

UNDP Afghanistan

2025 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Community-based Climate-responsive

Livelihoods and Forestry

CCLF



CCLF Project Inception Workshop, Kabul Star Hotel, Kabul – Afghanistan – 13 Aug 2025
Photo Credit: @UNDP Afghanistan

2025 QUARTER 3 PROGRESS REPORT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Title	Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF) Project
Main Project Quantum ID and related Quantum IDs	01003470
Project Duration, and any extensions approved:	01 July 2025 – 31 June 2030
UNSFA and UNDP Outcome/s:	<i>UNSFA/TCPS Outcome 2: By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, notably women and vulnerable groups, will benefit from an increasingly inclusive economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities, jobs, more resilient livelihoods, strengthened food value chains, and improved natural resources management.</i>
Transitional Country Programme Strategy Outputs:	<i>TCPS Output: 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, & 2.1.5</i>
Total Project Budget:	USD 9,982,420
2025 Annual Budget:	USD 471,524
2025 Annual Expenditure	USD 461,221.78
Cumulative Expenditure	USD 461,221.78
Donors:	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Project Locations:	Kunar Province (Shegal District) and Badakhshan Province (Agro and Kheshm Districts)
Implementing Partner:	EPTDO, ACCESS Point
Responsible Parties:	
Project Manager:	Waheedullah Gharanai



Global Environment Facility

ACRONYMS

AWP	<i>Annual Work Plan.</i>
ANDMA	<i>Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority.</i>
CCLF	<i>Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry.</i>
CDC(s)	<i>Community Development Council(s).</i>
CLC(s)	<i>Community Level Committee(s).</i>
CSO(s)	<i>Civil Society Organization(s).</i>
EWS	<i>Early Warning System(s).</i>
ESMP(s)	<i>Environmental and Social Management Plan(s).</i>
GEF	<i>Global Environment Facility.</i>
GRM	<i>Grievance Redress Mechanism.</i>
HR	<i>Human Resources.</i>
MAIL	<i>Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock.</i>
MoEW	<i>Ministry of Energy and Water. Report</i>
MoU	<i>Memorandum of Understanding.</i>
MRRD	<i>Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development.</i>
M&E	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation.</i>
MTR	<i>Mid-Term Review.</i>
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Protection Agency.</i>
NTFPs	<i>Non-Timber Forest Products.</i>
PIR	<i>Project Implementation Report.</i>
PMU	<i>Project Management Unit.</i>
PSC	<i>Project Steering Committee.</i>
QPR	<i>Quarterly Progress Report.</i>
RR/DRR	<i>Resident Representative / Deputy Resident Representative.</i>
RTA	<i>Regional Technical Advisor.</i>
SDG(s)	<i>Sustainable Development Goal(s).</i>
SESP	<i>Social and Environmental Screening Procedure.</i>
SES	<i>Social and Environmental Safeguards.</i>
SME(s)	<i>Small and Medium Enterprise(s).</i>
UNAMA	<i>United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan.</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Programme.</i>
NCE	<i>Nature, Climate and Energy</i>
LDCF	<i>Least Developed Countries Fund</i>
FPIC	<i>Free Prior Informed Consent</i>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
I. Updates on the rationale of the project and operating context.....	7
II. Progress towards Annual Results.....	8
2.1 Contribution to Transitional Country Programme (TCP) Results.....	8
2.2 Progress towards Project Outputs.....	10
PROJECT OUTPUT 1: Enhanced local capacities to address climate change and gender issues are integrated in local development plans at the community level.....	10
Narrative – Output 1	11
PROJECT OUTPUT 2: Increased local resilience through community-based land restoration, water management, and adoption of climate-resilient livelihood solutions.....	11
Narrative – Output 2	12
PROJECT OUTPUT 3:.....	12
Narrative – Output 3	13
PROJECT OUTPUT 4:.....	13
Narrative – Output 4	13
Cross-cutting indicator:	Error! Bookmark not defined.
III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS	14
IV.PARTNERSHIPS	15
V. PROJECT ISSUES and CHALLENGES	15
Table: Key Challenges, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures	16
IV. Lessons Learned.....	16
V. The Year Ahead	17
PAGEREF _Toc219805558 \h Table: Planned Actions and Key Milestones for 2026	17
VI. Annexes.....	18
Annex 1. Cumulative Project Financial Report (CPFR)	18
Annex 2. Generate through Quantum.....	22
1.a. Output reporting per donor	23
Annex 2. Updated Risk Log	23
Annex 3. Human Interest Story	57
Annex 4. Gender Results Reporting	58
Annex 5. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	63

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF) Project**, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UNDP Afghanistan in close coordination with the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA), commenced implementation in **July 2025**. The overall objective of the CCLF project is to enhance climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods in climate-vulnerable communities through **community-based land restoration, climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable forest and woodland management, and inclusive local governance mechanisms** in Badakhshan and Kunar provinces.

As the project started mid-year, this annual report covers **six months of effective implementation (July–December 2025)** and reflects both **inception-level and early operational achievements**, in line with the approved Project Document (ProDoc), Annual Work Plan (AWP), and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.

During the reporting period, implementation followed a **phased, risk-informed, and institutionally grounded approach**, prioritizing operational readiness, partnership establishment, and early stakeholder and community engagement to enable effective delivery of results from 2026 onwards.

Key achievements during 2025 included the **establishment of the project management and operational structure**. The CCLF project team, including the Project Manager, Finance and Admin Associate, Technical Specialist, and the Provincial Coordinators for Badakhshan and Kunar, was onboarded within UNDP. The **provincial project offices were established in both Badakhshan and Kunar provinces** to support decentralized implementation and close engagement with communities and local authorities. Procurement of essential **office equipment, furniture, and operational assets** was completed to ensure functionality of project offices and field teams.

Two major inception milestones were achieved. A **National-level CCLF Inception Workshop was conducted in Kabul**, bringing together a broad range of stakeholders' total of around 60 participants (~8 women), including relevant **DfA authorities, line ministries and sectoral departments, UN agencies, academia, national and international NGOs, women representatives, community representatives, RBAP team from Bangkok, and development partners**. The workshop served as a strategic platform to present the project design, confirm institutional roles, ensure alignment with national priorities, and strengthen inter-agency coordination. An **Inception Workshop Report** was subsequently prepared and formally shared with the donor.

In addition, a **Provincial Inception Workshop was conducted in Badakhshan province** with more than 50 participants, including ~5 women, complemented by stakeholder consultations and site visits in **Argo and Keshm districts**. This engagement enabled early alignment with provincial authorities, district-level institutions, and target communities, and supported trust-building and participatory engagement from the outset.

Under **Output 1**, the project focused on strengthening local capacities and enabling conditions for integrating climate change and gender considerations into community-level development planning. —one in Badakhshan and one in Kunar—were onboarded and oriented on project objectives, safeguards, gender mainstreaming, and participatory approaches. While no formal climate risk assessments or community development plans were finalized in 2025, all institutional and partnership prerequisites were established for implementation in 2026.

Under **Output 2**, implementation concentrated on preparatory actions to enable future delivery of climate-resilient livelihoods, land restoration, and water management interventions. Community awareness packages were developed and initial awareness sessions initiated in targeted

communities, preparing the ground for the establishment of **Community Level Committees (CLCs)** and participatory planning processes planned for 2026. It is worth mentioning that the actual results under this output are planned to be achieved in 2026.

Under **Output 3**, the project undertook preparatory coordination and planning actions to support future implementation of climate-resilient forest and woodland management practices. Engagement with provincial stakeholders, Responsible Parties, and communities focused on principles of participatory forest management, sustainability, and climate resilience. It is worth mentioning that the actual results under this output are planned to be achieved in 2026.

Under **Output 4**, foundational arrangements for knowledge management, monitoring, evaluation, and adaptive management were established. The onboarded partners and project staff were oriented on results-based management and reporting requirements, and the inception workshops functioned as key national and provincial knowledge-sharing and coordination platforms.

Gender equality and social inclusion were integrated throughout the inception and preparatory activities. Women actively participated in both national and provincial inception workshops and coordination meetings, representing approximately **25 percent of participants**, and gender considerations were embedded in awareness materials and planning processes in line with the project's Gender Action Plan and the Do No Harm principle.

During the initial implementation phase of the CCLF project in 2025, several contextual and operational challenges were encountered, mainly due to the project's mid-year start, the establishment of new partnerships, and operations in remote provinces. These challenges were addressed through adaptive planning and close coordination with stakeholders and implementing partners, without causing significant delays or affecting compliance with UNDP and donor requirements.

Financial expenditures during 2025 focused on inception, operational setup, and preparatory activities, including onboarding of project staff and , establishment of provincial offices, procurement of equipment and furniture, organization of inception workshops, development of awareness materials, and initial field engagement. Financial utilization remained aligned with the approved Annual Work Plan, with the majority of programmatic investments planned for 2026.

In terms of financial performance, project expenditure for year 2025 amounted to **US \$ USD 461,221.78** achieving a delivery rate of **98 %** relative to the annual budget. This reflects responsible financial management and progress aligned with project objectives.

PROGRESS TOWARDS RESULTS

--

I. Updates on the rationale of the project and operating context

The Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF) Project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UNDP Afghanistan in close coordination with the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) and relevant sectoral institutions. The project aims to enhance climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods in climate-vulnerable rural communities through integrated interventions in community-based land restoration, climate-resilient livelihood development, sustainable forest and woodland management, and strengthened inclusive local governance mechanisms. The project primarily targets vulnerable households, smallholder

farmers, forest-dependent communities, women, and other at-risk population groups in selected districts of Badakhshan and Kunar provinces.

The project rationale remains highly relevant within Afghanistan's evolving development context, where rural communities continue to face compounded risks stemming from climate change, environmental degradation, economic fragility, and limited livelihood opportunities. Increasing frequency of climate-induced hazards, including flash floods, prolonged droughts, erratic precipitation patterns, and land degradation, has intensified pressure on natural resources and weakened traditional coping mechanisms. These challenges disproportionately affect remote mountainous areas such as Badakhshan and Kunar, where communities rely heavily on agriculture, forests, and ecosystem services for survival.

During the reporting period (July–December 2025), the overall operating environment remained complex but operationally feasible. Fiscal constraints, institutional capacity limitations, geographic remoteness, and logistical barriers continued to influence implementation modalities. At the same time, the project benefited from a relatively stable coordination environment, enabling constructive engagement with NEPA, MAIL, MRRD, provincial authorities, DAIL representatives, and local stakeholders. This institutional cooperation reinforced national ownership and ensured alignment with Afghanistan's climate priorities and rural development frameworks.

No substantive changes were made to the project's strategic direction, results framework, duration, or intended outcomes during the year. However, given the project's mid-year commencement, a deliberate phased implementation approach was adopted to safeguard the quality and sustainability of future investments. The first phase prioritized institutional readiness, recruitment of project personnel, and establishment of provincial offices, onboarding of Responsible Parties, stakeholder consultations, and inception workshops at national and provincial levels. These efforts created the enabling conditions necessary for effective field implementation beginning in 2026.

Operational experience during the inception phase reaffirmed the validity of the project's theory of change — that strengthening local capacities, promoting participatory governance structures, and improving management of natural resources will contribute to resilient livelihoods and reduced climate vulnerability. Early stakeholder engagement demonstrated strong interest from communities and authorities, while awareness activities helped manage expectations regarding the phased delivery of tangible benefits.

The project also emphasized provincial ownership and community participation as core operational principles. Initial consultations indicated a high level of willingness among local institutions and communities to engage in climate-responsive planning processes, further confirming the continued relevance of the project design.

Overall, contextual developments during 2025 did not impose major programmatic revisions; rather, they reinforced the importance of integrated, community-based climate resilience programming in Afghanistan. The groundwork established during the reporting period positions the CCLF project to transition from institutional setup to full-scale implementation in 2026, with a strong foundation for delivering sustainable, inclusive, and locally owned results.

II. Progress towards Annual Results

2.1 Contribution to Transitional Country Programme (TCP) Results

<https://undp.sharepoint.com/sites/UNDPAFG2023ResultsReporting/Shared Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=/sites/UNDPAFG2023ResultsReporting/Shared Documents/General/UNDP AFG TCPS 2024 2025/UNDP Transitional Country Programme>

[Strategy \(TCPS\) for Afghanistan_final formatted.pdf&parent=/sites/UNDPAFG2023ResultsReporting/Shared Documents/General/UNDP AFG TCPS 2024 2025](#)

UNSFA/TCPS Outcome 2: By the end of 2025, more people in Afghanistan, notably women and vulnerable groups, will benefit from an increasingly inclusive economy, with greater equality of economic opportunities, jobs, more resilient livelihoods, strengthened food value chains, and improved natural resources management.

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

Summary of achievement based on CP Outcome targets

CP Outcome Indicator	TCPS Target	Achieved Value to date	Summary achievement (provide gender disaggregation)	Status [Delayed, Ongoing, Completed]
Indicator 2.3.1 Hectares of land/forests rehabilitated and protected through improved infrastructure and irrigation with UNDP support [UNSFA Indicator 2.3.3]	500 ha	0	Since the CCLF Project officially commenced in July 2025 and field-level implementation is planned to begin in 2026, progress against these indicators is not yet expected. Accordingly, no quantitative results are reported for this year.	Planned for 2026
Indicator 2.3.2 Number of disaster-risk and climate resilient infrastructure, including water resource management (excluding irrigation), constructed, or rehabilitated with UNDP support.	500	0	Since the CCLF Project officially commenced in July 2025 and field-level implementation is planned to begin in 2026, progress against these indicators is not yet expected. Accordingly, no quantitative results are reported for this year.	Planned For 2026

Overall status

Narrative:

During 2025, the CCLF project contributed to UNSFA/TCPS Outcome 2 by establishing the institutional, operational, and partnership foundations required to enhance climate resilience, strengthen natural resource management, and support inclusive rural livelihoods. Although the project officially commenced in July 2025 and field-level infrastructure and livelihood interventions are scheduled to begin in 2026, the reporting period generated critical upstream results that directly enable the achievement of higher-level development outcomes.

Progress during the year focused on operational readiness, stakeholder alignment, and capacity strengthening — all essential prerequisites for delivering sustainable climate adaptation outcomes in fragile and climate-exposed environments. The establishment of the Project Management Unit, recruitment of technical and provincial personnel, and operationalization of field offices significantly improved UNDP's capacity to support decentralized implementation and maintain close coordination with local authorities and communities.

Strategic engagement with NEPA, MAIL, MRRD, provincial authorities, and community stakeholders strengthened institutional ownership and ensured that planned interventions remain aligned with national environmental priorities and rural development strategies. National and provincial inception workshops further enhance shared understanding of project objectives, safeguards, gender integration, and participatory planning approaches, reducing implementation risks and fostering early stakeholder commitment.

While quantitative progress against TCPS indicators is not yet expected due to the phased implementation approach, the project remains fully on track to deliver its intended outputs. The absence of numerical achievements in 2025 reflects deliberate sequencing rather than implementation delays, as priority was placed on building durable systems capable of supporting long-term climate resilience.

Operational evidence gathered during the inception phase confirms that the project's theory of change remains valid. Strengthening local governance structures, enhancing institutional capacities, and promoting community-driven natural resource management are expected to generate measurable resilience and livelihood benefits beginning in 2026.

Overall, 2025 positioned the CCLF project for accelerated delivery in the coming implementation cycle, with minimized startup risks, strengthened partnerships, and an enabling environment for achieving transformative and sustainable results.

2.2 Progress towards Project Outputs

PROJECT OUTPUT 1: Enhanced local capacities to address climate change and gender issues are integrated in local development plans at the community level

Indicator (As per Pro Doc)	Baseline (As per AWP)	Annual Targets (As per AWP)	Achieved by end 2025	Status and Remarks
<i>Number of gender-responsive climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of community development plans integrating gender-responsive risk reduction solutions</i>	0	6	0	<i>Ongoing</i>

Narrative – Output 1

During 2025, implementation under Output 1 focused on establishing the institutional, partnership, and community foundations required for the integration of climate change and gender considerations into local development planning processes. As the project commenced in July 2025, activities prioritized inception, coordination, and capacity readiness rather than delivery of substantive planning outputs. Two Responsible Parties—one in Badakhshan and one in Kunar—were on boarded and oriented on project objectives, gender mainstreaming requirements, safeguards, and community engagement principles.

In addition, two major inception milestones were achieved. A National-level CCLF Inception Workshop was conducted in Kabul, bringing together a broad range of stakeholders, including relevant DfA authorities, line ministries and sectoral departments, UN agencies, academia, national and international NGOs, women representatives, community representatives, and development partners. The workshop served as a strategic platform to present the project design, confirm institutional roles, ensure alignment with national priorities, and strengthen inter-agency coordination. An Inception Workshop Report was subsequently prepared and formally shared with the donor.

Moreover, a Provincial Inception Workshop was conducted in Badakhshan province, complemented by stakeholder consultations and site visits in Argo and Keshm districts. This engagement enabled early alignment with provincial authorities, district-level institutions, and target communities, and supported trust-building and participatory engagement from the outset.

While no formal community-level climate risk assessments or development plans were finalized during 2025, the preparatory actions undertaken laid a solid foundation for the implementation of gender-responsive planning processes scheduled for 2026.

PROJECT OUTPUT 2: Increased local resilience through community-based land restoration, water management, and adoption of climate-resilient livelihood solutions

Indicator (As per Pro Doc)	Baseline (As per AWP)	Annual Targets (As per AWP)	Achieved by the end of 2025	Status and Remarks
<i>Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>

Indicator (As per Pro Doc)	Baseline (As per AWP)	Annual Targets (As per AWP)	Achieved by the end of 2025	Status and Remarks
<i>Area under assured irrigation (ha)</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of farmers adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Area under vegetative interventions (ha)</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of soil and water conservation infrastructures</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of drought mitigation water infrastructures</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of individuals supported with livestock/veterinary inputs</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of agri-processing businesses incubated</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for later project years</i>

Narrative – Output 2

Implementation under Output 2 in 2025 concentrated on preparatory and enabling actions to support future delivery of climate-resilient livelihood, land restoration, and water management interventions. Community awareness packages were developed and finalized to introduce project objectives, scope, and participatory approaches to targeted communities in Badakhshan and Kunar.

Initial awareness sessions were initiated to build trust, manage expectations, and prepare communities for the subsequent establishment of Community Level Committees (CLCs) and participatory planning processes. No physical land restoration, water infrastructure, or livelihood interventions were implemented during the reporting period, as these activities are scheduled for 2026 following completion of awareness, planning, and institutional setup activities.

PROJECT OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient management practices of forests and woodlands implemented in the targeted provinces

Indicator (As per Pro Doc)	Baseline (As per AWP)	Annualthe Targets (As per AWP)	Achieved by the end of 2025	Status and Remarks
<i>Number of forest assessments completed</i>	0	2	0	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>Number of participatory forest management plans developed</i>	0	2	0	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>Area afforested / reforested (ha)</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>

Narrative – Output 3

During 2025, activities under Output 3 focused on **institutional readiness and preparatory engagement** for future forest and woodland management interventions. Preparatory actions—including stakeholder engagement, site familiarization, and capacity orientation of Responsible Parties—were completed to ensure that forest and woodland interventions can commence efficiently and responsibly in 2026.

No forest assessments, management plans, or afforestation activities were conducted during the reporting period, as these interventions are planned to commence in 2026 following completion of community engagement, institutional arrangements, and technical preparations.

PROJECT OUTPUT 4: Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions

Indicator (As per Pro Doc)	Baseline (As per AWP)	Annual Targets (As per AWP)	Achieved by the end of 2025	Status and Remarks
<i>Number of villages with participatory M&E systems established</i>	0	0	0	<i>Planned for 2026</i>
<i>Number of knowledge management events conducted / attended</i>	0	2	2	<i>Inception workshop – Completed</i>

Narrative – Output 4

Under Output 4, the project initiated foundational knowledge management and adaptive management processes. Responsible Parties were oriented on results-based management, reporting, and monitoring requirements. Significant progress was achieved under Output 4 during 2025 through **knowledge generation, coordination, and learning events**. Two major knowledge and coordination milestones were delivered:

1. **National-level CCLF Inception Workshop in Kabul**

2. Provincial-level Inception Workshop in Badakhshan

These events strengthened shared understanding of project objectives, implementation modalities, safeguards, and adaptive management approaches. In addition, Responsible Parties were oriented on results-based management, reporting, and documentation systems, laying the foundation for participatory M&E systems to be established at village level during full implementation.

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS

The CCLF project is fundamentally guided by the undg Afghanistan Principled Approach, seamlessly integrating the core principles of evidence-based decision-making, inclusion, and risk awareness, empowerment of women, sustainability, and local partnership building. This approach ensures that interventions are both relevant and impactful, addressing the specific needs of Afghan communities, particularly women.

Gender equality and social inclusion were integrated during inception and preparatory activities. Women participated in the inception workshop and coordination meetings, representing approximately 25 percent of participants. Gender considerations were incorporated into awareness materials and planning for future community governance structures.

Gender Participation Table

Activity	Total Participants	Women	Remarks
Inception Workshop Kabul	~60	~8	Active participation
Inception Workshop Badakhshan	~50	~5	Active participation
Coordination Meetings	~20	~5	Inclusive engagement



Group of women participating CCLF Project Inception Workshop @Park Star Hotel, Kabul – Afghanistan, © UNDP Afghanistan

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

The CCLF project was developed through an extensive multi-stakeholder engagement process that included consultations with communities, traditional and religious leaders, and representatives of the DfAs, NGOs, and the private sector. These consultations, conducted both in person and virtually, helped shape the project design by ensuring that the interests, needs, and capacities of stakeholders were fully considered in light of Afghanistan's complex social and cultural context.

Partner	Type of Partnership	Area of Collaboration
NEPA	Government institution	Policy coordination and environmental compliance
MRRD/MAIL/DAIL	Government institution and Provincial Authority	Local governance and rural development coordination Technical planning and community mobilization
NGOs/Firms (to be contracted)	Implementation partners	On-ground livelihoods, infrastructures and forestry interventions
Community Level Committees (CLCs)	Local institutions	Community engagement and participatory planning
Technical Committee(s):	Joint Committees	Operational coordination, technical review, and pipeline validation with NEPA, sectoral ministries (e.g., MoEW, MAIL), provincial Representatives, and UNDP technical staff.
Project Steering Committee (PSC):	Joint Committee	Strategic oversight and approvals of AWP/Budget, chaired by UNDP; government authorities share their ideas and suggestions through Participation via Technical Committees per policy.

V. PROJECT ISSUES and CHALLENGES

During the initial implementation phase of the CCLF project in 2025, a number of contextual, operational, and procedural challenges were encountered. These challenges were largely associated with the project's mid-year start, the complexity of establishing new partnerships and institutional arrangements, and operating in geographically remote provinces. All identified challenges were proactively managed through adaptive planning, close coordination with national and sub-national stakeholders, and continuous communication with implementing partners. Importantly, none of these challenges resulted in significant delays to the overall project timeline or compromised compliance with UNDP and donor requirements.

Table: Key Challenges, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures

Challenge	Potential / Actual Impact	Mitigation Measures	Status
Delay in securing MoUs with Responsible Parties	Temporary delay in initiation of preparatory field activities	Continuous follow-up and coordination with NEPA at central level; clarification of roles and compliance requirements; timely resolution enabling RP mobilization	Resolved
Coordination with local authorities at provincial and district levels	Risk of slowed field engagement and community access	Regular communication and coordination with provincial and district authorities; engagement through Responsible Parties; alignment with local protocols	Ongoing / Managed
Short implementation timeframe in first year (July–December)	Limited scope for physical implementation in 2025	Phased implementation approach adopted; focus on inception, readiness, and preparatory activities as per AWP	Managed
Logistical and access constraints in remote areas	Potential delays in field mobilization and supervision	Establishment of provincial offices in Badakhshan and Kunar; engagement of local partners; advance planning of field activities	Managed
High community expectations at early stage	Risk of misunderstandings regarding timing of benefits	Awareness sessions conducted to clarify project scope, phased approach, and timelines	Ongoing / Managed

VI. Lessons Learned

Several important lessons emerged during the project’s inception phase that will inform future implementation. First, early and continuous engagement with national and sub-national stakeholders is critical for building institutional ownership and reducing coordination risks in complex operating environments. The inception workshops demonstrated the value of structured dialogue in aligning expectations and strengthening inter-agency collaboration.

Second, investing in operational readiness before launching field interventions enhances both efficiency and sustainability. Establishing governance mechanisms, clarifying roles of Responsible Parties, and orienting partners on safeguards and results-based management created a stronger platform for implementation.

Third, proactive community engagement is essential for managing expectations and fostering long-term participation. Early awareness efforts helped communities understand the phased nature of the project while reinforcing transparency.

Finally, decentralized operational presence significantly improves project agility in geographically remote contexts. Provincial offices are expected to play an important role in supporting supervision, stakeholder coordination, and adaptive management as implementation scales up.

These lessons will continue to guide project decision-making and risk management throughout the next implementation phase.

VII. The Year Ahead

Building on the institutional and operational foundations established in 2025, the CCLF project will transition to full-scale implementation in 2026. The next phase will focus on translating preparatory investments into measurable resilience and livelihood outcomes at the community level.

Priority actions include completion of community mobilization processes, establishment of Community Level Committees, conduct of climate risk and vulnerability assessments, and development of gender-responsive community development plans. These steps will guide the rollout of climate-resilient livelihood initiatives, land restoration measures, water management interventions, and sustainable forestry practices.

The project will maintain a strong emphasis on inclusion, gender responsiveness, environmental safeguards, and the Do No Harm principle to ensure equitable access to benefits and long-term sustainability of results.

With startup risks largely mitigated and partnerships firmly established, the project is well positioned to accelerate delivery and generate tangible development impacts. Implementation in the coming year will focus not only on achieving output targets but also on reinforcing community ownership and institutional capacity — critical drivers of lasting climate resilience.

Table: Planned Actions and Key Milestones for 2026

Planned Activity	Timeline
Complete community awareness sessions	Q1 2026
Establish Community Liaison Committees (CLCs)	Q1–Q2 2026
Conduct community-level climate risk and vulnerability assessments	Q1 - Q2 2026
Develop gender-responsive community development plans	Q2 2026
Initiate climate-resilient livelihood, land restoration, and forestry interventions	Q3–Q4 2026
Establish participatory M&E systems at village level	Q3 2026

VIII. Annexes

Annex 1. Cumulative Project Financial Report (CPFR)

Generate through Quantum

Use this file [Annex II - Financial Status by Output.xlsx](#) before pasting here

United Nations Development Programme
Interim Financial Report to the Global Environment Fund Trustee
As of 31 December 2025



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Donor reference:
Country: Afghanistan
Award: 1394515 - AFG-CCLF-2025-2030
Project: 01003470 - PIMS 6406 CCLF - UNDP Afghanistan
Project status: On Going
Fund: GEF LDC/NAPA Programme Actv

	(in United States dollars)		
	Prior years (1)	2025 (2)	Cumulative to 2025 (3)
Income/Revenue			
Annual Contributions Revenue ^a	-	-	-
Other Revenue ^b	-	-	-
Transfer to/from other funds	-	-	-
Refunds to donors	-	-	-
Total - Income/Revenue	-	-	-
Expenses			
Staff and other personnel costs	-	-	-
Supplies, commodities, materials	-	-	-
Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation	-	5,795.86	5,795.86
Contractual services	-	35,811.06	35,811.06
Travel	-	11,172.73	11,172.73
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-
General operating and other direct costs	-	15,328.57	15,328.57
Subtotal	-	68,108.22	68,108.22
Programme support costs ^c	-	-	-
Total Expenses	-	68,108.22	68,108.22
Balance^d	-	(68,108.22)	(68,108.22)
Future Expenses^e			
Balance of un-depreciated assets & inventory purchased	-	4,509.75	4,509.75
Commitments	-	327,397.48	327,397.48
Subtotal	-	331,907.23	331,907.23
Receivables Past due, less advance receipts^f			
Less: Contributions receivable from donors	-	-	-
Available Resources^g	-	(400,015.45)	(400,015.45)
Total Contributions Revenue^h	-	-	-
Total Contributions Revenue Received^h	-	-	-
Total Receivablesⁱ	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue and Advance Receipts^j	-	-	-

a. Contributions represent recognized revenue based on the payment schedule dates of signed agreements.

b. Other Revenue represents revenue resulting from miscellaneous activities.

c. Programme support (indirect) cost is calculated based on the expenses excluding amounts of foreign exchange gain/loss.

d. Balance in column (2) is inclusive of balance in column (1).

e. Amounts in column (2) are the balances outstanding as of the report date which are included in the available resources. Amounts in column (1) are shown for information purposes only.

This is to certify that the above statement of revenue, expenses and available resources is correct and that the expenses were incurred in connection with the approved projects for which funds have been received.

f. Balance after future expenses, and contributions receivable from donors (i.e. amounts past due) have been accounted for.

g. Total value of donor contribution as per the signed date of the agreement.

h. Total cash received to-date.

i. Total outstanding amount due from donors, comprising both past due and future due receivables.

j. Contributions that have been received from donors but yet to be recognized as revenue in future years when payment schedules are realized.

Name:

Title:

(Date)

United Nations Development Programme
Interim Financial Report to the UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
As of 31 December 2025



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Donor reference:

Country:

Afghanistan

Award:

1374224 - AFG_ASL_04000_TRAC I_2025

Project:

01003470 - PIMS 6406 CCLF - UNDP Afghanistan

Project status:

On Going

Fund:

TRAC (Lines 1.1.1 and 1.1.2)

(in United States dollars)			
	Prior years (1)	2025 (2)	Cumulative to 2025 (3)
Income/Revenue			
Annual Contributions Revenue ^a	-	-	-
Other Revenue ^b	-	-	-
Transfer to/from other funds	-	-	-
Refunds to donors	-	-	-
Total - Income/Revenue	-	-	-
Expenses			
Staff and other personnel costs	-	52,000.00	52,000.00
Supplies, commodities, materials	-	-	-
Equipment, vehicle and furniture including depreciation	-	3,026.00	3,026.00
Contractual services	-	-	-
Travel	-	-	-
Transfers and grants to counterparts	-	-	-
General operating and other direct costs	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	55,026.00	55,026.00
Programme support costs ^c	-	-	-
Total Expenses	-	55,026.00	55,026.00
Balance^d	-	(55,026.00)	(55,026.00)
Future Expenses^e			
Balance of un-depreciated assets & inventory purchased	-	-	-
Commitments	-	6,180.33	6,180.33
Subtotal	-	6,180.33	6,180.33
Receivables Past due, less advance receipts^e			
Less: Contributions receivable from donors	-	-	-
Available Resources^f	-	(61,206.33)	(61,206.33)
Total Contributions Revenue^g	-	-	-
Total Contributions Revenue Received^h	-	-	-
Total Receivablesⁱ	-	-	-
Deferred Revenue and Advance Receipts^j	-	-	-

a. Contributions represent recognized revenue based on the payment schedule dates of signed agreements.

b. Other Revenue represents revenue resulting from miscellaneous activities.

c. Programme support (indirect) cost is calculated based on the expenses excluding amounts of foreign exchange gain/loss.

d. Balance in column (2) is inclusive of balance in column (1)

f. Balance after future expenses, and contributions receivable from donors (i.e. amounts past due) have been accounted for.

g. Total value of donor contribution as per the signed date of the agreement.

h. Total cash received to-date.

i. Total outstanding amount due from donors, comprising both past due and future due receivables.

Annex 2. Generate through Quantum

Use this file [Annex II - Financial Status by Output.xlsx](#) before pasting here

Annex II Financial Status by Output:

Donor ID & Name	Output Number/Description	Amount (USD) "As per Donor Agreements"	Received Contributions	Prior Years Utilization	Current Reporting Period		Balance	Delivery Ratio
		(A)	(B)	(C)	Actual Expenditure (D)	Commitments (Open POs) (E)	(F) = (A-C-D-E)	(G) = ((C+D+E)/A)
010003 GEF Fund	Output 1: Enhanced local capacities to address climate change and gender issues are in local development plans at the community level	116,500	116,500	-	28,969	91,500	(3,969)	103.41%
	Output 2: Increased local resilience through community-based land restoration, water management and adoption of climate resilient livelihoods solutions	111,130	111,130		15,878	86,430	8,822	92.06%
	Output 3: Climate-resilient management practices of forests and woodlands implemented in the targeted provinces	80,200	80,200			77,700	2,500	96.88%
	Output 4: Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions	30,316	30,316		44	52,548	(22,276)	173.48%
	Output : Monitoring and Evaluation	48,232	48,232		777		47,455	1.61%
	Output PMC: Project Management Costs	23,146	23,146		22,440	-	706	96.95%
	GMS @ 8%		-			-		#DIV/0!
Totals		409,524	409,524	-	68,108	308,178	33,238	91.88%

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)
UNDP TRAC 2	Output 4:Improved knowledge and adaptive management to inform planning and implementation of community-based interventions	10,000	-	-	3,026	6,180	794	92.06%
	Output PMC: Project Management Costs	52,000	-	-	52,000	-	0	100.00%
	GMS @ 8%	-	-	-	-	494	(494)	#DIV/0!
Totals		62,000	-	-	55,026	6,675	299	99.52%

1.a. Output reporting per donor

Note: add donors as relevant

Annex 2. Updated Risk Log

UNDP
Afghanistan

Project Risk Log								
Quantum Project ID: (01003470) Project Title: Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF)								
Quantum Project ID: 1003470								
	Uploaded in Quantum?	Y/N	Date of upload:					

#	Event	Cause	Impact (s)	Risk Category	Impact and Likelihood = Risk Level	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Risk Valid From/To
1	There is a risk that Local-level institutions may resist or delay the adoption of climate change-related policy and planning recommendations.	Community Level Committees (CLCs), CBOs, research institutions, and other local stakeholders may lack awareness, capacity, or willingness to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies into their plans. There may	Which will impact in Delayed or weakened integration of climate adaptation and mitigation measures in local planning. Reduced alignment of grassroots actions with national climate policy goals. Missed opportunities for transformational change	7. STRATEGIC (7.3. Stakeholder relations and partnerships	Impact (I): 4 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 4 (Possible) Risk Level:	Risk Treatment 4.1: Leverage the existing awareness of climate risks at the higher levels of the De Facto Authority (DfA), particularly within the MAIL, MRRD, and NEPA, which remain functional and have shown	Wahedullah Gharanai	1 July 2025 - 30 June 2030

		also be resistance to policy changes due to political sensitivities, competing priorities, or limited exposure to the long-term benefits of climate mainstreaming.	at the local level. Lower stakeholder engagement and ownership of project outcomes. Weak institutional sustainability of project-supported			commitment to climate resilience. Risk Treatment Owner: : Policy Specialist and UNDP Climate and Resilience Focal Point Risk Treatment 4.2: Conduct extensive awareness-raising and mobilization at the grassroots level, targeting local decision-makers and institutions through	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						participatory demonstrati ons of practical adaptation and mitigation strategies. Risk Treatment Owner: Policy Specialist and UNDP Climate and Resilience Focal Point Risk Treatment 4.3: Use evidence- based communicat ion and results- based field demonstrati ons to highlight the		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

						urgency and feasibility of mainstreaming climate actions in local development. Risk Treatment Owner: Policy Specialist and UNDP Climate and Resilience Focal Point Risk Treatment 4.4: Engage early and continuously with CLCs and CBOs to foster dialogue, build trust, and ensure their	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						ownership of proposed measures. Risk Treatment Owner: Policy Specialist and UNDP Climate and Resilience Focal Point		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2	There is a risk that elite capture and marginalization of women and vulnerable groups in project benefits and decision-making processes.	Traditional patriarchal leadership structures and customary tenure systems in rural Afghanistan that favor elites and exclude women and marginalized communities from accessing resources and participating in community-based resource management.	Which will impact in Inequitable distribution of project benefits. Exclusion of women and vulnerable groups from decision-making processes. Undermining project goals related to inclusive and sustainable natural resource management. Potential social	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Impact (I): 3 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 4 (Possible) Risk Level: Substantial	Risk Treatment 5.1: Comprehensive and inclusive stakeholder consultations during the implementation phase, including separate meetings with women. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Management Unit (PMU), supported by Gender and Social Safeguards Specialists and Field Implementat	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	--	---	--	---	---	--	---------------------	-----------------------------

			conflict and resistance to project interventions . Reduced effectiveness and sustainability of community-based resource governance models.		ion Teams. Risk Treatment 5.2: Site selection based on willingness of local leaders to support inclusive representation. Risk Treatment Owner: Project Management Unit (PMU), supported by Gender and Social Safeguards Specialists and Field Implementation Teams. Risk		
--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

						Treatment 5.3: Implementat ion of UNDP's Social and Environmen tal Safeguards (SESP), Environmen tal and Social Managemen t Framework (ESMF), Gender Action Plan (GAP), Stakeholder Engagemen t Plan (SEP), and associated frameworks and plans. Risk Treatment Owner:		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						Project Managemen t Unit (PMU), supported by Gender and Social Safeguards Specialists and Field Implementat ion Teams.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

3	Restricted participation of women in project activities, decision-making structures, and access to benefits.	Conservative societal norms and cultural practices in Afghanistan, compounded by the current policies of the Islamic Emirate, De Facto Authority (DFA), which restrict women's participation in public life, governance structures, and access to essential services.	Which will impact in: Exclusion of women from project benefits and decision-making processes. Undermining of gender equity goals and UNDP's social inclusion commitments. Reduced effectiveness, sustainability, and credibility of the project at national and international levels.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment	Impact (I): 5 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 4 (Possible) Risk Level: High	Risk Treatment 6.1: Inclusion of gender experts during the implementation phase and field consultations to ensure women's voices were reflected in the implementation of the project. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU) in collaboration with Gender Specialists, Community Liaison Officers, and Local Implementation Partners Risk Treatment 6.2: Allocation of project funds and activities specifically targeting women beneficiaries.	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---------------------	-----------------------------

			Potential donor and stakeholder concerns due to lack of compliance with gender-related safeguards.					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4	There is a risk that conflicts arise between communities over unclear or overlapping tenure claims on pastures and forest areas designated for restoration.	Unclear or overlapping customary and legal tenure arrangements over rangelands and forested areas, with multiple villages traditionally utilizing the same land. Restoration-related restrictions on access may escalate disputes among user communities.	Which will impact in Conflict between communities leads to resistance against project activities. Degradation of restoration sites due to unmanaged or disputed access. Delay or disruption in restoration efforts. Weakening of project legitimacy and reduced stakeholder trust. Compromised sustainability of land management practices.	1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.12. Stakeholder engagement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS	Impact (I): 3 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 2 (Low to Moderate) Risk Level: Moderate (based on Annex 3 Risk Matrix: I=3, L=2) Risk level: MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)	Risk Treatment 6.4: Engagement with traditional and religious leaders, including Ulema Shuras, to advocate for women's representation in decision-making platforms. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU) in collaboration with Gender Specialists, Community Liaison Officers, and Local Implementation Partners Risk Treatment 6.5: Adherence to the Updated Gender Analysis and Action Plan (Annex 11) to guide gender-responsive implementation. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU) in collaboration with	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---------------------	-----------------------------

					Gender Specialists, Community Liaison Officers, and Local Implementation Partners Risk Treatment 7.1: Conduct community consultations and participatory, GIS-based mapping of restoration sites, documenting existing user rights and tenure arrangements. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU), supported by Community Engagement Officers, and GIS/Mapping Experts. Risk Treatment 7.2: Select restoration sites with clear, uncontested tenure and recognized community-level		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						governance through Community Land Committees (CLCs). Risk Treatment Owner: ... Risk Treatment 7.3: Implement activities on communal lands through formal CLC-established committees as per existing national legal frameworks. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU), supported by Community Engagement Officers, and GIS/Mapping Experts.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

5	There is a risk that climate-related disruptions to project activities and reduced impact due to extreme weather events.	Increased frequency and severity of climate change-related events such as floods and droughts affecting project sites and activities.	Which will impact in Damage to water and soil and water conservation (SWC) infrastructure. Decreased effectiveness of vegetative interventions. Reduced productivity of rangelands and agricultural areas. Disruption to project implementation timelines and	3. 2. Social and Environmental ((1.5 Climate change and disaster risks)	Impact (I): 3 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 3 (Moderate) Risk Level: Moderate	Risk Treatment 8.1: Strengthening of rural water and SWC infrastructure to withstand climate impacts. Risk Treatment 8.2: Integrated, community-based approaches to restoration and reforestation of catchments. Risk Treatment 8.3: Capacity building for local institutions to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance. Risk Treatment 8.4: Training and provision of inputs for climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification. Risk Treatment Owner: (PMU), in coordination	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	--	---	---	--	--	--	---------------------	-----------------------------

			intended outcomes.			with relevant government line departments and community-based organizations (CBOs).		
6	There is a risk that disruption of agricultural value chains and market access affecting project-supported livelihoods and economic outcomes	Cross-border political tensions, transport and travel restrictions, and potential border closures affecting regional trade and movement.	Which will impact inReduced access to markets for agricultural and livestock products.Disruption in supply and delivery of project materials and goods.Weakening of local economic activities and income generation for project beneficiaries.Reduced effectiveness and sustainability of value chain interventions.	4. Organizational 4.3 Implementation arrangement	Impact (I): 4 (Substantial)Likelihood (L): 3 (Moderate)Risk Level: Substantial	Risk Treatment 9.1: Localization of value chains and strengthening of local market linkages.Risk Treatment 9.2: Establishment of resilient connections between farmers/pastoral groups and local private sector actors.Risk Treatment 9.3: Bulk purchasing and pre-positioning of materials at project sites to reduce supply chain	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030

						disruptions.Risk Treatment Owner: PMU in coordination with local partners, private sector actors, and government line departments.		
7	There is a risk that potential indirect economic displacement due to reclamation and restoration of rangelands or low-productivity rain-fed areas.	Conversion of open-access pastures or fields into reforested or rehabilitated areas may restrict traditional access to land and resources, especially in areas with poorly defined land boundaries	Which will impact in Reduced access to grazing lands and arable land for marginalized groups. Potential loss of traditional livelihoods and reduced availability of basic resources. Risk of disputes or conflicts between adjacent communities. Increased vulnerability of certain	1. Social / Environmental (1.8 Displacement and resettlement)	Impact (I): 2 (Minor) Likelihood (L): 3 (Moderate) Risk Level: Low	Risk Treatment 13.1: Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes applied and documented through the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Risk Treatment 13.2: Economic displacement risks addressed through Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030

			households to economic hardship			(ESMP), including a dedicated Livelihood Action Plan. Risk Treatment 13.3: Ongoing participatory planning and conflict-sensitive implementation, particularly in areas with unclear land boundaries Risk Treatment 13.4: Facilitated mediation in areas with inter-community tension. Risk Treatment 13.5: Use of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for conflict resolution, especially in the absence of Community Development Councils (CDCs).	
--	--	--	---------------------------------	--	--	--	--

						Risk Treatment 13.6: Implementation limited to locations where FPIC is secured, and where community cooperation and contribution are ensured. Risk Treatment Owner: PMU supported by Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists, and M&E team.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

8	There is a risk that potential indirect risk of forced eviction or land grabbing following project-induced improvements to agricultural lands.	Enhanced productivity of formerly open-access or underutilized lands may attract powerful individuals or groups seeking to claim ownership, exploiting weak land tenure governance systems	Which will impact in Loss of access to improved lands by legitimate users or marginalized groups. Forced eviction or economic displacement of vulnerable individuals or households. Social tensions and potential conflict within or between communities. Undermining of community trust in the project and erosion of project outcomes. Disruption of equitable benefit-sharing and harm to social cohesion.	1. Social / Environmental (1.8 Displacement and res	Impact (I): 4 Likelihood (L): 3 Risk Level: Substantial	Risk Treatment 14.1: Full application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles to ensure participation and agreement by affected communities. Risk Treatment 14.2: Documentation of FPIC process within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) during site selection and design. Risk Treatment 14.3: Strengthening of local institutions (e.g., Community-Led Councils/CLCs) to protect land rights and deter elite capture.	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	--	--	---	---	---	---	---------------------	-----------------------------

						Risk Treatment 14.4: Development of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) at inception to analyze site-specific risk levels. Risk Treatment 14.5: Implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including site-specific risk mitigation and Livelihood Action Plans. Risk Treatment 14.6: Use of a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to enable affected individuals or groups to report and address land-related disputes.	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						Risk Treatment 14.7: Project activities will only proceed in locations where FPIC is secured, and communities demonstrate active cooperation		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9	There is a risk that loss or alteration of local biodiversity due to ecosystem rehabilitation activities	Rehabilitation of degraded forests, woodlands, and rangelands in already modified ecosystems may lead to unintended localized transformation of existing biodiversity patterns.	Which will impact in Disruption or loss of native flora and fauna. Changes in ecosystem structure or function, possibly reducing ecosystem resilience. Unintended ecological imbalance, including reduction in local biodiversity richness. Reduced community benefits from ecosystem services such as medicinal plants, grazing, and fuelwood	1. Social and Environmental (1.4 Biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management	Impact (I): 2 (Minor) Likelihood (L): 3 (Moderate) Risk Level: Low	Risk Treatment 15.1: Careful site selection and preliminary assessment of biodiversity considerations integrated during project planning stage. Risk Treatment 15.2: Inception-phase implementation of detailed participatory and expert-led biodiversity and ecosystem assessments. Risk Treatment 15.3: Risks and mitigation strategies incorporated into the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). Risk Treatment 15.4: Tailored	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
---	--	---	---	--	---	--	---------------------	-----------------------------

						site-specific biodiversity management and conservation measures developed under the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Risk Treatment 15.5: Ongoing participatory planning with communities to align biodiversity conservation with livelihood objectives. Risk Treatment Owner: Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists, in collaboration with PMU, and local stakeholders	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

10	There is a risk that employment of children and violation of worker rights during the implementation of livelihood, land reclamation, and forestry-related activities supported by the project.	The informal nature of the agricultural sector in the project area, combined with weak enforcement of labour standards, limited monitoring mechanisms, low awareness among local actors, and restricted oversight due to the current political context, increases the likelihood of	Violation of national and international labour standards, including the exposure of children to exploitative and hazardous labour, could lead to reputational damage for UNDP and its partners, potential suspension or disruption of project activities, diminished stakeholder and donor trust, and reduced overall effectiveness	1. Social and Environmental (1.10 Labour and working conditions)	Impact (I): 4 (Major) Likelihood (L): 3 (Possible) Risk Level: Substantial	Risk Treatment 17.1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) to identify and assess child labour and labour rights risks. Risk Treatment 17.2: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to integrate Labour Management Procedures	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
----	---	---	---	--	--	---	---------------------	-----------------------------

		child labour and violations of workers' rights.	s and sustainability of project interventions		(LMP). Risk Treatment 17.3: Regular inspections conducted jointly by UNDP and Community Liaison Committees (CLCs). Risk Treatment 17.4: Capacity-building and training for farmers' organizations and agribusinesses on national and international labour		
--	--	---	---	--	---	--	--

						standards. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Country Office Programme and Safeguards Team, PMU and IPs		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1 1	Workers are exposed to unsafe working conditions during physical works on land reclamation, reforestation, or similar activities	Afghanistan's volatile security situation, compounded by generally low labour safety standards and the potential presence of unexploded ordnances (UXO) or land mines in the project areas.	Exposure of workers to serious health and safety hazards, including injury or death, which may disrupt project activities, undermine trust in project implementation, and negatively affect the project's reputation and outcomes.	3. Operational (3.7 Occupational safety, health and wellbeing)	Impact (I): 3 (Moderate) Likelihood (L): 3 (Possible) Risk Level: Moderate	Risk Treatment 18.1: Project sites were selected with consideration of security conditions; ongoing assessment will allow for adaptive planning. Risk Treatment 18.2: The LMP will include safety training, provision of protective equipment, and safety protocols. Risk Treatment 18.3: Risks	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
--------	--	---	--	--	--	---	---------------------	-----------------------------

						will be assessed in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), especially regarding UXO.Risk Treatment 18.4: The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will include Labour Management Procedures (LMP) to address safety risks.Risk		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

						Treatment Owner: UNDP Country Office (Programme and Safeguards Team)		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1 2	Water infrastructure rehabilitation and construction activities result in unintended environmental impacts such as altered stream flow, groundwater depletion, local flooding, erosion, or pollution.	Restoration and construction of water withdrawal and distribution infrastructure (e.g., solar pumps, canal intakes, irrigation canals) without sufficient safeguards may lead to diversion of water from downstream users, disruption of natural hydrological patterns, and local	Disruption to water availability for downstream users, increased flood or erosion risk, and localized environmental pollution may reduce the project's social acceptability, harm ecosystems, and undermine the sustainability of project outcomes	1. Social and Environmental 1.11 Pollution prevention and resource efficiency)	Impact (I): 2 (Minor) Likelihood (L): 4 (Likely) Risk Level: Moderate	Risk Treatment 19.1: ESIA and ESMP will assess and address risks related to water flow alteration and pollution. Risk Treatment 19.2: Comprehensive technical and feasibility surveys to guide site-specific design, ensuring minimal environmental	Wahedullah Gharanai	10 July 2025 - 30 June 2030
--------	---	---	--	---	---	--	---------------------	-----------------------------

						disruption. Risk Treatment 19.3: Active participation of Community Liaison Committees (CLCs) and Community- Based Organizatio ns (CBOs) in planning and coordination . Risk Treatment 19.4: Oversight by project engineers and a designated site		
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--

						supervisor to ensure safe and environmentally sound construction practices. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP Country Office (Programme and Environmental Safeguards Teams), PMU, IPs and Engineers		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Annex 3. Human Interest Story

The Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF) Project is currently in its inception period (July–December 2025). During this phase, the project team has been focusing on preparatory and foundational activities, including finalization of implementation plans, recruitment of key personnel, identification of implementing partners, and coordination with relevant government entities at national and provincial levels.

As the project has not yet reached the stage of direct field implementation or engagement with beneficiaries, there are currently no human-interest stories or individual beneficiary cases to report for this quarter. The team is laying the groundwork for interventions in selected provinces, including Badakhshan and Kunar, where community-level livelihood and forestry activities will begin in the coming months.

Once the project transitions into the implementation phase, it will capture and document compelling human-interest stories that illustrate the project's transformative impact on communities and individuals.

Annex 4. Gender Results Reporting

The Community-based Climate-responsive Livelihoods and Forestry (CCLF) Project is currently in its inception phase (July–December 2025), and field-level implementation in the targeted provinces has not yet commenced. During this period, the project has focused on preparatory activities, including consultations and planning processes that integrated gender perspectives. As detailed in **Section III. Gender Mainstreaming and Principled Approach**, around 25% of participants in national-level inception and coordination meetings were women, actively contributing to defining gender-responsive priorities. Gender equality considerations have also been mainstreamed through the inclusion of specific provisions on gender and risk mitigation in all Terms of Reference for implementing partners. Once implementation begins in Badakhshan and Kunar, the project will further strengthen women’s participation, access to livelihood opportunities, and gender-responsive monitoring at the community level.

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

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. [# of benf.]			
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 Benf.]			
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 Benf.]			
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].			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.			# 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].			
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)			
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.			
5.9.1) % of supplier personnel passed with 80% score			
5.9.2) % RP Personnel Completed PSEA with 80% score			
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 5. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

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

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

Indicator	Name of district	Name of village/ city	Total Target Population	Type of Reporting Channel available in this location	# of individuals who have access to that specific reporting channel	In this location, did you conduct awareness on SEA reporting and how to access assistance (Yes/No)	# of children and adults who have been attended on their rights and SEA prevention			
							Male <18 yrs:	Male >18 yrs:	Female <18 yrs:	Female > 18 yrs:

Indicator 2.1.C: Number and percentage of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse.										
Indicator 2.2.A. Number of sites where awareness raising campaigns/activities on how to report sexual exploitation and abuse and how to access victim/survivor-centred assistance have been reached annually.										
Indicator 2.2B: Number of children and adults engaged through awareness-raising activities and community mobilisation interventions on PSEA										