

AFGHANISTAN PEACE AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME (UNDP SUPPORT)



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Resilient nations.*

SECOND 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: Watermelon produced by MAIL's restoration project in Herat Credit: APRP/UNDP

ACRONYMS

APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Development Officer
FOC	Financial Oversight Committee
FRIC	Force Reintegration Cell
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HPC	High Peace Council
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JS	Joint Secretariat
LMs	Line Ministries
MA	Monitoring Agent
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
NDS	National Department of Security
NRAP	National Rural Access Programme
PJSTs	Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams
PPCs	Provincial Peace Committees
PWC	Public Works Corp
RuWATSIP	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme
SGPs	Small Grant Projects
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TA	Transitional Assistance

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) continued to expand its outreach, reintegration and community recovery initiatives to promote peace, reconciliation and security in Afghan communities. APRP-UNDP Support Project assisted the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) to undertake the peace and reintegration efforts implemented by the High Peace Council (HPC) and the Joint Secretariat (JS) for APRP. UNDP worked together with various partners in support of the JS including the Force Reintegration Cell of International Security Assistance Force (FRIC/ISAF).

UNDP provided support to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in the day to day management of three windows of the APRP Trust Fund (Windows A, B, and C) to ensure the funds are managed in an accountable and transparent manner. The Financial Oversight Committee (FOC) meeting held on 14 April approved the 1391 (21 March – 31 December) budget for the APRP programme in the amount of USD 123.7 million including the budget allocation for line ministries in support of APRP community recovery programmes.

On 24 April, Salahuddin Rabbani assumed his position as the head of the HPC to become the successor of his father Burhanuddin Rabbani. Since then, the HPC and Provincial Peace Committees (PPCs) intensified engagement and outreach to a broad range of groups including government officials, tribal leaders, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's groups both at the national and district levels. These efforts included a critical peace Jirga supported by APRP and held in Uruzghan province on 2 July. The peace Jirga mobilized 800 tribal elders and religious leaders who voiced their support to the peace process.

According to the JS reports, in Q2, 881 ex-combatants renounced arms and formally joined the APRP; overall 4,975 ex-combatants from 29 provinces had been enrolled in the Programme, out of which 385 were key commanders or leaders. Negotiations were reported to be taking place with a number of armed groups, estimated to represent around 1,179 combatants who had indicated interest in the peace and reintegration programme. Transitional Assistance (TA) package was provided to 642 reintegrees in the reporting quarter, taking the total to 4,443 reintegrees that had been assisted with cash and other assistance to return to normal life. Since the Programme inception, 3,055 weapons had been collected or registered.

There were improvements in the community development component designed to support sustainable peace and reintegration by providing reintegrees and community members with employment opportunities. According to the JS, development projects were being implemented in 12 provinces through four line ministries (LMs) in target districts; Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Public Works (MoPW), and Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD). Some 6,900 reintegrees and community members had benefited directly with employment opportunities. In addition, 24 Small Grants Projects (SGPs) had been completed or are being implemented in seven provinces (Kunar, Laghman, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Herat, and Farah). The SGPs are designed to provide livelihood assistance to some 500 reintegrees and will reach out to estimated 22,000 beneficiaries in the communities. An additional 68 SGPs were approved to be implemented.

The risks and issues faced included insufficient coordination among programme stakeholders, increasing security incidents for personnel involved in the programme including the reintegrees,

slow SGP implementation, LM programmes' weak link with APRP objectives, and insufficient capacity of the Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams (PJSTs) in provinces to facilitate the implementation of peace and reintegration activities.

Important lessons learned were that outreach and strategic communications initiatives must be implemented through multiple channels, the programme initiatives must address the grievances of reintegrees and community members, and that provincial APRP strategy should be developed for APRP target provinces in order to fully integrate the community recovery component including the SGPs and LMs' programmes.

In the upcoming period, key events will include a week for peace and unity to be organized by the JS around the international day of peace (21 Sept) to strengthen public support for peace and reintegration through intensive outreach and strategic communication efforts. In addition, the APRP plans to host a Governors' conference which will include key involvement from Governors from six provinces (Kapisa, Nuristan, Farah, Uruzghan, Ghazni, and Ghor), the leadership of HPC, and the Transition Commission. The Governors' conference is planned as a forum to discuss and come up with concrete actions on how to address challenges in supporting peace, transition and stability in the six provinces part of the third tranche of the transition process.

In addition, APRP UNDP Support Project will continue to provide technical, operational and management support to the JS in the implementation of peace and reintegration initiatives. The programme priorities will include recruitment of a Monitoring Agent (MA) to conduct an internal audit of APRP's financial process, acceleration of community recovery activities through SGPs and LMs' programmes, and initiation of disengagement training and of additional APRP initiatives through the emerging opportunities scheme. Further, mid-term programme evaluation of APRP is planned to assess if the programme is being implemented effectively and efficiently and to inform adjustments to the programme activities and implementation approach as needed.

I. RESULTS

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

UNDP supported the FOC Secretariat to manage the three windows (Windows A, B and C) of the APRP Trust Fund to ensure accountability of donor funds. The FOC Secretariat provides guidance and approval for budget allocation of major programme activities. Through the Financial Management Specialist deployed in the FOC Secretariat at the MoF, UNDP supported the FOC Secretariat in the facilitation of a FOC meeting and release of funds to LMs for APRP activities. The FOC meeting held on 14 April reviewed and approved the 1391 (21 March 2012 – 31 December 2012) budget for the APRP programme in the amount of USD 123.7 million. The FOC members also approved the 1391 work plan and budget of (MRRD, MoPW, MoLSAMD, and MAIL) in support of APRP community recovery initiatives. The early approval of the 1391 budget will support early start of the programme implementation enabling smooth implementation of activities contributing to peace and reintegration.

In addition, the FOC Secretariat prepared regular and timely monthly programme financial reports in April, May and June. As shown in Annex 7, as of June 2012, twelve countries had contributed USD 161.1 million across three windows of the APRP Trust Funds. Out of this contributed amount, USD 30.4 million had been expended on programmes in support of peace and reintegration activities. For the UNDP-managed Window B, seven countries (Denmark, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea and Spain) had contributed USD 86.7 million out of which USD 16.3 million had been expended. While the FOC Secretariat finance officers still required some support, such as analysis and reconciliation of bank statement, from the Financial Management Specialist deployed by UNDP, the quality and timeliness as well as their capacity for reporting had improved significantly.

Recruitment of an MA to conduct an internal audit of APRP's financial processes had been a programme priority to ensure appropriate and accountable use of funds from the APRP Trust Fund. The purpose of the internal audit is to ensure that all implementing partners such as the JS, PJSTs, and LMs are utilizing appropriate financial, administrative and programme rules and regulations. The recruitment process for the MA started in mid-2011. However, two rounds of request for proposals did not yield any result due to lack of qualified firms applying for it. Taking into consideration the urgent need to conduct the monitoring exercise, third round of request for proposal was issued besides undertaking a market research to identify potential candidates and discussions were also held with them for submitting proposals and participating in the bid. Despite these efforts, the program was not able to hire anyone as the identified firm's proposed fee was above the threshold for contracting. Currently another recruitment process is in progress and technical and financial evaluations are being conducted and will conclude in Q3.

While the recruitment of the MA is ongoing, the APRP-UNDP support project is taking a number steps to ensure appropriate financial management in the programme execution:

- The FOC Secretariat conducted a monitoring exercise of the APRP cells of the four LMs (MRRD, MAIL, MoPW and MoLSAMD) in May and June with the objective of reviewing documents and internal control systems in the areas of finance, human resource, logistics and procurement. The reports showed that overall the government rules and procedures

were in practice. However, the reports also identified key areas for improvement in areas such as financial recording, filing system, financial reporting and cash book management.

- The FOC Secretariat recruited an M&E officer.
- In addition to the two UNDP-supported financial specialists based in the JS and MoF, UNDP recruited two additional financial specialist (on detailed assignment from other UNDP Country Offices) to support solid programme financial management. Also, an Operational Manager for the APRP-UNDP support team was recruited to support the JS and APRP in financial, administrative, HR, logistics and IT management.
- Internal monitoring exercise by a team consisting of representatives from UNDP support project, JS and MoF had been established. Missions to provinces are planned to commence in the fourth week of July.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q2.

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 monthly financial reports (April, May and June) on time. The level and quality of reporting improved and it required less support from the UNDP Financial Management Specialist.
Irregularities in release of funding for APRP activities	Regular and timely release of funds for APRP activities to LMs	As the programme execution of the LMs accelerated, funds were released to the LMs. However, untimely submission of financial reports on expenses prevented timely release in some cases.
No independent monitoring conducted	Independent monitoring takes place regularly including monthly and quarterly reports once the firm is on board	The selection of the audit firm to conduct independent monitoring was not concluded during Q2 as the fee of the identified firm was above the threshold. Another round of recruitment process will be expedited and monitoring will commence as soon as a firm is identified in Q3.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 125,721 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 1 and Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

RISKS

- **Lack of independent monitoring**

As mentioned above, the recruitment of a MA to conduct an internal audit of APRP's financial process had been delayed. In consideration of increased scrutiny of appropriate and accountable use of donor funds, independent monitoring of programme operations needs to take place as a mechanism to ensure necessary rules and regulations are being followed. APRP-UNDP support team will treat this as a programme priority and will work with the procurement team to expedite the recruitment.

- **Short budget year**

Previously, the GoA's financial year started on 21 March and ended on 20 March. In order to synchronize the budget year with international standard, the budget year for 1391 started on 21 March and will end on 31 December 2012. This will pose challenges to APRP as there is only nine months to implement and complete planned activities for 1391. APRP made a good start of the year as the 1391 budget was already approved in April; however, the programme needs to be implemented smoothly in order to complete the planned activities to support peace and reintegration.

ISSUES

- **Untimely expense reports from LMs**

For on budget programmes, funds are disbursed from the MoF. In order for LMs to receive funds, expenses from the previous disbursement have to be reported and reconciled. MoF is not able to release additional funds unless at least 80 percent of previous advances are reported and reconciled. In Q2, one LM's untimely submission of their expense report resulted in a situation where other LMs could not receive much needed additional funds to implement activities. In the future, the FOC Secretariat will pay close attention to the required cash per LM by requesting more reliable cash forecast and timely reporting of expenses.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

APRP operations team has worked diligently with the JS and LMs to review existing NIM arrangements and seek ways to improve. The challenge so far has been reporting due to the following reasons:

- **Better planning and implementation for management of budgets/funds**

APRP operations team is also working with JS and LMs to identify weaknesses within the established structures and devise new and improved modalities of managing cash. Clearly there

are capacity issues both in terms of understanding of required procedures and expectations, as well as manpower which it is currently being reviewed in a consultative manner to bring about improvements and efficiencies in the project management. This exercise will then be followed by PJSTs capacity assessment and capacity building measures will be put in place to improve financial management and reporting as required. Untimely expense reporting from LMs resulted in the delay in the release of funds. There are two challenges for the FOC Secretariat to manage the APRP Trust Funds. First, cash forecast provided by the LMs have not been reliable and accurate. Second, LMs have not settled advances monthly since NIM requirement is quarterly advance settlement. Advances were kept for several months, which prevented timely reporting of expenses. In view of this, UNDP will advise LMs to settle advances on a monthly basis in order to prevent delay in release of funds caused by untimely reporting (see above section on lessons learned).

As a result, APRP operations team has laid more focus on planning for ensuring realistic targets or forecasts to be provided for each quarter. The team then made agreements to have both monthly advancing based on quarterly plans and monthly reporting to have advances cleared progressively to avoid aging of advances.

4. FUTURE PLAN

UNDP will continue to support the FOC Secretariat to effectively manage all three windows of the APRP Trust Fund including preparation of monthly reports and timely release of funds to LMs for APRP activities. The recruitment of the MA is a programme priority and will be expedited so that the internal audit can commence as soon as possible in Q3 to ensure enhanced monitoring of programme and financial practices.

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

In order to boost the capacity of the JS to implement key APRP components, recruitment process for additional JS posts was initiated in June with support and participation from APRP-UNDP Support Project team and ISAF/FRIC. They included key positions that are critical for timely and effective implementation of the programme including the Communications and Outreach Director, HR Manager, Senior M&E Officer, Gender Advisor, Deputy Head of Development Team, Senior Finance Officer and Cashier. Recruitment of these posts, which is expected to be concluded at the beginning of the Q3, will greatly improve the capacity of the JS to implement peace and reintegration activities.

APRP assists LM in the planning and implementation of its projects through APRP cells. APRP cells are support units based in the seven LMs to coordinate the implementation of LMs' community recovery programmes that support APRP. Following extensive support provided by the JS Development Team, UNDP and ISAF/FRIC to the LM for the design of 1391 plans for LMs, the 1391 work plans of MRRD, MoPW and MoLSAMD were approved by the FOC meeting on 14 April. In addition, the FOC approved APRP cell budgets for APRP cells in MRRD, MoPW, MoLSAMD, MAIL, Ministry of Interior, National Department of Security (NDS) and Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG). Additionally, APRP Technical Committee meeting on 28 May approved the 1391 work plan of the MAIL for implementation. The timely approval of the 1391 work plans of the LMs will ensure early initiation of programme implementation and greatly improve the quality and timeliness for community recovery programme implementation to be implemented by the LMs.

On 14 April, Salahuddin Rabbani was selected as the head of the HPC to become the successor of his father Burhanuddin Rabbani. A high level ambassadorial meeting was organized on 1 May to introduce the new HPC head who laid out key strategic priorities for APRP under his leadership. Stressing the need to collectively recognize that achieving peace requires a broader political approach, not an isolated one. This approach will include the transition process, capacity development, the strengthening of Afghan security forces, and regional cooperation. Additionally, the APRP process will focus on building Afghan national capacity to conduct national reconciliation, and the HPC will be reviewed in terms of the structure and composition in order to ensure appropriate capacity to lead the peace process. UN and donor representatives voiced their continued support to the peace and reintegration efforts.

One of the priorities under the new HPC leadership was increased outreach to all sectors of Afghan society including parliament members, civil society groups, human rights and women's groups, as well as youth and Ulemas. The HPC and PPCs in provinces actively conducted outreach and awareness-raising work to gain public support for the peace process. During Q2, the HPC met with the leadership of major universities (Kabul University, Kabul Medical University, and Kabul Education University) to gain insights and support for the peace process. In addition, PPCs in provinces including Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, Paktika, Takhar and Kandahar conducted outreach and awareness raising events in districts with a wide range of groups such as community elders, religious scholars, government officials, and civil society members.

The Mazar conference was hosted by IDLG and APRP on 24-25 April with the objective of encouraging further participation and support of provincial council members on peace and reintegration as well as the transition processes. The conference strengthened the partnership between provincial councils and peace councils in the context of reintegration and transition. Further, a critical peace Jirga held in Uruzghan province on 2 July mobilized 800 tribal elders and religious leaders who committed to support the peace process and to deliver peace messages to combatants in their districts. These activities contributed to promote understanding and dialogue among community stakeholders in support of the peace process and reconciliation.



Figure 1: National and provincial actors gather during the Mazar conference on reintegration and transition (Photo credit: UNDP)

Progress was also made in Q2 on the outreach and awareness raising programme implemented by the Ministry of Hajj through 3,000 Ulemas across Afghanistan. The project, which was approved in 2011, commenced with two seminars in May with 100 Imams from ten districts in Kabul. Following the discussions that centered on peace and security, the participants made a commitment to support the peace process and spread the peace messages in their constituencies. Expansion of the project is critical for APRP's outreach component as Ulemas command respect and influence in the communities.



Figure 2: Peace Jirga with tribal and religious leaders in Uruzghan (Photo credit: UNDP)

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q2

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	Recruitment of key vacant JS posts (Communications and Outreach Director, HR Manager, Senior M&E Officer, Gender Advisor, Deputy Head of Development Team, Senior Finance Officer and Cashier) is being undertaken and to be completed by the beginning of Q3. This will boost the capacity of the JS to lead the implementation of peace and reintegration activities.
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	All 7 APRP line ministries' cell is functional and is moving ahead with their planning. The 1391 work plans for MRRD, MoLSAMD, and MoPW were approved for implementation by the FOC on 14 April. The FOC also approved the APRP cell budgets for seven LMs (MRRD, MoLSAMD, MoPW, MAIL, NDS, MoI, and IDLG).
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	The HPC and PPCs conducted twelve outreach and awareness raising activities across the nation including Kabul, Kunar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Paktika, Takhar and Kandahar with community elders, religious scholars, government officials, CSOs, students, universities, and political groups. The outreach programme implemented by the Ministry of Hajj commenced with two Ulema seminars with 100 Imams attending from ten districts in Kabul.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 1,302,720 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 1 and Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

▪ JS understaffing

Some of the JS departments have suffered from shortage of staff and a number of key posts are vacant. For example, the Development Team, while being responsible for the implementation of over half of the programme budget, is extremely understaffed. Although the team is very competent and motivated, the overwhelming workload meant that there was limited time to dedicate to specific issues, address challenges and ensure coordination and implementation. Following a decision to boost capacity of the JS through additional recruitment of key posts, recruitment of Deputy for the Development team is to be concluded by the beginning of Q3. Similarly, recruitment of additional staff is underway for other departments.

The APRP operations team will also conduct capacity building exercises for all PJST staff to enhance financial management capabilities and improve reporting which has been a challenge since the beginning. The team will also work directly with PJSTs to ensure full understanding of the requirements through on-job training and coaching.

▪ Coordination with LMs

There had been some improvements in coordination between the JS and LMs. For example, in order to solve challenges faced in implementation, ministerial level meetings now take place on an ad hoc basis between the JS and the LMs. However, there are further improvements to be made in order to ensure coordination meetings are facilitating programme delivery. Although monthly coordination meetings should take place between the JS and APRP cell staff in LMs, they did not happen regularly. A regular monthly meeting is essential, and UNDP will support the JS and LMs to ensure this takes place. In addition, the meetings will share lessons learned, update achievements, and promote understanding of new requirements. Each meeting will develop results-based action plans which will be followed up.

Issues

▪ Security incidents

Despite advances in the peace process, there were few cases of tragic assassinations of APRP leadership. Unfortunate assassinations of the very active and respected PPC chairman of Kunar Province and a respected HPC member were a major setback to the programme. If APRP is to continue with its momentum, such incidents need to be prevented. Recognizing this need, the National Security Council issued a Joint Order that requires the National Department for Security, Afghan National Army and Afghan National Police to provide security for individuals involved in the peace process. In order to protect those individuals including the reintegrees and PPC members, APRP will closely cooperate with Afghan National Security Forces.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

▪ Outreach through multiple channels

An important event took place in Kunar province where the heads of the PPC and Provincial Council engaged in a dialogue session on TV with around 80 participants for discussion on challenges for the peace process and the APRP. The participants including students, civil society members, and representatives of political groups were given opportunities to ask questions directly to the provincial leaders on issues regarding peace and security in the province. This was an important step for APRP's outreach component as the public dialogue provided opportunities for community members to directly communicate their concerns on peace and security to provincial leadership and promoted understanding and support for the APRP initiatives. In addition to the organization of regular outreach visits and meetings, the use of additional channels of communication such as public dialogue and media should be emulated and utilized in other provinces to promote understanding and support for APRP.

4. FUTURE PLAN

APRP-UNDP Support Project will continue to support the recruitment exercise of the key additional JS posts to boost the capacity of the JS in the implementation of peace and reintegration activities. Coordination between the JS and LMs will be strengthened and UNDP support will be provided to APRP cells in LMs to improve their reporting on community recovery projects. Support will be provided to the JS to assist the HPC and PPCs in the implementation of the Strategic Communication Plan and deliver consistent peace messages through multiple channels to Afghan communities. Following its initiation in Q2, the outreach programme implemented by the Ministry of Hajj will expand its reach to cover additional provinces through the network of Ulemas across Afghanistan.

In addition, a Governors' conference is planned as a forum to discuss and come up with concrete actions on how to address challenges in supporting peace, transition and stability in six provinces as part of the third tranche of the transition process. The meeting will be co-hosted by APRP and IDLG and will include key involvement from Governors from six provinces (Kapisa, Nuristan, Farah, Uruzghan, Ghazni, and Ghor), the leadership of HPC, and the Transition Commission. The conclusion paper from the meeting will be presented to the President.

Finally, a mid-term programme evaluation of APRP is planned for Q3 to assess if the programme is being implemented effectively and efficiently and as intended. This will help in making timely adjustments to the programme activities and implementation approach for improved efficiency and effectiveness.

Women as Peace Builders

An APRP success story from Darzaab district of Jawzjan province

Stories about former insurgents joining the APRP are becoming more and more common as many lives are changed through the interventions of the project. Jawzjaan is the province where Burhaan joined APRP. Hailing from Darzaab district, Burhan gave up arms on the pleas of his wife and mother. Days of his insurgency have not been forgotten by the family when Burhan used to come home, if he did, in a dazed state. Says his wife Gulnaar "My eyes would be longing to see my husband return home. I would be counting every minute". His prolonged absence was a source of constant misery to the family. The periods would be so long that his little children would not recognize him when he dropped by occasionally and would end up calling him 'uncle'.

The story of his giving up arms is a touching revelation of what families of insurgents go through. Gulnaar recalls the day when she had travelled to Shirbirghan town to get some medical treatment for her little son. Staying with one of her relatives, she heard of a women's gathering in the village elder's house. She attended the gathering, where she witnessed the launch of APRP's peace process. The one message she took back home was that all those fighting the government can give up arms and live a normal life without being punished, if they joined the project.

As she yearned to have a normal life, living in peace with her husband and children, she took this message back to her husband. Gulnaar and Burhaan's mother succeeded in convincing him to give up arms.



Figure 3 & 4: Burhaan's family (left) and his vegetable stall (right) in Darzaab, Jawzjan, Province
(Photo Credit: PPC Jawzjan)

Burhan soon joined APRP. After having received APRP transition assistance, he set up a small business in Shirbirghan town. Gulnaar is also receiving technical trainings in one of the APRP funded vocational projects. Reconciliation of Burhan with APRP also benefited his children who are now able to go to school, while previously being deprived of this opportunity.

As he manages his little vegetable stall, Burhaan expresses his feelings about the program; he recommends ensuring job opportunities for all who join APRP, for he fears that that unemployment of reintegrees may result in their return to insurgency which he does not wish to see. While APRP changed his life, he expresses his gratitude to his wife and mother who had convinced him to join the program in the first place.

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

APRP-UNDP Support Project provided support to the JS Operations Team for outreach, vetting and registration of ex-combatants, and administration of TA packages in order to facilitate the demobilization of former insurgents and reintegration back into their communities. In Q2, an additional 881 ex-combatants joined APRP, increasing the accumulative number of reintegrees to 4,975 reintegrees across 29 provinces. Out of the total number of reintegrees, 385 were key commanders or leaders. Negotiations were under way with further 1,179 potential candidates who expressed interests in joining the programme. A total of 3,055 weapons were collected or registered from ex-combatants, and a thorough vetting was conducted for every single candidate to prevent false beneficiaries from joining the APRP. TA packages of 5,000 Afghani/month was provided to 642 reintegrees in Q2, taking the total to 4,443 reintegrees that benefitted from the TA package for the three months transition period to facilitate return to their communities.

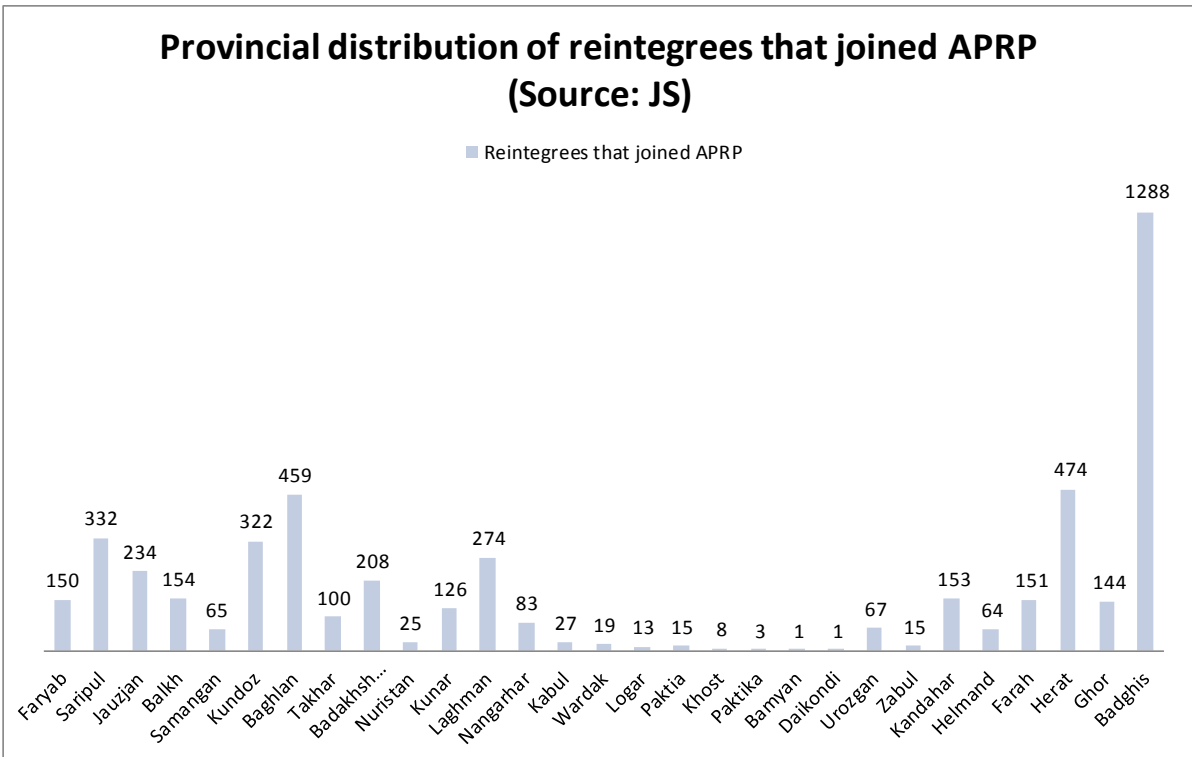
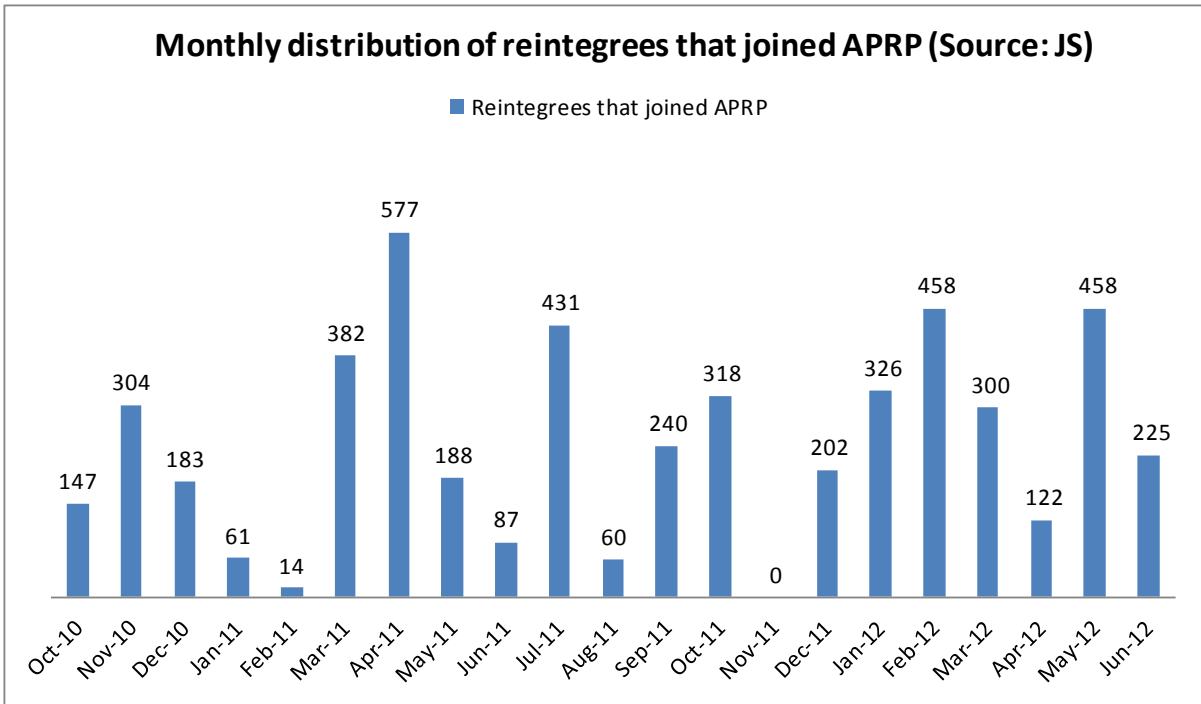


Figure 5: APRP demobilization event in Ghor province (Photo credit: UNDP)

The below table summarizes the key figures in demobilization and reintegration activities.

Key Indicators (Source: JS)			
Description	Accumulative March 2012	April – June 2012	Accumulative June 2012
Total Reintegrees	4,094	881	4,975
Total Key Commanders or Leaders	372	13	385
Total number of weapons collected/registered	2,500	555	3,055
Total number of transitional assistance packages	3,801	642	4,443

The graphs below show the monthly and provincial distribution of reintegrees that joined APRP since October 2010.



In addition, the Commanders and Leadership Reintegration Programme was approved at the Technical Committee meeting on 25 March. The Commanders and Leadership Reintegration Programme is designed to assist commanders and provincial political figures currently a part of the insurgency to give up arms and join the peace process by providing them assistance that will help them reintegrate back into the communities. The programme is expected to accelerate the

pace of demobilization and reintegration, as the commanders and leaders are able to influence insurgent groups to reconcile, reintegrate and join the peace programme. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was finalized for the initiation of the programme in Q3.

SGPs provide reintegrees and community members with livelihood opportunities before communities receive longer-term community recovery projects that provide sustainable employment and development opportunities. The SGPs mainly focus on development of community infrastructure such as deep wells, small bridges, roads, protection walls, canals and schools.



Figure 6: A canal construction project funded by Small Grants project scheme in Laghman Province (Photo credit: UNDP)

SGPs have been divided into two tiers:

- Tier I - up to USD 25,000 per project implemented by Community Development Councils and communities
- Tier II - up to USD 200,000 per project implemented by District Development Councils, Non-Governmental Organizations and CSOs

As the end of Q2, 13 SGPs had been completed, and additional eleven SGPs were being implemented in seven provinces (Kunar, Laghman, Balkh, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Herat, and Farah). The SGPs were designed to provide livelihood assistance to 524 reintegrees and reach out to 22,000 beneficiaries in the communities. An additional 68 additional SGPs had been approved to be implemented. Details of the completed, ongoing and approved SGPs are summarized in Annex 9.



Figure 7 & 8: Small Grants Project inauguration in Qala Dasht village of Injil District in Herat Province (Photo credit: UNDP)

In addition, demining projects implemented by the HALO Trust and OMAR have provided employment opportunities for reintegrees and community members. According to the JS reports, the HALO Trust project, which was successfully completed after one year of operation, provided training and employment to 180 reintegrees to work as humanitarian de-miners in Baghlan, Samangan, and Takhar provinces? The HALO project de-miners cleared 232 anti-personnel mines from 453,406 sq. of land. In the similar manner, the ongoing OMAR project trained 110 reintegrees and community members that have worked as de-miners in Badghis province.

APRP has assisted in the establishment and operationalization of PPCs and PJSTs. Against a target of 34 PPC and PJSTs, a total of 31 PPCs and PJSTs have been established and operationalized across the country. Operational support is provided to PJSTs and PPCs to ensure that their capacity is strengthened to deliver the programme effectively at the provincial levels. This support include the channeling of fund for the salary of the staff, operational cost, provision of office equipment and administrative needs. Field mission to districts from national level also help them with planning and monitoring of the activities. In addition, support is also given to fund outreach activities, peace messaging, besides providing various trainings to ensure better understanding and implementation of the programme for activities such as the SGPs.

With the Taliban Spring Offensive, this period usually sees increase in security incidents. However, there were some signs of improving security in some provinces and districts following peace and reintegration activities as well as other security and development operations. In Kunduz province, where 322 ex-combatants had joined APRP, the security box was widened around Kunduz city as well as around other district centers. In addition, a UNDSS security assessment showed that there was 10% decrease in security incidents in the East region compared to the same time one year ago.

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q2

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	881 AGEs joined the programme in Q2 (1,781 AGEs in 2012). This is on target.
2,689 Transitional Assistance (TA) packages provided	5,000 TA packages and livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees	642 TA packages as livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees in Q2 (1,754 TA packages in 2012). 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	Thirteen SGPs (13 Tier 1) had been completed, and additional eleven SGPs (eight Tier 1 and three Tier 2) are being implemented. There was good progress in Q2 and sixty eight (68) additional SGPs had been approved to be implemented.
25 PJSTs and 30 PPCs established	34 PPCs and PJSTs established and operational	31 PPCs and 31 PJSTs established and operational nationwide. This is on target. PPCs to be established in three remaining provinces (Bamyan, Panjshir, and Parwan).
Instability in target districts due to AGEs presence	Contributions to security in targeted districts and communities	There were signs of improvement in security in some provinces following APRP initiatives as well as other security and peace initiatives. In Kunduz province, security box widened around Kunduz city as well as other district centers.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 2,477,332 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 1 and Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

- **Reintegreees' security**

Safety of reintegreees that join the programme is a grave concern. There were unfortunate assassinations of reintegreees in some provinces in Q2. Inability to protect the security of reintegreees will have a negative impact on the peace process. As mentioned earlier in the report, the National Security Council issued a Joint Order to protect reintegreees and others that are involved in APRP. Strengthened partnership will be required between the APRP and Afghan National Security Forces to ensure the security of ex-combatants that join the programme.

- **Slow SGP implementation**

While there was good progress in the approval of additional SGPs, completion and implementation rates are still very low. SGPs are a means to provide adequate assistance to ex-combatants and communities before longer-term reintegration and development projects are initiated in their communities. If SGPs do not reach the communities where reintegration is taking place, it may cause reintegreees to lose confidence and return back to insurgency. One of the main reasons for the slow delivery of SGPs was the insufficient capacity of the PJST Development Officers (DOs) in supporting the design and implementation of SGPs. In order to address this, capacity assessment of PJSTs is being conducted. On-going training will be provided to PJST DOs based on the capacity needs identified. In addition, the SOP for SGP was revised to improve the approval, implementation and reporting process. The training on the new SOP is planned for PJST DOs in all provinces in the coming months.

Issues

- **Delay in disengagement training**

Disengagement training is an important component of APRP that is to be provided to ex-combatants that enroll in the programme to facilitate return to normal life. The training is designed to counter common misperceptions among ex-combatants through basic education in peace, human rights, civil rights, religious and other related studies. However, disengagement training has not started yet. Training should start as soon as possible as currently reintegreees are not provided with the training to reorient themselves to peaceful life in communities. A curriculum for disengagement training were developed and approved, and training will be conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Need for grievance resolution**

One programme area that can be strengthened is grievance resolution for reintegrees. It is important to find out and address the grievances and frustrations that led reintegrees to join the insurgency in the first place. Studies have shown that majority of fighters join insurgency for grievances rather than ideological reasons. Grievances can include lack of income, education, and other basic services such as water and roads in their communities. In order to address these grievances, APRP will expand the community development initiatives in order to provide reintegrees and community members with employment and vocational training opportunities. In addition, disengagement training and other APRP initiatives plan to include grievance resolution component that will aim to learn reintegrees' grievances, needs and aspirations and match them with existing opportunities within APRP or refer them to opportunities outside APRP.

4. FUTURE PLAN

UNDP will continue to support the JS in the implementation of peace and reintegration initiatives to ensure ex-combatants are demobilized and reintegrated successfully back to communities. As the curriculum for disengagement were finalized and approved, disengagement training will be started in partnership with the Ministry of Hajj in order to support reintegrees' return to peaceful life. With the adoption of the new SOP for SGPs, the reach and speed of SGP implementation will be improved. In addition, proposals for other emerging programmes including programmes on community development outreach and awareness-raising, and gender mainstreaming will be solicited to expand peace and reintegration initiatives.

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

Community recovery projects implemented through the partner LMs (MRRD, MAIL, MoLSAMD and MoPW) support sustainable peace and reintegration by providing reintegrees and community members with employment and vocational training opportunities. The LMs' programmes made progress in Q2 and many projects were initiated during the reporting period. At the end of Q2, there were development projects implemented in 12 provinces through four LMs in target districts.¹ In addition, 6,912 reintegrees and community members benefited directly with employment opportunities. Below are details of status and achievements of community recovery initiatives implemented by the LMs.

Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

MRRD's support to APRP is through their existing programmes, National Area-Based Development Programmes (NABDP) and National Rural Access Programme (NRAP). 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. For 1391, the Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme (RuWATSIP) was added to the MRRD portfolio. The RuWATSIP was designed to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation through the construction of water points and latrines, maintenance of the infrastructure, and hygiene training in communities. The RuWATSIP also supports APRP by providing reintegrees with employment opportunities in construction of the water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

1390 Plan

The FOC Secretariat approved the allocation of USD 2 million for NABDP and USD 6 million for NRAP through Window B for 1390 plan. With NRAP, the construction work of the Tarinkot road in Uruzghan province began on 20 May 2012. The project will construct 14.4 km of asphalt layer on Tarinkot road and benefit 82,284 people who will regularly use the road. The project will generate 12,069 labor days for reintegrees and community members to provide them with work opportunities. Overall, NRAP completed 20km out of 51.4 km of roads during Q2. For NABDP, seven out of 27 planned projects were ongoing (six in Helmand and one in Kandahar), employing 14 reintegrees.

1391 Plan

The FOC Secretariat approved the allocation of USD 3 million for NABDP, USD 9 million for NRAP, and USD 0.8 million for RuWATSIP through Window B for 1391 plan. For NRAP, surveys for road contracts for 12 projects in Ghor, Kunar, Kabul, Paktya, Kapisa, Herat, Badghis, and Farah provinces to construct a total of 63.1 km of asphalt roads were under way.

¹ Figures on community recovery projects are from JS reports.

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL)

The MAIL's support to APRP is provided through the Agriculture Support for Peace & Reintegration Programme, which was renamed to Afghanistan Green Core for the second year. The MAIL programme provides reintegrees and community members with work on irrigation and watershed management, reforestation of pistachio and fruit production projects. The programme supports peace and reintegration activities with agricultural projects that contribute to community stabilization and economic growth.



Figure 9: Field monitoring mission visits a MAIL reforestation project in Baghlan province (Photo credit: UNDP)

1390 Plan

With the reforestation component, 11 projects were ongoing covering 38 sites in six priority provinces (Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Herat, Faryab and Badghis). These projects provided work opportunities to 3,465 community members and 417 reintegrees to assist their reintegration to communities.

Within the irrigation component, survey, design and cost estimation for 43 out of 47 proposed irrigation canals were completed and were under review by MAIL. In addition, construction of two water pond projects provided work opportunities to 70 reintegrees and 819 community members.

With the fruit production component, 11 fruit orchard establishment projects are being implemented in 1,358 sites in Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Herat, Faryab and Badghis. This provided work opportunities to 1,099 community members and 259 reintegrees. In addition, 23 Fruit Producer Associations were formed and tool kits were distributed 570 farmers in Badghis, Takhar and Faryab provinces.

1391

Following the budget approval by the FOC Secretariat in June 2012, the total programme budget for 1391 including the balance carried over from 1390 was USD 20 million. The funds were allocated to irrigation and watershed management projects (USD 5.0 million), reforestation of pistachio projects (USD 9.3 million), fruit and nuts production and processing (USD 2.2 million), and programme operations cost.

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

The programme implemented by MoLSAMD in support of APRP is provided through vocational training demanded in the local market to increase employment opportunities of reintegrees and community members.

1390 Plan

An allocation of USD 4 million was approved for the MoLSAMD programme with the objective of providing vocational training for 1,800 reintegrees and 1,200 community members in 12 APRP priority provinces (Herat, Jawzjan, Faryab, Kunduz, Sarepul, Takhar, Baghlan, Kunar, Paktia, Helmand, Kandahar, and Uruzghan). Projects were ongoing in Sarepul, Jawzjan, Faryab, Paktia,

Helmand, and Kandahar provinces, providing reintegrees and community members with vocational education and training in skills demanded in local market such as carpentry, metal work and embroidery.

1391 Plan

FOC Secretariat in April 2012 approved allocation of USD 2,898,000 for MoLSAMD's programme to provide vocational training for 2,300 reintegrees' community members in 9 new provinces (Kabul, Kapisa, Khost, Farah, Zabul, Samangan, Badakshan, Nangarhar, and Badghis).

Ministry of Public Works (MoPW)

Through the establishment of Public Works Corps (PWC), MoPW's programme was designed to create employment for reintegrees and community members by recruiting them as contractors for the PWCs to work on routine maintenance of roads.

1390 Plan

With the PWC project, 356 reintegrees and 427 community members (including reintegrees' family members) in Faryab, Baghlan and Kunduz province worked on routine maintenance on roads. For example, in Baghlan province, they repaired the road and retaining walls following floods in Shimriq district.

1391 Plan

The PWC project which was approved by the FOC meeting in April plans to scale out and expands the PWC in three additional provinces; Herat, Nangarhar and Paktia. The project will provide training and employment on routine maintenance of 300km of roads for 816 reintegrees and community members in three provinces. The longer term objective of the project is to lay foundation for the PWC to establish itself as an institution that improves stability in the regions through providing skills training and creating employment. Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q2



Figure 10: Reintegrees work on maintenance of road damaged by flood in Kunduz province. (Photo credit: UNDP)

Below is a snapshot of where APRP-UNDP Support is in relation to its annual targets after Q2

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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development projects implemented in 12 provinces through four LMs in target districts. • 6,912 reintegrees and community members benefited directly with employment opportunities. MoLSAMD's projects will provide vocational training to 3000 community members and reintegrees in 1390. MRRD's NRAP Tarinkot Road project in Uruzghan will provide access to 82,284 people who will benefit from the use of the road.
Strong mobility/presence of AGEs in target districts	Contributions to improving security in targeted insecure districts	The increased number of program interventions are a sign of improved access as a result of improved security in some provinces following APRP initiatives as well as other security and peace initiatives.

1. FINANCIALS

During the reporting period, a total of USD 3,171,494 was spent for this output. For more details, refer to Annex 1 and Annex 2.

2. RISKS/ISSUES

Risks

▪ **Weak link with APRP**

Currently, many community recovery projects implemented by LMs take place in districts where there are few reintegrees. In addition, in communities where APRP supported projects are taking place, often people are not aware that these projects are APRP supported projects. There is a need for LMs' programmes to strengthen the linkage and support for peace and reintegration and deliver strong messages about the peace process. APRP-UNDP support project will work with the JS to ensure that the APRP message is effectively delivered through LMs' activities.

▪ **Quality of projects**

One of the primary objectives of the programme is to support peace and reintegration through the provision of sustainable employment opportunities to reintegrees and community members. In addition, community recovery projects were designed to promote socio-economic development in communities. A field mission conducted by the JS and APRP-UNDP Support Project in Baghlan province discovered that in a MAIL reforestation project, the majority of saplings had died due to lack of water. While the MAIL had made good progress through the implementation of various reforestation, irrigation and fruit production projects in APRP target districts, this was a disappointing finding. The programme must ensure that community recovery projects are making positive impact in communities in addition to the provision of employment. In the future MAIL will ensure provision of sufficient water for the reforestation component by taking full responsibility of watering for at least 3 years.

Issues

▪ **Quality of reporting from LMs**

While there was an improvement in timeliness of reporting from LMs, there is room for improvement in its quality. Monthly reports from LMs still lack detailed project by project information on location, description, status, and number of beneficiaries. If the reports do not contain sufficient information, results are not communicated properly to donors and partners even when there are achievements being made on the ground. In order to address this, a new reporting template is being developed and meetings will be scheduled to discuss and present the template to LMs' APRP cell staff.

▪ **Capacity of PJST development staff**

Strong PJSTs, and in particular strong PJST DOs, are essential for the success of the community recovery component of APRP. Currently, many DOs do not have sufficient development experience. As a result, coordination at the provincial level with key stakeholders remains weak and the quality and reach of community recovery projects are insufficient. Recruitment

of qualified DOs and on-going training, based on a needs assessment, will be a principal priority.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

▪ Provincial coordination and APRP strategy

In order to fully integrate the community recovery component, including the SGPs and LMs' programmes, with other APRP initiatives, a provincial APRP strategy should be developed for APRP target provinces. The APRP provincial plan will be based on past, current and potential future reintegration, incorporating both LM programmes and SGPs. A provincial steering committee should be established to ensure that proper coordination with relevant stakeholders takes place to avoid duplication or gaps in community recovery activities. Efforts are now under way to develop a comprehensive approach in Badghis province where a high number of ex-combatants have joined the programme.

4. FUTURE PLAN

APRP-UNDP support team will support the JS development team and LMs to accelerate the community recovery component of APRP. LMs will be supported to ensure that strong peace and reintegration messages are delivered where LMs projects take place. LMs will also be supported to prepare quality reports that contain sufficient project by project information so that results being achieved on the ground are properly communicated to relevant stakeholders and donors. On-going training will be provided to PJST DOs to improve their capacity to support community recovery initiatives and ensure strong coordination at the provincial level. A comprehensive provincial plan for APRP will be developed for Badghis which will pilot an integrated approach for peace and reintegration initiatives.

II. 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 Mar 2012 (d)	Total Expenses (Apr-Jun 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	2,689,098	2,946,364	2,445,564	
Germany	26,005,442	13,605,442	12,400,000 ²	2,898,627	284,149	3,182,776	10,422,666	
Italy	5,683,656	5,683,656	0	0	0	0	5,683,656	
Japan	52,055,941	52,055,941	0	10,842,567	4,370,334	15,212,901	36,843,040	
Netherlands	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0	537,865	537,865	1,962,135	
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	99,096,915	86,696,915	12,400,000	13,998,460	7,881,445	21,879,905	64,817,010	

Note:

- i) Cumulative expenses as of March 2012 is actual (column d)
- ii) Expenses reported for the accounting period of April to June 2012 is provisional.
- iii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

² The new commitment from Germany is EUR 10 million and a provisional exchange rate is applied (1 EUR = 1.24 USD).

B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

Project Output	2012 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2012)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun 2012)	Delivery Rate	Remarks
Output 1: All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	1,208,000	117,496	189,771	16%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	84,560	8,225	13,284	16%	
Sub-total Output 1	1,292,560	125,721	203,055	16%	
Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	10,262,545	1,217,496	1,748,589	17%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	718,378	85,224	122,401	17%	
Sub-total Output 2	10,980,923	1,302,720	1,870,990	17%	
Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	29,407,588	2,315,263	3,844,135	13%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	2,058,531	162,068	269,089	13%	
Sub-total Output 3	31,466,119	2,477,332	4,133,225	13%	
Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	25,366,348	2,964,013	3,099,355	12%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	1,775,644	207,481	216,955	12%	
Sub-total Output 4	27,141,992	3,171,494	3,316,310	12%	
Output 5: Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	4,034,000	751,569	2,017,942	50%	
<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	282,380	52,610	141,256	50%	
Sub-total Output 5	4,316,380	804,179	2,159,198	50%	
Grand Total	75,197,973	7,881,445	11,662,777	16%	

C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

Donor	Project Output	2012 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2012)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun 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	2,513,175	2,513,175	51%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	342,150	175,922	175,922	51%
Sub-total		5,230,000	2,689,098	2,689,098	51%
Germany	Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	2,501,965	151,924	373,792	15%
	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	8,213,489	113,636	631,048	8%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	750,081	18,589	70,339	9%
Sub-total		11,465,535	284,149	1,075,179	9%
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	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	350,000	0	0	0%
Sub-total		5,350,000	0	0	0%
Japan	Output 1: All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	1,208,000	117,496	189,771	16%
	Output 2: APRP Joint Secretariat effectively implements key components of APRP	7,760,580	1,065,572	1,374,797	18%
	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	12,960,454	1,698,949	2,710,409	21%

Donor	Project Output	2012 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Apr-Jun 2012)	Cumulative Expenses (Jan-Jun 2012)	Delivery Rate
	Output 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	14,543,918	450,838	586,180	4%
	Output 5: Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	4,034,000	751,569	2,017,942	50%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	2,835,487	285,910	481,537	17%
Sub-total		43,342,439	4,370,334	7,360,636	17%
Netherlands	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	2,336,449	502,677	502,677	22%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	163,551	35,187	35,187	22%
Sub-total		2,500,000	537,865	537,865	22%
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	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	65,421	0	0	0%
Sub-total		1,000,000	0	0	0%
Spain	Output 3: Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building	5,897,196	0	0	0%
	<i>General Management Services (GMS) fee 7%</i>	412,804	0	0	0%
Sub-total		6,310,000	0	0	0%
Grand Total		75,197,973	7,881,445	11,662,777	16%

D. ANNEX 4: ACTIVITY

Activity	Description of Result	Progress
1.1 FOC Secretariat is established and functional	FOC Secretariat is established with six personnel and managed the APRP Trust Fund including the preparation of monthly reports, facilitation of a FOC meeting, and release of funds to LMs.	On target
1.2 Trust Fund Management is technically supported and enhanced	UNDP provided technical and oversight support to the FOC Secretariat in preparation of monthly financial reports and release of funds to LMs. In addition, the UNDP financial management specialist provided on the job training to the finance officer at FOC Secretariat in bookkeeping and the analysis and reconciliation of bank statement.	On target
1.3 APRP oversight is undertaken through an independent monitoring agent	The selection of the audit firm to conduct the exercise was not concluded in Q2. Another round of technical and financial evaluations is being conducted and monitoring exercise will start as soon as possible in Q3.	To commence in Q3
2.1 Joint Secretariat has the capacity to implement key component of APRP	Recruitment of key vacant JS posts is being undertaken to be concluded at the beginning of Q3. JS leads the implementation of peace and reintegration activities with technical, operational and management support.	On target
2.2 Line Ministries have the capacity to implement key component of APRP	The 1391 work plans for MRRD, MoLSAMD, and MoPW were approved for implementation by the FOC on 15 April. The FOC also approved the APRP cell budgets for 7 LMs (MRRD, MoLSAMD, MoPW, MAIL, MoD, MoI, and IDLG). The early approval of the work plan and budget will greatly facilitate timely programme implementation.	On target
2.3 HPC has the capacity to implement key component of APRP	The HPC and PPCs conducted twelve outreach and awareness raising activities across the nation including Kabul, Kunar, Nangarhar, Laghman, Paktika, Takhar and Kandahar with community elders, religious scholars, government officials, civil society members, students, universities, and political groups.	On target
2.4 APRP outreach activities increased and public support for	The outreach programme implemented by the Ministry of Hajj commenced	To be accelerated in Q3

Activity	Description of Result	Progress
APRP improved	with two Ulema seminars with 100 Imams attending from 10 districts in Kabul.	
3.1 Transition Assistance is delivered appropriately	642 TA packages as livelihood assistance provided to reintegrees in Q2 (1,754 TA packages in 2012).	On target
3.2 Senior commanders are safely relocated for reintegration	SOP for Commanders and Leadership Reintegration Programme was approved.	On target
3.3 Disengagement training is effectively provided	A curriculum for disengagement training was developed and approved. Training will be conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs.	To commence in Q3
3.4 PPCs and PJSTs are supported technically and financially	31 PPCs and 31 PJSTs established and operational nationwide. Capacity assessment of PJSTs is being conducted and on-going training will be provided to strengthen their capacity to facilitate peace and reintegration activities.	On target
3.5 Float Account is delivered appropriately to support provincial structures	PJSTs receive funds in their Float Account as needed	On target
3.6 Small Grants projects are supported technically and financially	Thirteen SGPs (13 Tier 1) have been completed, and additional eleven SGPs (eight Tier 1 and three Tier 2) are being implemented. There were good progress in Q2 and sixty eight (68) additional SGPs have been approved to be implemented.	To be expedited in Q3
3.7 HALO demining project creates livelihood and economic opportunities for reintegrees communities	The project was successfully completed	Completed
3.8 OMAR demining project creates livelihood and economic opportunities created for reintegrees communities	The ongoing OMAR project trained 110 reintegrees and community members that worked as humanitarian 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 province (Kandahar, Badghis, Baghlan, and Paktya) being conducted	More proposals to be supported in Q3
4.1 MRRD-NABDP is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	Seven out of 27 planned projects are ongoing (six in Helmand and one in Kandahar), employing 14 reintegrees	To be expedited in Q3
4.2 MRRD-NRAP is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	The construction work of the Tarinkot road in Uruzghan province was begun on 20 May 2012. The project will construct 14.4 km of asphalt layer on Tarinkot road and benefit 82,284 people who will regularly use of the	To be expedited in Q3

Activity	Description of Result	Progress
	road. The project will generate 12,069 labor days for reintegrees and community members to provide them with work opportunities. Overall, NRAP completed 20km out of 51.4 km of roads during Q2	
4.3 MAIL-ASPR is financially supported in line with the APRP objectives	With the reforestation component, 11 projects are ongoing covering 38 sites in six priority provinces. These projects have provided work opportunities to 3,465 community members and 417 reintegrees to assist their reintegration to communities. With the irrigation component, survey, design and cost estimation for 43 out of 47 proposed irrigation canals were completed and are under review by MAIL. With the fruit production component, 11 fruit orchard establishment projects being implemented in 1,358 sites in six provinces have provided work opportunities to 1,099 community members and 259 reintegrees.	To be expedited in Q3
4.4 MoPW's national community recovery programme is financially supported	Projects are ongoing in Sarepul, Jawzjan, Faryab, Paktia, Helmand, and Kandahar provinces, providing reintegrees and community members with vocational education and training in skills demanded in local market such as carpentry, metal work and embroidery	To be expedited in Q3
4.5 MoLSAMD's national community recovery programme is financially supported	The PWC project is providing 356 reintegrees and 427 community members (including reintegrees' family members) in Faryab, Baghlan and Kunduz province to work on routine maintenance on roads	To be expedited in Q3

E. ANNEX 5: RISK LOG

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
1	Lack of independent monitoring	April	Programming	The lack of proper oversight of program operations may lead to gaps in the implementation of activities as per the rules and regulations. Probability : High	In consideration of increased scrutiny for appropriate and accountable use of donor funds, independent monitoring of program operations is being put in place; though there has been slight delays in the recruitment of the a MA to conduct the internal audit of APRP, this is a priority for the program	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
2	Shortening of the GoA's financial year	May	Financial	The shortening of the financial year from March 13 to Dec 12 has reduced the implementation period by three months. This may have an implication on the completion of the planned activities Probability : High	APRP made a good start of the year as the 1391 budget was already approved in April. APRP-UNDP support will work closely with the JS and LMs to accelerate programme delivery.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
3	JS is understaffed	June	Organizational	<p>The shortage of staff with a number of key positions remaining vacant, the overwhelming workload means that the staff, though motivated, have limited time to work on specific issues, getting into the details of implementation and coordination and ensure program quality</p> <p>Probability : High</p>	Recruitment of additional staff, especially in key position for all relevant departments in the JS is a priority for Q3	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
4	Coordination with line ministries and the JS	May	Organizational	Lack of coordination between the line ministries and the JS leads to gaps in the sharing of information related to program delivery, the challenges in implementation and the means to addressing these challenges Probability: medium	Monthly meetings take place between the JS and the APRP cell staff from LMs	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
5	Security of reintegrees	June	Security	The security of reintegrees is a matter of high concern as an inability to protect them will have a negative impact on the peace process Probability : high	Strengthened partnership between the APRP and the Afghan National Security forces to ensure the security of ex combatants that join the program	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
6	Slow implementation of SGP	June	Programmatic	Slow implementation and completion of SGPs may lead to a loss of confidence in the program by the reintegrees, forcing them to return to insurgency	In order to expedite the SGP implementation, SOP for SGP was revised to improve the approval, implementation and reporting process. A training on the new SOP is planned for PJST development officers in the provinces	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing
7	Weak link of LM project to APRP	June	Programmatic	LM projects are being implemented in districts where there are few reintegrees. People not being aware that these projects are APRP projects for peace and reintegration may not have the desired effect when trying to deliver messages about the peace process Probability : Medium	LM programs to strengthen linkage and support for peace and reintegration. APRP-UNDP to work closely with JS to ensure that the APRP message is delivered through LM activities.	APRP	Project Manager	Ongoing

F. ANNEX 6: ISSUE LOG

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
	Financial	June	Untimely submission of expenditure reports by some LMs leading to delay in reporting and reconciliation of advances, which in turn leads to delays in fund disbursement	High		Project Manager
	Security	June	Assassination of leadership APRP figures	High		Project Manager
	Program	June	Delays in the start of disengagement training, meant to reorient reintegrees into peaceful life in communities	Medium		Project manager
	Program	June	Quality of reports received from LMs needs further improvement. At present, they lack the details required to communicate the specific results to donors and partners	Medium		Project Manager
	Organizational	June	Weak capacities of PJST development officers lead to weak coordination of stakeholders in provinces, besides insufficient quality and outreach of community recovery projects	Medium		Project Manager

G. ANNEX 7: APRP FUND STATUS

Trust Fund Status

As of 30 June 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	25.9	32.5	11.3	47.1	43.6%
B	86.7	87.8	-1.1	21.9	64.8	24.9%
C	15.9	10.0	5.9	2.8	13.2	28.0%
Total	161.1	123.7	37.4	36.0	125.1	29.1%

Breakdown per Donor

Window A As of 30 June 2012 Unit: million USD

Donors	Funds Received	Expenditure	Balance
Australia	5.9		
Finland	2.5		
USA	50.0		
Total	58.4	11.3	47.1

Window B

Donors	Funds Received	Expenditure	Balance
Denmark	5.4	2.9	2.4
Germany	13.6	3.2	10.4
Italy	5.7	0.0	5.7
Japan	52.1	15.2	36.8
Netherlands	2.5	0.5	2.0
South Korea	1.0	0.0	1.0
Spain	6.5	0.0	6.5
Total	86.7	21.9	64.8

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: 1390 FINANCIAL UPDATE (Source: JS):

SN	Descriptions	Allocated Window	IP	1390 Approved Budget	% of budget allocation	Actual Expenditures	Delivery rate
A. Activities Social Building, Negotiation, confidence Building- Provincial Implementation							
1	Float Account (FA)	B	JS	1,020,000	1%	268,082	26%
2	Transitional Assistance -90 days Package (TA)	B	JS	1,800,000	2%	412,959	23%
3	Provincial Operation Costs (OE)	B	JS	3,759,060	4%	1,620,972	43%
4	Small Grant	B/C	JS	10,000,000	11%	284,640	3%
5	Mobilizing Ulemas	B	JS	3,840,000	4%		0%
6	Relocation of seniors	B	JS	3,000,000	3%	55,335	2%
7	Disengagement training	B	JS	1,000,000	1%		0%
	Sub Total			24,419,060	26%	2,641,987	11%
B. Support to Community Recovery Programs							
8	CRIP (MRRD)	A	MRRD	10,000,000	11%	10,000,000	100%
9	NABDP (MRRD)	B	MRRD	2,000,000	2%		0%
10	NRAP (MRRD)	B	MRRD	6,000,000	6%		0%
11	ISRP (MAIL)	B	MAIL	10,000,000	11%	421,421	4%
12	Reforestation (MAIL)	B	MAIL	5,000,000	5%	954,028	19%
13	Fruit Production (MAIL)	B	MAIL	2,000,000	2%	119,180	6%
14	PWC (MoPW)	B	MOF	2,000,000	2%	0	0%
15	Vocational Trainings (MoLSAMD)	B	MOF	4,000,000	4%	0	0%
16	Other Emerging Programs	B/C	JS	3,840,000	4%	721,773	19%
17	Replenishment Reserve	B	MOF	7,951,312	8%		0%
	Sub total			52,791,312	56%	12,216,402	23%
C. Activities Social Building, Negotiation, confidence Building, Demining- HPC, Line Ministry Cells and NGOS							
18	APRP Cell (NDS)	B	MoF	170,420	0%		0%
19	APRP Cell (MOI)	B	MoF	165,676	0%	33,356	20%
20	APRP Cell (MAIL)	B	MoF	648,480	1%	193,165	30%
21	APRP Cell (MRRD)	B	MoF	189,215	0%	83,324	44%
22	APRP Cell (MoLSAMD)	B	MoF	171,160	0%	89,066	52%
23	APRP Cell (MoPW)	B	MoF	184,165	0%	108,950	59%
24	HALO Trust demining	B	JS	1,500,000	2%	1,137,169	76%
25	OMAR Demining	B	JS	1,160,000	1%	671,366	58%
26	AF Civil Society Forum	B	JS	111,410	0%	91,478	82%
27	VET (MoLSAMD)	B	MoF	480,000	1%	410,790	86%
28	HPC Operation	B/C	JS	2,849,639	3%	1,966,440	69%
	Sub Total			7,630,165	8%	4,785,104	63%
D. Program Management							
29	Joint Secretariat Operation Cost	B	JS	3,000,164	3%	1,651,356	55%
30	M&E and Audit	B	UNDP	1,684,000	2%		0%
31	TF and FOC Secretariat	B	MOF	800,000	1%	35,324	4%
32	UNDP technical Support	B	UNDP	3,875,297	4%	3,352,114	86%
	Sub Total			9,359,461	10%	5,038,794	54%
Grand Total				94,199,998	100%	24,682,287	26%

I. ANNEX 9: SUMMARY OF SGPS

List of SGPs ongoing or approved (Source: JS)

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Reintegreees		Beneficiaries	Budget	Status
					Proposal	JS			
1	Kunar	Asmar	Dab Bororo	Installment water pipe sachem	12		3,480	\$25,000	Newly Approved
2	Kunar	Asmar	Dab Bororo	Construction of 10 classes schools	17		2,880	\$197,456	Newly Approved
3	Kunar	Asmar	Dab Bororo	Construction of 5 km road	17		2,880	\$25,000	Newly Approved
4	Kunar	Watapoor	Shamair Koot	Construction of 4 km road	12		2,880	\$25,000	Newly Approved
5	Kunar	Watapoor	Qaro	Construction of small bridge and road gravelling.	12		3,480	\$25,000	Newly Approved
6	Kunar	Sarkani	Barabad	Construction of 6 wells with hand pumps	9		1,560	\$25,000	Newly Approved
7	Kunar	Sarkani	Barabad	Construction of one mosque	9		1,560	\$200,000	Newly Approved
8	Nangarhar	Achin	Pakha Khual	Construction of Intake for irrigation	10		2,100	\$25,000	Newly Approved
9	Nangarhar	Achin	Pakha Khual	Construction of 6 wells with hand pumps	10		2,100	\$25,000	Newly Approved
10	Kunduz	Dusht Archi	Centre	Construction of hydropower station/electricity factory	35		7,000	\$198,530	Newly Approved
11	Kunar	Ghaziabad	Abra Gul	School rehabilitation	30		366	\$200,000	Contract with IP signed and work initiated
12	Kunar	Ghaziabad		Upgrading of MCH	10		30	\$25,000	Newly Approved
13	Laghman	Alingar	Pashlitak Balahiasar	Reconstruction of canal	15		1,200	\$25,000	Contract signed with local CDC and funds transferred. Implementation begun.
14	Laghman	Alisghang	Patahwee	Reconstruction of pathways	15		500	\$24,900	Contract signed with local CDC and funds transferred.
15	Laghman	Alishang	Shamkat of Gulakhail	Construction of mosque	13		1,600	\$23,713	Contract signed with CDC and funds transferred. Work begun.

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Reintegrees		Beneficiaries	Budget	Status
					Proposal	JS			
16	Laghman	Alishang	Gulakhkhal	Construction of protection wall	15		1,600	\$24,527	Contract signed with CDC and funds transferred. Work begun.
17	Laghman	Alingar	Tag Bahlahisar	Re-construction of canal	15		1,200	\$25,000	Contract signed with CDC and funds transferred
18	Laghman	Alingar	Tag Bahlahisar	Reconstruction of Nelvar Road	17		1,800	\$195,118	
19	Balkh	Balkh	Kabulian Khuja Sultan Wali	Construction of 2km road	8		692	\$21,167	Project was contracted with CDC in January 2012 and is being implemented following the official launch in Feb
20	Balkh	Balkh	Kabulian Khuja Sultan Wali	Construction of 14 Culverts	8		692	\$24,709	Project was contracted with CDC in Jan 2012 and is being implemented following the official launch in Feb 2012
21	Balkh	Balkh	Nawabad Mandity	Gravelling of 3km and construction of culverts	10		1,500	\$24,200	
22	Balkh	Charbolak	Soryan Tagai	Installation of 7 tube wells	10		1,500	\$24,998	Village name has been confirmed by database
23	Balkh	Chemtal	Musah Khan Afghania	Reconstruction of 2km of road with 4 culvert	5		25	\$24,649	Newly approved
24	Jawzjan	Darzab	Mughul	Construction of girls school	200		1,688	\$200,000	The project is contracted with Aqaba Construction Company, and is being implemented. Stone masonry finished and tiling work of 9 rooms finished, tiling work of 3 rooms under way.
25	Jawzjan	Qushtapa	Shirbeg	Construction of 8 class school with equipment	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 underway.
26	Faryab	Pushtoon Kot	Mayan Dara	Installation of 6 tube wells	7		1,200	\$25,000	
27	Samangan	Dara-e-Souf	Zerakai/Qazai Qadoq	Construction of 3 km new road	16		500	\$24,415	Provided agreement letter since this is new road.
28	Samangan	Dara-e-Souf	Zerkai/Damch a	Construction of water	2		1,500	\$24,950	One 2 persons join the program

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Reintegrees		Beneficiaries	Budget	Status
					Proposal	JS			
			Baghak	reservoir					
29	Saripul	Sayaad	Aqsohi Shjarqi	Construction of water reservoir	20		600	\$22,517	Awaiting fund transfer to PJST account.
30	Saripul	Centre	Safacha	Reconstruction of 5 km road from Safa cha to centre	14		550	\$24,568	Reintegration occurred; all documentation provided; local community committed to maintenance.
31	Saripul	Centre	Chargonb ad	Reconstruction of 2 km road from Chargonbad to Hazhdabala	11		500	\$21,746	Reintegration occurred; all documentation provided; local community committed to maintenance.
32	Saripul	Centre	Badar Shiram	Reconstruction of 5 km road from Bander Shiram to center	13		750	\$24,568	Reintegration occurred; all documentation provided; local community committed to maintenance.
33	Saripul	Centre	Adamsang shiram	Reconstruction of 2km road from Adam sang shiram to center	30		550	\$21,746	Reintegration occurred; all documentation provided; local community committed to maintenance.
34	Saripul	Sahid	Pusta Mazar	Construction of water reservoir	19		2,000	\$23,200	
35	Jawzjan	Darzaab	Chakank	Purchasing and provision of 125 sets tents for 13 schools in Darzaab	4		2,000	\$25,000	
36	Balkh	Charbolak	Gortepa	Construction of hall for community gatherings	10		260	\$23,759	
37	Faryab	Ghormach	Qala-e-wali masto khail	Construction of 4 km of road	32		3,000	\$25,000	
38	Samangan	Dara Souf	Gola Ashar	Construction of reservoir	8		220	\$24,963	
39	Kunduz	Chardara	Aqshakhi	Construction of 12 wells	15		20	\$24,932	Newly Approved
40	Kunduz	Imamsahib	Askai	Reconstruction and graveling of 16 km road	35		20	\$197,532	Newly Approved
41	Kunduz	Qala-e-Zahl	Sakhsa kool	Reconstruction and graveling of 3 km road	15		25	\$24,876	Newly Approved
42	Kunduz	Aliabad	Said Ahmad	Construction of Mosque wall	10		20	\$24,619	Newly Approved
43	Badakhshan	Argo	Qashqlaq	Construction of 6 km road	12		25	\$24,800	

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Reintegrees		Beneficiaries	Budget	Status
					Proposal	JS			
44	Badakhshan	Darayem	Patawak	Construction of Flume	15		300	\$24,933	
45	Badakhshan	Darayem	Bugh Suffi	Construction of protection wall in small hydropower factory	13		50	\$24,508	
46	Badakhshan	Darayem	Deh Mullahyan	Construction of 10 class girls school	45		30	\$199,855	
47	Hirat	Pushtoon Zarghon	Rowndan	Installation of three tube well	6		270	\$9,217	
48	Hirat	Injil	Qala Dasht	Construction of Bridge	10		90	\$25,000	
49	Hirat	Shendand	Kalessak	Construction of 1.2 km road and 6 Bridge	5		320	\$25,000	
50	Hirat	Shendand	Maruf Khail	Construction of 7 wells with hand pumps	16		5	\$24,266	Newly approved
51	Hirat	Rabat sangai	Noorabad	Construction of 8 wells with hand pump	10		1,390	\$24,474	Newly Approved
52	Hirat	Robat Sangi	Khuja Lal	Construction of social and cultural center	9		150	\$25,000	Newly Approved
53	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.
54	Farah	Balahbolok	Kansak	Reconstruction and graveling of 4.5 km road from Farah main road to Kansak village	13		12	\$24,467	Newly approved
55	Farah	Balahbolok	Grahai	Reconstruction and graveling of 4 km road from Korah to Grahai village	18		22	\$24,464	Newly approved
56	Farah	Balahbolok	Gangeabad	Construction of 8 wells with hand pumps	5		0	\$23,530	Newly approved
57	Farah	Balahbolok	Rashidabad	Reconstruction and graveling of 4 km road from Farah road to Rashidabad Shiwan village	24		6	\$24,284	Newly Approved

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type	Reintegrees		Beneficiaries	Budget	Status
					Proposal	JS			
58	Badghis	Qahdis	Khair Khuna Sufllah	Installation of eight tube well	33		117	\$22,524	
59	Badghis	Qadis	Badrook	Rehabilitation of Kariz	63		2,000	\$97,108	
60	Badghis	Qadis	Gandbad shah Ghaisudin	Construction of one school	50		500	\$190,544	
61	Badghis	Qadis	Mirza Ali Holiyah	Reconstruction of Mosque	121		3,000	\$38,625	
62	Urozgan	Hasas	Shahid	Installation of Tube well for dirking water	5		600	\$24,168	In the process of contract signing
63	Urozgan	Saraab	Zanboori, Shokhai and Keshi	Installation of Tube well	5		600	\$24,168	In the process of contract signing
64	Urozgan	Sarhab	Shokhai	Construction of protection wall for spring	5		72	\$23,826	
65	Helmand	Marja	Black 4-D and 5-D	Construction of 14 water Gates for Irrigation	7		2,000	\$25,000	
66	Helmand	Marja	Black 4-D and 5-D	Installation of 12 deep wells	7		2,500	\$25,000	

List of SPGs completed (Source: JS):

No.	Province	District	Village	Project Type
	Kunar	Asadabad	Asadabad	Construction of Walls and Educational materials supply
2	Laghman	Alishang	Shamkat of Patawee	Construction of protection wall
3	Jawzjan	Qushtapa	Arabia Traghali	Purchasing and provision of 81 set tents for 13 schools in Qushtapa.
4	Kunduz	Chardara	Aqshakh	Reconstruction of 4km of road
5	Kunduz	Qalai Zaal	Kishani	Installation of 11 deep wells

6	Kunduz	Imam Sahib	Aftab luq	Installation of 5 deep wells, 8 small bridges
7	Kunduz	Dashti Archi	Mulla Qulli	11 small and medium bridges
8	Jawzjan	Faizabad	Sheesha Khana Arabia	Purchasing and provision of 22 set tents for 6 schools in Faizabad
9	Kunduz	Chardara	Essakhai	4 deep wells, 6 small bridges
10	Hirat	Shindand	Kariz sabz	Reconstruction of Kariz
11	Hirat	Shindanad	Changan	Cleaning of Kariz
12	Farah	Khak-e-Safid	Khost-e-Sadiq	Kariz Cleaning
13	Farah	Khak-e-Safid	Khostwala	Cleaning of Kariz