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2015 SECOND QUARTER PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DONORS



Denmark



Germany



Italy



Japan



Netherlands



Spain



Republic of Korea

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00060777 (NIM)
Duration:	August 2010 – July 2015
ANDS Component:	Security
Contributing to NPP:	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
CPAP Outcome:	Improved legitimate, transparent and inclusive governance at all levels that enables progressive realization of human rights
UNDP Strategic Plan Component:	Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change
Total Budget:	USD 221,205,252
Annual Budget 2015:	USD 22,420,983 ¹
Implementing Partner:	APRP Joint Secretariat
Chief Technical Advisor:	William Ozkaptan
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoaib Timory

Cover Photo: A former outstanding member of a Commander Group in Herat Province, who joined the peace programme, is now a taxi driver.

¹ USD 15 million Window B and USD 7 million Window C

ACRONYMS

AGEs	Anti Government Elements
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FOCS	Financial Oversight Committee Secretariat
FOC	Financial Oversight Committee
GEP	Gender Equality Project
GIROA	Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
HPC	High Peace Council
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JS	Joint Secretariat
LMs	Line Ministries
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
PB	Project Board
PGs	Provincial Governors
PJSTs	Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams
PPCs	Provincial Peace Committees
PWC	Public Works Corps
RPC	Regional Programme Coordinator
SGPs	Small Grant Projects
TA	Transitional Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) has worked since 2010 to promote peace, reconciliation and security in Afghan communities through outreach, reintegration, and community recovery. During the second quarter (Q2) 2015, APRP has continued supporting the Government of Afghanistan's strategy for peace, reconciliation and reintegration. With the Afghan Government's focus on high level reconciliation and negotiations, the High Peace Council (HPC) is leading the efforts for creating the enabling conditions for peace and facilitating negotiations and reconciliation. At the sub national level, the HPC and Joint Secretariat (JS) support the peace and reconciliation efforts with peacebuilding and reintegration activities within the communities. The APRP-UNDP Support Project provides support to the JS and overall APRP programme.

During Q2, the most significant developments at the national level in the peace process were a succession of activities participated in by Afghan Government and civil society leaders, the Taliban Political Commission based in Doha, other Taliban representatives and members of the international community. The following is a list of the most significant events in the last three months, which are widely viewed as important confidence building measures leading to direct peace talks:

1. At the beginning of 2015 several informal and indirect meetings were held in between HPC members and Taliban Representatives.
2. Ceasefire Course in Oslo, 09 to 15 March 2015. This course was organized jointly by the UN and the Norwegian Defense Ministry. A total of 36 people from 18 countries participated in this course. From the High Peace Council, Mr. Abdul Hakim Mujahid, deputy chairman of the High Peace Council and Mr. Yama Amini, Head of the Herat Provincial Joint Secretariat Team (PJST), and from the Taliban Mawalai Sayed Rasool and two technical people (Mohammad Sadat and Najib) participated in this meeting. Both sides held several informal talks on the sidelines and expressed their positions on peace in the country.
3. Pugwash Conference, 02 to 03 May 2015. This was an unofficial meeting held in Qatar. More than 40 people including the Taliban participated in this conference. Representatives from the Afghan Civil Society, including a few women, UNAMA, political figures, Hezbi-Islami Hekmatyar, the Ambassador of Sweden and eight members of the Taliban participated in this meeting. A statement from the Taliban side was also released after this meeting.
4. Informal negotiations in Urumqi, China, 18 to 20 May 2015, a three-member delegation of the HPC led by Minister Stanekzai and a three-member delegation of the Taliban participated in a meeting facilitated by China and Pakistani intelligence.
5. Women and Taliban Meeting in Oslo, 03 to 04 June 2015. This meeting was facilitated by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs where a number of prominent women from the Afghan Parliament, High Peace Council and Civil Society participated. It was the first time that the Taliban met directly with Afghan women.

6. Taliban and Afghan Political Figures held informal talks in Dubai, 06 to 07 June 2015.

7. Oslo Forum, 16 to 17 June 2015. In the Oslo Forum that is held annually, participants from different parts of the world including senior conflict mediators, high-level decision makers and other major actors in peace processes share their experiences, identify challenges and reflect on the practice of conflict mediation in a discreet setting and informal atmosphere. In addition to international participants, representatives of the Afghan Government included: Ustad Mohaqiq, Yunus Qanooni, Hekmat Karzai, Anwaraluhq Ahadi, Ms. Husan Bano Ghazanfar and Farhadullah Farhad. Representatives of the Taliban's Political Office, Tayeb Agah, Suhail Shaheen and Mohammad Rasool Halim, participated in the forum to talk about peace in Afghanistan.

These interactions were perceived as very helpful in many ways to pave the ground for peace talks. However, it is critical that these informal meetings eventually lead to meetings held between authorized members of both sides who have the ability to make decisions. The cooperation of Pakistan, China and other regional and international partners is essential to make real progress in the peace negotiations.

Meanwhile, APRP CEO Minister Stanekzai was nominated by HE President Ghani as Minister of Defense (MoD). Minister Stanekzai immediately assumed MoD duties in an acting capacity which he continues until this day. President Ghani has yet to appoint a new CEO and a new Chair of the HPC as well as HPC members based on the announcement on the reform of the HPC's structure and mandate in Q 1.

At the sub national level, reintegration and other peace building activities continued. According to the JS Reports, 398 ex-combatants renounced arms and joined the peace programme in Q2, bringing the total number of reintegrees to 10,404. Of the total number of reintegrees, 965 are commanders or leaders with an additional 44 commanders who became reintegrees in Q2. Transitional Assistance (TA) packages of cash assistance were distributed to 492 reintegrees in the second quarter, bringing the cumulative number of TA packages distributed to 10,286. By the end of the second quarter, the total number of weapons collected or registered by APRP from reintegrees was 7,942 with 159 weapons collected in Q2.

The APRP-UNDP Support Project continues to focus on increased coordination and common visioning with donors, the JS and other stakeholders in order to mobilize resources and political support for the peace process. The main focus in Q2 was to ensure that APRP programme implementation activities continued progressing despite the uncertainties of the political situation regarding APRP and the limited availability of funding in 2015. In April 2015, a Q2 emergency budget was approved by the Technical Committee (TC) and Q2 Annual Work Plan was then approved by the Project Board. In June 2015, the TC Meeting endorsed a reduced annual APRP budget of \$35,595,676, which was initially endorsed for \$41,958,000 in November 2014. The TC noted that this amount was not fully funded and recommended a budget be prepared within existing and available funds. Based on the TC's recommendation, the APRP JS prepared a revised budget of

\$22,420,983 for the full year 2015. The funds are from the following sources: 1) Window B 2014 carry forward of \$11,435,930, of which \$1,389,259 is expected to be held for carry over to next year due to being earmarked by Spain for Western Region; 2) Window C 2015 contribution of \$7,374,312; and the new United States contribution of \$5,000,000, which was confirmed on 21 June 2015. An additional contribution from the US of \$5,000,000 is expected later this year based on US President Obama's pledge of up to 10,000,000.

In 2015, the APRP-UNDP Project is focusing on supporting the APRP in working towards the achievement of three main outputs: 1) All two windows of the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed (UNDP only manages Window B); 2) APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP; and 3) Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level. Progress made in Q2 towards the achievement of these outputs is in the following results section.

II. RESULTS

OUTPUT 1 (ID: 00079526): Two windows of the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund is effectively managed and monitored

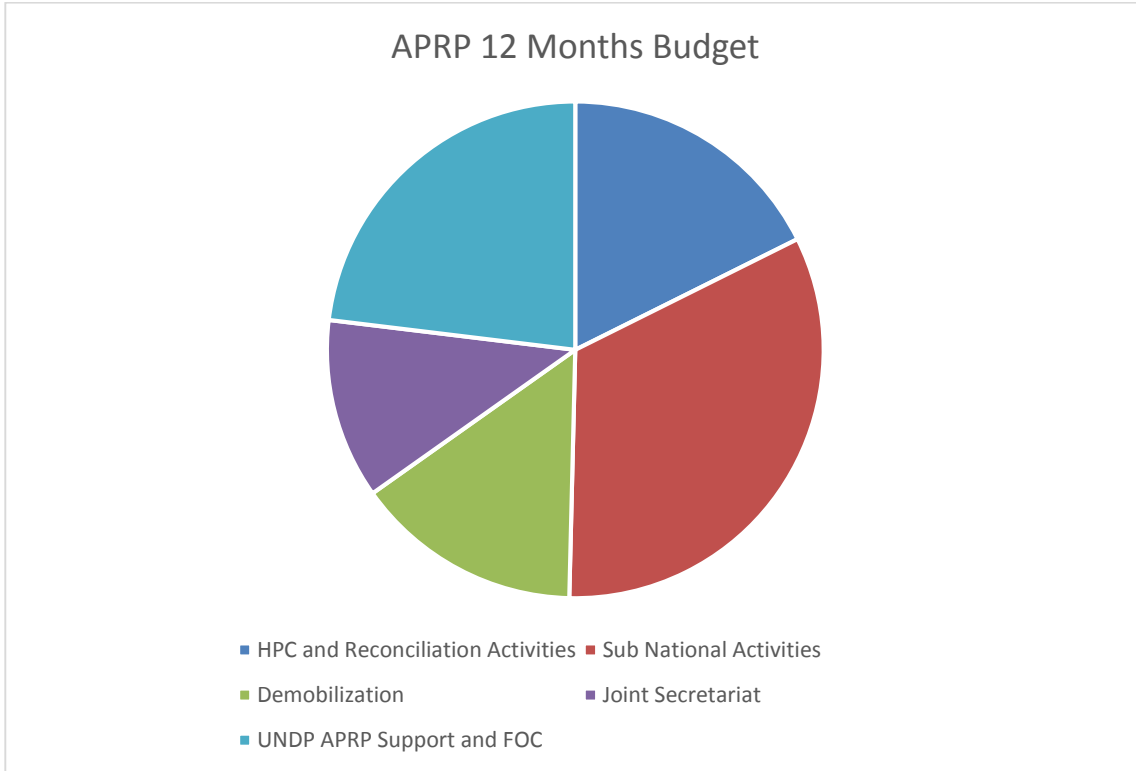
During Q2 of 2015, the programme continued to be funded through an emergency budget mechanism utilizing available funds from contributions received until 2014. The Trust Fund for the APRP budget for Q2 was approved by the TC on 10 May 2015 for the first half of 2015 with a budget amount of USD 13,282,708 for both Window B and Window C. The approval process was coordinated with the Joint Secretariat, and supported by the UNDP Support Project team and the Financial Oversight Committee Secretariat (FOCS) by providing the financial management through the Trust Fund Management on the review and approval of the Annual Work plan (AWP).

The JS leadership convened a TC Meeting on 06 June 2015 to provide updates on high level issues concerning both the programme and financial progress. In this meeting, the TC was informed of the reduction of the 2015 Annual Budget from USD 41.958 million to USD 35.595 million as the ceiling for this year. The TC noted that this amount was not fully funded and recommended a budget be prepared within existing and available funds. Based on the TC's recommendation, the APRP JS prepared a revised budget of \$22,420,983 for the full year 2015.

There was a clear message from the TC that in order to secure future new funding for APRP, the Government of Afghanistan is expected to provide necessary high level political decisions on HPC and JS leadership and programme direction in order to obtain financial support from donors. The Government of Netherlands has already expressed its willingness and desire to fund the programme for the next three years once the Government has addressed these issues. At the same time, the programme was able to secure a commitment from the Government of United States amounting to USD 10 million, with USD 5 million to be made available within the month of August 2015. This commitment enables the project management to prepare a fully funded Annual Budget of USD 22.42 million, which was approved by the TC on 29 June 2015.

The UNDP Support Project, together with the Afghan Government, continued their efforts to mobilize resources through engagement with donors. The resource mobilization efforts are focusing on 2016 to 2018 in preparation for the three year extension of the programme, which is expected to be formalized during the third quarter

Table 1 Shows the 2015 Budget Programme Components



Graph 1 Shows the 2015 Budget Sub Components of the Programme

Graph 1 below depicts the budget spread in percentage over the various components and sub outputs of the programme for 2015. The table depicts allocations per budget support areas for the entire year for both Window B and C highlighting the budget distribution on the various activities of the programme.

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of monthly reports on APRP Trust Fund prepared and distributed to APRP stakeholders as per schedule established in FOC work plan.

The FOCS focused its support during the Q2 in supporting the TC and JS to establish the 2015 budget and AWP. The monthly reports for Q2 have been planned as per practice and FOCS distributed all Q1 reports during the month of April 2015 to the stakeholders. Clearly, with the Q2 emergency AWP approved during the month of May 2015, it posed a challenge to ensure timely reporting of the Q2 performance of the Trust Fund. The FOCS shared the April and May 2015 Trust Fund reports during the month of June and the June 2015 Trust Fund report will be ready after mid July 2015.

One challenge has been the non-receipt of Window C funding during the first half of 2015 which affected the momentum of the programme implementation. As indicated in the above section, the challenge in funding the programme for the full year of 2015 is one significant factor affecting programme management. Lack of clarity in funding greatly affected the Small Grants Projects (SGP) which is an important component of the programme geared towards supporting communities as part of the reintegration process. The hope is that with the fully funded 2015 budget, some SGPs will be implemented in critical provinces to ensure the support is available to the communities in the post-demobilization process.

Indicator 1.2: Number of monitoring visits planned, conducted, and reports submitted to JS, LMs and UNDP.

The FOCS have worked closely with on-budget security ministries to ensure smooth processing of the payments. This support at the Central level in terms of review of LMs payments and monitoring of advances is critical, particularly with the MOI which has a long outstanding advance. A meeting between MOI APRP cell, JS Management and UNDP Support team took place during the last week of June to iron out the issues affecting non-liquidation of the advances. The conclusion of the meeting was to have all outstanding issues with MOI concluded within 30 days. Efforts to engage the MAIL team and MOI resulted in reducing significantly the outstanding advance with MOI by over 70% and finalization of MAIL clearing of last outstanding advance balance in order to close the MAIL funding.

In terms of monitoring, a joint mission was planned for Mazar-e-sharif province during the last week of June 2015 with JS, some donors and the UNDP support team. However, due to the security situation, the visit was cancelled. Consequently, the Joint Secretariat Monitoring Unit conducted a visit to Paktika to review completion of the recruitment of the Paktika team and to conduct new team orientation / coordination and consultations with local groups. The team also checked expenditure and reporting and discussed with the PPC the pace of reintegration (which is slow) and how to accelerate outreach to the insurgents. The visit focused on overall programme monitoring; office arrangements for the PJST; formulation of new Small Grants projects (SGPs); and advising the team of a new SGP instruction being finalized by JS management. The visit identified areas for outreach messaging and enhancing the security of reintegrees as well as entitlements. The conclusion was that the team would receive guidance from the communication team to ensure the messages are adequate and result in changing the hearts and minds of insurgents.

During the month of June, the UNDP support team also conducted monitoring visits in Parwan and Herat. The visit consisted of discussions with Peace advocates, reintegrees, PJST teams, PPS members and women leaders. Clearly one issue is the slow pace of reintegration which the team advised the provincial teams to ensure that public outreach efforts are intensified and involvement of the security organs is maintained to ensure good coordination.

Indicator 1.3: MoF facilitates quarterly FOC meetings, including scheduling, agenda preparation, and preparation and distribution of minutes.

FOCS worked closely with JS management and participated in TCs during a review of the reduced 2015 budget, TC deliberations and 2015 Q2 budget review and approval by TC. The FOCS also participated in the TC meetings which approved the fully funded 2015 budget in the amount of USD 22.42 million. In this quarter, no Financial Oversight Committee meeting was scheduled; however, it will be scheduled during the third quarter to approve the fully funded budget for 2015.

The project management continued resource mobilization and other efforts to meet the requirements for the formal extension of the programme covering the next three years, based on the government's plan.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 of 2015, a total of USD 53,813 (representing 80% of budget) was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 1: Two windows of the Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund is effectively managed and monitored

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Target & Baseline	Q-2 Planned	Q-2 Actual Status	Comments
1.1: Percentage of monthly reports on APRP Trust Fund (TF) prepared and distributed to APRP stakeholders as per schedule established in FOC work plan	<p>Target: 100% of monthly APRP TF reports distributed within the target date established in the FOC work plan.</p> <p>Baseline: No clear annual scheduling or tracking system for distribution of Trust Fund Reports</p>	2 reports covering the months of April and May 2015	The April and May TF reports were finalized and shared with all during first week of July 2015. The June 2015 report will be finalized during the third week of July 2015 when the June accounts are closed.	The half year 2015 budget and AWP were approved during the month of May 2015 which affected the reporting timelines.
1.2: Number of monitoring visits planned, conducted, and reports submitted to JS, LMs and UNDP	<p>Target: Four monitoring visits planned, conducted and reports submitted to JS, LM, and UNDP.</p> <p>Baseline: Visit made on ad hoc basis</p>	Four monitoring visits planned for Q2 by all parties.	<p>One consultation visit was made to MOI and MAIL with focus to support the planning and approval of the 2015 budget as well as address outstanding advance.</p> <p>Three field visits also conducted in Parwan, Paktika and Herat during May and June 2015.</p>	Fully achieved
1.3: Facilitates quarterly FOC meetings, including scheduling, agenda preparation, and preparation and distribution of minutes	<p>Target: FOC Quarterly meeting minutes are distributed to participants within 2 weeks following the meeting.</p> <p>Baseline: Insufficient data regarding FOC meeting facilitation</p>	One FOC meeting planned for Q2	FOC meeting was not held due to lack of full year funding. Instead, 3 TC meetings were held to review and approve both half a year 2015 budget and fully funded full year budget.	Lack of full year funding impeded FOC meeting to be held.

OUTPUT 2 (ID: 00079480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation, coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP

Indicator 2.1: Number of consultation Meetings held between UNDP and HPC leadership to develop peace and reconciliation strategy

During the second quarter of 2015, twelve consultative meetings were held jointly with various members of the JS and the HPC to exchange views, share lessons learned, and gather insights on finalizing the Afghan Government's 2015 peace and reconciliation strategy. The APRP-UNDP Support Project provided technical assistance to the JS management during the review of the current National Programme Document and the updating of the programme strategy. This process also included planning for an extension of the programme beyond 2015 for an additional three years. As a result, the program strategy was updated and a draft version was produced and submitted for review of the JS senior management in June. The National Program Document was revised and is currently awaiting review by Afghan Government senior leadership.

Indicator 2.2: Number of consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS Leadership on implementation strategy

The UNDP technical support team held a total of 15 meetings with JS leadership to discuss the implementation strategy for the APRP including initiatives and new steps taken towards peace and reconciliation. While the Afghan Government's vision and the direction for achieving sustainable peace is quite clear, the absence of an HPC chairman and CEO has been a key limiting factor in the decision-making on the APRP programme's future. That said, the JS and HPC work has continued without interruption and this was very critical given the highly political nature of the organization.

Indicator 2.3: Number of donor coordination meetings facilitated by UNDP to gather political and financial support for APRP

The APRP-UNDP Support Project focused its efforts to ensure there is clarity on future of APRP Programming. In doing so, various consultations were conducted with donors both by the UNDP Support team and the JS management to provide regular updates. The UNDP Support Project teams engaged all donors of Window B in clarifying the current political situation and seeking to secure funding commitments for 2015. The JS management also continued to engage with senior Government officials to obtain high level direction for the programme beyond 2015.

The most critical factor continues to be the delay in the announcement of decisions on the part of the Afghan Government regarding the leadership of the HPC and JS, as well as priorities affecting funding commitments by APRP donors for the 2015 full year budget. During Q2, JS and UNDP Support Project team commenced by analyzing the 2015 budget and looking at the progress from Q1 of 2015. This exercise realized a reduced budget from 2015 programme budget of USD 41.958 million to USD 35.595 million as a new ceiling. In addition, the teams worked to secure funding from donors and particularly the US Government commitment of USD 5 million enabled a fully funded budget of USD 22.42 million which was approved by TC during the month of June 2015.

In doing so, meetings were held with APRP partners and donors both at senior and technical levels besides the four TC meetings. As a result of these consultations with JS senior management and

APRP donors and partners, a decision was reached to proceed with a fully funded 2015 budget to support the on-going programs. So far, one APRP donors (Netherlands) have expressed interest in funding the 2015 to 2018 programme. South Korea has accepted a proposal for APRP funding for 2016 and 2017 along with proposals from other programmes. Additional interest from other donors like the UK, Germany and Japan may be realized once the Afghan Government senior leadership provides program direction, makes decisions on membership of the HPC/PPCs, and makes progress towards the peace talks.

Indicator 2.4: Number of new M&E systems/tools introduced by UNDP that are adopted by JS or PJSTs.

By the end of the Q2, the monitoring systems review and upgrades for JS are being finalized with support from the UNDP support team. The improvements introduced to the monitoring plans, tools, and reporting system will further the APRP program's ability to capture results and report achievements in a more concrete manner. To carry out effective monitoring, the UNDP support team continues to fill M&E staff vacancies in the regional offices. This process has stalled due to budgetary constraints and the vacant positions are expected to be filled by the end of August 2015 once budget and funding issues are resolved.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 of 2015, a total of USD 153,356 (representing 21% of budget) was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 2: Ouput-2 (APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP)

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Target & Baseline	Q-2 Planned	Q-2 Actual Status	Comments
2.1 Number of consultation Meetings held between UNDP and HPC leadership to develop peace and reconciliation strategy	<p>Target: 24 consultations between UNDP and HPC leadership on peace and reconciliation strategy</p> <p>Baseline: Annual target is to be met and information of previous year is not available</p>	6 consultation meetings held between UNDP and HPC leadership on peace and reconciliation strategy	12 consultation meetings held between UNDP and HPC leadership on peace and reconciliation strategy.	Fully Achieved
2.2: Number of consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS Leadership on implementation strategy	<p>Target: 24 consultations between UNDP and JS Leadership on implementation strategy</p> <p>Baseline: Annual target is to be met and information of previous year is not available</p>	6 consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS Leadership on implementation strategy	15 meetings were held at senior and management levels with JS	Fully achieved
2.3: Number of donor coordination meetings facilitated by UNDP to gather political and financial support for APRP	<p>Target: 12 donor coordination meetings facilitated by UNDP</p> <p>Baseline: Annual target is to be met and information of previous year is not available</p>	8 donor coordination meetings facilitated by UNDP to gather political and financial support for APRP	10 meetings were held with APRP partners and donors both at senior and technical levels to assess progress in APRP and to update donors on the developments	Fully achieved

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Target & Baseline	Q-2 Planned	Q-2 Actual Status	Comments
2.4: Number of new M&E systems/tools introduced by UNDP that are adopted by JS or PJST.	<p>Target: Six new M&E systems/ tools introduced by UNDP and adopted by JS or PJST.</p> <p>Baseline: Annual target is to be met and information of previous year is not available</p>	Annual target for the establishment of the system and tools	Joint effort by JS and UNDP for strengthening current monitoring system has continued with the aim to finalize in Q3.	UNDP support team established an M&E unit to support this plan

OUTPUT 3 (ID: 00079527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level

Indicator 3.1: No. of reconciled AGEs biometrically enrolled and TA distributed

After the vetting process conducted by the JS Operations Department, security Line Ministries and APRP regional and provincial teams, a total of 398 AGEs (235 in April, 146 in May, and 17 in June) were biometrically enrolled into the programme and their biometric data collected during the second quarter. During this reporting period, transitional assistance was provided to a total of 492 reintegrees. (In addition to the 398 there were also 94 reintegrees who joined in the previous quarter, but did not begin receiving TA until Q2). This brings the cumulative total number of reintegrees to 10,404 and the transitional assistance recipients to 10,286 former AGEs as of June 30th 2015.

Reintegration in Badghis Province

Molham s/o Khan Mohammad, the commander of a group of 15 foot soldiers who were involved in insurgent activities against Government of Afghanistan in Qadis District, Badghis Province, joined the peace and reintegration programme with his soldiers.

"I joined AGE, after being influenced by destructive propaganda, that our country had been invaded and occupied by foreign countries. As an Afghan, I was not going to let our Afghan territories be occupied by foreigners. Actually, I later figured out that we were wrong. I thank God for leading me to the right path. I found that fighting and war is not the proper resolution to our current crisis. The Ulama and Badghis Provincial Peace Committee (PPC) helped me realize the benefits of a peaceful life."

"I used this golden opportunity and reintegrated to the Peace Program with my foot soldiers. We were highly encouraged by the PPC. We received financial support for six consecutive months and a development project for a retaining wall worth 35,000 USD in our district." The reintegrees and local workers were employed in the project construction of the retaining wall, which has greatly benefited our community.



Retaining wall project completed in Gulchin village of Qadis district, Badghis Province



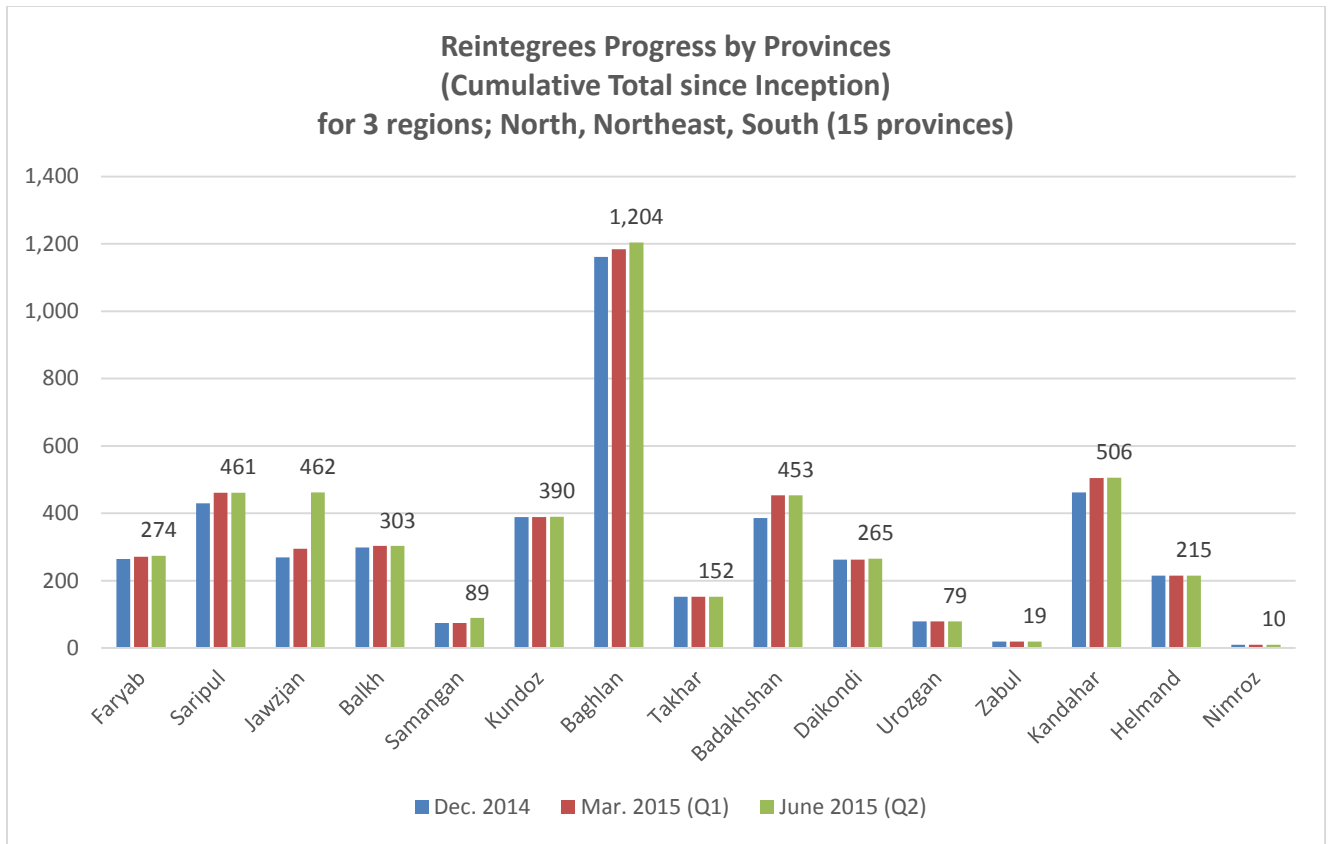
Reintegration Ceremony in Kunduz: A group of 23 insurgents under the command of Qari Taher joined Peace Process in the first week of May.

Despite the deteriorating security situation, mostly due to consequences of the spring offensive and the ISAF withdrawal, the JS Operations Department and the APRP regional and provincial teams continued their efforts to facilitate the reintegration process in key provinces. At the subnational level, in particular, PPC members, Afghan security organs, elders and former commanders (now reintegrees) played their important roles of reaching out to insurgent groups, while ongoing military operations also convinced some insurgents to join the peace programme.

As a result of effective coordination and local negotiations and initiatives supported by the JS Operations Department at the central level, reintegration of former insurgents took place in 20 provinces during the reporting period. By holding regular meetings, the provincial and regional teams continuously strive to improve the coordination between ANSF, NDS, PG, PPC, and PJSTs for more efficient planning, coordination and implementation, including identifying potential reintegration opportunities, clarifying reintegration procedures and addressing reintegration challenges and issues.

The following table reflects the current status of biometrically enrolled reintegrees and the TA provided.

Indicator	Inception to March 31 st 2015	Q2 2015	Cumulative TOTAL Q2 2015
Reintegrees biometrically enrolled	10,006	398	10,404
Transitional assistance packages delivered	9,794	492	10,286

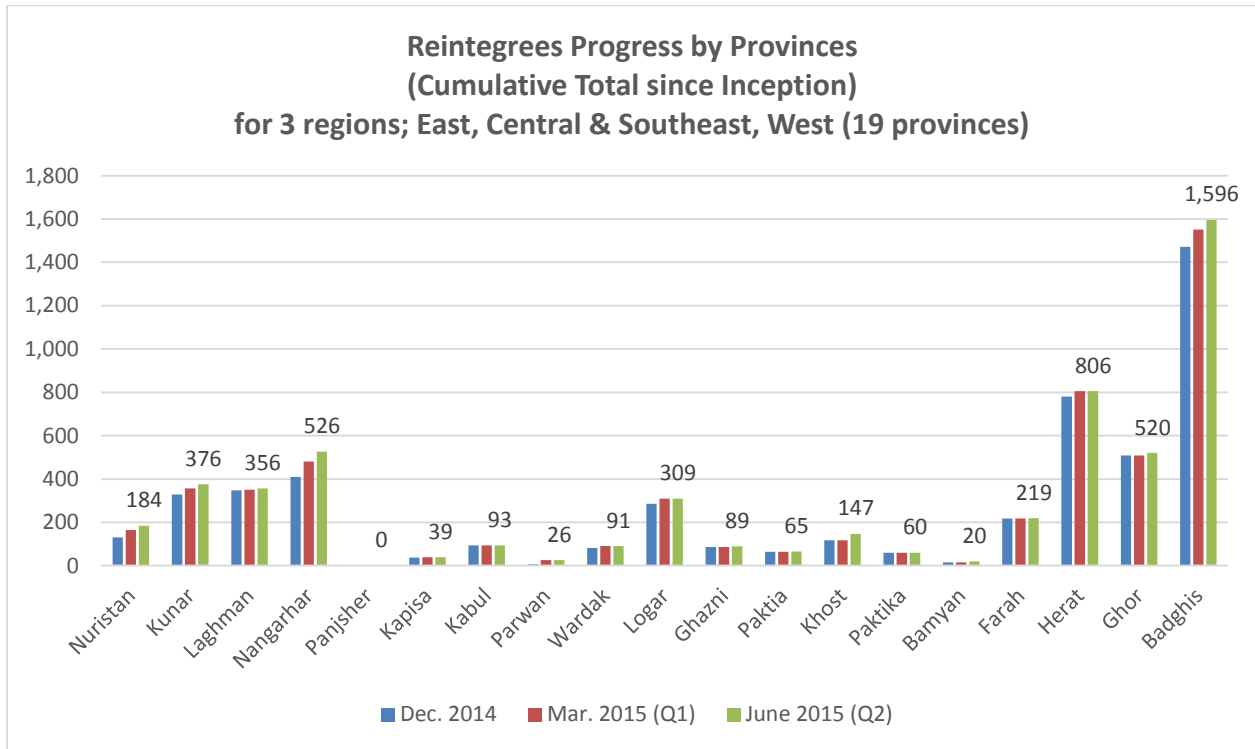


During this reporting period, Jawzjan province in the North region had remarkable achievements with 167 reintegrees joining the peace programme. In addition, progress was made in Samangan Province in the North region with 15 reintegrees.

It is notable that the Provincial Governor (PG) of Samangan’s active engagement with the APRP contributed to achieving this result. In addition, PPC negotiations in Samangan and Aqcha in Jawzjan province resulted in a locally agreed ceasefire also with the strong support of the PGs who were actively engaged. These examples indicate clearly that the PG’s role in supporting PPC teams is vital and serves as a best practice that can be replicated in other regions and provinces through improved coordination and the support of the HPC and the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG).

There were also good results to report from Baghlan province (Northeast region) with 20 reintegrees in the reporting period. Former commanders who joined the peace process played key roles in influencing and encouraging Mullahs to talk about the benefits of peace. Also, PPCs and religious leaders coordinated with each other and actively engaged to disseminate peace messages through mosques and peace events.

In the South region, there were no additional reintegrees this quarter, although Kandahar did report (43) reintegrees in the previous quarter. However, PPCs continue to be actively involved in addressing grievances and conflict resolution in districts. We are seeing improved coordination between key stakeholders, such as PPCs, PJSTs, PGs, and Security Ministries’ departments that will further support the reintegration process.

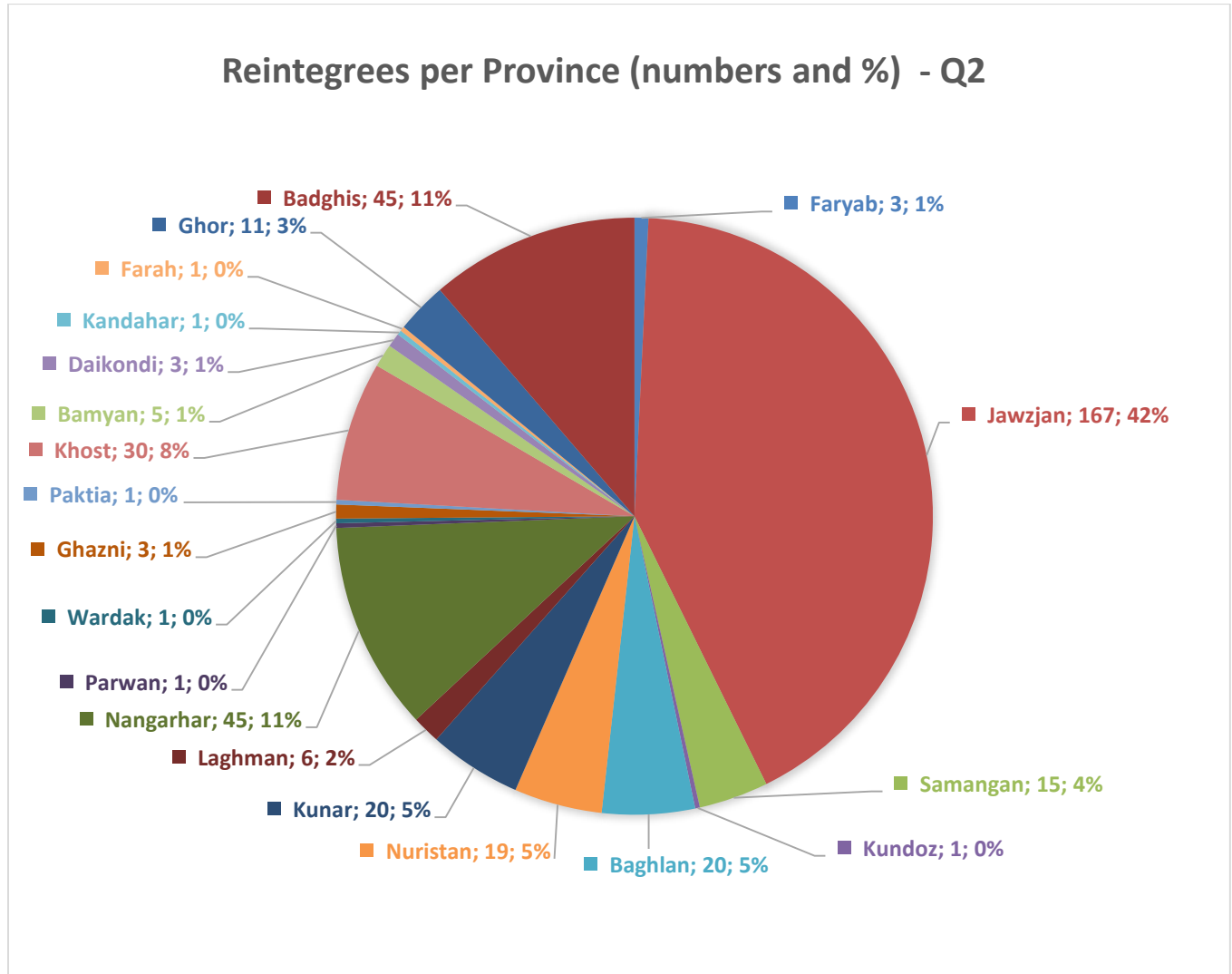


Nangarhar Province (East Region) demonstrated progress with 45 reintegrees in this reporting period, while Nuristan reported 19 reintegrees and Kunar 20 reintegrees. In the region as a whole, these reintegrees are cooperating with Afghan security organs and elders to bring security to their respective areas and encourage other insurgents to join the peace process. Furthermore, these reintegrees participated in media interviews to promote peace. In Nuristan, a former Taliban commander joined the peace programme and through his influence was able to convince other Taliban members to join the peace process.

In the Western region during the reporting period there was a high influx of insurgents from the southern region into Badghis Province which triggered heavy armed clashes in some districts. Despite these security challenges, Badghis Province reported a total of 45 reintegrees, while Ghor also had 11 reintegrees in Q2. In these two provinces, PPCs and PJSTs worked closely with CSOs, including the Afghan Womens’ Network, as well as religious scholars, community leaders and university students to engage in public outreach activities.

In Khost province (Central and Southeast region) there were a total of 30 reintegrees in the reporting period. PPCs played active roles to resolve local conflicts (including conflicts on land, water and tribal issues) and encourage insurgents to join the peace program.

The below chart depicts the Q2 number of reintegrees per province and their percentage of the total (398).



Indicator 3.2: No. of weapons collected/managed by the MoD

During the second quarter of 2015, a total of 159 different types of weapons were confiscated and handed over to Ministry of Defense (MoD) for cantonment. This process involves the Chief of Police Department under Ministry of Interior (MoI), ANSF, and National Directorate of Security (NDS) to hand over confiscated weapons to the MoD DIAG officers (the DIAG program is receiving technical support from UNDP support to APRP). In addition, biometrics and weapons management activities were undertaken and facilitated by partner Security Ministries in coordination with APRP regional and provincial teams as well as the JS Operations Department. It should be noted that a large number of weapons were collected by the MoD outside of the APRP programme as a result of military operations, especially in the North and Northeast regions.

The table below shows the number of weapons collected in Q2 of 2015 and the cumulative number as of June 2015.

Indicator	Inception to 31 March 2015	Q2 2015	Cumulative TOTAL Q2 2015
Weapons collected and registered	7,783	159	7,942



Reintegration Ceremony in Nangarhar Province: A group of 23 former insurgents under the command of commander Zareen and Ketab joined the Peace Process in the second week of June



Reintegration Ceremony in Badghis Province: Two groups of 11 people under the command of Mullah Abdul Hakim joined the Peace Process in the fourth week of June

Indicator 3.3: Outreach activities conducted by PPCs, Peace Advocates and reintegrated former AGE commanders in support of peace and reintegration that is recorded

During the second quarter of 2015, APRP regional and provincial teams including PPCs, PJSTs, Peace Advocates and reintegrated former AGE commanders engaged in outreach activities in their respective provinces. A total of 96 public outreach activities with more than 40 participants were held during this quarter. In addition to these larger outreach activities, the APRP regional and provincial teams also conducted numerous smaller outreach activities to reach out to more insurgents through groups such as elders, Ulemas, women groups, and youth groups.

The Commanders Incentive Programme (CIP) showed the following achievements during Q2: CIP members serve as peace advocates who reach out to their former comrades to persuade them to join the peace process. In Baghlan Province, these peace advocates succeeded in negotiating the release of police officers being detained by the Taliban; and paved the way for AGEs to join the peace process in Nimroz Province.



Reintegration Ceremony in Kunar Province: A group of 13 insurgents under the command of Arab Khan joined the Peace Process in the fourth week of April 2015

Indicator 3.4: No. of activities organized by APRP provincial teams aimed at promoting women’s participation in peace process

In May, a gathering was held with the participation of women from the Western provinces under the auspices of the Herat PPC to strengthen the focus on the effective and important role women play in local conflict resolution. More than 35 women participated from the provinces of Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor. In May and June, 23 local conflicts were resolved by PPC female member mediation in Herat province. The PPC female members in Farah Province also resolved three different local cases of tribal conflicts through mediation.

Similarly in June, Herat PPC held two events to strengthen cooperation and coordination among Herat women to strengthen peace efforts. During the month of June, more than 500 leaflets with peace messages were disseminated to many districts and remote areas in Herat Province to build awareness among school children of women’s important role in peace and the importance of peaceful coexistence.

In May, the Logar Provincial Department of Women Affairs held a gathering on “the role of women in peace process” in the provincial capital. The Balkh PPC also conducted outreach activities to disseminate leaflets containing peace messages on International Mother’s day. Balkh PPC and PJST also nominated new women members and facilitated the monitoring of development projects by women.

Indicator 3.5: Number of tools developed to ensure SGPs support local peace initiatives and change strategic direction of APRP

Since the community recovery projects with Line Ministries were phased out at the end of last year, the JS Development Unit and UNDP Support Project team have been working on ways to maximize the impact of SGPs by developing new guidelines for the APRP regional and provincial teams. Based on the lessons learned from SGP implementation, new criteria and priorities have been developed to ensure that the necessary steps are taken from initial stages including selection of beneficiaries, risk management, efficient needs assessment and identification of appropriate implementation partners. After APRP senior leadership approval, the new instructions will be issued through the Provincial Governors to the APRP regional teams. The APRP regional teams will ensure the SGPs are utilized as effective political tools to help reconcile the communities and accelerate the reintegration process in support of the national level programme. However, it should be noted that the implementation of SGPs are currently on hold due to the limited funding for APRP in 2015. Once the funding APRP funding situation has improved, it is expected that SGPs will continue to play an important role in the overall programme.

Small Grants Projects	Inception to March 31, 2015	April to June 30, 2015	Cumulative Total Q2
Total number of SGP projects being implemented	161	12	173
Number of projects completed	139	6	145
Number of provinces where SGPs are being implemented	24	10	24
Number of Districts where SGPs are being implemented	105	8	105
Number of Reintegreees directly participating in SGP project implementation	2,608	195	2,608
Number of community members benefitting from SGPs	181,939	10,067	191,999

Indicator 3.6: No of different kinds of groups participating in peace dialogue or advocacy initiatives, by regions

In addition to PPCs, CIP Peace Advocates (reintegrated AGE commanders), APRP regional teams worked with various other actors to conduct peace outreach activities and initiatives. Below is a summary of the detailed initiatives undertaken by various groups in each region.

Assadullah Tajik, who lives in Saifuldden Khil village in Kapisa Province, attended a 6 month vocational training course implemented by MoLSAMD with the support of the High Peace Council in Koh Banda district to benefit 300 “reconcilees” who were former insurgents. Before joining the training course, Assadullah was jobless and, under pressure to support his family, he immigrated to Iran. But his lack of professional skills meant he was forced to work as a laborer under harsh conditions. Upon his return to Afghanistan, the Kapisa Provincial Peace Committee PPC was informed that he had joined the insurgency and convinced him to take part in the 6 month vocational training course on mobile telephone repair. During the training he was paid 5000 Afs a month, and after completing the training he received mobile repairing tools and opened a repair shop where he now earns 1000 Afs a day and is able to support his family.



Assadullah being interviewed in his shop by a PJST PI Officer on 23 June 2015



Assadullah repairing a mobile phone in his shop, on 23 June 2015

East Region:

A total of 15 events related to the objectives and importance of the peace process were organized by the religious scholars committee, the Haj and Religious Affairs Department, civil society, Youth Department and the media in Nangarhar province.

In Kunar Province, the media, religious scholars, youth and elders are cooperating and supporting the peace process.

Northeastern Region:

In Kunduz Province, the Ulema council, the Provincial Peace Council, the Afghan Women Network, and the Lincoln Learning Center are all playing important roles in advancing public awareness of peace dialogue and initiatives.

In Baghlan Province, there are many different groups participating in peace dialogues, such as the Department of Women Affairs, the Ulema of Shoraye Ukhawati Islami, Shoraye Ulema and Majmaye Ulema of Baghlan, as well as youth, and media that cover APRP events in the province.

In Takhar Province, many groups participated in peace dialogues, including the PPC, peace advocates, the Women Affairs Department, CSOs and DDA / CDC members.

Northern Region:

In Jawzjan Province, during the reintegration process of a group of AGEs, the Junbesh Youth Party marched to show their support for the peace process. In addition, a large number of youths vowed to support the unity government and the peace process.

In Sari Pul Province, considering the volatile situation, the PPC/PJST's focus was on community awareness of and support for the ANSF. PPC members held meetings in Laghman, Aadrang, and Balghly districts in support of the ANSF.

In Faryab Province, PPC and PJST held meetings to promote peace, requirements for peace, conflict resolution, and prevention of violence against women. The PPC and PJST also held a meeting with Youth from the Jamiat party and were asked to support establishment of voluntary peace councils in districts and schools.

In Samangan Province, a joint team of PPC and religious scholars conducted negotiations with an AGE group. Since then, the AGE ceased their activities and negotiations are ongoing. At this stage, the AGE group promised not to injure civilians. A joint team consisting of PPC, PJST, and religious scholars conducted a visit to Dara Soof district and met with district authorities, community elders, influential figures and religious scholars. Since the AGEs presence in the area demoralized the community, this visit to some extent enhanced community relations with the government and they promised to support any governmental program in the area.

Western Region:

In Herat Province, PPC/PJST works with CSOs such as the Arman foundation which organized an international music festival to promote peace and friendship. Also, CSOs held a 7 day workshop on justice, civil rights, conflict resolution and peace with over 60 participants.

In Badghis Province, PPC/PJST regularly participates in various meetings such as the Ulema weekly meetings organized by the Haj Department, and gender group monthly meetings held by the Women Affairs Department, as well as youth collaboration meetings to discuss provincial challenges.

In Ghor Province, PJST has a weekly program on Sarhad Radio in which youth, women and scholars are invited to discuss peace and conflict resolution.

In Farah Province, people from different districts, villages and tribal clusters participated in peace talks to promote sustainable peace in the province. The Culture and Information Department, Ulema

Shura, tribal elders, civil society activists, and human rights representatives participated in the gathering.

Central and Southeast Regions:

In Parwan Province, Emar Sulah NGO conducted a workshop in Jabulseraj, Saied Khail, Bagram and Salang districts, where two people from aforementioned NGO were assigned to talk about the peace process with local people, religious scholars and elders. Another women affair's NGO with the name of Umaid Now (new hope) also conducted several workshops for women on peace.

In Kapisa Province, Mr. Najibullah Rahimi one of the PPC members, together with 20 of the Tagab Ulama met with local insurgents in Tagab district and discussed peace and how to encourage AGEs to participate in the peace process.

In Logar Province, the DoWA conducted a workshop regarding children and peace in June, where around 200 women participated and 5 women received appreciation letters. In addition, DoWA held separate meetings with Provincial Shura members and Ulema to increase women participation in HPC and PPCs. Also, two ladies resolved 4 conflicts through support of DoWA, which were on forced marriages.

In Bamyán Province, an NGO called Moj Taghair arranged a football match named “Peace Cup”.

South Region:

In Kandahar Province, CSOs and youth, students, Ulema, and government officials have been engaged strengthening linkages and network for better implementation of the peace programme. Also, PPCs have been actively involving with the grievance resolution. The continuous PPCs’ efforts to communicate with Taliban at different levels contributed to improving the security situation in.

In Helmand Province, various coordination meetings were held with the different counterparts such as Tribal Affairs Department, Information and Culture Department and the civil societies in order to improve coordination with the APRP. As a result, these kinds of meetings have had a very good impact on the coordination and partnership of APRP stakeholders.

In Nimroz Province, PPC/PJST teams have been involved in partnership with CSOs, media, youths and other community groups. APRP will develop a joint working plan with DoWA.

In Zabul Province, partnership between PPC/PJST, CSOs and other involved departments have been very strong and the civil society, tribal elders, media and youths are regularly partnering with the PPC/PJST in all gatherings in the city or in the districts.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

During Q2 of 2015, a total of USD 1,687,907 (representing 33% of budget) was spent for this output. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Table 3: Output-3 (Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level)

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Targets & Baseline	Q-2 Planned	Q-2 Actual Status	Comments
3.1: No of reconciled AGEs biometrically enrolled and TA distributed	<p>Target: 2,000 new AGEs biometrically enrolled and 2,000 TA packages distributed</p> <p>Baseline: 1716 former AGEs reintegrated into APRP; 1694 TA packages distributed in 2014</p>	600 AGEs were planned to be reintegrated and 600 TA were planned to be distributed	398 AGEs were biometrically enrolled and 492 TA was distributed to them	<p>Partially achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security constraints • Lack of coordination in some provinces
3.2: No of outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration that is recorded	<p>Target: 100 outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration that is recorded</p> <p>Baseline: Current tracking system does not adequately capture this information</p>	It was planned that a total of around 25 outreach activities will be conducted.	Initially it was planned that 25 outreach activities will be conducted by PPCs, however, with additional resources of Peace Advocates, reintegrated AGE commanders, and PJST, the number of outreach activities reached to 96 during the second quarter of 2015.	Fully achieved
3.3: No. of activities organized by APRP provincial teams aimed at promoting women's participation in peace process	<p>Target: 20 activities organized by APRP provincial teams aimed at promoting women's participation in peace process</p> <p>Baseline: 10 activities organized by APRP provincial teams aimed at promoting women's</p>	It was planned that a total of 5 activities will be organized by the PPC/PJST during the second quarter	PJSTs were able to organize more than five activities with PPC female members, women's rights organizations and other civil society groups where women's participation in the peace process was discussed.	Fully achieved

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Targets & Baseline	Q-2 Planned	Q-2 Actual Status	Comments
	participation in peace process			
3.4: No. of tools developed to ensure SGPs support local peace initiatives and changing strategic direction of APRP	<p>Target: Four tools developed and disseminated to encourage linking SGPs to local peace initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: Current SGP tools focus on community infrastructure projects</p>	One tool to be developed and disseminated to encourage linking SGPs to local peace initiatives	The new SGP instruction has been developed and finalized. It is planned now that the instruction will be reviewed and approved, and put into practice during the third quarter of 2015	Fully achieved
3.5: No. of different kinds of groups participating in peace dialogue or advocacy initiatives, by region.	<p>Target: At least 6 different kinds of groups (Youth, women, peace, disabled, media, Ulemma groups, etc) participate in peace dialogue or advocacy initiative per region</p> <p>Baseline: Countrywide baseline data has been collected, but not separated by region</p>	It was planned that at least one activity will be organized with more than 2 different kinds of groups in the second quarter of 2015	Each region involved different kinds of groups for the peace program and advocacy.	Fully achieved

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS

In order to ensure an inclusive peace process, the HPC women members held a joint meeting with the APRP Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Joint Secretariat (JS) to work on a draft framework for the HPC Women Advisory Board. Nine women from various departments of Afghan Government attended and were informed of the role and functions of the Board. The Advisory Board members and HPC women members would closely coordinate their participation in all peace talks and in providing recommendations on peace process initiatives. The Advisory Board members are expected to be appointed by the President in the very near future

Under the supervision of the HPC/JS Head, a joint meeting of the HPC women members and the JS Gender Unit was held. The aim of the meeting was discussion over peace talks with the armed oppositions and also involvement of at least 30% of women in all peace talks.

On 22 May, an MOU was signed between HPC Gender and UN-Women to strengthen the capacity building of HPC female and male members especially female in mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The participation of nine HPC female members in a visit to Philippines in July and two HPC /JS employees to training course were part of this agreement.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

Due to the diverse nature of this programme, good coordination with partner organizations is essential to increasing results and having a bigger impact in this complex, challenging environment. At the national level, APRP-UNDP Support Project and JS leadership engaged with embassies and donor representatives, to build a common understanding of the future of APRP. Formal and informal consultations were organized to brief donor representative on the status of various outstanding issues, and to ensure common understanding and political support for the topics relevant to the programme. HPC/JS leadership proactively engaged with key international and national partners in order to pave the way for formal peace negotiations and improve program implementation. HPC leadership has also participated in various activities on the peace process in order to garner support and help build a national consensus.

In the regions, APRP-UNDP Regional Support Teams together with PPCs/PJSTs have strengthened partnerships with various civil society organizations, influential key actors in the communities such as elders, religious leaders, media, and local governing bodies. Especially for the reintegration process, APRP-UNDP Regional Teams maintain a wide network to coordinate with Security Ministries and provide necessary mutual support in order to help PPCs/PJSTs deal with critical security issues or any emerging challenges. Partnership activities between PPCs/PJSTs, government departments and CSOs took place in the regions for activities such as peace forums, interactive meetings, peace events, speeches at mosques and broadcast of peace programs through radios and TV shows.

The UNDP Project continues to work with the GEP and UNDP Gender Unit of the country office in a joint effort on women empowerment and peace building initiatives. At the provincial and regional levels, APRP Regional Program Coordinators (RPCs) and GEP RPCs collaborate each other as well

as with the DoWAs, PPCs, PJSTs, and other relevant actors. They are currently coordinating the activity for nationwide N-Peace nominations in their respective regions to reach out to peace activists.

V. ISSUES

- **APRP Leadership Vacuum**

Establishing new leadership for APRP is a critical issue that has been pending for many months. The President has not issued a decision on the appointment of the new HPC leadership and membership. More recently, APRP CEO Minister Stanekzai was appointed by HE President Ghani to be Minister of Defense (MoD). Minister Stanekzai immediately assumed MoD duties in an acting capacity pending confirmation of his appointment by the Afghan Parliament. This has created more senior leadership vacuum at a critical time when the Afghan Government is trying to engage the Taliban in peace negotiations. Without the senior APRP leadership, the Afghan Government may not be fully prepared with a structure and mechanisms to support the peace process. It has also impacted on the APRP management of the programme at the national and provincial levels due to the lack of direction, guidelines and timely decision making.

- **Lack of a Clear Statement from the President on Peace and Reconciliation**

There is a lack of a clear statement from HE President Ghani that he wants to achieve the Afghan Government's highest priorities of peace and reconciliation through the APRP HPC and JS. This has created some hesitation amongst the donor countries to funding the programme.

- **Need for an Updated APRP National Programme Document**

The current APRP National Programme Document needs to be updated and signed off on by the Afghan Government's senior leadership. A draft revised Programme Document has been prepared at the technical level, however it has not yet been engaged by the senior leadership.

- **Funding for the Next Phase of the Project**

APRP is completing its first phase at the end of July 2015 and funding for the next three year-phase is not fully confirmed. Donors have taken a wait and see approach for decisions addressing institutional arrangements and progress with the peace process.

- **Security Situation**

The security situation has deteriorated. In many places the AGEs have reorganized and gained more ground. Insurgent activities and attacks have increased. Recent attacks in the parliament, killing of judiciary in the court premises, mass killing in front of bank in Jalalabad, and organized attacks in different provinces and districts are being reported almost every day. In addition, the security situation has been further complicated with the inroads made by Daesh or ISIS. There are reports from all regions that ISIS has implemented a well-funded recruitment program for insurgents and that it is gaining ground in many areas. In addition,

- **Lack of Good Security for Reintegreees, the PPCs/PJSTs, and Peace Advocates**

As mentioned in previous reports, the security of reintegreees and the PPCs and PJSTs members, peace advocates and Ulemma has been reported as a challenge to the peace process. Thus far, the number of reintegreees, the members of PPCs and the PJSTs assassinated by the enemies have risen to over 213 since the inception of the programme. Such incidents create fear among the PPCs/PJSTs members and reintegreees. This further exhibits the inability of GIRoA in providing protection to the reintegreees or to those who work for the peace process. APRP continues to engage with ANSF at all levels to improve situation for the APRP beneficiaries and citizens as a whole.

- **Lack of Funds for Small Grants Projects (SGP) in Peacebuilding**

The SGPs have made important contributions to peacebuilding by engaging reintegreees in development projects and creating job opportunity/livelihoods for the community as a whole. However, the limited funding in 2015 for SGPs has had a negative impact on the programme. The PJSTs, with the exception of Western Region, no longer have the funds to continue implementing projects. Reintegreees are waiting for PJSTs to allocate fund for SGPs and are losing face to their followers and the community as they have failed to bring new projects. Consequently, it has negatively affected the image of APRP.

VI. RISKS

- Though there is interest from donors to continue supporting APRP, funding is not assured after 2015, which may put at risk the programme's support for the peace process. Long term funding support is critical to maintain the Afghan Government's infrastructure to support the peace process and reintegrate former combatants.
- As the security situation has deteriorated in many regions, project monitoring from APRP-UNDP personnel has been limited. Poor road security, difficult climate conditions and or lack of transportation means have severely limited field missions by road. Therefore, ensuring quality of delivery of the sub national programme may be difficult, which may affect the overall credibility of peace process.
- If the inter-ministerial coordination does not improve, the vetting of the process, the TA distribution and weapons management will all be affected. The delay in vetting process and TA distribution may dismay the reconciled AGEs.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

- The importance of continued APRP-UNDP Support Project engagement with key actors in the peace process including donors, government and nongovernment partners, JS, HPC and the President's office to increase understanding about the challenges ahead, the need for increased coordination, and the steps needed to overcome the bottlenecks and make progress.

- Maintaining the focus of all parties on the Afghan Government's number one priority of ending the violent conflict despite the challenges.

VIII. FUTURE PLANS

The APRP will build on the informal peace talks with the Taliban in Q3 by supporting the government's efforts for reaching out to the Taliban to begin formal negotiations with the assistance of its regional and other international partners. APRP will continue its focus on reconciliation efforts and support for negotiations in order to reach a political settlement to put an end to violence and promote national unity in the country. The vision is to achieve a just and durable peace by reaching a political solution to the conflict, promoting dialogue and taking necessary measures to reintegrate armed opposition groups back into society. APRP is the Government's only vehicle to support and facilitate the negotiation process, which will hopefully soon lead formal peace talks in Afghanistan. The APRP, with Afghan Government support and expected donor funding, is in process of being extended for three years beyond the current end date of 31 July 15. The APRP is expected to continue supporting the Afghan peace process and implementation of potential peace agreements to mid-2018.

The President's expected decision on the JS CEO, HPC leadership and membership should further strengthen the peace process by providing dedicated Afghan Government leadership for the process. The HPC, through a designated team, will continue to lead the national peace and reconciliation efforts in the country. The JS will provide the technical and financial support for the HPC and for implementation and coordination of the peace efforts. The objective is to intensify efforts on political reconciliation and create the space for armed insurgents to renounce violence. The APRP remains the Afghan Government's leading institution to obtain and maintain peace through political solutions as well as support initiatives for conflict resolution and prevention. The APRP leadership will lead an effort to improve the effectiveness of APRP by continuing the focus on its core functions of being the Afghan Government's sole peace process infrastructure.

The Afghan Government is expected to continue its mobilization of support for the peace process from regional countries. The HPC should pursue an effective engagement strategy to mobilize their support for the peace process. In order to create a renewed momentum among the regional countries and the international community, important regional players and strategic partners will be engaged to mobilize support for peace as well as create consensus and cooperation. In the immediate term, it is expected that the international community will reaffirm its commitment to supporting the Afghan led peace and reconciliation process by committing funds to support this very important programme.

IX. ANNEXES

A. ANNEX-1: FINANCIAL TABLE

The Interim Donor Report for the period ended 30 June 2015 for (APRP)

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR - 2015					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2014 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2014 (c)	Ipsas Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e=(b - c-d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Expenses Jan-June 2015 (h)	Closing Balance i=(e+f +g-h)	Commitments (Unliquidated Obligations) (j)	Undepreciated of fixed Assets and Inventory (k)	(Future Due) l=(a-b-f)	(Past Due) (M)	Available Resources N=(i - j - k)
Denmark	7,961,741	7,961,741	7,961,741		0			-	0		-		-	0
Germany	39,535,469	39,535,469	36,169,850	11,453	3,354,166			1,714,861	1,639,305	7,626	(2,743)	-		1,634,422
Italy	5,683,656	5,683,656	5,090,417		593,239			323,987	269,252					269,252
Japan	52,055,941	52,065,278	52,065,278		0			-	0					0
Japan Supplementary	15,000,000	15,000,000	11,227,960	(117,265)	3,889,305			3,781,991	107,313	51,046	42,837			13,430
Netherlands	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000		0			-	0		-			-
South Korea	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		0			-	0		-			0
Spain	6,666,667	6,666,667	2,907,701		3,758,967			179,246	3,579,721		-			3,579,721
UNDP	1,363,011	1,363,011	1,268,506					-	94,506					94,506
Grand Total	131,766,485	131,775,823	120,191,452	(105,812)	11,595,677	-	-	6,000,085	5,690,098	58,672	40,094	-	-	5,591,332

Note:

i) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN- Operational Rate of Exchange applied.

ii) Data contained in this report is an extract of UNDP financial records. The accounting period for the report is an open period and data from some accounting processes may not have been processed. Financial data provided above may not be complete, and it is provisional.

iii) UNDP Interest income reported above is the accrued interest income from the donor funding from 2011 to 2013 (Denmark=\$89,640, Italy= \$233,702 and South Korea= \$821). The remaining amount from Japan cost sharing agreement \$1,038,847 will be reported in the next quarter report). The Over spent amount from the commitment is the utilization of fund from the Japan interest income.

B. ANNEX-2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUTS

The Interim Donor Report for the period ended 30 June 2015 for (APRP)
Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Mar 2015)	Expenses (Apr - Jun 2015)	Expenses (Jan - June 2015)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (ID 00079526): All three window of Peace and Reintegration are effectively managed and monitored	135,000	49,827	54,678	104,505	77%
Sub-total Output 1	135,000	49,827	54,678	104,505	77%
Output 2 (ID 00079480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	1,251,932	141,997	418,834	560,831	45%
Sub-total Output 2	1,251,932	141,997	418,834	560,831	45%
Output 3 (ID 00079527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	5,372,955	1,564,600	1,630,741	3,195,341	59%
Sub-total Output 3	5,372,955	1,564,600	1,630,741	3,195,341	59%
Output 5 (ID 00079529): Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	2,255,799	830,352	1,309,056	2,139,409	95%
Sub-total Output 5	2,255,799	830,352	1,309,056	2,139,409	95%
Grand Total	9,015,686	2,586,776	3,413,309	6,000,085	67%

Note:

C. ANNEX-3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report for the period ended 30 June 2015 for (APRP)						
Annex 3. Expenses by Output						
Donor	Project Output	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Mar 2015)	Expenses (Apr - Jun 2015)	Expenses (Jan - June 2015)	Delivery Rate
Germany	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	834,607	0	123,211	123,211	15%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	1,152,322	141,576	194,979	336,554	29%
	Output 5 (ID 00079529) : Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	1,367,238	375,966	879,129	1,255,096	92%
Sub-total		3,354,167	517,542	1,197,319	1,714,861	51%
Italy	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	587,747	123,583	200,404	323,987	55%
Sub-total		587,747	123,583	200,404	323,987	55%
Japan Supplementary	Output 1 (ID 00079526) : All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed and Monitored.	135,000	49,827	54,678	104,505	77%
	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	417,325	141,997	295,623	437,620	105%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	2,288,660	1,236,906	1,118,648	2,355,554	103%
	Output 5 (ID 00079529) : Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	888,561	454,386	429,927	884,313	100%
Sub-total		3,729,546	1,883,116	1,898,875	3,781,991	101%
Spain	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	1,344,226	62,536	116,710	179,246	13%
Sub-total		1,344,226	62,536	116,710	179,246	13%
Grand Total		9,015,686	2,586,776	3,413,309	6,000,085	67%

D. ANNEX-4: ISSUE LOG for 2015

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/ Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1.	Programmatic	March 2015	The recent security situation has been a concern for GIROA and all development partners to address new issues as the group like ISIS in some provinces in the north and south-west and west is emerging. Provinces that were reported as peaceful previously seem to be destabilized. Likewise, Taliban groups who were in negotiation have brought more concerns due to their personal security in destabilized areas. Therefore, APRP needs to be more critical in addressing needs of all those concerned parties.	With assistance and support from the security ministries, Civil Society members and other stakeholders, JS and UNDP will have close monitoring on the situation. Additionally, the relocation programme for the senior commanders and political figures continues to expand. However, due to the budget constraints, during the reporting period, no senior commanders and senior political figures have been relocated to safer areas including capitals of the provinces.	High March 2015	Project Manager
2.	Programmatic	December 2014	The LM Community Recovery activities of APRP officially ended December 31 st , 2014. The proposed budget for SGPs in 2015 has been substantially increased, which will increase the opportunities for reintegrees to be involved in APRP-funded community projects. However, final approval of the SGP budget is dependent upon available financial resources in 2015. As of June 2015, limited funding in 2015 for SGPs has delayed to plan new projects and there have been almost no ongoing remaining SGPs to support reintegrees.	UNDP and HPC/JS have given emphasis on fund raising to continue support to SGP. Communication with donor communities has been strengthened. Reintegrees and PJSTs have been waiting for JS approval of budget allocation and new instruction of planning new projects.	High June 2015	Project Manager
3.	Programmatic	April 2014	Reports indicated that the security situation is getting tenser in some provinces that were previously peaceful. The deterioration of the security situation in some places will have a serious impact on the security of reintegrees and APRP work in general.	APRP continues to collaborate with security agencies in the reintegration efforts and critical process of vetting. The idea is to advance the reconciliation efforts and negotiations at the high level as part of 2015 strategy.	High March 2015	Project Manager
4.	Programmatic	June 2014	The presidential election disputes continue to have an effect on APRP planning for the next	In March 2015 President has approved HPC Structure Reforms and currently	High	Project Manager

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			<p>year and resource mobilization. Funding commitment from donors requires APRP clarity on the plan for next year. The plan for a unified government might also affect how the peace programme looks in the future.</p> <p><u>YEAR END UPDATE:</u> The new administration has voiced support for APRP. However, specific instructions from the President regarding the leadership and structure of the High Peace Council have not yet been announced. Some donors are reluctant to make firm commitments of new funding for APRP until more clarity is gained regarding the Presidents vision for APRP.</p>	<p>working on HPC leadership and members.</p> <p>As of June 2015, the President has not yet issued a decision on the appointing the new HPC leadership and membership. APRP CEO was appointed as Minister of Defense and this has created more senior leadership vacuum at a critical time.</p>	June 2015	
5.	Strategic	March 2015	<p>Lack of a clear statement from the President on peace and reconciliation as highest top priorities in order to achieve them through the APRP HPC/JS. This has affected negatively in delay of resource mobilization for 2015 and beyond from donors and budge plans for project implementation for 2015.</p>	<p>While concrete planning process is subject to the future government priorities, some options should be developed that can inform policy decisions for planning and resource mobilization.</p>	High June 2015	Project Manager
6.	Strategic	June 2015	<p>The current APRP National Programme Document needs to be updated and signed off on by the Afghan Government senior leadership to be in line with the current project situation and priorities.</p>	<p>A draft revised Programme Document has been prepared at the technical level, however it has not yet been engaged by the senior leadership.</p>	High June 2015	Project Manager
7.	Strategic	June 2015	<p>APRP is completing its first phase at the end of July 2015 and funding for the next three year phase is not fully confirmed.</p>	<p>Donors have taken a wait and see approach for decisions addressing institutional arrangements and progress with the peace process.</p>	High June 2015	Project Manager

E. ANNEX-5: RISK LOG for 2015

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures/ Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
1	Uncertainty about the outcome of the current peace efforts create concerns about the very reason for APRP's existence	January 2015	Strategic	While peace remains the priority of the Unity Government, it has not yet announced concrete steps and measures to be taken and there is still uncertainty about the prospects of reaching a peace settlement. This has caused concerns regarding the effectiveness of APRP.	While concrete planning process is subject to the government's decisions and priorities, some options should be developed that can inform policy decisions and ensure APRP effectiveness and added value. Increased focus on the effective reintegration and small grants implementation for example can be considered.	Project Manager and Government	Project Manager	Ongoing
2	Resource Mobilization for 2015	January 2015	Strategic	Crucial work on resource mobilization for 2015 is strongly affected by the uncertainty regarding the direction of the peace process and the future of APRP. The delay in decisions by the Afghan government with 2015 plans can result in no funding for next year as donors have their own timeline of budget submission. Probability: High	Since the new government has not yet clarified its policy and plans for peace, a complete plan for the year and beyond 2015 will be unlikely in the immediate future. The option is for the leadership of JS/APRP to discuss with donors tentative and plan for the rest of the year to ensure timely financial commitment while we wait for the government to endorse the new way forward.	Project Manager and Government	Project Manager	Ongoing The budget plan for Q3 and Q4 2015 was just approved in early July, but the plan beyond 2015 is not yet approved.
3	Provincial Capacity Constraints: The capacity, competency and level of activity of the different PPCs and PJSTs still	January 2015	Operational	As reintegration efforts gradually intensify and show results in various provinces, the PPCs will be challenged to assume the full extent of their responsibilities and this will be a risk to the programme in its effective delivery. Probability: High	Closer and greater coordination between the PPCs and the PGs as well as other relevant security institutions will be crucial to promoting successful reintegration and the overall functioning of the programme. UNDP support to APRP is recruiting additional personnel which include development and	Deputy CEO	Joint Secretariat	Capacity Development Initiatives on-going and has improved significantly

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	vary considerably.				finance staff to provide additional support to PJSTs and PPCs.			
4	The shift in government's policy from increased focus on reintegration to reconciliation, yet still seeing reintegration an inevitable outcome of the reconciliation.	January 2015	Strategic	The new Afghan government views reconciliation and peace talks as the main incubator of the end to the conflict. As such, for 2015, reconciliation has been given more priority. This requires not only prioritization of resource mobilization, but also adjustments in the APRP and HPC. The key concern however is the lack of progress in formalization of the new policy due primarily to the slow progress in government's efforts for launching peace talks.	While concrete planning process is subject to decisions of the new government and the HPC, some options should be developed that can ensure continuity while also having flexibility to mobilize resources when and as required.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Ongoing
5	Lengthy Process to Initiate Independent Monitoring	March 2014	Operational	Lengthy process has delayed the selection of local partner which has not been identified yet. A delay in this process reduces the period for monitoring as well as opportunities for using data gathered to improve programme activities. Probability: High	In order to speed up the process, the Team Leader has developed the monitoring methodology and conducted market research of local partners for capacity In order speed up the process, the Team Leader has developed the monitoring methodology; conducted market research of local partners with the capacity to conduct field work; drafted the Terms of Reference for the research organization.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Completed in 2014 and report available in Q1 2015
6	Need to Release Some PWC Workers	March 2014	Programme	Releasing of workers needs to be managed so that any potential conflicts can be avoided as much as possible. Probability: High	In order to make the process as inclusive and fair as possible, a joint evaluation committee consisting of PWC coordinator, PJST, Provincial Governor's office and Department of Public Works will be established to	Project Manager	Project Manager	Completed as part of phasing out of LMs in December 2014

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					carry out performance evaluation based on which decisions will be made.			
7	Deterioration of security situation	March 2015	Strategic	Deterioration of security situation limits project monitoring and field missions by road. This affects the quality delivery of sub national programme and may affect the overall credibility of peace process. Probability: High	In order to monitor the projects in the provinces even in the remote areas, remote monitoring mechanism and strategies should be developed by M&E teams and management.	Project Manager and government	Project Manager	Ongoing
8	Inter-ministerial coordination	March 2015	Programme	Inter-ministerial coordination needs to be improved for efficient and appropriate vetting process, TA distribution and weapon management. The delay and inappropriate management may dismay the reconciles. Probability: High	In order to facilitate better coordination in the provinces, more effective mechanism should be considered at the central level with JS Operation Unit especially for dealing with security issues to send biometric teams to remote and inaccessible areas.	Project Manager and government	Project Manager	Ongoing