beneficiaries.			
2.4.1) % of family members expressed their commitment to support women beneficiaries having full participation and empowerment (# of family members)			
2.5) # beneficiaries by gender of UNDP projects are aware of their rights and sexual exploitation and abuse, and reporting mechanism.	0	45	

2.5.a) # of Women & Men received TOT on gender & PSEAH to give awareness to the beneficiaries.	0	8	
--	---	---	--

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

Indicator	Number/ Women	Men /Total	Remarks
3.1) # of beneficiaries by gender expressed increased health service due to projects of UNDP.			
3.2) # of beneficiaries by gender accessed TVET & Education Services from the TVET center created/ supported by UNDP.			
3.2.1) % of beneficiaries by gender expressed education support/equipment support enhanced their skills and employability.			
3.3) % of beneficiaries by Gender expressed project support enabled their increased access to using digital tools and skills to mitigate digital divide.			
3.3.a) % of beneficiaries by Gender expressed increased energy access due to projects of UNDP.			
3.4) % of beneficiaries by Gender expressed that shelter was designed in consultation with them.			
3.4.1) % of women expressed the safe shelter enhanced their sense of protection and dignity feeling.			
3.5) # of HHs by Gender in the community are supported with access to water for daily needs.			
3.5.a) # of beneficiaries by Gender in the community are supported with access to water for daily needs.			
3.5.1) % of women expressed their time and work burden reduced due to water source.			

3.6) # of female lawyers are supported to ensure legal services are given by women for women.			
3.6.1) % beneficiaries by gender acknowledged improved justice service due to project supports			
3.7) # of community structures or institutional mechanisms strengthened to support women's participation or service delivery [CDC/ Elders committee; SHURAs/JIRGA; AWCCI/WBAs/ WGS/ Organizations]			
3.8) # of Personnel are trained to enhance their gender-sensitive attitude for delivery Gender-Responsive Service Delivery.			

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

Indicator: Women's Economic Participation & agency	Women	Men	Remarks
4.1) % of M/SMEs by gender expressed their increased ability to manage business due to project support. [# of M/SMEs]			
4.1.1) % of beneficiaries by gender expressed DRR, CSA & Value Chain Training helped their production and income. [# benef.]			
4.2) % of M/SMEs by gender expressed the grants/ loans/ equipment helped in improving their businesses. [# of M/SMEs]			
4.2.1) % of women and men are supported with green toolkits, greenhouses improved their food security needs. [# of Benef.]			
Indicator: Women's Economic Participation & agency	Women	Men	Remarks
4.a) % of beneficiaries by gender expressed digital wallet improved their access to finance and control over their finance. [# of Benef.]			
4.b) % Women expressed improved livelihoods due to the Improved access to Market/ Productive Center/ Cold Storage supports.			
4.c) Energy Catalyst for Job Creations/sustenance of jobs [# of jobs for women and men]			

4.d) Energy support to M/SMEs by gender for improved income by reducing fuel cost. [# of MSME by gender received solar support]			
4.3) % of farmer/ greenhouse owners by gender are enabled for sustainable production with solar and/ water support.			
4.4) % of beneficiaries by gender expressed increased access to finance due to project.			
Indicator: Enhancing Women's Collective Economic Agency	Women	Men	Remarks
4.5) % of Savings Groups By gender expressed increased confidence in financial management and ability to run the groups.			
4.5.1) % of the beneficiaries come up with business ideas/ innovations among women and youth led Savings groups/ Greenhouse/ Climate Groups / farmer groups.			
4.5.2) No. of groups/ structures/ platforms/ organizations are trained on GEWE and Positive masculinity.			
Indicator: Leverage WEE for Peace Building	Women	Men	Remarks
4.6) # of Change Agent Created and Trained Among Entrepreneurs/ Beneficiaries and their Families.			
4.6.1) % of beneficiaries by gender are supported with training on local economic disputes/conflict resolutions and negotiation with local authorities.			
4.6.2) % of women trained on negotiation to engage with community water user groups, reforestation committees, or farmer's cooperatives, greenhouse groups, climate networks.			
4.6.3) # networks are functioning led by women for women's empowerment			
4.6.4) % of women expressed the women's networks leverage their voice and business rights through this network to the broader private sector.			
Gender Transformative Change/ Impact Indicators	Women	Men	Remarks
4.7) % of women expressed reduced work burden due to project support on engaging mahram.			

4.8) % of women beneficiaries reporting improved access to livelihood opportunities as a result of project intervention [# of women out of total]			
4.8.1) % of MSMEs/ beneficiaries by gender have increased production/income due to project support.			
4.8.2) % of Women MSMEs expressed more support from their Mahram in business promotion and safe participation.			
4.8.3) % of Women MSMEs expressed more control over resources at home & in business.			
4.9) % of trained Mahram Expressed benefit of joint decision making & unacceptance of GBV.			
4.10) % of women expressed having more confidence and autonomy (self-reported perceptions)			

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

Strategic Action for Gender Equality	Women	Men	Remarks
5.1) # of personnel & short employee are supported by UNDP projects [# women, # men].	2	62	Company/Ngo personnel paid by UNDP project. Once for one company within one agreement.
5.2) # of Afghan Women are provided targeted employment support by different projects of UNDP.	0	5	# NVNV, 3 rd party consultant hired by project [cumulative latest update]
5.3) # of community mobilizers are promoted for community interventions with women and their families [# women, # men].	4	8	
5.3.a) # of manteeka & village level volunteers are promoted for community interventions with women and their families [# women, # men].			
5.4) % of TORs/projects designed for Women, for WE/ WEE for this Region.			

Advocacy for Gender Equality	Women	Men	Remarks
5.5) # of knowledge products are developed for GEWE, WPS, Gender-responsive Policy advocacy.			
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)	227	0	
5.8) # advocacy efforts by UNDP/RP have resulted positive change for women by DFA, local authorities and institutions.			
Operational Gender Mainstreaming Indicator	Women	Men	Remarks
5. 10) # of TOR/ Project contract has developed GAP & SEA Risk Mitigation Plan			
5.11) % of project contract has Implemented Gender Action Plan and SEA risk management plan.			It will be evaluated by gender expert at PMSU
5.12) % of Contracts are given to Women Owned, Women Led NGO/ Company [# WLO/WFO]			Process and Design level action
Gender, GBV, PSEA and Peace Building Capacity	Women	Men	Remarks
5.7) # of RP & UNDP personnel are aware of SEA complaint handling			
5.9) % of supplier's personnel received PSEA orientation.	0	23%	
5.9.1) % of supplier personnel passed with 80% score	0	7%	
5.9.2) % RP Personnel Completed PSEA with 80% score	5%	67%	
5.9.3) # Personnel received TOT on PSEA from UNDP and Partners			
5.9.4) # Personnel received TOT on Gender Responsive Programming & Women-Peace-Security (WPS)			

Annex 3: Updated Results Framework (post-baseline assessment updates and with targets revised for years 2 and 3)

OUTCOME/ ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	BASELINE YEAR 1	TARGET			DATA SOURCE	ASSUMPTIONS
			YEAR 2	YEAR 3	LOP TOTAL Y1+2+3		
OUTCOME 1 INCREASED ECONOMIC RESILIENCE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AND DIVERSIFIED LIVELIHOODS (FAO, UNDP, IOM)	Outcome Indicator 1.1. Percentage of targeted households with improved economic conditions	5.8%	12.5%	20%	20%	Base/ Mid/ Endline Study	No external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests, diseases, economic volatility and socio-political insecurity) affecting project implementation. Community members are willing to participate and remain involved. The project activities can be smoothly implemented without any disturbances or natural calamities.
	Outcome Indicator 1.2. Percentage change in gross margin of key staple and high value crops/livestock	Wheat: AFN 12,531 Maize: AFN 52,035 Apples: AFN 556,296 Grapes: AFN 611,317	5%	5%	5%	Base/ Mid/ Endline Study	
	Outcome Indicator 1.3. Percentage of targeted households reported with a diversified income source (more than one income stream)	35.9%	45%	50%	50%	Base/ Mid/ Endline Study	
Output 1.1. Improved climate-resilient agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders (FAO and UNDP)							
Activity 1.1.1. Enhancing	Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.a Number of farmer households provided with	194	8,906	0	9,100	TPM report,	Inputs prices remain the same.

productivity and production of high value crops	climate-change adaptable inputs for wheat, maize, onion, and low-density orchards (FAO)					FAO inputs distribution database, IP monitoring report	No natural disasters. Security remains stable to access the area of intervention.
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.b Months of HH cereal sufficiency (FAO)	0	6	6	12	IP monitoring report	
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.2. Number of HVC (grape/apple) farmers provided with cuttings and climate-change adaptable inputs (UNDP)	95	155	110	360	TPM report, IP monitoring report	
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.3. Number of commercial greenhouses a) newly constructed and b) households provided with production tools, seeds, and inputs (a = UNDP, b = FAO)	a) 30 b) 0	a) 36 b) 400	a) 24 b) 50	a) 90 b) 450	TPM report, IP monitoring report	
	Output Indicator 1.1.1.4. Number of farmers HHs provided with organic fertilizer (UNDP)	0	2,000	0	2,000	TPM report, IP monitoring report	
Activity 1.1.2. Provision of quality agricultural inputs for livestock	Output Indicator 1.1.2.1.a Number of women-headed HHs provided with small ruminant restocking, animal feed, dairy kits, and training (FAO)	0	300	0	300	TPM report, IP monitoring report	
	Output Indicator 1.1.2.1.b Percentage change in milk production (in litres) (FAO)	0	5-10% increase	5-10% increase	5-10% increase	Annual report	

	Output Indicator 1.1.2.2. Number of women-headed HHs provided with poultry packages, feed, coop construction materials, and training (FAO)	240	360	400	1,000	Annual report	
Output 1.2. Improved access to market, value addition and MSME support (IOM and UNDP)							
Activity 1.2.1. Supporting agribusinesses/MS ME's with the development and execution of business plans and value addition of product	Output Indicator 1.2.1.1.a Number of micro-business grants provided to strengthen the capacity of micro businesses (agricultural and non-agricultural) vis-a-vis high-value crops (IOM)	0	106	44	150	Annual report	The security situation remains stable to access the area of intervention through the project life. The inflation rate remains the same and the prices of inputs remains same as budgeted. No occurrence of natural disasters. No new bans/restrictions on female engagement in project activities.
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.1.b Percentage of supported business reporting increase in annual income (IOM)	0	80%	80%	80%	Annual report	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.2. Number of business plans developed to support agribusiness development (UNDP)	6	8	4	18	Quarterly report	
	Output indicator 1.2.1.3 Number of post-harvest market and cold chain facilities constructed (UNDP)	0	4	2	6	Quarterly report	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.4. Number of farmers (women) provided with capacity	238	202	60	500	TPM report, IP	

	skills training on pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest techniques for high-value crops (UNDP)					monitoring report	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.5. Number of additional jobs and income generation opportunities safeguarded and newly created (IOM)	150	700	300	1,150	Quarterly report	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1.6. Number of MSMEs supported through financial and credit services to support off-farm employment (UNDP)	20	40	40	100	Annual report	
Activity 1.2.2. Improved market access and competitiveness, including better connectivity to domestic and external markets	Output Indicator 1.2.2.1: Number of individuals involved in small-scale CfW activities to create short-term jobs and improve access to markets for returnees and IDPs (IOM)	120	330	120	570	Quarterly report	
	Output indicator 1.2.2.2. Number of market sheds rehabilitated/constructed (UNDP)	0	6	6	12	Quarterly report	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2.3. Number of MSMEs with ISO/HACCP certification (IOM)	0	20	12	32	Quarterly report	

	Output Indicator 1.2.2.4. Number of trade fairs organized for beneficiaries (UNDP)	3	6	5	14	Quarterly report	
OUTCOME 2. ENHANCED WATER AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT (FAO AND UNDP)	Outcome Indicator 2.1. Number of people in targeted communities with improved water availability for a) agriculture and b) household use. (Disaggregated by province and sex) (UNDP, FAO)	a) 11.4% b) 19.59%	a) 20% b) 25%	a) 30% b) 30%	a) 30% b) 30%	Base/ Mid/ Endline Study	No occurrence of major natural disasters Have access to HHs in the targeted communities. No volatile fluctuations in market prices. MOU with DFA signed on time by implementing actors
Output 2.1. Improved understanding of communities on integrated water resources management (IWRM) with the use of balanced surface and groundwater (UNDP)							
Activity 2.1.1. Building knowledge base on water resource potential for the community	Output Indicator 2.1.1.1. Number of water resource management plans established (UNDP)	4	5	0	9	Training registers, review of water plans, beneficiary lists	No project interference by DFA. Timely securing of MOUs by project responsible parties. No major impact to project progress by natural disasters
Activity 2.1.2. Building community awareness and capacities on water use efficiency	Output Indicator 2.1.2.1. Number of community members trained on water resource management approaches to better balance surface and groundwater supplies (UNDP)	525	150	80	755	Training registers, beneficiary lists	

Output 2.2. Rehabilitated/built community-based small-scale water infrastructure for efficient use and management (FAO and UNDP)							
Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate the non-functional and build new community-based small-scale resilient water infrastructure	Output Indicator 2.2.1.1. Number of people engaged in CfW for the rehabilitation of water harvesting and distribution structures (FAO)	0	2,667	1,333	4,000	beneficiary registries	No project interference by DFA. Timely securing of MOUs by project responsible parties. No major impact to project progress by natural disasters
	Output Indicator 2.2.1.2. Number of medium-sized surface water harvesting structures constructed (UNDP)	0	12	6	18	construction plans	
	Output Indicator 2.2.1.3. Number of community members (60% female) benefiting from a) rehabilitated and b) newly constructed small/medium scale water infrastructure (disaggregated by province, sex and displacement status) (FAO and UNDP)	0	32,240 <i>UNDP: 23,000</i> <i>FAO: 9,240</i>	35,760 <i>UNDP: 17,000</i> <i>FAO: 18,760</i>	68,000 <i>UNDP: 40,000</i> <i>FAO: 28,000</i>	Completion / handover certificates	
	Output Indicator 2.2.1.4. Number of hectares of land reached with improved water infrastructure project construction (small, medium and ancillary structures). (FAO and UNDP)	0	5,000	3,000	8,000	Monitoring reports from agencies and IPs.	
OUTCOME 3. ENHANCED COMMUNITY	Outcome Indicator 3.1 Percentage reduction in distress asset sales amongst beneficiary farmers. (FAO and UNDP)	35.7%	29.3%	23.2%	23.2%	Base/Mid/	The security situation remains stable to access the

RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS AND DISASTERS (IOM, FAO, UNDP)						Endline Study	area of intervention through the project life. No occurrence of natural disasters. No new bans/restrictions on female engagement in project activities.
Output 3.1. Community-based climate and disaster risk management with effective multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (UNDP)							
Activity 3.1.1. Building community capacity on climate and disaster risk assessment and management	Output Indicator 3.1.1.1. Number of early warning systems reactivated/established for major identified hazards (UNDP)	0	2	1	3	Progress reports from implementing partners	No external factors affecting project implementation. Security remains stable, and community members are willing to participate and remain involved.
	Output Indicator 3.1.1.2. Number of community members participating in climate and disaster management awareness campaigns (IOM)	0	600	540	1,140	Campaigns registers	

Output 3.2. Community-based small- and large-scale resilience infrastructures for disaster risk-reduction rehabilitated / constructed and maintained. (IOM and FAO)							
Activity 3.2.1. Rehabilitate or build community-based infrastructure for disaster risk reduction	Output Indicator 3.2.1.1. Number of riverbank protection walls constructed to protect from flash floods (FAO)	0	9	0	9	Quarterly reports	No external factors (e.g. floods, droughts, pests, diseases and socio-political insecurity) affecting project implementation. Security remains stable enough for project implementation. Community members are willing to participate and remain involved.
	Output Indicator 3.2.1.2. Number of communities empowered to lead in building disaster mitigation infrastructure through technical engineering support, provision of materials, capacity building, and CfW labour (IOM)	0	10	9	19	Quarterly reports	
	Output Indicator 3.2.1.3. Number of individuals benefiting from constructed /rehabilitated community-based resilience infrastructure protecting agricultural land from natural disasters (FAO and IOM)	0	17,386	12,164	29,550	Quarterly reports	
Activity 3.2.2. Building community capacity on managing and maintaining the disaster risk reduction infrastructures	Output Indicator 3.2.2.1. Number of communities provided with disaster preparedness training programmes (IOM)	0	10	9	19		
	Output Indicator 3.2.2.2. Number of communities provided with search/rescue tools, first aid kits, warning sirens, and light construction equipment (IOM)	0	10	9	19		

	Output Indicator 3.2.2.3. Number of climate and disaster management committees established/reactivated and functional (IOM)	0	10	9	19	Quarterly reports	
OUTCOME 4: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF ANNUAL TRENDS IN OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION, ALONG WITH THEIR ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS (UNODC)	Outcome Indicator 4.1. Number of national and international stakeholders using annual cultivation and production data in policy, strategy, or program documents. (UNODC)	0	12	13	25	UNODC website monitoring report	The security situation remains stable to access the area of intervention through the project life. No occurrence of natural disasters. No new bans/ strictness on female engagement in project activities
Output 4.1 Annual opium poppy cultivation and production estimates produced							
Activity 4.1.1 Conduct annual Afghanistan opium survey (including image acquisition, processing, and analysis) (UNODC)	Output Indicator 4.1.1.1 Number of annual opium poppy cultivation reports produced and disseminated (UNODC)	0	1	1	2	UNODC website	The security situation remains stable to access the area of intervention through the project life. No occurrence of natural disasters. No new bans/ strictness on female
Activity 4.1.2 Provincially disaggregated data on cultivation and	Output Indicator 4.1.2.1 Number of datasets disaggregated by province (UNODC)	0	1	1	2	UNODC quarterly report	

production available (UNODC)							engagement in project activities
Activity 4.1.3 Conduct village surveys to understand the socioeconomic impact on farmers post-narcotics ban and agricultural dynamics understood through local engagement (UNODC)	Output Indicator 4.1.3.1 Number of villages surveyed in affected regions (UNODC)	0	1,200	0	1,200	UNODC website	
	Output Indicator 4.1.3.2 Number of respondents (farmers and headmen) interviewed (UNODC)	0	3,000	0	3,000	UNODC website	
	Output Indicator 4.1.3.3 Number of analytical briefs or reports produced based on the survey findings (UNODC)	0	1	1	2	UNODC website	
Activity 4.1.4. Track and analyse monthly drug price trends (UNODC)	Output Indicator 4.1.4.1 Number of monthly drug price reports produced (UNODC)	0	6	6	12	Price monitoring dashboard	
Activity 4.1.5. Share findings with EU stakeholders and partners through targeted sessions (UNODC)	Output Indicator 4.1.5.1 Number of briefing sessions conducted with EU and other stakeholders (UNODC)	0	2	2	4	Quarterly reports	

Annex 2: Updated Indicative Workplan (post-baseline assessment updates and with targets revised for years 2 and 3)

Activity	Sub-Activity	Output Indicator	Y1 Achieved	Y2 TARGETS					Y3 TARGETS					LOP Target (Y1+2+3)
				I	II	III	IV	Y2 Total	I	II	III	IV	Y3 Total	
OUTCOME 1: INCREASED ECONOMIC RESILIENCE THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AND DIVERSIFIED LIVELIHOODS (FAO, UNDP, IOM)														
Activity 1.1.1. Enhancing productivity and production of high value crops	Sub-activity 1.1.1.1 Provision of climate change adaptable inputs and affordable, replicable technology for wheat, maize, onion, and low-density orchard to complement existing initiatives	Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.a Number of farmer households provided with climate-change adaptable inputs for wheat, maize, onion, and low-density orchards (FAO)	194	300	1306	2000	5300	8906	0	0	0	0	0	9100
		Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.b Number of months of HH cereal sufficiency (FAO)	0	0	2	2	2	6	0	2	2	2	6	12
	Sub-activity 1.1.1.2 Support high-value crop (grapes and apples) producers for improved production through the distribution of quality grape cuttings for new vineyards/orchards	Output Indicator 1.1.1.2. Number of HVC (grape/apple) farmers provided with cuttings and climate-change adaptable inputs (UNDP)	95	40	4000	40	35	155	30	40000	40	0	110	360

	and trellises for existing ones													
	Sub-activity 1.1.1.3 Support construction of commercial/macro greenhouses (400 square meters each) for off-season production, including seeds, tools and training	Output Indicator 1.1.1.3. Number of commercial greenhouses a) newly constructed and b) households provided with production tools, seeds, and inputs (a = UNDP, b = FAO)	30	10	10	10	6	36	14	10	0	0	24	90
			0	200	100	50	50	400	50	0	0	0	50	450
	Sub-activity 1.1.1.4 Support local production and distribution of organic fertilizers	Output Indicator 1.1.1.4. Number of farmers HHs provided with organic fertilizer (UNDP)	0	500	500	500	500	2000	0	0	0	0	0	2000
Activity 1.1.2. Provision of quality agricultural inputs for livestock	Sub-activity 1.1.2.1 Support women-headed households with small ruminant restocking, including animal feed, dairy kit provision and training	Output Indicator 1.1.2.1.a Number of women-headed HHs provided with small ruminant restocking, animal feed, dairy kits, and training (FAO)	0	75	75	75	75	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
		Output Indicator 1.1.2.1.b Percentage change in	0	0	0	0	5-10%	5-10%	0	0	0	5-10%	5-10%	5-10%

		milk production (in litres) (FAO)												
	Sub-activity 1.1.2.2 Support women-headed households with provision of poultry package including 30 pullets, animal feed, coop construction materials and training	Output Indicator 1.1.2.2. Number of women-headed HHs provided with poultry packages, feed, coop construction materials, and training (FAO)	240	0	180	180	0	360	0	200	200	0	400	1000
Activity 1.2.1. Supporting agribusinesses/MSME's with the development and execution of business plans and value addition of product	Sub-activity 1.2.1.1 Strengthen the capacities of micro businesses, both agricultural and non-agricultural, linked to high-value crops (as alternative to poppy) through the provision of micro-business grants	Output Indicator 1.2.1.1.a Number of micro-business grants provided to strengthen the capacity of micro businesses vis-a-vis high-value crops (IOM)	0	22	28	28	28	106	22	12	10	0	44	150
		Output Indicator 1.2.1.1.b Percentage of supported business reporting increase in annual income (IOM)	0	0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	80	80	80
	Sub-activity 1.2.1.2 Support SMEs with development and	Output indicator 1.2.1.2. Number of business plans developed to support	6	2	2	2	2	8	2	2	0	0	4	18

	implementation of simple/basic business plans, business incubation and provision of matching grants	agribusiness development (UNDP)												
	Sub-activity 1.2.1.3 Support establishment and operationalization of post-harvest facilities	Output indicator 1.2.1.3 Number of post-harvest market and cold chain facilities constructed (UNDP)	0	1	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	6
	Sub-activity 1.2.1.4 Training of farmers and traders on improved post-harvest handling technologies	Output Indicator 1.2.1.4. Number of farmers (women) provided with capacity skills training on pre-harvest, harvest, and post-harvest techniques for high-value crops (UNDP)	238	0	75	75	52	202	30	30	0	0	60	500
	Sub-activity 1.2.1.5 Implement employment retention/job placement schemes tailored for returnees, former drug users, and vulnerable hosts	Output Indicator 1.2.1.5. Number of additional jobs and income generation opportunities safeguarded and newly created (IOM)	150	300	0	0	400	700	0	0	300	0	300	1,150

	affected by the poppy ban													
	Sub-activity 1.2.1.6 Support off-farm jobs, enhancing financial access including through financial and credit services	Output Indicator 1.2.1.6. Number of MSMEs supported through financial and credit services to support off-farm employment (UNDP)	20	10	10	10	10	40	10	10	10	10	40	100
Activity 1.2.2. Improved market access and competitiveness, including better connectivity to domestic and external markets	Sub-activity 1.2.2.1 Implement small-scale cash-for-work projects to create short-term jobs and improve access to markets and services for returnees and IDPs	Output Indicator 1.2.2.1: Number of individuals involved in small-scale Cash-for-Work (CfW) activities to create short-term jobs and improve access to markets for returnees and IDPs (IOM).	120	0	150	30	150	330	0	120	0	0	120	570
	Sub-activity 1.2.2.2 Restoration of market infrastructure/market sheds	Output indicator 1.2.2.2. Number of market sheds rehabilitated/constructed (UNDP)	0	0	2	2	2	6	2	2	2	0	6	12
	Sub-activity 1.2.2.3 Support SMEs with ISO/HACCP certification	Output Indicator 1.2.2.3. Number of MSMEs with ISO/HACCP certification (IOM)	0	0	0	0	20	20	12		0	0	12	32
	Sub-activity 1.2.2.4 Support organization	Output indicator 1.2.2.4. Number of trade fairs	3	0	2	2	2	6	1	2	2	0	5	14

	and participation in trade missions/exhibitions	organized for beneficiaries (Disaggregated by sex) (UNDP)												
OUTCOME 2: ENHANCED WATER AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT (FAO AND UNDP)														
Activity 2.1.1. Building knowledge base on water resource potential for the community	Sub-activity 2.1.1.1 Developing community-based integrated water resource management plan	Output Indicator 2.1.1.1. Number of water resource management plans established (UNDP)	4	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
Activity 2.1.2. Building community awareness and capacities on water use efficiency	Sub-activity 2.1.2.1 Train communities on watershed management and conduct awareness campaigns on agricultural water use efficiency and drug abuse targeting former poppy farmers and returnees in targeted communities using low-education level	Output Indicator 2.1.2.1. Number of community members trained on water resource management approaches to better balance surface and groundwater supplies (UNDP)	525	30	40	50	30	150	30	30	20	0	80	755

	promotional materials													
Activity 2.2.1. Rehabilitate the non-functional and build new community-based small-scale resilient water infrastructure	Sub-activity 2.2.1.1 Rehabilitate water harvesting structures such as small check dams, secondary and tertiary canals, construct canal intakes and outlets to improve the efficiency of available surface	Output Indicator 2.2.1.1. Number of people engaged in CfW for the rehabilitation of water harvesting and distribution structures (FAO)	0	0	0	1334	1333	2667	483	450	400	0	1333	4000
	Sub-activity 2.2.1.2 Construction of medium-sized surface water harvesting structures such as check dams and ancillary structures for agricultural production, and to conserve and manage water with social and environmental safeguards	Output Indicator 2.2.1.2. Number of medium-sized surface water harvesting structures constructed (UNDP)	0	2	4	3	3	12	2	2	2	0	6	18
		Output Indicator 2.2.1.3. Number of community members benefiting from a) rehabilitated and b) newly constructed small/medium scale water infrastructure (disaggregated by province, sex and displacement status) (FAO and UNDP)	0 FAO	0	0	0	9240	9240	0	0	0	1876 0	1876 0	28000
			0 UNDP	3000	8000	7000	5000	2300 0	0	0	0	1700 0	1700 0	40000

		Output Indicator 2.2.1.4. Number of hectares of land reached with improved water infrastructure project construction (small, medium and ancillary structures). (FAO and UNDP)	0 FAO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			0 UNDP	1000	2000	1000	1000	5000	0	0	0	3000	3000	8000
OUTCOME 3: ENHANCED COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE-RELATED SHOCKS AND DISASTERS (IOM, FAO, UNDP)														
Activity 3.1.1. Building community capacity on climate and disaster risk assessment and management	Sub-activity 3.1.1.1 Reactivate/establish community-level multi-hazard early warning system to protect both lives and agricultural lands	Output Indicator 3.1.1.1. Number of early warning systems established for major identified hazards (beneficiaries disaggregated by province, sex and displacement status). (UNDP)	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3
		Output Indicator 3.1.1.2. Number of community members participating in climate and disaster management awareness campaigns (IOM)	0	0	0	0	600	600	0	0	0	540	540	1140
Activity 3.2.1. Rehabilitate or build	Sub-activity 3.2.1.1 Construction of riverbank protection walls, such as large-	Output Indicator 3.2.1.1. Number of riverbank protection walls	0	0	3	3	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	9

community-based infrastructure for disaster risk reduction	scale gabion walls through contractors for communities affected by flash floods in Sangin and other districts	constructed to protect from flash floods (FAO)												
	Sub-activity 3.2.1.2 Communities are empowered to lead in building disaster mitigation infrastructure through technical engineering support, provision of materials, capacity building, and Cash for Work (CfW) labour	Output Indicator 3.2.1.2. Number of communities empowered to lead in building disaster mitigation infrastructure through technical engineering support, provision of materials, capacity building, and CfW labour (IOM)	0	2	2	3	3	10	3	3	3	0	9	19
		Output Indicator 3.2.1.3. Number of individuals benefiting from constructed /rehabilitated community-based resilience infrastructure protecting agricultural land from natural disasters (disaggregated by province, sex and displacement status) (FAO and IOM)	0 FAO	0	1500	1560	3510	6570	0	0	0	2430	2430	9000
			0 IOM	0	0	0	1081 6	1081 6	0	0	0	9734	9734	20550
Activity 3.2.2.	Sub-activity 3.2.2.1 Community-based	Output Indicator 3.2.2.1. Number of communities	0	0	0	7	3	10	3	2	2	2	9	19

Building community capacity on managing and maintaining the disaster risk reduction infrastructure (IOM)	disaster resilience capacity is bolstered by a disaster preparedness training program	provided with disaster preparedness training programmes (IOM)												
	Sub-activity 3.2.2.2 Disaster resilience is enhanced by providing communities with search and rescue tools, first aid kits, warning sirens, and light construction equipment	Output Indicator 3.2.2.2. Number of communities provided with search/rescue tools, first aid kits, warning sirens, and light construction equipment (IOM)	0	0	0	7	3	10	3	2	2	2	9	19
	Sub-activity 3.2.2.3 Establishment of inclusive community disaster management committees for preparedness and mitigation	Output Indicator 3.2.2.3. Number of climate and disaster management committees established/reactivated and functional (IOM)	0	0	0	7	3	10	3	2	2	2	9	19
OUTCOME 4: IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF ANNUAL TRENDS IN OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION, ALONG WITH THEIR ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS (UNODC)														
Activity 4.1.1. Conduct annual opium poppy survey,	Sub-activity 4.1.1.1 Research annual opium poppy survey, including image acquisition,	Output Indicator 4.1.1.1 Number of annual opium poppy cultivation reports produced and disseminated (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2

including image acquisition, processing and analysis	processing and analysis													
Activity 4.1.2. Provincially and provincial disaggregated data on cultivation and production available	Sub-activity 4.1.2.1 Analyse satellite and ground data by region and growing season	Output Indicator 4.1.2.1 Number of datasets disaggregated by province and season (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Activity 4.1.3. Conduct village surveys to understand the socioeconomic impact on farmers post-narcotics ban and agricultural dynamics understood	Sub-activity 4.1.3.1 Plan, design, and rollout village-level socioeconomic survey	Output Indicator 4.1.3.1 Number of villages surveyed in affected regions (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	0	1200	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200
		Output Indicator 4.1.3.2 Number of respondents (farmers and headmen) interviewed (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	0	3000	3000	0	0	0	0	0	3000
		Output Indicator 4.1.3.3 Number of analytical briefs or reports	n/a	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2

through local engagement		produced based on the survey findings (UNODC)												
Activity 4.1.4. Track and analyse monthly drug price trends	Sub-activity 4.1.4.1 Collect, analyse, and disseminate monthly drug price data from field sources	Output Indicator 4.1.4.1 Number of monthly drug price reports produced (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	1	5	6	0	0	3	3	6	12
Activity 4.1.5. Share findings with EU stakeholders and partners through targeted workshops	Sub-activity 4.1.5.1 Plan, organize, present data visualizations and policy implications at workshops and briefings to facilitate discussions and collect stakeholder feedback	Output Indicator 4.1.5.1 Number of briefing sessions conducted with EU and other stakeholders (UNODC)	n/a	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	4