

Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (UNDP Support)

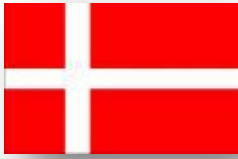


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FIRST QUARTER PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT 2012



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PROJECT INFORMATION

Award ID:	00060777 (NIM)
Duration:	August 2010 – July 2015
Strategic Plan Component:	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CPAP Component:	Stabilization and Peace Building
ANDS Component:	Security
Total Budget:	USD 221,205,252
Responsible Agency:	APRP Joint Secretariat

Cover Photo: The Joint Secretariat, Provincial Joint Secretariat Team, and UNDP on field mission in Badghis, visiting an agricultural project (Photo credit: UNDP)

ACRONYMS

APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
ARTS	Afghan Reintegration Tracking System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDAs	District Development Assemblies
EOI	Expression of Interest
FOC	Financial Oversight Committee
FRIC	Force Reintegration Cell
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HPC	High Peace Council
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JS	Joint Secretariat
LMS	Line Ministries
MA	Monitoring Agent
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area-Based Development Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRAP	National Rural Access Programme
PGs	Provincial Governors
PJSTs	Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams
PPCs	Provincial Peace Committees
PWC	Public Works Corp
SGPs	Small Grant Projects
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TA	Transitional Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the first quarter of 2012, Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP)-UNDP Support Project built on the progress made and lessons learned in 2011 to assist the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to undertake peace and reintegration efforts implemented by the Joint Secretariat (JS) of APRP. The project continued to support efforts by High Peace Council (HPC) and Provincial Peace Councils (PPCs) to raise awareness, conduct outreach programmes, facilitate emerging opportunities for reintegration of former insurgents, and support development activities through Small Grants Projects (SGPs) and Line Ministries' (LM) programmes.

APRP-UNDP Support project provided support to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in the day to day management of all three windows of the APRP Trust Fund. UNDP also provided technical and oversight support to the Financial Oversight Committee (FOC) based in the MoF to ensure transparency and accountability of donor funds.

Further, technical assistance, management and operational support was provided to the JS through a team of UNDP specialists embedded in key JS sections to facilitate the JS in implementing key component of the programme and contribute to security, stability and community development. In this quarter, the project assisted the JS to facilitate HPC's critical outreach activities with religious scholars, tribal leaders, community leaders and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Jalalabad, Laghman, Kunar, Helmand, and Kabul provinces to disseminate standard APRP messages and strengthen public support for the programme

In Q1, 900 reintegrees renounced arms and joined the peace programme; overall, 4,094 reintegrees from 24 provinces have joined the programme as of 31 March 2012. Out of the total number of reintegrees, 372 were key commanders or leaders. Transitional Assistance (TA) package was provided to 1,112 reintegrees this quarter, taking the total to 3,801 reintegrees assisted with transition to normal life. Two thousand five hundred (2,500) weapons have been collected or registered.

In addition to demobilization activities, APRP provided further reintegration opportunities through livelihood, employment and vocational training opportunities for reintegrees and community members. In this quarter, 524 reintegrees benefited from livelihood support through 24 Small Grants Projects (SGPs) implemented in seven provinces. Small community infrastructure projects delivered through SGPs are reaching out to 22,000 community beneficiaries.

Further, 3,698 reintegrees and community members benefited from employment or vocational training opportunities through recovery programmes implemented by partner line ministries (LMs) including Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD) and Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), and NGO's demining projects.

The risks and issues faced included vulnerability of reintegrees in terms of security and safety, insufficient coordination between the APRP structures and LMs for community recovery activities, under-developed coordination and monitoring capacities at the provincial level, slow execution of SGPs, and lack of qualified trainers in some regions.

Important lessons learned in the quarter are that outreach and strategic communication need to be strengthened to inform and mobilize communities and gain public support for the programme, reintegration successes need to be scaled up to other areas and regions where insurgency is intense, and APRP should develop linkages with additional strategic development projects for sustainable and long term reintegration.

In the coming quarter, project priorities will include continuation of support to demobilization and TA delivery, acceleration of community recovery and development through SGPs and LMs' programmes, commencement of an independent monitoring mechanism, increased outreach activities by HPC and PPCs, and initiation of outreach and public awareness initiatives implemented by the Ministry of Hajj through Ulemas project.

II. RESULTS

A. OUTPUT 1: All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed

The FOC Secretariat manages the APRP Fund to ensure transparency and accountability of donor funds and provides guidance and approval for funding allocation of major programme activities. UNDP supported the FOC Secretariat for the management of the APRP Trust Fund including the facilitation a FOC meeting, release of funds and communication of FOC decisions to the programme stakeholders. UNDP also provided technical and oversight support to the FOC Secretariat, based in the MoF, through the deployment of an international finance management specialist. FOC Secretariat prepared and provided regular monthly report on the Trust Fund details with UNDP support. In addition, the financial management specialist provided on the job training to the financial officer at FOC Secretariat in bookkeeping, advance clearance and bank reconciliation in order to strengthen FOC Secretariat's capacity to effectively manage the Trust Fund.

Details of trust funds status including funds received, expenditure and balance per donor in the three windows (Windows A, B, and C) of the APRP Trust Funds are summarized in tables in ANNEX 7. As of March 2012, 12 countries contributed USD 161.1 million across all three windows of the Trust Fund. Of the contributed amount, USD 19 million has been expended to support the implementation of peace and reintegration activities.

In the initial stages, APRP faced a number of challenges in the slow disbursement of funds for programme implementation. While there were various reasons that led to this, the lack of knowledge of APRP cells on APRP financial procedures and requirements compounded the issue. This was problematic since finance officers are responsible for processing the financial requests and liquidation of advances for implementing APRP initiatives. In order to address this issue, the FOC Secretariat, with the assistance of the international finance management specialist, organized a training session for finance officers in January. The training session clarified common mistakes and misunderstandings and provided participants with correct information on processes for submitting fund requests and advance liquidation. Enhanced understanding of the APRP cells' finance officers in budgetary control and reporting will contribute to regular and timely release of funds to LMs for APRP activities. This, in turn, will assist speedy implementation of peace and reintegration initiatives.



Figure 1: Training of APRP cell staff in LMs by FOC Secretariat on budgetary control and reporting (Photo credit: FOC Secretariat)

In order to ensure the appropriate use of the funds of the APRP Trust Fund, a monitoring agent (MA) was planned to be recruited to conduct an internal audit of APRP's financial processes and produce monthly and quarterly monitoring reports. This would ensure that both the GoA's and UNDP's applicable policies, procedures, rules and regulations (e.g. SOPs for the purposes of guiding day-to-day operations of APRP) are utilized and fully complied with by all implementing partners such as the JS, Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams (PJSTs) and LMs.

The recruitment process for the MA started in the middle of 2011. However, two rounds of request for proposals did not result in the selection of a qualified firm. In consideration of the urgent needs to start the monitoring exercise, a market research for identifying potential firms was conducted and discussions with the potential candidates were conducted by UNDP. The update on the process has been reported frequently to the FOC. The recruitment of the MA is one of the priorities of the APRP-UNDP support project and is expected to conclude soon. The recruited MA will undertake the exercise in the second quarter as soon as the process is completed.

Until the MA is recruited, a number of measures have been taken to ensure an effective financial management is in place in the programme. These include:

- Two UNDP-supported financial specialists based in the JS and MoF to ensure solid financial management as well as financial officers at FOC Secretariat to review financial figures and documents for compliance with rules and regulations;
- Internal monitoring team consisting of representatives from MoF, JS and UNDP support team are expected to be set-up to conduct reviews of programme accounts in the interim.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q1

Table 1: Progress towards targets for Output 1

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Comments
Inadequate financial reporting capacity	FOC Secretariat provides timely and complete financial reports including monthly report and for FOC meetings with UNDP technical support	FOC Secretariat provided three monthly financial reports during the reporting period through UNDP technical support. UNDP also supported the JS to develop detailed financial briefing to present to donors for the period leading to and beyond Tokyo Conference in July 2012.
Irregularities in release of funding for APRP activities	Regular and timely release of funds for APRP activities to LMs	There were no requests for release of funds to LMs during Q1 as the LMs did not fully spend funds previously advanced. Funds will be released to LMs upon the completion of previously funded activities and submission and clearance of financial reports.
No independent monitoring conducted	Independent monitoring takes place regularly including monthly and quarterly reports once the firm is on board	The recruitment of the audit firm to conduct independent monitoring is being concluded although due to no qualified MA the processes were delayed. The recruitment process will be expedited and monitoring will commence as soon as the process is completed.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 77,334 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

- **Financial sustainability**

While APRP is a GoA-led programme, the programme relies entirely on donor funds. As such, donor fatigue and change in policy priorities are significant challenges to the programme. In response, considerable consultations with donor embassies on APRP initiatives, expenditures and future forecast were undertaken to ensure their continued support. Further, there will be major international and regional events in the upcoming months including the Chicago Conference and Tokyo Conference, which should be utilized to gain international support for the peace process and reintegration initiatives.

- **Slow programme delivery**

Delivery of the 1390 (21 March 2011-20 March 2012) budget and work plans by the LMs were minimal at the end of 1390 largely due to delayed approval of the 1390 work plans. This has created a situation where LMs will have to implement the uncompleted activities for 1390 and planned activities for 1391 (21 March 2012 – 20 March 2013) all in one year (1391). Programme implementation by LMs will have to be expedited to ensure delivery of all expected targets and results for 1390 as well as 1391 work plans. In order to achieve this, 1391 work plans needed to be approved at the beginning of the year 1391. UNDP support team worked closely with the JS Development Team and ISAF/FRIC (International Security Assistance Force/Force Reintegration Cell) to support the LMs in 1391 work planning process to ensure early approval and timely delivery. As a result, budget and work plans for the year 1391 for three LMs (MRRD, MoLSAMD, and MoPW) were approved by the APRP Technical Committee and the FOC in April 2012. UNDP support team will continue to work closely with the APRP cells in the LMs to support timely implementation of their programmes.

- **Earmarking of donor funds**

Earmarking of donor funds may cause inefficiencies in the programme as donor priorities may differ from priorities of the JS and the programme. Earmarking also may result in a situation where contributions are focused on certain activities or provinces, but other areas do not receive funding. In order to ensure that the programme has sufficient resources to carry out peace and reintegration initiatives in all target provinces, donor partners will be engaged to promote flexible uses of funds.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Early planning**

As mentioned, the programme has faced challenges in timely implementation of peace and reintegration initiatives. One of the main reasons for slow delivery was delayed approval of LMs' work plans for 1390. The 1390 work plans of MAIL, MoLSAMD, and MoPW were only approved half way into the year in September 2011, while the work plan for MRRD was only approved in October 2011. Learning from this experience, the programme initiated the planning process for 1391 work plan early. As a result, the 1391 work plans for MRRD, MoLSAMD and MoPW have already been approved while the MAIL plan is being finalized.

4. FUTURE PLAN

UNDP will continue to provide technical support to the FOC Secretariat for the effective management of all three windows of APRP Trust Fund including preparation and provision of monthly financial reports. The recruitment of the audit firm to conduct independent monitoring will be expedited so that the monitoring exercise can commence as soon as possible during the second quarter.

B. OUTPUT 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP

UNDP provided operational and management support to APRP through a team of specialists embedded in key departments of the JS to achieve peace and stability in the country. UNDP staff was placed in key JS departments including development, field operations, policy and finance and administrations units. The financial specialist boosted the capacity of the JS finance unit by providing on the job training to the JS staff in financial management including recording of disbursements, clearance of advances, and financial reporting. The development technical specialist strengthened the JS capacity to facilitate the implementation of critical community recovery activities through support to the timely development of LMs' 1391 work plans. The UNDP specialist also supported the JS development unit to revise the SOP for SGPs to ensure that SGPs are implemented quickly and widely to assist the reintegration of former insurgents to communities. UNDP staff in the JS field operations unit provided critical support in coordinating and facilitating outreach and demobilization activities nationwide. The field operations specialist supported the execution of vetting of reintegration candidates, facilitation of demobilization events, and delivery of TA packages to reintegrees that joined the programme.

Support was also provided to LMs to implement and monitor APRP development projects through APRP cells located in LMs. APRP cells are based in LMs such as MRRD, MAIL, MoPW and MoLSAMD as APRP support units to coordinate the implementation of LMs' development projects that support APRP. The JS development team, UNDP, and ISAF/FRIC provided extensive support to the LMs' APRP cells to develop work plans for 1391 programmes. Following a series of planning meetings, 1391 work plans for MRRD's, MoPW and MoLSAMD were already approved by the Technical Committee in March 2011. The timely approval of the work plan will ensure early start of the implementation of the work plan and support timely project delivery.

Another critical element to the successful implementation of key APRP components is public support for the peace process. In January 2012, the HPC organized two meetings with various Afghan CSOs to strengthen the partnership with them in promoting and delivering peace messages to the communities. These meetings led to the establishment of a civil society group consisting of various CSOs to work with the HPC committee for civil society engagement. The



Figure 2: Outreach conference for tribal and religious leaders in Nangarhar
(Photo credit:UNDP)

group started working with APRP on developing an action plan and working arrangement between civil society and APRP.

On January 18, a HPC delegation attended a gathering in Jalalabad to address 500 religious scholars from the Eastern region. The religious leaders voiced their support for the peace process, which is critical given the important role of the religious leaders in their communities to shape public opinion. The HPC

conducted three additional similar outreach activities in Helmand, Laghman, and Nangarhar with religious leaders, tribal elders and community members and gained their support to mobilize public support for the programme. HPC also engaged PPCs in Laghman and Kunar to strengthen dialogue and encourage insurgents to give up arms and join the peace process.

In addition, a proposal regarding outreach and awareness raising implemented by the Ministry of Hajj through 3,000 Ulemas across Afghanistan was approved in 2011. The project will commence in the second quarter of 2012 with a series of seminars in Kabul followed by regional level gathering of Ulemas.

Participation of women in APRP is essential based on the belief that the programme will achieve real impact when all groups of people regardless of gender, ethnicity, class and age participate in the process and receive peace dividends. In order to increase awareness of the female members of the PPCs on the overall APRP strategy, around 70 female PPC members and nine female members of the HPC gathered for a workshop in Kabul in January. During the workshop, participants developed their understanding of the APRP Gender Strategy and their roles as female members of PPCs in the implementation of the strategy. The female members of the PPCs also developed plans of activities to promote meaningful role that women can play in support of the peace process in their provinces. Increased awareness and support for female members of PPCs will promote participation of women in various reintegration and community development initiatives at the provincial level.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q1

Table 2: Progress towards targets for Output 2

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Comments
JS reliant on technical support of external partners for APRP implementation	JS is 70% functional in managerial and operational capacities leading on the coordination of implementation of APRP with minimal support from partners	JS is leading the implementation of peace and reintegration activities with support from UNDP project team. UNDP provided critical technical, operations and management assistance to the JS through specialists embedded in key JS departments.
6 APRP Cells in line ministries have limited functionality in implementation and M&E of development projects	6 APRP line ministries' cells fully functional in implementation and M&E of APRP development projects	UNDP provided support to the LMs' cells to develop 1391 work plans. 1391 work plans for MRRD, MoLSAMD, and MoPW were approved for implementation. The 1391 work plan for MAIL is being finalized. APRP cell budgets for Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior were also approved. LMs are making progress in the implementation projects in 1390 work plans.
Limited outreach and awareness raising activities undertaken	Outreach activities undertaken nationwide twice a month, and 3,000 Ulemas (Religious Scholars) deliver peace message on the weekly basis through the Ministry of Hajj	HPC conducted seven outreach activities with religious scholars, tribal leaders, community leaders and CSOs in Jalalabad, Laghman, Kunar, Helmand, and Kabul provinces to disseminate standard APRP messages and strengthen public support for the programme.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 568,270 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

- **Coordination between the JS and LMs**

Planning and implementation of LM programmes require strong collaboration between the APRP and LMs both at the central and the provincial levels which have been at times lacking. Lack of strong and continuous coordination will hamper a smooth implementation of community recovery initiatives. The programme will ensure that at least a monthly coordination meeting will take place between the JS and the APRP cells in LMs at the central level as well as between the APRP and ministry representatives in provinces. Issues raised in these meetings will be followed up to ensure improvements and timely delivery.

- **Insecurity**

The 2012 Taliban Spring Offensive specifically mentioned HPC as a target, and APRP continues to be a direct and high profile target of insurgents. The programme has been implemented in high threat conditions in some highly insecure provinces with several incidents of targeting and assassination of related personnel. Insecurity of APRP personnel continues to be a grave personal risk to all concerned. International and national security forces worked closely together to provide protection to APRP personnel in provinces. In order to minimize exposure to security threats, United Nations Department of Safety and Security regulations are followed by the APRP-UNDP support team staff. These risks and security measures have limited or delayed the programme delivery on the ground. However, even in the increasingly challenging security environment, the programme personnel managed to increase programme delivery and stepped up field monitoring efforts in Q1.

Issues

- **Limited women's participation**

In order to improve women's participation in APRP, measures for women's empowerment and gender equality were discussed and built in the programme. These included a mandatory inclusion of at least three women in each PPC and development of gender mainstreaming strategy. However, women's participation in APRP outreach, reintegration, and community recovery initiatives is still minimal. Particularly, current female members of PPCs are not active and do not have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities. In response, the above mentioned workshop was organized in Kabul with 70 female PPC members. In addition to providing knowledge training, the workshop assisted them to develop clear work plans for increased women's participation. Female PPC members will continue to be supported with the implementation of the work plans and will be provided with further leadership training.

- **Reporting from LMs**

There have been challenges in obtaining timely and quality monthly reporting from LMs. Some LMs have not been able to provide timely reporting which have limited the ability of JS to obtain sufficient information to monitor the progress of the national programmes in support of APRP. In order to address this, a simple formatting template has been developed by JS with narrative and summary of key indicators. Performance indicators such the selection of districts and number of reintegrees need to be clearly defined in the planning stage to enable effective reporting.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Improved outreach**

Effective and wide scale outreach is critical to inform and mobilize men, women and youth across Afghan communities in support of the programme and the peace process. HPC and PPCs in various provinces have been active in this role. However, for the programme to be a known name in Afghanistan, there are several challenges that need to be addressed. There are at times inconsistencies in the messages about the programme and reintegration among stakeholders. In addition, there are some capacity gaps at the local level in terms of disseminating sensitive messages and gaining support. In order to address these issues, a strategic communication plan for 2012 has been developed to clarify and deliver consistent and standard messages to all stakeholders. Lessons learned and recommendations from the plan include creation of strong partnerships with the media, civil society, and traditional and religious leaders in delivering consistent peace messages to Afghan communities.

4. FUTURE PLAN

UNDP will continue to work closely with the JS and LMs to support the accelerated delivery of key programme components provided through the team of specialists in the project team. Support will be given to the JS communications team to facilitate HPC and PPCs to increase the outreach and communication efforts. Further outreach and public awareness initiatives of APRP will be initiated with the programme implemented by the Ministry of Hajj through 3,000 Ulemas across Afghanistan. The activities will commence in the second quarter of 2012 with a series of seminars to be held in Kabul followed by regional level gathering of Ulemas. HPC will also continue to engage with the civil society groups in promoting and delivering peace messages in communities across Afghanistan.

C. OUTPUT 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building

To assist the JS to implement reintegration and peace building initiatives, APRP-UNDP support project provided key field support in demobilization activities, delivery of TA packages, and management of SGPs and implementation of livelihood generation activities through NGOs. In order to ensure that former insurgents are demobilized and reintegrated successfully back into their communities, UNDP support is provided for outreach, vetting and registration of ex-combatants, and administration of TA packages. By the end of 2011, there were 3,194 reintegrees that had joined the programme since its inception. In Q1 2012, an additional 900 reintegrees joined the programme, increasing the accumulative number of reintegrees to 4,094 reintegrees across 24 provinces. Out of the total number of reintegrees, 372 were key commanders or leaders. Negotiations were underway with a further 1,426 potential candidates. Two thousand five hundred (2,500) weapons have been collected or registered from the reintegrees. Vetting was carried out on every single candidate to prevent abuse by false beneficiaries as well as to identify those who did not qualify for reintegration. TA packages of USD 120/month either in cash or in-kind assistance was provided to 1,112 reintegrees in this quarter, taking the total to 3,801 reintegrees assisted with TA package.



Figures 3 and 4: Weapons collected from APRP demobilization activities (Photo credit: UNDP)

The below table summarizes the progress in demobilization and reintegration activities.

Key Indicators (Source: JS)			
	Accumulative Dec 2011	Jan – March 2012	Accumulative March 2012
Total Reintegrees	3,194	900	4,094
Total Key Commanders or Leaders	313	59	372
Total number of weapons collected/registered	1,803	697	2,500
Total number of transitional assistance packages	2,689	1,112	3,801

In the initial stages of the programme, there was a time gap between the demobilization of ex-combatants and initiation of longer-term reintegration and development projects. If the reintegrees are not provided adequate assistance during this reinsertion phase, it may cause them to lose confidence in the programme and possibly return to insurgency. In order to provide reintegrees and their communities with livelihood opportunities during the reinsertion phase, USD 10 million was allocated for SGPs.

SGPs have been divided into two tiers:

- Tier I - up to USD 25,000 per project;
- Tier II - up to USD 200,000 per project

Allocation for Tier I projects was USD 3 million and for Tier II projects were USD 7 million for 1390. Through Community Development Councils, communities are eligible to apply for Tier I projects. DDAs, NGOs and CSOs are eligible to apply for Tier II projects. So far, 524 reintegrees have benefited from livelihood assistance through 24 SGPs (21 Tier I and three Tier II) being implemented in seven provinces (Kunar, Laghman, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Herat and Farah).

SGPS MAKING POSITIVE IMPACT IN BALKH PROVINCE

Kabulian Khowaja Sultan Wali village is located in Balkh district in the northwest of Balkh province. Since the programme inception, 20 former insurgents have joined APRP from Balkh district. In order to provide reintegrees and community members with livelihood opportunities, two SGPs were approved to be implemented in the village. These projects supported the community to build 2 km of road and construction of 14 culverts. Completion of these projects facilitated easy access by the local population to the district center and ultimately to the provincial town of Mazar Sharif. Referring to the groups of reintegrees that joined APRP in Balkh district, Mr. Timor Shah Faez, the District Governor of Balkh, said during an interview that “prior to joining of these groups, security situation in the district was not good enough; it means that it was difficult to travel during the night from one village to another, but now there is nothing to be concerned about.” He added, “implementation of SGPs in the village changed lives of reintegrees and ordinary citizens in the area. All reintegrees in the mentioned village are busy with SGP and look very happy, even its positive affect can be felt in the neighboring communities.” Mr. Faez sees these development projects as a bridge bringing the public and government together.



Figures 5 and 6: Reintegrees and community members working on a road project (left), and a local child expresses his appreciation for the road construction. “We are happy. We can bring vehicles up to our village when we purchase goods.” (Photo credit: UNDP)

These projects, which include the construction of community infrastructure such as deep wells, small bridges, roads, protection walls, canals, and schools, have benefitted 22,842 beneficiaries. Funds were transferred to provincial accounts for twelve additional SGPs in Badghis, Balkh, Faryab, Helmand, Herat, and Uruzgan for project implementation. An additional 22 SGPs were approved pending fund transfer. A summary of ongoing SGPs can be found in ANNEX 8.

Additionally, demining projects by the HALO Trust and OMAR continued to create livelihood and economic opportunities for reintegrees and their communities. The HALO Trust project provided employment opportunities to 180 reintegrees as humanitarian de-miners in the provinces of Baghlan, Samangan and Takhar. The APRP funded re-integrated de-miners have cleared 232 anti-personnel mines from 453,406 sqm of land. Similarly, OMAR de-mining project continued to deploy previously trained 110 reintegrees and community members as de-miners in Badghis province.

As a result of APRP's and other initiatives, there have been visible improvements in security. For instance, there has been a clear improvement in the freedom of movement in Badghis. A field monitoring visit jointly conducted by the JS and UNDP in Badghis province revealed that the province has the potential to become a peace province. Prior to the initiation of APRP reintegration activities, it was inconceivable to move outside the security box of 4sq km around the center of Badghis, Qala-i-Nau. This is not the case today and now movement more than 10 km from the center is possible. Some international actors interviewed by the mission team had even travelled without escort and drove their own vehicles in the area.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q1

Table 3: Progress towards targets for Output 3

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Comments
3,194 Anti Government Elements (AGEs) joined the programme	5,000 AGEs join the programme	900 AGEs joined the programme in 2012 so far. This is on target.
2,689 Transitional Assistance (TA) packages provided	5,000 TA packages and livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees	1,112 TA packages and livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees in 2012 so far. This is on target.
27 small grants projects approved (zero implementation)	256 Tier 1 and 32 Tier 2 small grants projects are successfully implemented and completed in target districts	24 SGPs (21 Tier 1 and 3 Tier 2) have been implemented or is being implemented. This is not on target and the implementation of SGPs is being accelerated. 34 additional SGPs were approved awaiting project implementation.
25 Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams (PJST) and 30 Provincial Peace Committees (PPC) established	34 PPCs and PJSTs established and operational	31 PPCs and 31 PJSTs established an operational nationwide. This is on target.
Instability in target districts due to AGEs presence	Contributions to security in targeted districts and communities	APRP and other peace building initiatives are contributing to improved security in some provinces such as Badghis where foundations for peace are being established. There is still a need to accelerate outreach in hostile districts and develop linkages between APRP and some key strategic development projects within provinces.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 1,635,893 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

- **Security of reintegrees**

There has been an unfortunate case where former insurgents were targeted for an attack, showing that the positions of the reintegrees can be vulnerable. As the number of reintegrees increase, the security institutions will be increasingly challenged to provide reintegrees with security and safety. This will require strengthened efforts and coordination between Afghan National Security Force and ISAF, and they will be engaged to ensure protection of reintegrees. Also, it will be easier to protect reintegrees when insurgents from a whole area are targeted rather than several groups or individuals in an area.

- **Lack of information management system**

Quality of information that APRP manages greatly affects the programme success. Currently, there is a disconnect in information management among various programme components. A consolidated data-base with information on biometrics and reintegrees, SGPs, community recovery programmes and further economic opportunities with their locations and activities will greatly improve information management. A system called Afghan Reintegration Tracking System (ARTS) database was developed, however, this did not become fully functional as it was overly complicated and required considerable training for proper usage. Currently, ARTS II is underdevelopment. ARTS II will be a more user-friendly reintegration data management system that will improve information management of the programme.

Issues

- **Accelerating SGPs**

The number and pace of SGPs being implemented were not optimal during the early stages of the programme implementation. This was mainly due to the newness of the modality and the number of processes and stakeholders required for implementation. Following a number of capacity development exercises with the provincial authorities responsible for development activities, the number of SGPs under implementation has greatly increased. However, SGP implementation needs to be further accelerated so that the benefits will reach to more reintegrees that join the programme and community members.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Expanding reintegration successes**

APRP has had success in reintegration and the number of former insurgents to give up arms and join the programme reached over 4,000. While this is a major success, the majority of the reintegrees that joined the programme are from specific areas, particularly in the West and North where insurgency is less intense compared to the East and the South. In order to expand, it will be critical for APRP to become more active in the East and South. In response, the JS revised a list of priority provinces with a renewed focus in these regions. Further, peace outreach will be stepped up into areas that traditionally support insurgency in order to expand opportunities for reintegration and peace building.

4. FUTURE PLAN

UNDP will support the JS in the facilitation of peace outreach and reintegration of former insurgents in order to ensure that ex-combatants are demobilized and reintegrated successfully to the communities. In order to support reintegrees' smooth transition to normal life, disengagement training is a critical component in the reintegration process. A draft curriculum for disengagement training has been produced which will be finalized by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Hajj in the upcoming quarter to start training for reintegrees. One of the programme priorities will be to support the acceleration of SGP implementation in wider areas. Other emerging programmes focusing on gender mainstreaming, awareness raising and community recovery will be supported technically and financially.

IMPROVING SECURITY IN BADGHIS PROVINCE: OPPORTUNITIES FOR A PEACE PROVINCE

When APRP was established in Badghis province in 2011, the Provincial Governor called key religious and community leaders together to promote peace messages. Back then, there was no security in a 5km radius of the provincial city of Qala-i-Nau in Badghis and there were many security problems in cities such as Darreh-ye-Bum in Kadiz District. Mr. Akbar Hotak, the Head of the Badghis PJST, says: “when I visited there with the Provincial Governor, we were accompanied by the ISAF and the Afghan National Police.” Mr. Hotak says: “In Darreh-ye-Bum, we invited the community members to explain to the local populace the importance of peace in the area and advantages in terms of access to education and healthcare.”

Explaining the importance of public outreach, Mr. Abdul Khalil, Head of the Badghis PPC, says the PPC conducts outreach through media, including local TV and messages are regularly broadcast in Pashtu. Mr. Khalil says, “We want to reach out to everyone – key leaders and civil society. In Qala-i-Nau city there are 14 youth associations and it is very important to reach them. I would also like to start a women’s association, as it would have a positive effect on the PPC’s activities.” Mr. Khalil adds: “There are local NGOs in Badghis, they know the needs of the people and these NGOs need to be supported with trainings. Poverty is adding to security problems, as nothing good comes from poverty.”

Mula Akhtar, a former Taliban fighter from western Afghanistan who chose to join the APRP in 2011, says he would like to see more development projects in his community and adds: “to those who are still fighting against the government, and national and international troops, fighting is not the solution – only peace is the solution for everything.”

As a result of APRP and other peace initiatives in the province, there are now visible signs for improvement in security. Now movement for more than 10km from the center of Qal-i-Nau is possible. As more and more former insurgents join the APRP, it will be increasing critical to initiate development projects across the province to provide reintegrees and community members with sustainable livelihood options, reintegration, and community recovery.



Figures 7 and 8: Reintegrees and community members working on terrace for pistachio reforestation (left) and PJST meets with reintegrees in Badghis province (right) (Photo credit: UNDP)

D. OUTPUT 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects

In order to contribute to sustainable peace and reintegration, APRP's community recovery initiatives provide employment and vocational education opportunities to reintegrees and community members through national programmes implemented by LMs. Provision of employment and vocational training are critical parts of reintegrees' sustainable return to normal life in communities. UNDP worked closely with the JS development team and APRP cells in MRRD, MAIL, MoPW, and MoLSAMD to support the design and implementation of APRP's community recovery programs in priority provinces. Following the development of implementation arrangements in LMs and design of programmes in support of APRP, programme implementation commenced by the end of 2011. During the first quarter of 2012, LMs' community recovery programmes made progress in providing employment and livelihood opportunities to reintegrees and community members for sustainable reintegration.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

MRRD's support to APRP is implemented through their existing programmes, National Area-Based Development Programmes (NABDP) and National Rural Access Programme (NRAP), which covers 21 provinces. NABDP aims to strengthen rural infrastructure and livelihood opportunities by developing the capacity of District Development Assemblies to plan and facilitate local development. NRAP, in turn, expands economic access and opportunities in rural areas through construction and rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges. MRRD ensures projects through NABDP and NRAP are absorbing reintegrees and community members in reintegration areas and providing them with employment support. The FOC Secretariat approved the allocation of USD 2 million for NABDP and USD 6 million for NRAP through Window B in 2011.

NRAP will kick-start its North region projects (Balkh and Jawzjan) as soon as the Minister endorses the 25 percent advance to 21 CDCs. The Uruzgan project is in the bidding evaluation stage which is expected to be completed soon. For NABDP, 22 out of 27 projects are under procurement stage which is shortly expected to be finalized.

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)

The MAIL's support to APRP is provided through the Agriculture Support for Peace & Reintegration Programme (ASPRP). The ASPRP provides reintegrees and community members work on irrigation and watershed management, reforestation of pistachio and fruit production projects in six provinces (Badghas, Faryab, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Samangan). In 2011, USD 17 million was approved for ASPRP and allocated to irrigation and



Figure 9: Reintegrees and community members working for the MAIL reforestation project in Badghis province (Photo credit: UNDP)

watershed management projects (USD 10 million), reforestation of pistachio projects (USD 5 million) and fruit and nuts production and processing (USD 2 million).

The implementation of 37 forest sub-projects are under way in 11 districts in six provinces (Herat, Badghis, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Faryab), and a total of 2,081 community members and 257 reintegrees have benefited from employment opportunity and worked in the projects to establish forests on hill lands. Irrigation and watershed management projects as well as fruit and nut production projects are in the procurement stage and undergoing the bidding process in preparation for the project implementation.

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD)

The programme implemented by MoLSAMD in support of APRP is provided through the provision of skills training demanded in the local market to increase employment opportunities of reintegrees and community members. An allocation of USD 4 million was approved for the MoLSAMD programme with the objective of providing vocational training for 1,659 reintegrees and 3,350 community members in 13 APRP priority provinces (29 districts).

The vocational training project which started six months ago in Qadis, Muqur and Abkamari of Badghis province is ongoing and providing vocational education training opportunities for 400 reintegrees and community members. Further, proposals from other provinces are currently in the procurement process to identify implementing partners. Following the completion of the procurement process, implementing partners were identified in Uruzgan, Helmand, Paktia and Kunar provinces which will provide vocational training to 800 trainees.

Ministry of Public Works (MoPW)

Through the establishment of Public Works Corps (PWC), MoPW's programme was designed to create employment for 1016 reintegrees and community members by recruiting them as contractors on the PWC to work on routine maintenance of roads. The reintegrees and community members will provide routine maintenance for 244 km of road in Faryab, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces. Following the receipt of the final list of reintegrees from JS, the projects were launched in three provinces in December 2011. Since then, six hundred seventy reintegrees and community members have been recruited to work for PWC in Faryab, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces so far and employment contracts have been issued for them.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q1

Table 4: Progress towards targets for Output 4

2012 Baseline	2012 Annual Targets	Comments
Limited development and socioeconomic activities in insecure districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development projects implemented in 29 provinces through 4 line ministries in target districts • 80,000 reintegrees and community members benefit directly and indirectly from line ministry programmes 	Development projects being implemented in 10 priority provinces through 4 line ministries. 3408 reintegrees and community members are benefiting from line ministry programmes. There is a delay in the programme implementation towards the target. Measures were taken to accelerate the delivery including the early approval of the 1391 plans and improved coordination between the JS and LMs.
Strong mobility/presence of AGEs in target districts	Contributions to improving security in targeted insecure districts	Visible improvements made in community security in some target areas such as Badghis province as a result of APRP and other peace building initiatives.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 144,816 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

- **Delay in approval of work plan**

While the 1391 annual work plan for MRRD, MoPW and MoLSAMD have been approved for programme implementation, work plan for MAIL is still under development. As MAIL implements agricultural projects that are seasonally sensitive, it will be critical to initiate agricultural projects so that seasonal activities are not missed. Various meetings have been held between the JS and MAIL to ensure the MAIL programme meets APRP requirements, and the work plan is expected to be finalized early in the second quarter.

Issues

- **Provincial coordination and monitoring**

There have been insufficient interaction and coordination between provincial APRP actors and LM representatives in many provinces, resulting in a delay in programme implementation. Regular meetings and close cooperation need to take place in order to improve programme delivery. There is also a need to boost the capacity of PJST Development officers in monitoring and providing technical support to LM representatives working to implement LMs' activities. PJST development officers training has been conducted by JS development team for North, Northeast, West and Central and Southeast regions, and further capacity building exercises will be carried out in the second quarter.

- **Lack of qualified trainers**

Many trainers for the MoLSAMD vocational education training are selected within the area where the projects operate although they lacked requisite skills for training. This will impact the projects negatively if reintegrees and community members that join the projects do not receive adequate skills to ensure employment. In order to improve the quality of vocational training, measures will be taken such as training for trainers, recruitment of qualified trainers from other areas, or ensuring minimal qualifications in recruitment.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Sustainable livelihood options**

As the programme takes in more and more reintegrees that give up arms to join the peace process, providing them with long-term and sustainable employment will be critical. Many reintegrees and community members currently employed will finish their work at the end of their projects. Beyond community recovery activities implemented through LMs, there is a need to build linkages between APRP activities and other long-term development programmes in the provinces that can provide reintegrees sustainable and licit livelihoods. In

some provinces, there are opportunities to provide reintegrees jobs created by major development projects such as ring road, water purification/supply, and power plant projects. Discussions on mechanisms to absorb reintegrees into these projects will be useful.

4. FUTURE PLAN

While LMs made progress in the implementation of community recovery programmes, delivery still remains minimal. As more and more reintegrees are expected to join the programme, community recovery projects will need to speed up and expand to wider areas to provide sustainable reintegration opportunities to reintegrees and community members. APRP-UNDP support team will support this process through development specialists who will work closely with the JS development team and APRP cells in the LMs to accelerate the delivery of the 1390 work plans as well as kick start the implementation of the 1391 plans.

III. ANNEXES

A. Annex 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

Donor	REVENUE			EXPENSES			BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (a)	Total Received (b)	Total Receivable c= (a-b)	Total Cumulative Expenses as of Dec-2011 (d)	Total Expenses (Jan-Mar 2012) e	Total Expenses f= d+e	Total Received minus Total Expenses g=(b-f)	
Denmark	5,391,928	5,391,928	0	257,266	0	257,266	5,134,662	
Germany	13,605,442	13,605,442	0	2,107,597	791,030	2,898,627	10,706,815	
Italy	5,683,656	5,683,656	0	0	0	0	5,683,656	
Japan	52,055,941	52,055,941	0	7,852,265	2,990,302	10,842,567	41,213,374	
Netherlands	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0	0	0	2,500,000	
Republic of Korea	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	
Spain	6,459,948	6,459,948	0	0	0	0	6,459,948	
Total	86,696,915	86,696,915	0	10,217,128	3,781,332	13,998,460	72,698,455	

i) Expenses reported for the first quarter of 2012 is provisional.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN-Operational rate of exchange.

B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

Project Output	2012 Budget (AWP)	Total Expenses (Jan - Mar 2012)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1: All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	1,208,000	72,275	6%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	84,560	5,059	6%	
Sub-total Output 1	1,292,560	77,334	6%	
Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	10,262,545	531,093	5%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	718,378	37,177	5%	
Sub-total Output 2	10,980,923	568,270	5%	
Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	29,407,588	1,528,872	5%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	2,058,531	107,021	5%	
Sub-total Output 3	31,466,119	1,635,893	5%	
Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	25,366,348	135,342	1%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	1,775,644	9,474	1%	
Sub-total Output 4	27,141,992	144,816	1%	

Output 5: Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	4,034,000	1,266,373	31%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	282,380	88,646	31%	
Sub-total Output 5	4,316,380	1,355,019	31%	
Grand Total	75,197,973	3,781,332	5%	

C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

Donor	Project Output	2012 Budget (AWP)	Total Expenditure (Jan-Mar 2012)	Delivery Rate
Denmark	Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	4,887,850	0	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	342,150	0	0%
Sub-total		5,230,000	0	0%
Germany	Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	2,501,965	221,868	9%
	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	8,213,489	517,412	6%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	750,081	51,750	7%
Sub-total		11,465,535	791,030	7%
Italy	Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	5,000,000	0	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	350,000	0	0%

Sub-total		5,350,000	0	0%
Japan	Output 1: All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	1,208,000	72,275	6%
	Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	7,760,580	309,225	4%
	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	12,960,454	1,011,460	8%
	Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	14,543,918	135,342	1%
	Output 5: Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	4,034,000	1,266,373	31%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	2,835,487	195,627	7%
Sub-total		43,342,439	2,990,302	7%
Netherlands	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	2,336,449	0	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	163,551	0	0%
Sub-total		2,500,000	0	0%
Republic of Korea	Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	934,579	0	0%

	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	65,421	0	0%
Sub-total		1,000,000	0	0%
Spain	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	5,897,196	0	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	412,804	0	0%
Sub-total		6,310,000	0	0%
Grand Total		75,197,973	3,781,332	5%

D. ANNEX 4: ACTIVITY

Activity	Description of Result	Progress
1.1 FOC Secretariat is established and functional	FOC Secretariat is established consisting of six personnel and has managed the APRP Trust fund including the facilitation a FOC meeting, release of funds and communication of FOC decisions to the programme stakeholders	On target
1.2 Trust Fund Management is technically supported and enhanced	UNDP provided technical and oversight support to the FOC Secretariat in preparing and providing regular monthly report on the Fund details. The financial management specialist provided on the job training to the financial officer at FOC Secretariat in bookkeeping, advance clearance and bank reconciliation	On target
1.3 APRP oversight is undertaken through an independent monitoring agent	The recruitment of the MA to conduct an independent monitoring is ongoing. The recruitment process is to conclude and internal audit to start in as soon as possible in the second quarter	To commence in 2Q
2.1 Joint Secretariat has the capacity to implement key component of APRP	JS is provided with critical technical, operational and management support to lead the implementation of peace and reintegration activities	On target
2.2 Line Ministries have the capacity to implement key component of APRP	1391 work plans for MRRD, MoLSAMD, and MoPW were approved for implementation. The 1391 work plan for MAIL is being finalized. APRP cell budgets for Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior were also approved. LMs are making progress in the implementation projects in 1390 work plans.	On target
2.3 HPC has the capacity to implement key component of APRP	HPC conducted seven outreach activities with religious scholars, tribal leaders, community leaders and CSOs to disseminate standard APRP messages and strengthen public support for the programme.	On target
2.4 APRP outreach activities increased and public support for APRP improved	Outreach and awareness raising programme to be implemented by the Ministry of Hajj through 3,000 Ulemas across Afghanistan was approved in 2011. The project will commence in the second quarter of 2012 with a series of seminars in Kabul followed by regional level gathering of Ulemas.	To commence in Q2

3.1 Transition Assistance is delivered appropriately	1,112 TA packages and livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees in Q1	On target
3.2 Senior commanders are safely relocated for reintegration	Commanders and Provincial Political Figures Reintegration Programme was approved by the TC pending development of Standard Operating Procedures	On target
3.3 Disengagement training is effectively provided	A draft curriculum for disengagement training has been produced which will be finalized by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Hajj in the upcoming quarter to start training for reintegrees	To commence in Q2
3.4 PPCs and PJSTs are supported technically and financially	31 PPCs and 31 PJSTs established an operational nationwide and receive funds in their accounts as needed	On target
3.5 Float Account is delivered appropriately to support provincial structures	PJSTs receive funds in their Float Accounts as needed	On target
3.6 Small Grants projects are supported technically and financially	24 SGPs (21 Tier 1 and 3 Tier 2) have been implemented or being implemented. 34 additional SGPs were approved awaiting project implementation.	To be expedited in Q2
3.7 HALO demining project creates livelihood and economic opportunities for reintegree's communities	The project provided employment opportunities to 180 reintegrees as humanitarian de-miners in the provinces of Baghlan, Samangan and Takhar. The APRP funded re-integrated de-miners have cleared 232 anti-personnel mines from 453,406 sqm of land.	On target
3.8 OMAR demining project creates livelihood and economic opportunities created for reintegree's communities	The project continued to deploy previously trained 110 reintegrees and community members as de-miners in Badghis province	On target
3.9 Other emerging programmes are supported technically and financially	CAPS (Centre for Conflict and Peace Studies) assessment of APRP initiatives in 4 provinces (Kandahar, Badghis, Baghlan, Paktya) and WWSO's (Worker Women Social Organization) one day peace programme in Kandahar city to motivate local women to participate and support peace process were approved	More proposals to be supported in Q2
4.1 MRRD-NABDP is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	NRAP will kick-start it's North region projects (Balkh and Jawzjan) as soon as the Minister endorses the 25 Percent advance to 21 CDCs	To be expedited in Q2
4.2 MRRD-NRAP is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	22 out of 27 projects are under procurement stage which is shortly expected to be finalized.	To be expedited in Q2

4.3 MAIL-ASPR is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	37 forest sub-projects are under way in 11 districts in six provinces (Herat, Badghis, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar and Faryab), and a total of 2,081 community members and 257 reintegrees benefited from work opportunities	To be expedited in Q2
4.4 MoPW's national community recovery programme is financially supported	Six hundred seventy reintegrees and community members were recruited to work for PWC in Faryab, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces and employment contracts have been issued	To be expedited in Q2
4.5 MoLSAMD's national community recovery programme is financially supported	The project in Badghis is providing vocational education training to 400 reintegrees and community members. Implementing partners were identified in Uruzgan, Helmand, Paktia and Kunar provinces which will provide vocational training to 800 trainees	To be expedited in Q2

E. ANNEX 5: RISK LOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
1	The technical capacity of PPC and PJSTs is limited.	January 2012	Organizational	Inadequate capacity at the provincial level hinders delivery speed of APRP initiatives on the ground. Probability: high	Capacity development workshops are conducted in Kabul for provincial staff. Further training initiatives are planned for the provincial level.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
2	Planning and implementation of line ministry activities requires strong coordination between APRP and line ministries both at the central and the provincial level which was at times lacking.	February 2012	Programme	Lack of strong and continuous coordination between the JS and line ministries hampers smooth implementation of community recovery initiatives. Probability: medium	At least a monthly coordination meeting needs to take place between the JS and line ministries in Kabul as well as between APRP and ministry representatives in provinces. Issues raised in these meetings need to be followed up to ensure improvements and timely delivery.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
3	There is a need to ensure the capacity of line ministries to deliver the 1391 work plan while completing the remainder of the 1390 budget allocation.	February 2012	Programme	If delivery is not accelerated, there will be challenges in implementing and completing 1390 and 1391 work plans simultaneously. Probability: medium	The current proposals for 1391 work plans are going through revisions to ensure coherency with APRP objectives. UNDP APRP support team will support this process through a technical specialist for development who will work closely with the APRP cells in the ministries in the planning process for 1391 as well as implementation.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
4	While APRP is a GoA-led programme, the programme relies entirely on donor funds.	February	Financial	As such, donor fatigue and change in policy priorities are significant challenges to the programme. Probability: medium	In response, considerable consultations with donor embassies on APRP initiatives, expenditures and future forecast were undertaken to ensure their continued support. Further, there will be major international and regional events in the upcoming months, which should be utilized to gain international support for the peace process and reintegration initiatives.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
5	Earmarking of donor funds may cause inefficiencies in the programme as donor priorities may differ from priorities of the JS and the programme.	February	Financial	Earmarking may result in a situation where contributions are focused on certain activities or provinces, but other areas do not receive funding. Probability: high	In order to ensure that the programme has sufficient resources to carry out peace and reintegration initiatives in all target provinces, discussions should take place with donor partners on flexible uses of funds.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
6	There has been an unfortunate case where former insurgent was targeted for an attack, showing that the positions of the reintegrees can be vulnerable.	March	Security	As the number of reintegrees increase, the security institutions will be increasingly challenged to provide reintegrees that joined the programme with security and safety. Probability: high	This will require strengthened efforts and coordination between ANSF and ISAF to ensure their protection. Also, it will be easier to protect reintegrees when insurgents from a whole area are targeted rather than several groups or individual in an area.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
7	Quality of information that APRP manages greatly affects the programme success.	March	Operational	Currently, there is a disconnect in information management among various programme components. A consolidated data-base will greatly improve information management. Probability: medium	Currently, ARTS II is underdevelopment. ARTS II is a more user-friendly reintegration data management system that will improve information management of the programme.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
8	MAIL 1391 annual work plan is still under development	March	Programme	As MAIL implements agricultural projects that are seasonally sensitive, it will be critical to initiate agricultural projects so that seasonal activities are not missed. Probability: medium	Various meetings have been held between the JS and MAIL to ensure the MAIL work plan meets APRP requirements. The work plan is expected to be finalized early in Q2.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
9	The 2012 Taliban Spring Offensive specifically mentioned HPC as a target, and APRP continues to be a direct and high profile target of insurgents.	March	Security	The programme has been implemented in high threat conditions in some highly insecure provinces with several incidents of targeting and assassination of related personnel. Probability: medium	International and national security forces worked closely together to provide protection to APRP personnel in provinces. In order to minimize exposure to security threats, United Nations Department of Safety and Security regulations are followed by the APRP-UNDP support team staff.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

F. ANNEX 6: ISSUE LOG

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
	Operational	January 2012	Insufficient communication and collaboration between the provincial level APRP actors such as the PPC and PJST on one hand and the line ministry representatives on the other hand	Medium		Project Manager
	Programme	January 2012	Slow delivery rate of Small Grant Projects (SGPs)	High		Project Manager
	Programme	February 2012	There have been challenges in obtaining timely and quality monthly reporting from line ministries	Medium		Project Manager
	Strategic	March 2012	Current female members of PPCs are not active and do not have full understanding of their roles	High		Project Manager
	Programme	March 2012	Many trainers for the MoLSAMD vocational education training are selected within the area where the projects operate although at they lacked requisite skills for training	Medium		Project Manager

G. ANNEX 7: APRP TRUST FUND STATUS

Trust Fund Status

As of 31 March 2012 Unit: million USD

Window	Funds Received (a)	Allocated Approved Budget (b)	Free Funds (c) = (a) – (b)	Expenditure (d)	Balance (e) = (a) – (d)	Delivery Rate (f) = (d)/(b)
A	58.4	10.0	48.4	2.4	56.0	24.0%
B	86.7	84.8	1.9	13.9	72.8	16.4%
C	15.9	2.7	13.2	2.7	13.2	100.0%
Total	161.1	97.5	63.5	19.0	142.0	18.9%

Breakdown per Donor

Window A As of 31 March 2012 Unit: million USD

Donors	Funds Received	Expenditure	Balance
Australia	5.9		
Finland	2.5		
USA	50.0		
Total	58.4	2.4	56.0

Window B

Donors	Funds Received	Expenditure	Balance
Denmark	5.4	0.3	5.1
Germany	13.6	2.9	10.7
Italy	5.7	0.0	5.7
Japan	52.1	10.7	41.3
Netherlands	2.5	0.0	2.5
South Korea	1.0	0.0	1.0
Spain	6.5	0.0	6.5
Total	86.7	13.8	72.8

Window C

Donors	Funds Received	Expenditure	Balance
Estonia	0.04	0.04	0.0
UK	15.9	2.8	13.2
Total	15.9	2.8	13.2

H. ANNEX 8: SUMMARY OF ONGOING SGPS

s/n	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Registered Reintegrees	# of Beneficiaries	Budget	Status	Delivery rate (%)
East Region									
1.	KUNAR	Asadabad	Assadabad	Construction of walls and education supply	4	1800	25,000	The IP (local CDC) has started work on the project and it is under implementation.	80
2.	KUNAR	Ghaziabad	Abra Gul	Up grading of School	30	366	200,000	Contract has been signed with a private IP and the project implementation has started.	10
3.	LAGHMAN	Alishang	Shamkat of Patawee	Construction of protection wall	13	80	24,056	Project has started and is under implementation.	60
4.	LAGHMAN	Alingar	Pashli tak Balahiasar	Re-construction of canal	15	1200	25,000	Contract has been signed with local CDC and 40% fund has been transferred. Practical work has been started.	10
5.	LAGHMAN	Alishing	Patahwee	Re-construction of Pathway	15	500	24,900	Contract has been signed with local CDC and 40% fund has been transferred. Practical work has started.	10
6.	LAGHMAN	Alishang	Shamkat of Gulakhail	Construction of Mosque	13	1600	23,713	Contract has been signed with local CDC and 40% fund has been transferred. Practical work has started.	10
7.	LAGHMAN	Alishang	Gulakhail	Construction of protection wall	15	1600	24,527	Contract has been signed with local CDC and 40% fund has been transferred. Practical work has started.	10

8.	LAGHMAN	Alingar	Tag of Baliasar	Re-construction of Canal	15	1200	25,000	Contract has been signed with local CDC and 40% fund has been transferred.	10
North Region									
9.	BALKH	Balkh	Kabulian Khuja Sultan Wali	Construction of 2 km road	8	692	21,167	Project was contracted with CDC in January 2012 and is being implemented following the official launch in February 2012.	60
10.	BALKH	Balkh	Kabulian Khuja Sultan Wali	Construction of 14 Culverts	8	692	24,709	Project was contracted with CDC in January 2012 and is being implemented following the official launch in February 2012.	85
11.	Balkh	Balkh	Nawabad Mandity	Graveling of 3 km and construction of culverts	10	1500	24,200	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
12.	JAWZJAN	Darzab	Mughul	Construction of girls school	200	1688	200,000	The project is contracted with Aqaba Construction Company, and is being implemented. Stone masonry finished and tiling work of 9 rooms finished, tilling work of 3 rooms under way	50
13.	JAWZJAN	Qushtapa	Shirbeg	Construction of 8 class school with required equipment's	10	274	190,230	This project is contracted with Basheer Hashmat Construction company. The project mobilization work was started on 22 March. The excavation of foundation is finished. The stone masonry work of the foundation is finished and the stone masonry of ground level is under way.	10
14.	JAWZJAN	Faizabad	Sheesha Khana Arabia	Purchasing and provision of 22 set tents for 6	2	750	4,400	The project was contracted with the	100

				schools in Faizabad				CDC and is complete. The tents were handed over to education department and distributed to selected schools.	
15.	JAWZJAN	Qushtapa	Arabia Traghali	Purchasing and provision of 81 set tents for 13 schools in Qushtapa	12	3000	16,200	The project was contracted with the CDC and is complete. The tents were handed over to education department and distributed to selected schools.	100
16.	Saripul	Sayaad	Aqsohi Sharqi	Construction of water reservoir	20	600	22,517	Awaiting fund transfer to PJST account	0
17.	Faryab	Pushtoon Kot	Mayan Dara	Installation of 6 tube well	7	1200	25,000	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
Northeast Region									
18.	KUNDUZ	Chardara	Essakhai village	04 deep wells, 06 small bridges	15	500	24,989	Projects have been completed and in the next few days PJST will submit its final report.	100
19.	KUNDUZ	Chardara	Aqshakh village	Reconstruction 4 KM road in	25	750	24,148		100
20.	KUNDUZ	Qalai Zaal	Kishani village	Installation of 11 deep wells	15	500	24,398		100
21.	KUNDUZ	Imam Sahib	Aftab luq village	Installation of 05 deep wells, and 08 small bridges	15	600	24,957		100
22.	KUNDUZ	Dashti Archi	Mulla qulli	11 small and medium bridges	20	600	24,682		100
West Region									
23.	HIRAT	Shindand	Kariz sabz	Reconstruction of Kariz	20	3000	24,500	The project work started on 11 March 2012 and the project was visited in Mid-April 2012	35
24.	HIRAT	Shindanad	Changan	Cleaning of Kariz	20	70	15,085	The project work started on 11 March 2012 and the project was visited in Mid-April 2012	35

25.	Hirat	Pushtoon Zarghon	Rowndan	Installation of three tube well	6	270	9,217	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
26.	Hirat	Injil	Qala Dasht	Construction of Bridge	10	90	25,000	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
27.	Hirat	Shendand	Kalessak	Construction of 1.2 km road and 6 Bridge	5	320	25,000	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
28.	FARAH	Khak-e-Safid	Khost-e-Sadiq	Kariz Cleaning	12	490	8,718	The project work started in early March 2012.	80
29.	FARAH	Balah Bolook	Safarak	Installation of semi deep well	10	400	23,661	The project contract was made in mid-April and the actual work started last week.	20
30.	FARAH	Khak-e-Safid	Khostwala	Cleaning of Kariz	12	490	8,718	The project work started in early March 2012.	80
31.	Badghis	Qahdis	Khair Khuna Sullah	Installation of eight tube well	33	117	22,524	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
32.	Badghis	Qadis	Badrook	Rehabilitation of Kariz	63	2000	97,108	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
33.	Badghis	Qadis	Gandbad shah Ghaisudin	Construction of one school	50	500	190,544	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
34.	Badghis	Qadis	Mirza Ali Holiah	Reconstruction of Mosque	121	3000	38,625	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
South Region									
35.	Uruzgan	Hasas	Shahid	Installation of Tube well for dirking water	5	600	24,168	In the process of contract signing	0

36.	Uruzgan	Saraab	Zanboori, Shokhai and Keshi	Installation of Tube well	5	600	24,168	In the process of contract signing	0
37.	Uruzgan	Sarhab	Shokhai	Construction of protection wall for spring	5	72	23,826	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
38.	Helmand	Marja	Black 4-D and 5-D	Construction of 14 water Gates for Irrigation	7	2000	25,000	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
39.	Hemand	Marja	Black 4-D and 5-D	Installation of 12 deep wells	7	2500	25,000	Fund has been transferred to PJST account	
Subtotal					878	38211	1634655		