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Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (UNDP Support)

2015 THIRD QUARTER PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

DONORS



Denmark



Germany



Italy



Japan



Netherlands



Spain



United States of America



Republic of Korea

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project ID:	00060777 (NIM)
Duration:	August 2010 – December 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
Head of Programme Unit:	Dawn Del Rio

Cover Photo: Panel discussion on “Strategy and role of women in peace” at national gender event in Herat on international peace day. The Panelists: HPC members, Deputy CEO of JS, 2 HPC female members, and a Herat PPC member who received N-Peace Award this year.

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
JS	Joint Secretariat
LMs	Line Ministries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NDS	National Directorate of Security
PB	Project Board
PGs	Provincial Governors
PJSTs	Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams
PPCs	Provincial Peace Committees
PWC	Public Works Corps
Q3	Quarter Three
RPC	Regional Programme Coordinator
SGPs	Small Grant Projects
TA	Transitional Assistance
TC	Technical Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since August 2010, the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) has worked to promote peace, reconciliation and security in Afghan communities through outreach, reintegration, and community recovery. During the third quarter (Q3) 2015, APRP 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 conditions for peace and facilitating negotiations and reconciliation. At the sub national level, the PPCs and Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams (PJST) 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 Q3, the Afghan Government made a historic breakthrough in the peace process with its first formal peace talks with the Taliban and then had a major setback in its relations with Pakistan. The long-pending talks facilitated by the Pakistani Government were held in the resort city of Muree on 07 July 2015. In addition to Afghan delegation led by Senior HPC member Haji Din Mohammad and Taliban delegation led by former Taliban Health Minister, Mula Abbas Akhund, representatives of Pakistan, China and United States were also present in the meeting. Among other important issues, both sides agreed to continue talks and to discuss concrete measures in the next meetings. The involvement of both Chinese and US diplomats in the meeting underlined the international consensus over the need for a political settlement in Afghanistan. China, as well as other regional countries, are concerned about the growing extremism and insecurity that threatens the security and stability of the entire region.

The events following the first round of talks with the revelation of the death of Taliban leader Mullah Omar, deepening divisions in the Quetta Shura, and the attacks in Kabul on 11 August, not only halted further peace talks, but also seriously harmed relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. There has also been an increase in number of attacks by Taliban and Da'esh or ISIS. These events have seriously diminished prospects for peace talks in the foreseeable future.

While HE President Ghani has repeatedly reasserted his commitment to an inclusive and meaningful reconciliation process, he has stated his belief that long term peace can only be achieved through genuine political will and the full cooperation among the parties involved. The HPC will therefore continue its outreach to the parties in the conflict in order to renounce violence and join a political process. As was emphasized in recent international meetings in Kabul, e.g. Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA) and the Senior Officials Meeting (SOM), it is hoped that despite an increase in the number of attacks by Taliban and other insurgent groups, the Taliban, under its new leader, Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansoor, would

eventually realize that they cannot win the war and the only way to end this conflict is through a broad-based inter-Afghan dialogue.

The National Unity Government has indicated it will make HPC leadership appointments and introduce reforms to formalize the Government's structure for peace negotiations. This promises to revitalize the peace process and strengthen the Afghan Government's efforts for peace and reconciliation. In addition, the National Unity Government is expected to announce the appointment of a JS Chief Executive Officer. The JS submitted a draft National Programme Document for the 3 years (2016 to 2018) to the senior Afghan Government leadership in Q3.

At the sub national level, APRP reintegration and other peace building activities continued. According to the JS Reports, 174 ex-combatants renounced arms and joined the peace programme in Q3, bringing the total number of reintegrees to 10,578 since 2010. Of the total number of reintegrees, 988 are commanders or leaders with an additional 23 commanders who became reintegrees in Q3 2015. Transitional Assistance (TA) packages of cash assistance were distributed to 175 reintegrees in the third quarter, bringing the cumulative number of TA packages distributed to 10,461. By the end of the third quarter, the total number of weapons collected or registered by APRP from reintegrees was 8,101 with 159 weapons collected in Q3.

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 UNDP Country Office, APRP-UNDP Support Project and APRP JS leadership continued their discussions with the senior officials of the Afghan Government and the donor community on the future of the program. In addition, the APRP-UNDP Support Project continued to ensure that APRP programme implementation activities were maintained despite the uncertainties of the political situation regarding APRP and the limited availability of funding in 2015.

In June 2015, the APRP Technical Committee (TC) 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: Window B with a sum of \$15,046,671 and Window C contribution of \$7,374,312.

In 2015, the APRP-UNDP Support Project is focusing on supporting the APRP in working towards the achievement of three main outputs: 1) Both 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 Q3 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 are Effectively Managed and Monitored

The full year Annual Work Plan (AWP) was prepared during Q3 using new funding from United States and 2014 carry forward cash balance from 2014 for Window B covering the approved budget of USD 22,420,983. A cost sharing agreement between the Government of United States (Donor) and UNDP was signed on 28 September 2015 for USD 5,000,000 to fund the APRP. The APRP Technical Committee (TC) on 09 and 11 June 2015 had approved the full year budget for the program based on available funds. The full year AWP for 2015 was then prepared based on the TC approved budget. The APRP Project Board in a virtual meeting then approved the AWP in September 2015.

A wire transfer from the UK Government to the APRP Window C bank account was not received in a timely manner and it affected the smooth operation of the program. JS and APRP-UNDP Support Project have worked closely with the UK Embassy in order to help resolve the issue. As of 30 September 2015, the funds had not been received by the APRP JS Window C account.

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.

FOCS had not prepared and distributed the APRP Trust Fund reports on monthly basis in the reporting quarter. All three months reports (July, August and September) were prepared and distributed to the APRP stakeholders in mid-October 2015.

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

FOC Secretariat conducted monitoring visits in Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, Ghor and Herat during the third quarter. The team observed that all SGP projects were completed accordingly except one in Ghor which was stopped. The team was informed that all provinces have formulated new SGP projects and were waiting for funding. The SGP funding matter has been shared with JS management for further decisions and actions.

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

No FOC meeting was conducted in the reporting quarter. However, FOC Secretariat worked closely with the JS management and the UNDP Support Project to organize the first FOC meeting after the new Minister of Finance was appointed under the National Unity Government. The Acting CEO and the FOCS Trust Fund Manager met and requested the new Minister of Finance to call the FOC meeting.

Indicator 1.4: JS effectively participates in management of funds of Window B and C.

JS facilitated the financial year 2015 budget preparation and the approval processes by the TC. It further helped the FOC Secretariat to facilitate the approval of the full year budget. JS has also followed up with the concerned parties for the timely transfer of funds from Window B and Window C into the implementing partners' bank accounts. The JS prepares and submits the monthly/quarterly financial reports to UNDP and Window C donor.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

As of Q3 2015, a cumulative total of USD 184,182 (representing 81% of the total annual budget for this output) was spent. 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-3 Planned	Q-3 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>	Three reports covering the months of July, August and September 2015	The July, August and September 2015 reports to be finalized and shared with all during the month of October 2015 after closure of September month in UNDP system.	Not Achieved
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 Q3 and Five were conducted by FOCS.	<p>One consultation visit was made to MOI and NDS with focus to follow up on pending advance with MOI and resolve audit issue with NDS.</p> <p>The five visits covered Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, Ghor and Herat during July and Sept 2015.</p>	Fully achieved
1.3: MoF 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 Q3	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 Q3, five consultative meetings both in Kabul and Herat were held jointly with various senior members of the JS and the HPC to exchange views and to gather information on women participation for the peace and reconciliation strategy. In addition to the consultative meetings on the women participation for peace, all the regional office coordinators for the APRP-UNDP Support Project organized peace week events and discussed with the Provincial Peace Council, Provincial Joint Secretariat Team (PJST) leaders and the community members on the peace process in Afghanistan. The UNDP Support Project and the JS management held three consultative meetings during Q3 in preparation for peace week events.

During the quarter, the UNDP Country Director and the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), APRP-UNDP Support Project, met with HE Minister Haneef Atmar, National Security Advisor, to discuss the Government's future plans and the appointments of the HPC and JS senior leadership. Minister Atmar confirmed that APRP was a critical component of Afghan Government's strategy for supporting peace negotiations and high-level reconciliation. The Government decisions on APRP's future plan and appointments should be expected in the fourth quarter of 2015.

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

The APRP-UNDP Support Project held a total of 18 meetings with JS leadership to discuss on the routine program implementation for the current year and future plan for the next three years.

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 APRP-UNDP Support Project, UNDP Country Office Senior Management and the JS management in the reporting quarter. The APRP-UNDP Support Project engaged all donors of Window B and Window C in clarifying the current political situation and seeking to secure funding post 2015. In the reporting quarter, the UNDP Country Director and APRP-UNDP Support Project staff met with senior officials of the US Embassy in Kabul to discuss support for APRP. The US Embassy officials confirmed their continued support for APRP.

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

During third quarter, JS Monitoring department and the APRP-UNDP Support Project reviewed PJST monthly reporting template, and shared by JS with high command to all the PJST for their monthly progress report. This will enable JS Monitoring Department and Operations to track on monthly

progress, current development as well as issues and concerns of APRP at provincial level. Eventually, this will help provide information to central level for JS leadership for decision making. Likewise, for addressing lessons learned and recommendations highlighted in Monitoring Agent report, detailed action plans have been made individually for all the relevant departments under JS. A two-day workshop was organized in two slots to accommodate all the PJST Heads in Kabul where JS monitoring department made presentation for better understanding and clarification on the roles of PJST in line with the action plan for Monitoring Agent Report.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

As of Q3 2015, a cumulative total of USD 785,351 (representing 38% of the total annual budget for this output) was spent. 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-3 Planned	Q-3 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>	Six consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS / HPC leadership on peace and reconciliation strategy	Eight consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS / HPC leadership on peace and reconciliation strategy. This includes engagement of UNDP and Government senior officials on Peace program.	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>	Six consultation meetings held between UNDP and JS Leadership on implementation strategy	18 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>	Eight 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
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	Two monitoring and reporting tools have been developed for overall program input monitoring and action plans for implementation of Independent Monitoring Agent's recommendations.	Fully achieved

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

There are several factors which affected the reintegration during this quarter. One of the major factors was the announcement of the death of Mullah Omar, the founder of Taliban last July that caused serious security deterioration throughout the quarter. Furthermore, ISIS or Da'esh has become more active in some parts of the country.

Despite all of these negative factors, APRP regional and provincial teams and the JS Operations Department made some progress in reintegration. After the vetting process conducted, a total of 174 AGEs were biometrically enrolled into the programme and their biometric data collected during the third quarter. During this reporting period, transitional assistance was provided to a total of 175 reintegrees. This brings the cumulative total number of reintegrees to 10,578 and the transitional assistance recipients to 10,461 former AGEs as of September 30th 2015.

During the third quarter, the JS Operations Department conducted missions to different provinces where reintegration took place, Faryab (1 Person), Jawzjan (4 Persons), Balkh (2 Persons), Kunduz (14 Persons), Nuristan (8 Persons), Kunar (39 Persons), Laghman (2 Persons), Nangarhar (84 Persons), Kabul (2 Persons), Logar (2 Persons), Helmand (1 Person), Herat (7 Persons), Badghis (8 Persons) and held numerous meetings with provincial government authorities, PJSTs and PPC members during field operations. They discussed the issues including potential reintegration opportunities, clarification of procedures, current security challenges and emphasized on importance of coordination between ANSF, NDS, PG, and PJST.

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

Indicator	Inception to June 30th 2015	Q3 2015	Cumulative TOTAL Q3 2015
Reintegrees biometrically enrolled	10,404	174	10,578
Transitional assistance packages delivered	10,286	175	10,461

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

During the third quarter, a total of 159 different types of weapons were confiscated and handed over to Ministry of Defense (MoD) for cantonment. This number reflects only the weapons which were collected from the new reintegrees. In addition to this number, it should be noted that a large number of weapons were collected by the MoD outside of the APRP programme from the illegal armed groups and also as a result of recent military operations during the reporting period. Serious deterioration of the security situation during this quarter affected the result of collecting the weapons. Providing the security to the reintegrees still remains as a major challenge while some reintegrees support ANSF to provide the security for the areas.



Reintegration Ceremony in Nangarhar Province: Three groups of 21 former insurgents under the command of Waheed, Khyal Majan and Manar Khan joined the Peace Process in the first week of September 2015

The table below shows the number of weapons collected in Q3 of 2015 and the cumulative number as of September 2015.

Indicator	Inception to 30 June 2015	Q3 2015	Cumulative TOTAL Q3 2015
Weapons collected and registered	7,942	159	8,101

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 Q3, APRP regional and provincial teams including PPCs, PJSTs, Peace Advocates and reintegrated former AGE commanders in cooperation with NDS and Provincial Governors engaged in numerous outreach activities in their respective provinces. A total of 159 outreach activities were held during this quarter. Especially, in Nangarhar Province, Peace Advocates and former commanders took active part and negotiated with insurgent groups. Counting only in Nangarhar Province itself, the provincial team conducted 74 outreach activities in total during this quarter despite the serious security deterioration especially due to the complex fighting between ISIS, Taliban and ANSF. On the other hand, in Herat Province, PPCs played active role to disseminate messages on peace process and involved a great number of tribal elders and Ulema and former commanders to talk to AGEs about peace process and APRP goals.

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

During this third quarter, there were 76 activities conducted to increase women’s participation in peace process in 34 provinces. In total, 3,980 women participated in these activities. The top 5 events which had the most participants were Badakhshan (600), Herat (530), Kunduz (450), Bamyan (360), and Nangarhar (310).

In Northeast region with 4 provinces including Badakhshan and Kunduz, around 1,440 women were informed regarding peace efforts and achievements. The events were held at schools and universities and for other women forums. Several public information programmes especially during the peace week were held to inform women on APRP.

In Herat, the event, dialogue conference on role of women in peace process was held to celebrate International Day of Peace. A high ranking delegation of HPC and JS, UN Women and UNDP/APRP participated in the event with more than 400 local women from all the districts. In addition, PJST held workshops for youth heads of peace council which was established in 10 schools in Enjil District.

In Bamyan Province, four events were conducted and the Afghan Women Network, UNAMA, UN Women and Downtrodden Theater arranged the gatherings to promote women’s participation in peace process. In Nangarhar Province, despite the serious deterioration of security situation, significant number of women took part in celebration of international peace week. They designed special events and enthusiastically celebrated the peace week.

On the international peace day, Paktia Peace Committee organized the event to raise voice of women for peace advocacy. Women from the central province, other districts and provincial institutions participated and discussed the recent activities of women in the province. In Farah province, 50 women from different parts of the province gathered to celebrate the international peace day event. The participants were Farah Women Affairs Department, civil society, and school teachers. In Kandahar during the peace week, some gender awareness raising events were organized at schools that were attended by PPC and PJST Heads, and approximately 100 female students and teachers on the topic of “importance of women role in peace process”.



The Kandahar PPC Head explained the role of students and women in promoting peace in Afghanistan during his speech to female students and teachers at the Kandahar Institute of Modern Studies on 15th September 2015

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

During the last quarter, based on the lessons learned, the new strategies and the new instructions of SGPs were developed in order to utilize SGPs 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 APRP funding situation improves, it is expected that SGPs will continue to play an important role in the overall programme. Many reintegrees have been in challenging situation since they have been waiting for SGPs which would be beneficial both to the reintegrees and receiving communities in the long term. The following table reflects the status of SGP as of third quarter 2015.

Small Grants Projects	Inception to June 30, 2015	July to Sept. 30, 2015	Cumulative Total Q3
Total number of SGP projects being implemented	173	0	161 ²
Number of projects successfully completed	145	0	145
Number of provinces where SGPs are being implemented	24	3	24 ³
Number of Districts where SGPs are being implemented	105	8	105
Number of Reintegrees directly participating in SGP project implementation	2,608	195	2,608
Number of community members benefitting from SGPs	191,999	10,067	191,999

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

In addition to PPCs, CIP (Commander Incentive Programme; reintegrated AGE commanders), and Peace Advocates, APRP provincial and regional teams worked with various partners to conduct peace outreach activities and initiatives especially during the international peace week in late September. Below is a summary of the detailed initiatives undertaken by various groups in each region.

East Region:

In the four provinces of East Region, 31 different types of groups (average 8 groups per province) participated in the peace activities. The peace week was celebrated with splendid events in three

² Cumulative total was reduced since some projects were closed mostly due to insecurity.

³ Cumulative total does not change because no new projects were implemented during Q3. Same reason applies to the other cumulative totals.

provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar) of the east region and was marked with participation of significant number of religious scholars, women, CSOs, youth, and government officials. Current fighting and its harm were discussed from Islam perspectives. In the Eid prayers, in all mosques Imams protested ongoing bloodshed and said it against Islamic values. All schools from elementary schools to universities in Nangarhar Province played a great role in marking peace week by disseminating peace messages to students in classes. Youth associations with support of PJST and PPC visited hospitals and donated blood in Nangarhar during the peace week.

South Region:

In the six provinces of South Region, community groups such as women, youth, school students, Ulema, tribal elders, government officials, and CSOs were involved in the peace dialogue.

In Kandahar, the international peace day event was held to commemorate former HPC Chairman Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, former President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, who was assassinated four years ago. More than 250 regional tribal elders, Ulema and representatives from other southern provinces gathered at this event. On September 15th, fifty women participated at youth gathering at the Institute of Modern Studies where PPC head and PJST head made speeches to female students and teachers. Additionally, there were two gatherings at Lashkargah Female High School and 45 women participated. They discussed the importance of women role in peace process.



PJST Head preached for peace in his speech to the Civil Society gathering in Helmand Province on 3rd August 2015

Northern Region:

The five provinces in Northern Region, had 16 group activities with an average of 3 or 4 types of activities per province. The groups were youth, universities, association for education and peace, women groups, CSOs, Ulema, media, religious preachers and high schools.

In Balkh, PPC and PJST distributed hundreds of brochures in schools and government offices and also distributed the Islamic Ulemas conference declaration to the government and none government bodies. The international peace day event was held to commemorate former HPC Chairman Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, former President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, who was assassinated four years ago.

The Sari Pul PPC and PJST organized public awareness events on 25 various occasions during the third quarter, one of which was in San Charak District where some 300 participants were present. Additionally, the Sari Pul PJST, in partnership with schools and some CSOs, conducted five events to raise awareness on APRP and the peace process.

Faryab PPC and PJST also remained active and in total, 38 various activities were conducted to raise awareness on APRP continuously.

Northeastern Region:

In each province, the PPCs and PJSTs were involved in at least two types of peace activities per province and the activities included women, youth, media associations, CSOs, government departments, and educational center. Peace week was celebrated with a lot of gatherings and conferences in the northeast region. Significant public information activities were planned, coordinated, and held with PGs, line departments, civil societies, local media, universities and schools. During the reporting period, 23 huge and small gatherings and seminars were held in secure places of the four northeastern provinces. At least 6,000 community people were informed of APRP, the peace benefits, importance, requirements, initiatives and their required support through these events.

Western Region:

The four provinces in West Region had 24 types of peace activities with an average of six per province. The groups participating in these activities were CSOs, media, youth, Ulema, tribal elders, women, schools, universities, and government officials.

In Ghor Province, the PPC and PJST worked effectively with media to disseminate peace messages to civil societies and even to remote villages. In Badghis Province, under the CIP, former AGE commanders were actively involved and worked closely with PJST, religious scholars and ANSF to raise awareness on APRP. In Farah Province, peace messages were distributed through HPC journal newsletters in all the meetings, events and schools, and even to the remote areas. In Herat, schools, universities, media, religious leaders, women groups, CSOs, tribal elders, and government officials actively involved to organize the peace events and spread peace messages.



Deputy Chairman of HPC making a speech at national gender event in Herat where more than 400 women participated on international peace day

Central Region:

In the 11 provinces of Central Region, there was an average of four activities per province to disseminate peace messages. The groups participating in these activities were Ulema, tribal elders, numerous CSOs, women groups/network, youth associations/network, teachers group, government officials, and UN agencies. For example, in Kapisa Province, under the CSOs network, there were 170 groups. During the peace week and the peace day, some provinces organized events and delivered peace messages to most of districts and villages. The message of peace and national unity was also passed through Friday prayer at great number of mosques.

EXPENSES FOR THE QUARTER

As of Q3 2015, a cumulative total of USD 3,995,514 (representing 45% of the total annual budget for this output) was spent. 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-3 Planned	Q-3 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	174 AGEs were biometrically enrolled and 175 TA packages were 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.	With additional resources of Peace Advocates, reintegrated AGE commanders, and PJST, the number of outreach activities reached to 159 during the third quarter which had a lot of gathering events for the peace week.	With extra efforts to organize events for the peace week, it was fully achieved despite the serious security deterioration in most parts of the country and plus serious budget constraints
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 third quarter	PJSTs were able to organize more than five activities (in total 76 gender activities in 23 provinces) with PPC female members, women network and other civil society groups where women's participation in the peace process was discussed.	Fully achieved

APRP Indicators	2015 Annual Targets & Baseline	Q-3 Planned	Q-3 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	During the last quarter, the new SGP instruction was developed and finalized. However, it is not yet approved due to the budget constraints.	<p>Not achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget constraints
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, Ulema 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 third quarter of 2015	Each region involved different kinds of groups for the peace program and advocacy. During peace week it was reported that the events included participants from different groups i.e. women, students, Ulema, tribal elders, community leaders, local elites, media personnel, social workers, volunteers, and so on.	Fully achieved

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS



Orphanage children passing peace messages through songs at national gender event in Herat on international peace day

Since National Action Plan (NAP) 1325 (UN Security Council Resolution; UNSCR) was just endorsed last June by the government, the APRP team has started to work on the implementation plan of NAP 1325 under the APRP framework with HPC and PPC women, as well as JS Gender Unit and UNDP support team. The APRP implementation plan with detailed activities is going to be finalized in October and will be shared with the Spanish donor who is willing to support this initiative.

On International Peace Day 21st September, the national gender event with HPC women was organized in Herat in collaboration with UN Women.

Herat PPC and PJST mobilized more than 400 women from all districts and influential leaders from local government, religious organization, CSOs and local media. The high rank delegation of HPC and JS, UN Women and UNDP/APRP with HPC women and some PPC women from other provinces participated in this dialogue conference on role of women in peace process. All the influential leaders including regional religious leaders and women leaders mentioned the importance of active meaningful women participation in peace process and conflict resolution.

During the international peace week, gender awareness raising events were organized with youth and women to discuss about the role of women in peace process in various provinces. Major gender and peace events in provinces are mentioned in the other section; Output 3, indicator 3.4.

At the provincial and regional levels, APRP Regional Program Coordinators (RPCs) and GEP RPCs collaborated with each other as well as with the Department of Women Affairs (DoWAs), PPCs, PJSTs, and other relevant actors. Since last quarter, they coordinated the activities for nationwide N-Peace nominations for 2015 in their respective regions to reach out to female peace activists as well as some male peace activists. The headquarters of UNDP Regional Office in Bangkok lead the procedures and verified the nominees for the final selection of awardees for 3 categories. Twenty three (twenty women and 3 men) APRP team members who have been dedicated to their work in the provinces and at the national level were nominated (see the table below). At the beginning of September, four Afghans (2 men and 2 women) received the N-Peace awards for 2015. One of them was a very dedicated Herat PPC female member who has been actively engaging the communities and women for peacebuilding. More details are available in the link: <http://n-peace.net/n-peace-awards/winners-2015>

The following table gives more details of different categories of award and nominees for the same.

Category	Award Title	Total Number of Nominees	Number of Nominated APRP team members
1	Untold Stories – Women Transforming Their communities	26	16 PPC women
2	Campaigning for Action – Women and Men Mobilizing for Peace	14	Two HPC women, One PPC woman and 3 PJST men
3	The Peace Generation – Young Women and Men Building Peace	6	One PPC woman

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

Following the last quarter, at the national level, APRP-UNDP Support Project and JS leadership kept engaging with embassies and donor representatives in order to plan and prepare for the future of APRP. Formal and informal meetings were held to inform the current status and issues and to gain political support from donors as well as the government leadership on the future of APRP. JS leadership also engaged with key national partners to improve the program implementation.

The JS leadership and APRP-UNDP Support Project engaged with the Spanish Embassy on the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 the first formal and legal document from the UNSC that required parties in a conflict to prevent violations of women's rights, to support women's participation in peace negotiations and in post-conflict reconstruction, and to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict. The Spanish Embassy has earmarked USD 285,000 of its funds donated to APRP for implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Afghanistan.

In the regions and provinces, APRP-UNDP Support Project Regional Teams and PPCs/PJSTs have put more efforts to coordinate better with security departments (Ministry of Defense, National Directorate of Security, Afghan National Police, Afghan National Army, Afghan National Security Force, Counter Terrorism Police,) and Provincial Governors in order to improve the procedures and resolve outstanding issues for negotiation, reconciliation, verification, vetting, biometrics, demobilization, weapon management, TA distribution and reintegration.

During the international peace week preparation and implementation, despite the budget constraints, APRP regional teams worked and coordinated well with key partners in the provinces. Numerous peace events were organized in collaboration with various types of groups, CSOs, organizations, influential leaders, and local media throughout the provinces. Most of the events were efficiently utilized to disseminate peace messages and also to raise awareness on APRP.

The APRP-UNDP Support Project continues to work with GEP/UNDP. At the end of last quarter, the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 (women, peace, and security) was endorsed by the government, thus APRP-UNDP gender focal person, JS gender officer, and GEP representative held a meeting with HPC women and APRP leadership to discuss further steps and to plan the

collaboration with Ministry of Women Affairs (MoWA) and other government key partners. At the provincial and regional levels, APRP Regional Program Coordinators (RPCs) and GEP RPCs collaborated with each other as well as with the DoWAs, PPCs, PJSTs, and other relevant actors to hold gender related events and promote women participation in peace process. They coordinated the activities for nationwide N-Peace nominations in their respective regions and provinces to reach out to peace activists. As a result of collaboration, four Afghan peace activists (two men and two women) were selected and received the N-Peace Awards. One dedicated PPC woman in Herat also received the N-Peace Award this year. APRP continues to engage with relevant key partners both national and international to further plan and implement NAP1325.

V. ISSUES

- **APRP Leadership Vacuum**

Establishing new leadership for APRP has been a critical pending issue for many months. The President has still 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. His departure from the JS 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 continue 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 National Programme Document has been prepared at the technical level, however it appears that it has not yet been fully engaged by the senior leadership.

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

APRP is completing its first phase with a five month extension to the end of December 2015. If there is an extension of APRP, funding maybe difficult to obtain from donors if there is insufficient time for them to engage their funding mechanisms. Donors are waiting for Afghan Government's senior leadership engagement with APRP on appointments to the HPC and JS and a three year National Programme Document before considering future funding.

- **Security Situation**

The security situation continues to deteriorate especially in the northeast regions of the country. These events have seriously diminished prospects for peace talks in the foreseeable future. In many places the AGEs have reorganized and gained more ground. Insurgent activities and attacks have increased.

Recent attacks in Kabul and 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 Da'esh 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.

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

As mentioned in previous reports, the security of reintegrees and the PPCs and PJSTs members, peace advocates and Ulema has been reported as a challenge to the peace process. Thus far, the number of reintegrees, the members of PPCs and the PJSTs assassinated by the Anti-Government Elements (AGEs) have risen over the last one year period. Such incidents create fear among the PPCs/PJSTs members and reintegrees. This further exhibits the inability of GIROA in providing protection to the reintegrees 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 reintegrees 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. Reintegrees 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

- Although there is interest from some donors to continue supporting APRP, funding is not assured after 2015, which may put at risk the continuation of the Afghan Governments support for the peace and reconciliation 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 Support Project staff 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.

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 through political dialogue despite the challenges.

VIII. FUTURE PLANS

The APRP will build on the informal peace talks with the Taliban in Q4 by continuing to support the Government's efforts for reaching out to the Taliban to begin formal negotiations with the assistance of its regional and 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 Afghan Government is possibly considering the extension of APRP for three years beyond the current end date of 31 December 15.

The National Unity Government is expected to introduce some reforms in the HPC as well as finalize the appointment process of its leadership in the near future. This will no doubt revitalize the peace process and strengthen the peace efforts. The President is expected to issue decision on the appointments of JS CEO, HPC leadership and membership, which 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 September 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-Sept 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		2,962,147	392,019	19,576	(2,743)	-			375,186
Italy	5,683,656	5,683,656	5,090,417		593,239		337,410	255,830						255,830
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		3,734,647	154,658	50,529	40,997				63,131
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		897,032	2,861,934		-				2,861,934
UNDP	1,363,011	1,363,011	1,268,506				-	-						-
Grand Total	131,766,485	131,775,823	120,191,452	(105,812)	11,595,678	-	-	7,931,236	3,664,442	70,105	38,254	-	-	3,556,082

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 is from the Japan regular funding \$1,038,847.

iv) The Japan supplementary fund is fully utilized at the end of June 30, 2015, the prior quarters expense adjustments in the third quarter reduced the total expenditures. As a result of this down ward adjustment increased the available resource amount from last reported amount of \$13,430 to \$63,131. The adjustment is being discussed with the UNDP headquarter finance team to make the necessary corrections in the system.

B. ANNEX-2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUTS

The Interim Donor Report for the period ended 30September 2015 for (APRP)					
Annex 2. Expenses by Output					
Project Output ID and Description	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Jun 2015)	Expenses (Jul - Sept 2015)	Expenses (Jan - Sept 2015)	Delivery Rate
Output 1 (ID 00079526): All three window of Peace and Reintegration are effectively managed and monitored	226,800	103,537	80,645	184,182	81%
Sub-total Output 1	226,800	103,537	80,645	184,182	81%
Output 2 (ID 00079480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	2,088,480	575,827	209,524	785,351	38%
Sub-total Output 2	2,088,480	575,827	209,524	785,351	38%
Output 3 (ID 00079527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	8,834,041	3,207,771	747,743	3,955,514	45%
Sub-total Output 3	8,834,041	3,207,771	747,743	3,955,514	45%
Output 5 (ID 00079529): Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	3,898,801	2,190,919	815,271	3,006,190	77%
Sub-total Output 5	3,898,801	2,190,919	815,271	3,006,190	77%
Grand Total	15,048,122	6,078,054	1,853,182	7,931,236	53%
<p>Note: The last quarter expenses are revised down wards as per the updated financial information in the system</p>					

C. ANNEX-3: EXPENSES BY DONORS

The Interim Donor Report for the period ended 30 September 2015 for (APRP)						
Annex 3. Expenses by Output						
Donor	Project Output	2015 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Jun 2015)	Expenses (Jul - Sept 2015)	Expenses (Jan -Sept 2015)	Delivery Rate
Germany	Output 1 (ID 00079526) : All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed and Monitored.	74,804		80,645	80,645	108%
	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	338,399	142,270	206,079	348,349	103%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	649,240	349,509	41,265	390,774	60%
	Output 5 (ID 00079529) : Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	2,291,722	1,314,792	827,587	2,142,379	93%
Sub-total		3,354,165	1,806,572	1,155,575	2,962,147	88%
Italy	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	594,806	337,410		337,410	57%
Sub-total		594,806	337,410	0	337,410	57%
Japan Supplementary	Output 1 (ID 00079526) : All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed and Monitored.	126,495	103,537		103,537	82%
	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	562,412	433,557		433,557	77%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	2,311,840	2,333,743		2,333,743	101%
	Output 5 (ID 00079529) : Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	888,558	876,126	(12,316)	863,810	97%
Sub-total		3,889,305	3,746,963	(12,316)	3,734,647	96%
Spain	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP			3,445	3,445	-100%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	2,209,846	187,109	706,478	893,587	40%
Sub-total		2,209,846	187,109	709,923	897,032	41%
	Output 1 (ID 00079526) : All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed and Monitored.	25,500				0%
	Output 2 (ID 00079480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, implementation coordination, outreach and reporting on key components of APRP	1,187,670				0%
	Output 3 (ID 00079527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	3,068,310				0%
	Output 5 (ID 00079529) : Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	718,521				0%
Sub-total		5,000,001	0	0	0	0%
Grand Total		15,048,123	6,078,054	1,853,182	7,931,236	53%
Note:						
The last quarter expenses are revised down wards as per the updated financial information in the system						

D. ANNEX-4: ISSUE LOG for 2015

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/ Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1.	Programmatic	arch 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 Sept 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 year and resource mobilization. Funding commitment from donors requires APRP clarity on the plan for next year. The plan for a unified government might	In March 2015 President has approved HPC Structure Reforms and currently working on HPC leadership and members. As of June 2015, the President has not yet issued a decision on the appointing the new HPC leadership and membership. APRP	High June 2015	Project Manager

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			<p>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>	CEO was appointed as Minister of Defense and this has created more senior leadership vacuum at a critical time.		
5.	Strategic	March 2015	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 negatively affected resource mobilization for 2015 and beyond from donors and budget plans for project implementation for 2015.	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.	High June 2015	Project Manager
6.	Strategic	June 2015	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.	A draft revised Programme Document has been prepared at the technical level, however it has not yet been engaged by the senior leadership.	High June 2015	Project Manager
7.	Strategic	June 2015	APRP is completing its first phase at the end of July 2015.	Donors have taken a wait and see approach for decisions addressing institutional arrangements and progress with the peace process.	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.
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 finance staff to	Deputy CEO	Joint Secretariat	Capacity Development Initiatives on-going and has improved significantly

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	vary considerably.				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 carry out performance evaluation based on which decisions will be made.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Completed as part of phasing out of LMs in December 2014

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7	Deterioration of security situation	March 2015	Strategic	<p>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.</p> <p>Probability: High</p>	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	Program me	<p>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.</p> <p>Probability: High</p>	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