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Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (UNDP Support)

2014 ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

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:	Capacity in the state and non-state institutions increased to contribute to overall stabilization and peace building.
UNDP Strategic Plan Component:	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Total Budget:	USD 221,205,252
Annual Budget 2014:	USD 39,100,000
Unfunded Amount:	100% Funded
Implementing Partner:	Joint Secretariat of APRP
Key Responsible Parties:	APRP Joint Secretariat
Chief Technical Advisor:	William Ozkaptan
Responsible Assistant Country Director:	Shoab Timory

ACRONYMS

AFN	Afghani (local currency)
AGEs	Anti Government Elements
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme
CDC	Community Development Committee
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DO	Development Officer
FOC	Financial Oversight Committee
FOCS	Financial Oversight Committee Secretariat
FRIC	Force Reintegration Cell
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
Ha	Hectare
HPC	High Peace Council
IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
IP	Implementing Partner
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JS	Joint Secretariat
LMs	Line Ministries
MA	Monitoring Agent
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoD	Ministry of Defense
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoLSAMD	Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled
MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NABDP	National Area-Based Development Programme
NDS	National Department of Security
NRAP	National Rural Access Programme
NTFM	National Trust Fund Manager
PJSTs	Provincial Joint Secretariat Teams
PPCs	Provincial Peace Committees
PWC	Public Works Corps
Ru-WATSIP	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation Programme
SGPs	Small Grant Projects
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TA	Transitional Assistance
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) works to promote peace, reconciliation and security in Afghan communities through outreach, reintegration, and community recovery. The APRP UNDP Support Project supports the Government of Afghanistan's High Peace Council (HPC) and Joint Secretariat (JS) to implement the programme.

APRP has three funding "windows", A, B, and C, which are funded through the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund. Within this funding configuration, APRP UNDP Support funding is channeled through window B, but technical support is provided to support the management of all three windows.

At the national level, UNDP supported the management of the APRP Trust Fund. The day-to-day management of the Trust Fund is handled by the Financial Oversight Committee (FOC) staff, with technical support provided by UNDP to ensure transparency and accountability of donor funds. As of December 2014, eleven countries had contributed a total of over USD 157 million across the three windows of the Trust Fund. In 2014, over USD 34 million was disbursed from Window B.

UNDP continued to support the provincial-level structures that are the core of the APRP programme. With UNDP financial associates in each region, the turn-around time for liquidating advances from the regions has been significantly reduced and the cash-flow issues of previous years has been remedied.

According to the JS reports, 1,816 ex-combatants renounced arms and joined the peace programme in 2014, bringing the total number of reintegrees to 9,512. Of the total number of reintegrees, 871 are commanders or leaders. Transitional Assistance (TA) packages of cash assistance were distributed to 1,694 reintegrees in 2014, bringing the cumulative number of TA packages distributed to 9,320. By the end of 2014 the total number of weapons collected or registered by APRP from reintegrees was 7,332, with 1188 weapons collected in 2014.

Community recovery projects continued to offer reintegrees and communities' opportunities to engage in economic recovery and social cohesion activities. Based on a strategic review of the programme, the Line Ministries facilitating community recovery activities closed their APRP cells at the end of 2014 and absorbed APRP projects into their regular programmes. Small Grants Projects (SGPs) continue to be implemented directly by the PJSTs and it is expected that this component of the programme will increase in 2015.

UNDP APRP support team focused on increased coordination and common visioning with donors, the Joint Secretariat (JS) and other stakeholders. The result of this work was a strategic document, *Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) Programme and Strategy for 2015*, which has served to unify APRP stakeholders in their approach and understanding of the programme. Donor interest in APRP has remained high and the new administration has indicated that peace and reconciliation are top priorities.

The independent monitoring agent for APRP was established in 2014. By procuring the services of a local NGO to conduct the field work, UNDP was able to gather data from locations otherwise inaccessible due to security restrictions. In addition, partnering with a

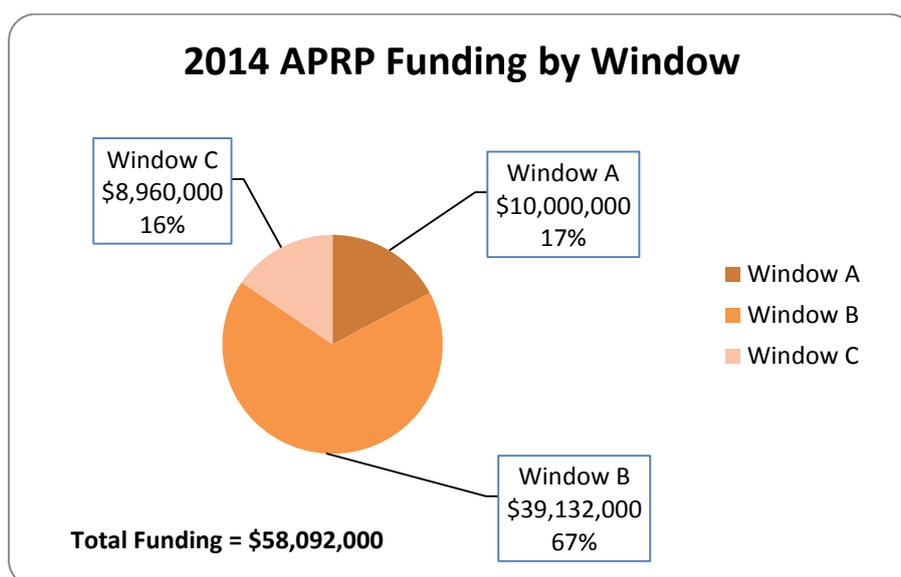
local NGO for this activity the connection between APRP and Afghan civil society was strengthened.

Future plans for 2015 and beyond are for UNDP to support the Afghan government in high level outreach and negotiation. With the withdrawal of international troops come new opportunities and dynamics for moving towards peace talks on multiple levels. UNDP will continue to support the government by having a national and sub-national structure for peace in place to support progress made on this front.

II. RESULTS:

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

In 2014, the Financial Oversight Committee Secretariat (FOCS) continued its financial management responsibility through the Trust Fund Management of the three funding Windows of APRP. The FOCS supported the annual budget planning process by facilitating the review of the 2014 APRP programme budget at the FOC committee and obtaining the approval of the budget. The APRP 2014 Financial Oversight Committee (FOC)-approved budget for all three windows amounts to USD 58,092,000 million, with the following breakdown per window:



UNDP supported the FOCS to meet their responsibilities for preparing financial reports, monitoring budget execution and advance clearance, facilitating disbursements from the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to LMs, and administrating FOC meetings. This support for accountability and transparency was provided through technical input on financial management of the APRP Trust Fund from UNDP to the FOC Secretariat at MoF.

During 2014, only two FOC meetings were held, in March and June. The APRP project management arrangement requires FOC meetings to be held at a minimum on a quarterly basis. However 2014 being an election year, it was challenging to achieve this objective. Although the FOCS contacted FOC members well in advance to arrange meetings, it was difficult to coordinate schedules of high-level officials. The agenda of final FOC meeting of 2014 was to review the overall progress of the programme in 2014 and discuss the future direction of APRP. However, the final FOC did not take place, as the government was still in transition after the election and the cabinet was not in place.

Indicator 1.1: Percentage of monthly reports on APRP Trust Fund distributed on time

FOCS prepared and submitted the monthly liquidation financial reports to UNDP for all on-budget line ministries for the entire year of 2014. The liquidation reports are reconciled to the information posted to the Afghanistan Financial Management Information System (AFMIS) for the on-budget Ministries for APRP.

The National Trust Fund Manager, with the support from the UNDP technical team and the Joint Secretariat Finance team, prepared and circulated the Trust Fund (TF) reports throughout the year. 80% of the time the TF reports were submitted on time. The delayed approval of the 2014 AWP and extended financial closure of quarters led to the remaining reports to be delayed in their distribution.

Indicator 1.2: Percentage of fund reconciliations submitted by FOCS National Trust Fund Manager

The on-budget review mechanisms were followed and AFMIS system of the government enabled the Trust Fund Manager able to review and reconcile monthly. As part of the bank reconciliation exercise, project by project expenditure as well as provincial advances are reviewed with LM finance staff in conjunction with the FOCS finance team. The impact of such measures is that the accuracy of the provincial information contained in the reports has further improved during 2014 through the joint review arrangement. In 2014 out of 10 financial reports, including bank/fund reconciliations, submitted to UNDP, 10 reconciliations were completed by the National Trust Fund Manager without technical support from the UNDP support team. Having the UNDP technical support team engaged on the other end, 20% of the time the National Trust Fund Manager needed support in trouble shooting aged advances and long standing advances laying with Ministry of Interior due to internal MOI and MOF procedures which were resolved during the closure period of 2014.

Indicator 1.3: Percentage of FOCS Monitoring Reports submitted to JS, LMs and UNDP

The FOCS continued implementation of the financial monitoring system of APRP programme components. The monitoring & evaluation officer visited not only APRP Cells but also provinces in order to identify operational or programmatic challenges in the fields. During the second quarter, FOCS conducted monitoring of LMs in Kabul and performed spot-checks of financial and other documentation of APRP Cells in the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MOLSAMD), and Ministry of Public Works (MoPW).

FOCS during the third quarter visited Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD) in 9 provinces namely, Kundoz, Takhar, Badakshan, Jawzjan, Faryab, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand and Herat. The FOCS team also monitored 4 ongoing projects of the Public Works Corps (PWC) in 4 provinces namely, Kundoz, Badakshan, Faryab and Herat. In addition, as MoF received an advance payment also from Window C in 2014 for MoLSAMD projects, FOC Secretariat provided a monthly financial report for Window C as well. In reporting for Trust Fund for APRP, FOC Secretariat

also provided APRP partners a monthly financial summary which included trust fund status of three Windows.

Indicator 1.4: SOP for on-budget fund management is available

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), related to on-budget fund management, was developed early in the year (Q1). This SOP defines the operational framework for the fund inclusion into the Public Financial Management (PFM) system, better management of international assistance, and, in particular, the management of activities and financial transactions using the system. The SOP is applicable to processes of on-budget fund management, including funding requests and expenditure reporting. The SOP is a comprehensive guideline for on-budget fund management. As the document is prepared primarily for the APRP on-budget IPs, this SOP also provides guidance on effectively harmonizing APRP procedures, to reflect both government and UNDP standards/rules/regulations as well as with other UNDP projects that are on-budget. The SOP is endorsed by MOF management and being adopted by other projects under on-budget track.

Indicator 1.5: Gender responsive budget developed and monitored for programme components

Communications are ongoing with JS Gender Unit and APRP leadership on achieving the implementation of a gender-responsive budget. The aim is to ensure that APRP's budget is gender-sensitive, and that gender is mainstreamed in all APRP plans. In particular, the objective is to encourage women's participation in the peace programme.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2014, a total of USD 359,537 was spent for Output 1. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Below is a snapshot of where UNDP Support to APRP is in relation to its annual targets by December 31st, 2014

Table 1: Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund Management

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Annual Actual	Comments
1.1 60% of monthly APRP TF reports distributed on time (Window-A information as shared by the WB/MRRD);	1. 100% of monthly APRP TF reports distributed within two weeks of the subsequent month (Effective coordination with MRRD for sharing of Window-A expenditure reports timely)	80% of the monthly APRP TF reports were finalized on time and distributed as planned.	Partially Achieved
1.2 Fund reconciliation on 50% cases done by the National Trust Fund Manager	2. Fund reconciliation on 100% cases completed by National Trust Fund Manager.	Fund reconciliation on 100% cases completed by National Trust Fund Manager. The on-budget review mechanisms were followed and AFMIS system of the government enabled the Trust Fund Manager able to review and reconcile monthly.	Achieved
1.3 60% of the FOCS monitoring reports are shared with JS and relevant LMs	3. 100% of FOCS regular monitoring reports shared with UNDP, JS and LMs on time;	All of the monitoring visits conducted by FOCS were documented and reports shared with UNDP, JS, and LMs.	Achieved
1.4 No SOP for APRP on-budget fund management;	4. SOP for on-budget fund management finalized by April 2014	SoP for on-budget fund management was finalized and endorsed by MOF management. The SoP is being applied in MOF for other projects as well to streamline the procedural steps and requirements of the on-budget processes.	Achieved

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Annual Actual	Comments
1.5 No gender responsive budget	5. Gender responsive budget developed and monitored for new projects (SGPs and LMs) and non-state actors component	<p>Gender responsive budget was developed by LMs that had relevant activities, including a portion of the NABDP budget being allocated for women’s livelihoods activities in Badghis.</p> <p>Gender responsive budgeting has not yet been incorporated into the SGP SoPs.</p>	Partially Achieved

B. OUTPUT 2: APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP

The Joint Secretariat was formed in 2010 as the key government implementing partner of APRP. During 2014 there were several factors which contributed to an increased focus on strategic planning and coordination, including: the phasing out of the LM community recovery programmes; the July 2015 originally-planned end date of APRP; and the election of a new President of Afghanistan, who has vocalized peace and reconciliation as high priorities for his administration.

In response to this renewed focus on peace and reconciliation the JS, with technical support from UNDP, developed a strategic document which conceptualized APRP for the next three years. The strategy takes into consideration the change of leadership in Afghanistan as well as the downsizing of international security forces and puts an emphasis on supporting negotiation opportunities for the High Peace Council and involving Ulemas, civil society, and women in the peace process.

Other organizational accomplishments include the implementation of the National Technical Assistance (NTA) salary scale¹; completion of the FRIC-supported capacity-building initiative for all PPCs and PJSTs; and oversight over the community recovery LMs in closing down their APRP cells and mainstreaming APRP into their on-going programmes.

Indicator 2.1: Percentage of planning documents developed reflecting clear commitment and plans to support peace and reintegration

The key planning document developed in 2014 was the *Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP) Programme and Strategy for 2015*. Based on an analysis of the achievements and challenges of APRP to date, this document defines the focus and expected impact of APRP in 2015 and beyond. Based on recommendations amongst APRP stakeholders, the current phase of APRP will be extended through December 2015, providing ample time for the new leadership in Afghanistan to provide their input on the direction of peace and reconciliation efforts in 2016 and beyond.

LMs engaged in community recovery activities submitted their 2014 workplans, fulfilling their mandates to support peace and reintegration. Some of the LMs, such as the MoPW Public Works Corps (PWC), directly support and engage reintegrees while other LMs plans provided in-direct support to peace and reintegration. All of the LM plans showed clear commitment to supporting peace and reintegration.

¹ The NTA is an initiative led by MoF to develop and apply a unified salary scale for both government and non-government contract holders working in the Line Ministries.

Indicator 2.2: Regular JS reports developed and disseminated using a clear results framework and criteria of programme impact

In 2014 JS moved from a quarterly reporting schedule to a semiannual reporting structure. The format of JS reporting has evolved from being activity based to focusing on the impact and outcome of APRP activities. Reporting on LM activities is based on the annual workplans submitted and progress against those workplans, both programmatically and financially. Other components of the programme, such as the number of AGEs joining APRP are less easily planned, so the reporting focusses on the impact and challenges of outreach and negotiation.

Indicator 2.3: Key policy documents reviewed for gender sensitivity and adjusted if required

The JS Gender Unit reviewed all of the key policy documents produced during 2014, including the Annual Work Plan (AWP); the APRP Transition Plan; and the *APRP Programme and Strategy for 2015*. In the latter document, ensuring the inclusion of women in the peace process is one of the four priorities of the HPC in 2015 and beyond. In regards to the LM plans and documents, 2014 was notable in that NADBP initiated 5 APRP-funded projects to support the development of women's livelihoods.

Indicator 2.4: APRP transition/sustainability plan developed

During 2014 JS developed two different transition plans for APRP. The first plan was developed in conjunction with the December 2014 closure of APRP cells in the community recovery LMs. This plan outlined the transitioning of APRP activities from being under the APRP framework to being mainstreamed into LMs' general programming. Each partner LM prepared a transition plan, which included both programmatic and operational considerations. Action steps from the plans, including designation of APRP assets, maintenance of completed projects, and archiving of documents were completed for each LM by the end of 2014.

As mentioned previously in this report, considerable effort was made in developing APRP strategy for 2015. *The APRP Programme and Strategy for 2015* was drafted and approved and provided to the new President of Afghanistan for review and consideration. JS, donors, and APRP are working together to ensure there is sufficient funding to implement this plan.

Indicator 2.5: Number of independent monitoring reports produced by Monitoring Agent

After a long procurement process, the Monitoring Agent team leader and the field research team were on board and began their field work and analysis in the 3rd quarter of 2014. As outlined in the ToR, the monitoring was required to include the following target groups:- (1) Line Ministry Projects (Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development - MRRD; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock - MAIL; Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and the Disabled – MOLSAMD; and The Ministry Of Public Works - MoPW) (2) Small Grants Projects (SGPs), (3) Provincial Peace Council (PPC) activities, (4) Joint Secretariat (JS) and Provincial Joint Secretariat (PJS) activities, (5) Community members, reintegrated persons, local Government entities, Community Development Councils (CDCs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and other beneficiaries.

In order to systematically monitor these target groups, a monitoring domains matrix was designed to implement a mixed method system that would encompass verification, quality assurance, output, and outcome measurements. The matrix includes qualitative and quantitative indicators and sub-indicators. The MA conducted field monitoring in the four provinces of Nangahar, Kunduz, Uruzgan, and Badghis.

The findings from the MA were presented to UNDP and JS in January 2015, with the final written report received in February 2015. While the original intention of conducting independent monitoring was to have an iterative process of information and course correction as needed, the final timeframe allowed for only a single set of visits and report to be produced. Both UNDP and JS have committed to expanding their field monitoring, so that a reiterative monitoring process can be initiated.



Figure 1 Monitoring Team interviews CDC members in Nangarhar

Indicator 2.6: Number of monitoring visits and reports produced by JS M&E team

Despite the tense security situation for most of 2014 due to the Presidential election, the JS monitoring team made 17 field visits and submitted reports for each of these visits. Field monitoring visits took place in the following provinces: Kunduz, Takhar, Badakshan, Kandahar, Helmand, Paktika, Logar, Ghor, Balkh, Samangan, Baghlan, Jawzjan, Saripul, and Nangarhar.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2014, a total of USD 3,479,084 was spent for Output 2. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Below is a snapshot of where UNDP Support to APRP is in relation to its annual targets at the end of 2014

Table 2: Support to APRP Joint Secretariat (JS)

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Annual Actual	Comments
2.1: 50% of the annual work plans developed by APRP partners demonstrated clear commitment and plans to support peace and reintegration	100% of planning documents demonstrate clear commitment and plans to support peace and reintegration before approval	All of the annual work plans of all of the community recovery LM partners (6) were reviewed and negotiated to ensure to show commitment and plans to support peace and reintegration programme.	Achieved
2.2: APRP reports developed and disseminated were based on unclear results, framework and criteria/definitions of programme impact.	At least 2 regular JS reports are developed and disseminated using clear results framework and criteria of programme impact	JS produced 2 progress reports. Some sections of the reports were based on planned targets and indicators, while other sections reported only on activities.	Partially Achieved
2.3: Three documents were systematically reviewed for gender sensitivity in 2013.	At least 2 policy documents are systematically reviewed for gender sensitivity and adjusted as required.	JS Gender Unit reviewed APRP Emergency budget, APRP Workplan; and APRP strategic direction documents.	Achieved
2.4: No transition /sustainability plan was developed	APRP transition/sustainability plan is developed	APRP produced new way forward and the future strategy.	Achieved
2.5: No monitoring and reports by MA	Ten weekly reports by monitoring agent from 4 provinces, including monitoring gender impact.	The independent monitoring agent and local NGO field team (OSDR) conducted extensive monitoring visits in Kunduz, Uruzgan, Nangahar, and Badghis over a 6 week period.	Achieved. The ToR for the monitoring agent was revised and progress was achieved

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Annual Actual	Comments
		Monitoring reports included information on gender impact.	against the new deliverables.
2.6: Eighteen visits to 18 Provinces conducted. 18 Provincial reports produced.	6. Eighteen visits to 18 Provinces (joint teams) and 18 reports produced	JS monitoring team conducted 17 monitoring visits and produced reports for each of these visits.	Achieved

C. OUTPUT 3: Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level

In 2014 APRP focused on the two-pronged approach of supporting HPC in engaging in high-level negotiations and in accelerating engagements with insurgent groups in key provinces. As with other components of APRP, field-level activities were impacted by external factors including the presidential election, reduction of international forces, and the change in administration.

Indicator 3.1: Reconciled AGEs biometrically enrolled and Transitional Assistance distributed

The number of AGEs joining APRP was 1,716 in 2014, which is over the target of 1,500 for this year. This figure is a slight increase from the 1,503 figure of 2013, but lower than the figures in 2011 and 2012.

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014
# of reintegrees biometrically enrolled	3,194	2,999	1,503	1,816

The Operations Department pursued various means to reconcile and reintegrate combatants, provide training, develop the capacity of critical institutions to implement peace-building activities, and ensure security and freedom of movement for reintegrees and communities. The Operations Department also helped to expand the secure areas in a number of provinces through field missions and expanded coordination efforts.

Indicator	TOTAL as of end of 2013	TOTAL for Q1 2014	TOTAL for Q2 2014	TOTAL for Q3 2014	TOTAL for Q4 2014	TOTAL for 2014	Cumulative TOTAL as of December 31, 2014
Reintegrees Biometrically Enrolled	7,796	574	264	536	300	1816	9512
Key Commanders	693	62	12	74	26	174	871
Ongoing Negotiations						851	
Weapons Collected/Registered	6,144	515	128	261	284	1188	7332
Total number of Transitional Assistance packages delivered	7,626	426	476	502	290	1694	9320

Some of the challenges faced by the Operations Unit, which will be the focus of improvement in 2015 include:

- Surrender of unserviceable weapons by the reintegrees,
- Swap of serviceable weapons with dysfunctional ones by security ministries
- The lengthy and painstaking process of handing back weapons to commanders who need them for self-security

- Lengthy vetting process of new groups which suddenly emerge in the provinces and are not registered with the security ministries
- Provision of security to the reintegrees. Some of the reintegrees who are joining the peace process are from insecure areas and can't return to their provinces. Due to the unavailability of funds and safe houses, the Programme also is unable to support them for extended periods of time.
- Lack of depth of information on AGEs in the area, meaning that there is not sufficient information on AGEs and their weapons prior to their reintegration.
- False accusation on some group members or commanders by local people or government officials due to their past enmity and rivalry. As a result the group members are being detained or referred to the court of law. This affects the morale and intention of other groups in the area who are willing to join the peace process
- High expectation of the AGEs commanders during negotiation process, some of whom are putting forth large demands and conditions for joining the peace process
- Lack of sustainable and long term employment opportunities for the reintegrees, which is a key to preventing recidivism of reintegrees.

Indicator 3.2: No. of provinces undertaking conflict mapping and incorporating it into Provincial Development Plan (PDP)

One of the monitoring domains of the APRP Monitoring Agent (MA) was to collect information related to conflict mapping activities in the provinces. The MA gathered and analyzed information from four provinces – Kunduz, Nangahar, Badghis, and Uruzgan. The findings indicate that all of the PJSTs reported that they are undertaking conflict mapping and utilizing them in programmatic decision making. However, it was also found that when questioned as to the specifics of the conflict mapping process, a wide variety of answers were provided. For some PJSTs, conflict mapping simply meant that reintegree lists were used when recruiting workers for projects. For other PJSTs conflict mapping entailed a more detailed, diverse, and nuanced gathering and analysis of information. In addition, for some provinces in which mapping did take place, the provincial planning schedule had already taken place, meaning that they could not be incorporated into the PDP.



Figure 2 - Ceremony for Reintegrees from Sorobi

Indicator 3.3: No. of outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration that is recorded

The PPCs were active in a variety of outreach activities in 2014. In addition to the usual outreach to insurgents, and peace and unity week activities, PPCs played a role in promoting a peaceful and inclusive election process in their communities. Overall, PPCs conducted and recorded over 200 outreach activities in 2014.

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

Activities promoting women's participation in the peace process were organized in all provinces in Afghanistan in 2014. These activities included art exhibitions, Peace and Unity Week events, discussions at educational institutions, and leadership training for female activists.

Indicator 3.5: % of community development projects that contribute to mitigating local conflicts

The correlation between community development projects and the mitigation of local conflicts has not been data-based, but rather based on anecdotal evidence from the field. Success stories have highlighted projects which have brought communities together; assisted in smoothing out inequities in the community; and eased the economic hardships for reintegrees returning to communities. On the other hand, the Monitoring Agent field reports have also found anecdotal evidence that some PJST/PPC leaders have used community development projects for personal interest and to benefit only certain parts of the community. In such cases, these projects have caused or exacerbated local conflicts, as well as hurt the overall reputation of the PJSTs/PPCs involved.

Indicator 3.6: Number of community members benefited through SGPs

The target for Small Grants Projects in 2014 was to complete the ongoing projects and to initiate new projects in Badghis. Of the 56 ongoing SGP projects carried over from 2013, 30 were completed in 2014 and 26 more are nearing completion. 12 concept notes for projects in Badghis province were prepared, but complete proposals were not submitted or approved. The number of SGP beneficiaries is included in the chart below.

It is anticipated that in 2015 the focus of the SGPs will change so as to support the APRP focus on negotiation and reconciliation. While previously the objective of SGPs was to provide assistance to reintegrees to bridge the gap between receiving Transitional Assistance and involvement in Line Ministry Community Recovery projects, the new focus will be on strengthening the role of PJSTs and PPCs in creating a culture of peace in their communities.



Figure 3 APRP-funded well in Kunduz Province

Small Grants Projects	As of December 31, 2014
Total number of SGP projects being implemented	156*
Number of projects currently ongoing	26
Number of projects completed	130
Number of provinces where SGPs are being implemented	25
Number of Districts where SGPs are being implemented	85
Number of Reintegrees directly participating in SGP project implementation	485
Number of community members benefitting from SGPs	181,939

SGP Summary (Source: JS)

*This number has decreased by 5 projects since January 2014, as some projects were cancelled after approval due to procurement challenges

Indicator 3.7: Number of different kinds of groups participating in peace dialogue or advocacy initiatives

Recognizing that sustainable peace in Afghanistan will require a broad base of support, APRP works to ensure that a diverse spectrum of Afghan society is involved in APRP activities. This year has seen a particular focus on including youth in dialogue and advocacy initiatives. Activities directed towards youth have included debates, art exhibits, radio programmes, and sports events. Other types of groups participating in peace advocacy initiatives have included Ulemas; women’s groups; university associations; tribal elders; art & culture organizations; government departments; and human rights organizations.

Indicator 3.8: Number of regions with working partnerships between PPCs/PJSTs and CSOs



Figure 4 Ulemas and Tribal Elders gather in Uruzgan

APRP works to create an environment for peace and dialogue that is inclusive of civil society, local NGOs, and CSOs. All of the 6 APRP regions reported engagement between civil society organizations and the PJSTs/PPC in the region. Examples of this engagement included: joint planning and implementation of Peace and Unity Week activities; representation of CSOs as members of PPCs; and joint programming between PJSTs, government departments, and CSOs.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2014, a total of USD 8,378,040 was spent for Output 3. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Below is a snapshot of where Output 3 is in relation to its annual targets

Table 3: Progress towards targets for Output 3

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
1. 7796 former AGES reintegrated into APRP; -7626 TA packages distributed	1. 1,500 new AGEs biometrically enrolled and 1,500 TA packages distributed	1. 1816 new AGEs biometrically enrolled and 1694 TA packages distributed	Achieved
2. Only initial conflict mapping was conducted	2. At least 5 provinces undertake conflict mapping and integrate into PDP	2. No provinces reported new conflict mapping, however most provinces indicated that they are using conflict analysis in programme design and implementation	Partially Achieved
3. Insufficient data available on outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration	3. 100 outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration	3. Over 200 outreach activities conducted by PPCs in support of peace and reintegration	Achieved
4. Insufficient data available on activities aimed at promoting women's participation in the peace process	4. 10 activities organized by APRP provincial teams aimed at promoting women's participation in peace process	4. More than 12 activities implemented to promote women's participation	Achieved
5. No data on percentage of community development projects contributing to mitigating local conflicts	5. 25% of community development projects contribute to mitigating local conflicts	5. Anecdotal collected, but insufficient statistical data collected.	Not Achieved
6. 183,959 community members benefited through SGP projects	6. 70,000 of community members benefited through SGP projects	6. Cumulatively 181,939 community members have benefited through SGP projects	Achieved

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	2014 Actual	Comments
7. No data available on kinds of groups participating in peace dialogues	7. At least 6 different kinds of groups (youth, women, peace, disabled, media, Ulemas groups, etc.) participate in peace dialogue or advocacy initiative.	7. More than 6 different kinds of groups participate in peace dialogues or advocacy initiative (youth, women, media, human rights, authors and Ulemas)	Achieved
8. No data on working relationships established at the regional level	8. All 6 regions have working relationships between PPCs/PJSTs and CSOs	8. Six regions have working relationships/engagements between PPCs/PJSTs and CSOs	Achieved

D. OUTPUT 4: Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through financial and programmatic support to the line ministries' community recovery programme

LMs' programmes have been a critical component of APRP since programme inception to support medium to long term socioeconomic reintegration. Since 2011, LMs' programmes have contributed to the reintegration programme by providing support to reintegrees and communities with increased livelihoods opportunities and improved community infrastructure. In 2013, these programmes provided 3,400 reintegrees and 34,000 community members with direct benefits such as improved access to basic services, livelihoods and vocational training opportunities. In 2014, due to the reduction in budget allocated for LMs' community recovery programmes, there were few new projects planned. One exception to this was Badghis province where some donor funds are earmarked.

Given the decision of APRP programme that APRP funding will not be channeled to LMs' programmes beyond 2014, one of the key priorities of LMs' programmes in 2014 was ensuring their sustainability beyond 2014. According to the programme document of APRP drafted in 2010, LM programmes such as Public Works Corps (PWC) and Agricultural Corps were to be established within ministries such as the Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). It was envisioned that these programmes would outlive APRP to continue to provide support to reintegrees and community members in communities where reintegration would take place.

There were some early success cases and encouraging trends in 2014 in this regard. For example, MAIL started to implement APRP projects with their own resources. Since 2012, Agricultural Support to Peace and Reintegration (ASPR) Programme has supported reforestation of 1,200 Hectares (Ha) of land in eight provinces through transplanting and watering of pistachio saplings. In 2014, MAIL has taken the responsibility of watering 1,200 Ha of land (57 projects) in order to make a contribution to peace and reintegration. MoPW also started to explore opportunities for continuation of PWC beyond 2014 and is exploring ways to secure resources internally within the Ministry as well as engaging donors for additional support.

Indicator 4.1: % of developing projects (by LMs) planned at the provincial level and signed by PPC and PJST

With the reduction of funds allocated to community recovery programmes implemented by LMs, new projects were to be formulated only in Badghis province 2014. Lessons learned from the first few years of APRP implementation includes the importance of bottom-up planning and coordination between LMs (Kabul and provincial departments) and APRP (PPCs and PJSTs) at the provincial level in ensuring project formulation with relevance to reintegration. In order to initiate a PWC project in Badghis, close coordination took place in Badghis among the PJST, Department of Public Works and PWC to design the project, select project locations, and recruit workers to conduct routine maintenance of roads. Out of the six new projects planned in 2014, 100% (six projects) were planned at the provincial level endorsed by PJST.

Indicator 4.2: No of reintegrees benefitting directly through ASPR/reforestation projects

MAIL ASPR projects benefitted both reintegrees and community members through direct involvement in project activities, including plantations, irrigation, and through Community Forest Associations (CFAs). The number of reintegrees directly involved in ASPR projects is shown in the chart below:

APRP MAIL Project Summary		
	Irrigation	Forestry
# of Projects Completed	9	57
# of projects dismissed (Cancelled)	4	-
# of direct beneficiaries (male/female)	831	2,841
Of which: # of reintegrates	24	781
# of indirect beneficiaries (person)	22,450	1,180,015

Indicator 4.3: No. of Hectare of land reforested and irrigated

All of the community recovery LMs were informed at the beginning of 2014 that APRP projects would be mainstreamed into the regular LM programmes by the end of 2014. The MAIL APRP projects (ASPR) were handed over to MAIL/DAIL in two phases during the year. At the beginning of 2014 the irrigation of pistachio plantations, totaling 1,200 hectares, was taken over by MAIL. These plantations are split into 57 reforestation project sites in 8 provinces (Herat, Samangan, Kunduz, Faryab, Badghis, Takhar, Baghlan, and Kunar). In addition, ASPR, in coordination with the Department of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Livestock offices in these provinces, coordinated so that watering activities involved reintegrees as well as community members and provided them with work opportunities. Of the 775,000 saplings planted through the MAIL ASPR programme, 598,350, or 80%, were still alive at the end of 2014.

At the close of 2014 MAIL assumed responsibility for continued support of the 57 CFAs created through APRP support.

Indicator 4.4: % of MoLSAMD VET trainees having employment (self or wage) following training (including from previous years' projects)

Since 2012, MoLSAMD's VET projects provided vocational training to 5,400 people (1,965 reintegrees, 2,220 male community members and 1,215 female community members) in 20 provinces in skills demanded in local market such as tailoring, carpentry, embroidery, carpet weaving, vehicle/motorbike repairing, plumbing, electric equipment repairing, mobile repairing and electricity. 1,215 female trainees were trained in areas such as embroidery, carpet weaving and tailoring.

Most of these projects were completed in 2013. Thus, for 2014, the main focus was to conduct a tracer survey to determine what percentage of trainees has employment (wage, self, etc.). MoLSAMD aimed to conduct tracer survey for 30% of trainees (1,620 trainees) in 12 provinces (Kunar, Faryab, Samangan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Badakhshan, Herat, Farah, Helmand, Kandahar and Saripul). The results of the MoLSAMD tracer study found that over 75% of trainees were employed when the

tracer study was conducted. However, the correlation between the skills obtained during training and their current employment was not determined in a statistically verified manner.

Indicator 4.5: No of reintegrees trained and employed by MoPW PWC projects and kilometers of road routinely maintained

In 2013, MoPW's PWC employed 1878 workers (820 reintegrees and 1,058 community members) who worked on routine maintenance of road in eight provinces (Baghlan, Kunduz, Faryab, Herat, Nangarhar, Paktia, Uruzgan, and Badakshan). For 2014, due to reduction in budget, MoPW was only allocated with budget that can support 1,343 workers (in 9 provinces. Badghis is the addition from previous year). Following the endorsement of PWC work plan for 2014 in May, evaluation was conducted to select workers including continuing and new workers.

The total number of workers employed through PWC in 2014 was 1,359, of which 705 were reintegrees and 654 were community members. Through this road maintenance scheme, over 1,400 kilometers of road were maintained

Indicator 4.6: % of development projects with females in project management/decision making level

Mainstreaming gender participation and empowerment in APRP has been a programme priority. While the APRP leadership has consistently messaged the importance of women in the peace process, this has been challenging to translate into implementation. Preliminary feedback from the independent monitoring agent on perceptions from the field showed that the most prominent way women have influence in the peace process is through the domestic realm in influencing fathers and sons to put down arms and join APRP. There was minimal awareness of the importance or added value of women's involvement in management or policy making.

However, progress was made in the project-planning phase of APRP in 2014 in that 5 livelihoods projects for women were vetted and approved for implementation by NABDP. These projects were based on assessments and input from community members and the department of women's affairs (DOWA) in the region. However, due to the closure of the MRRD cell, these projects were not able to be implemented during the programme timeframe.

The primary focus of the development projects has been to support the reintegration of ex-AGEs, who are all male. Given this context, the 15% target for women's participation at the decision-making level has been unachievable. In some circumstances, due to cultural norms of the area, females who have been appointed to such roles have subsequently ceded this role to their husband or male relatives.

EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR

During 2014 a total of USD 11,229,571 was spent for this Output 4. For more details, please see Annex 2.

Below is a snapshot of where UNDP Support to APRP is in relation to its annual targets at the end of 2014.

Table 4: Line Ministry community recovery programmes

2014 Baseline	2014 Annual Targets	Annual Actual	Comments
4.1: % of development projects (by LMs) planned at the provincial level and signed by PPC and PJST No data available	100% of development projects (by LMs) planned at the provincial level are signed	100 % of development projects planned at the provincial level are signed by PPC and PJST	Achieved
4.2: 825 reintegrees benefitted directly through ASPR/reforestation projects (Source: ASPR)	1,000 reintegrees benefitting directly through ASPR/reforestation projects	805 reintegrees benefitting directly through ASPR/reforestation projects	Achieved
4.3: 1,200 Ha of land reforested and irrigated (Source:ASPR)	1,200 Ha of land reforested and irrigated	1,200 Ha of land irrigated	Achieved
4.4: % of MoLSAMD VET trainees having employment (self or wage) following training (including from previous years' projects) No data available	25 % of VET trainees have employment (self or wage) following training	75 % of VET trainees have employment (self or wage) following training	Achieved
4.5: 820 reintegrees trained and employed by MoPW PWC projects and 1,500 kilometers of road routinely maintained (Source: MoPW)	700 reintegrees trained and employed by MoPW PWC projects and 480 kilometers of road routinely maintained	705 reintegrees trained and employed by MoPW PWC projects and 1,400 kilometers of road routinely maintained	Achieved
4.6: % of development projects with females in project management/decision making level No data available	15 % of development projects have females in project management/decision making level	Insufficient Data Collected	Not Achieved.

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS

As a result of the advocacy and networking efforts of the women's committee of the High Peace Council and the JS Gender Unit, the visibility and inclusion of women in peacebuilding initiatives increased in 2014. In the first quarter of 2014, HPC female members and JS Gender Unit mobilized an *Afghan women for peace* signature campaign. Over 200,000 Afghan women signed the petition for peace, which presented to both GoA leadership and to the UN leadership in New York.

Two representatives from Afghanistan were selected as N-Peace Award winners. One of the winners was the head of PPC for Badghis who won in the category "campaigning for action: women and men mobilizing for peace" ². Through the APRP network UNDP and JS nominated five candidates (two women and three men) from HPC and PPC. Even though the number of winners is limited, it is an opportunity for Afghan representatives to connect with various other N-Peace networks from other Asia Pacific countries.

The UNDP Country Office provided training and mentoring to female leaders through "The Women's Leadership Training for Afghan Women" activity in the 2nd half of the year. The aim was to train female leaders in advocacy and conflict resolution skills so as to be better prepared to advocate for gender equality and to meaningfully participate in peace talks, peace building, and conflict resolution. The UNDP APRP support team worked with the UNDP country office to plan and facilitate this training to ensure its effectiveness and assist in the selection of participants.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

APRP is Afghan led and owned and is implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), wherein the implementing partner is primarily responsible and accountable for achieving results. The key implementing partner of this project is the APRP Joint Secretariat (JS). During 2014, APRP-UNDP Support Project continued to partner with various national and international institutions in support of the JS. Key partnerships are elaborated below.

International Donors/Development Partners

The focus in 2014 was on initiating discussion of the transition and the future of APRP. Donors have expressed their commitment to continue their support for APRP and have engaged with APRP leadership on the APRP Strategy and Budget for 2015. The Government of Afghanistan, with support from UNDP and APRP donors, has formulated a new strategy for 2015 that focuses on reconciliation efforts and reaching 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

² N-Peace Awards were first launched in 2011 to recognize and profile female and male leaders/peace-builders in Asia. Coordinated by the N-Peace Network across Asia Pacific, the awards are to honour women and men who demonstrate leadership in building peace, and empowering their communities.

conflict, promoting dialogue and taking necessary measures to reintegrate armed opposition groups back into society. In order to obtain the support of various donors for the Afghan Government's future plan for APRP, the APRP-UNDP Support Project and JS leadership intensively engaged through formal and informal consultations with embassies and donors representatives to build a future strategy for APRP. Donor representatives were regularly briefed by APRP-UNDP Support Project on the status of various outstanding issues to ensure a common understanding and political support for the topics relevant to the programme.

Line Ministries (Development)

APRP partnered with GoIRA line ministries to engage communities in development activities that strengthen and support reintegration and social cohesion. The line ministries included MOLSAMD, MRRD, MAIL and MoPW and activities implemented by these ministries focused on wage employment and vocational training for reintegrees and community-based development projects. JS Development Team and APRP-UNDP Support Project Development Team worked closely with the line ministries to ensure the delivery of community recovery projects to support medium and long terms support to community and reintegrees. As part of the new strategy for 2015, APRP closed the community recovery component work at the end of 2014. The Programme has spent almost 70 percent of its budget on community recovery projects to support communities where reintegrees were returning. This approach of offering incentives to communities was crucial in order to encourage other communities to support reintegration. The community recovery also significantly assisted with improving service delivery and building small infrastructure in remote places. Now, with increased focus on reconciliation beyond 2015, this component will be integrated into the line ministries. Since working for peace will be a whole-of-government approach, the participation of different important government institutions will be considered as direct contributions by the Afghan Government to APRP.

Line Ministries (Security)

APRP partnered with security ministries, including MoI, MoD, and NDS, to implement the outreach and demobilization activities including vetting and obtaining biometrics of reintegrees. The JS Field Operations Unit worked closely with these ministries. The functions and structures of various components of the APRP Security Cells will be retained in 2015 in order to maintain an effective internal liaison and coordination. In the long term, the security cells will also be handed over to the regular government ministries. As the programme progresses, NDS cell capacity will be increased and MoI cell capacity will be eventually decreased.

Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG)

APRP worked closely with IDLG to ensure coordination and linkages at the provincial level. During 2014, IDLG staff participated in JS monitoring and evaluation missions. The functions and structures of various components of the APRP IDLG cell will be retained in 2015 in order to maintain an effective internal liaison and coordination. In the long term, the IDLG cell will also be handed over to the regular government ministries. It is anticipated that IDLG will have a significant future role in the development of plans to ensure the sustainability of APRP initiatives.

International Security Assistance Force/Force Reintegration Cell (ISAF/FRIC)

APRP received support from ISAF/FRIC in the form of technical assistance to the JS Field Operations Unit; logistical support in the field, and sharing of relevant information. During 2014, ISAF/FRIC also provided support for the capacity development by providing a series of trainings related to specific job functions, teamwork, and leadership. This year brought a further reduction of support from FRIC/ISAF with its complete closure at the end of the third quarter.

Civil Society

APRP-UNDP Support continues to strengthen partnerships with civil society organizations, as seen through CSO initiatives during Peace and National Unity Week. Internally, the APRP-UNDP Support Project worked with the GEP and UNDP Gender Unit of the country office, in a joint effort on Women Leadership Training. In addition, the Project's team participated and engaged with the programme unit on sub-national government strategies, advocating for a stronger link between the peace programme and the sub-national programme.

UNDP's Sub-national Governance and Development Cluster

APRP falls under the Sub-National Governance and Development Cluster within UNDP, along with other programmes such as UNDP's Afghanistan Subnational Governance Programme (ASGP) and the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP). APRP-UNDP Support Project participated in the development of the sub-national governance and development strategy, providing input on the importance of including conflict-sensitive approaches in all aspects of sub-national programming.

V. ISSUES

- Leadership and Direction of HPC

While there is much optimism about the new President's commitment to peace and reconciliation, the slow pace of appointment of some key positions and Cabinet members has delayed the response of some donors in committing their financial support to APRP for 2015.

- Strategic Change in Programming

With the transfer of APRP LM community recovery projects to the LMs, the assistance package for reintegrees and communities will vary in 2015 from the preceding years. It is unknown whether this change will have any effect on motivation of AGEs to join the peace process.

VI. RISKS

- Resource Mobilization for 2015

Donors have expressed interest and support for APRP in 2015. However, some of the donors require more specific information from the government regarding peace negotiations and the GoA commitment to APRP. While there is the expectation that full funding will ultimately be provided, the delay in receiving commitments will delay some activities (for example, the Small Grants Projects) from commencing in the first quarter of the year.

- Expectations for Peace

With the change in government and political situation in Afghanistan, including the withdrawal of international troops, APRP stakeholders have been hopeful that the context has become more conducive for negotiations for peace. While the unity government has expressed full support to APRP and the peace programme there has not yet been any formalization of peace talks in Afghanistan. Concerns have been expressed by the international community that the absence of clear plan to formalize a peace talk will make it difficult to continue to politically and financially support APRP beyond current commitments.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

Improved Coordination with Stakeholders

Intensive engagement by the UNDP-APRP Support Project team with both JS and donors resulted in the ability to address the communication problem, and other programmatic, related issues. It resulted in the coordination of work and the development of a mutual understanding and a common approach to the programme implementation, as well as discussion of future funding and programming. If the stronger level of coordination continues to be improved, it would have a positive impact on overall programme coordination and delivery.

APRP focus versus Election focus

Election problems dominated throughout all discussions in 2014, with very little attention left for any other issues, including the APRP. Both international and national actors concentrated their efforts to resolve the election disputes. Efforts by some individuals from the government, donors, and the UNDP to continue working on APRP, resulted in a positive outcome on the strategy on how to move the programme forward. The lesson learnt is to ensure that no single issue in the country takes all of the attention at the expense of other programmes.

VIII. FUTURE PLANS

APRP's focus in 2015 is on reconciliation efforts and reaching 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 will be the vehicle to support and facilitate the negotiation process hopefully leading to a formal peace talks in Afghanistan. The APRP, with the necessary restructuring and donor support, is being extended beyond the current end date to 31 December 2015. The Programme is expected to continue supporting the Afghan peace process and implementation of peace agreements in the years beyond 2015.

The Afghan Government will implement its peace negotiations and reconciliation plan through the High Peace Council (HPC) and Joint Secretariat (JS). The HPC will take the lead for the national peace and reconciliation efforts in the country and the peace negotiations will be led by a designated team within the HPC. The JS will provide the technical and financial support for the HPC and for implementing and coordinating 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 refocusing the organization on its core functions of being the Afghan Government's sole peace process infrastructure. This point will be addressed in the following sections

STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT MECHANISM FOR LEADING PEACE PROCESS:

APRP structure and functions will be modified based on the new vision and priorities of the Afghan Government to support the initiatives and activities that would be implemented by the new government. The APRP will focus on functions which will have the maximum impact in contributing to reconciliation, high level negotiations, reintegration and post conflict recovery. More specifically, the following key components of the programme will be strengthened:

- **HPC Mandate, Structure and Composition:** The President of Afghanistan is expected to issue a decision reforming the current HPC structure. As such, HPC is expected to undergo reform both in terms of its mandate, structure and leadership. The organization will have the overall leading role in negotiating a ceasefire and peace agreement through formal peace talks and mobilizing wider support to peace process and participation of Afghans people. In this regard, the key focus areas of the HPC will include; a) Policy coordination for effective engagement with key stakeholders, b) Leading and facilitating initiatives for confidence building, countering the narrative of violence through engagement of Ulemas (both at national and international levels), advocacy, public communication, and developing a pro-peace narrative, c) reaching out and leading efforts for promoting reconciliation and wider participation of Afghans at national and subnational levels, d) overseeing and facilitating the negotiation and implementation of possible peace agreement and reintegration process of leaders and fighters and e) seeking out a mutually trusted country or a trusted mediator who can help access and verify the main structure of Taliban leadership and facilitate talks between the parties.

- **HPC Outreach through Ulemas, Tribal Elders and Civil Society as pressure groups:** The HPC will focus on measures that will help expedite the peace, reconciliation and reintegration processes through creating conditions for direct talks with the authorized representatives of the leadership of the Taliban and other AGE groups. The HPC will engage various government and non-government entities such as Ulemas, Tribal Elders, Youth and Civil Society at the national and sub national levels in order to encourage parties to the conflict to resolve their differences. Security organs will ensure that the government and non-government entities are protected so they can fully participate in the reconciliation and peacebuilding process.
- **The Role of Women in the Peace Process:** Afghan women will continue to engage in the peace efforts at the top leadership and decision making levels in order to ensure that the peace process is inclusive and it sustains the progress made on women rights during the last thirteen years. Women should play an active role in the negotiation and reconciliation process and in policy formulation. APRP will ensure Afghan women will be included at all levels of the peace process, their voices heard and their rights protected.
- **Mobilization of Support from Regional Countries:** To ensure support from key neighboring as well as regional countries, which can play an important role in the peace process, the Afghan government and HPC will 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 reaffirms its commitment to supporting the Afghan led peace and reconciliation process in important international events on Afghanistan.

SUPPORT FOR PEACE AND REINTEGRATION AT NATIONAL AND SUB NATIONAL LEVEL:

- **Adjustments to HPC and PPCs:** As indicated earlier, the size of the HPC will be reduced to ensure that it is an effective body focusing on results while the scope of activities may expand. Similar improvements will be introduced to the PPCs. Members of the HPC/PPCs will be selected based on well-defined criteria and several important considerations. Some of these will include: gender balance to ensure a significant representation of women; representation of Ulemas, civil society and youth; political, tribal and ethnic background, experience in peace activities, previous accomplishments, education, expertise in negotiation, etc. As mentioned earlier, the new structure and composition of the HPC will be determined in a presidential order.
- **Increase Support to Local Peace Initiatives by Provincial Governors and PPCs:** Local peace processes are best to be planned and implemented by the actors who know the local situation. The Provincial Governors and PPCs are APRP assets on the ground. APRP should assist Provincial Governors and PPCs to play a stronger role in leading the peace process in their province. They are the local mediators to help resolve conflict, persuade community to support peace and negotiate with local AGE groups. In addition, PPCs should promote justice and good governance at the sub national level as part of a strengthened political commitment by the new government. APRP needs to provide additional and more decentralized support to sub-national peace initiatives. Local peace processes initiated by Governors and PPCs need to be supported, including establishing regular peace forums

in provinces to be attended by representatives of former combatants, current AGEs, security agencies, UN representatives, and civil society representatives. The structures of the PPCs will also be reviewed and revised. Revised criteria for reforming PPCs will be implemented with the aim of reducing the size, yet increasing the quality of service and results. More specifically, there will be one representative from each district in a province. Particular emphasis will be made on having stronger representation of women, civil society, Ulemas and youth in the PPC compositions.

- **Effective Transitional Assistance (TA) and Demobilization of Former Combatants:** Local combatants who have agreed to renounce violence and enroll into APRP need to be supported in order to reintegrate into their community. The current TA package needs to be revised and possibly lengthened in order to more effectively link former combatants with their communities. The core activity of the APRP will be the demobilization of new reintegrees as well as the delivery of small grants programmes. These two activities will involve the continued vetting and assessments by Mol and NDS, the registration and collection of weapons involving all three security organizations (NDS, Mol and MoD), the delivery of transition assistance packages, and the implementation of quick impact projects that address immediate needs and expedite the reintegration process.
- **Effective Commander Programme and Peace Advocacy Work:** The role of local former combatant commanders as peace connectors to reach out to former combatants is an essential component of reintegration. Commanders are influential leaders in their community and within the insurgent networks. Effective use of former combatants to support APRP will have a stronger positive influence of the demobilization and reintegration of anti-government elements. Commanders will be directly linked to APRP through HPC and PPC outreach activities.
- **Better Peace Campaign and Targeted Outreach to Insecure Districts:** HPC, PPCs and other entities involved in APRP communication should work closely with Ulemas and tribal leaders to reach out to insecure districts. Cooperation and engagements with Ulemas and Tribal leaders is crucial in order to mobilize community support and persuade AGE leaders to join the peace programme. Support will be provided to elders who want to end local conflicts and work with the national security institutions to promote local support to end the violence. Peace outreach efforts will be closely coordinated with the security ministries especially following military operations when outreach efforts are very crucial.
- **Effective use of Small Grants Projects (SGP):** As a means to support communities in insecure areas and assisting conflict affected/reintegration community, SGPs have shown the potential to assist the community in persuading AGEs to join the peace process. SGPs should be used strategically as political tools to work with community leaders where AGEs are operating. With necessary improvements in delivery, SGPs will be designed to directly support the peace process through innovative peacebuilding approaches that should focus less on infrastructure projects.
- **Better Conflict Analysis to Develop Effective Interventions in Provinces:** APRP needs to understand the local dynamics better with a clearer focus on areas where APPR is most needed. PPCs, PJSTs and other local entities including professional research institutions and civil society organizations are in the best position to do conflict analysis with some technical assistance from the JS and UNDP Regional Programme Coordinators. This improved conflict analysis should then be incorporated into their planning at the provincial, district and community levels. It is not only a

narrative to justify the programme intervention, but an effective tool at targeting intervention by the APRP.

- **Enhanced Oversight Capacity to perform effective monitoring:** The monitoring capacity of the JS/APRP will be strengthened to ensure that peace activities are effectively monitored both at the national and subnational level. More vigorous and useful monitoring tools will be put in place to measure, assess, review, monitor, and evaluate the activities in reconciliation and outreach area with greater emphasis on impact and optimal outcome.
- **Focus on the Core Peace Programme:** APRP will end the community recovery component work. The Programme has spent almost 70 percent of its budget on community recovery projects to support communities where reintegrees were returning. This approach of offering incentives to communities was crucial in order to encourage other communities to support reintegration. The community recovery also significantly assisted with improving service delivery and building small infrastructure in remote places. Now, with increased focus on reconciliation beyond 2015, this component will be integrated into the line ministries. The Programme would build a referral system and align itself with other national programmes, instead of implementing its own community recovery activities. As an urgent priority of the new government, all government and non-government organizations will be called to contribute to peace efforts by dedicating a certain amount of their resources. Line Ministries in particular will be expected to link some of their programmes to peace. While these peace building activities would be independently of APRP, it is important that there is some level of coordination to ensure that resources allocated for peace efforts are utilized in the best possible manner. Since working for peace will be a whole-of-government approach, the participation of different important government institutions will be considered as direct contributions by the Afghan Government to APRP.
- **Future of the Line Ministry (LM) Cells:** LM Cells connecting to the community recovery component will be closed down. The functions and structures of various components of the APRP Security Cells and IDLG cell should be retained in order to maintain an effective internal liaison and coordination. In the long term, the security cells and IDLG cell will also be handed over to the regular government ministries. As the programme progresses, NDS cell capacity will be increased and Mol cell capacity will be eventually decreased.
- **The JS Structure and Functions:** The JS functions should be split into two main parts under the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the programme: 1) Support for HPC reconciliation and negotiation activities by providing technical and operational assistance. 2) Coordinate and support the implementation of national and sub national peace activities and reintegration programmes.

IX. ANNEXES

A. ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE:

The Interim Donor Report for the year ended 31 December 2014 for (APRP)

Annex 1. Financial Table

Donor Name	COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR (2014)					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	Commitment (a)	Revenue Collected 31/12/2013 (b)	Expenses 31/12/2013 (c)	Ipsas Adjustment (d)	Opening Balance e=(b - c-d)	Contribution Revenue (f)	Other Revenue (g)	Cumulative expenses (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	7,901,662		60,080		-	60,079	0		-		-	0
Germany	39,535,469	26,027,802	24,329,031	11,453	1,687,319	13,507,666		11,840,820	3,354,165	6,395	(2,743)	-		3,350,514
Italy	5,683,656	5,683,656	4,129,344		1,554,312			961,073	593,239					593,239
Japan	52,055,941	52,055,941	49,390,240		2,665,701		9,337	2,675,038	0					0
Japan Supplementary	15,000,000			(117,265)	117,265	15,000,000		11,227,960	3,889,305	86,817	46,518			3,755,969
Netherlands	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,179,544		320,456			320,455	0		-			-
South Korea	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		0			-	0		-			0
Spain	6,666,667	6,666,667	1,866,537		4,800,130			1,041,163	3,758,967		-			3,758,967
UNDP	1,365,536					1,365,536		1,268,506	97,031					97,031
Grand Total	131,769,010	101,895,808	90,796,357	(105,812)	11,205,262	29,873,202	9,337	29,395,095	11,692,707	93,212	43,775	-	-	11,555,720

Note:

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

ii) UNDP has accrued an interest income from the donor funds from 2011 to 2013 (Denmark=\$89,640, Italy= \$233,702 ; South Korea= \$821 and Japan = \$1,038,847). This is allocated to the project budget to be utilized in the current year. At the same time, UNDP made available from interest a sum of USD 515,397 as opposed to USD 500,000 budgeted.

iii) IPSAS adjustment is made on the Japan partnership fund code 32045

B. ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

The Interim Donor Report for the year ended 31 December 2014 for (APRP)

Annex 2. Expenses by Output

Project Output ID and Description	Total 2014 Budget (AWP)	Cumulative expenses (Jan - Dec 2014)	Delivery Rate
Output-01 (Project ID 79526) All three window of Peace and Reintegration are effectively managed and monitored	354,537	359,537	101%
Sub-total Output 1	354,537	359,537	101%
Output-02 (Project ID 79480) APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP	4,287,824	3,479,084	81%
Sub-total Output 2	4,287,824	3,479,084	81%
Output-03 (Project ID 76674) Effective support provided to APRP field structure including the PPCs and PJSTs for sustianable reintergration and peace building	0	(2,861)	0%
Output-03 (Project ID 79527) Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	14,284,205	8,380,901	59%
Sub-total Output 3	14,284,205	8,378,040	59%
Output-04 (Project ID 79528) Contribution made to sustainable peace and reintegration in provinces through financial and programmatic support to the line minsters' community recovery programme	14,490,583	11,229,571	77%
Sub-total Output 4	14,490,583	11,229,571	77%
OutPut-05 (Project ID 79529) Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational s	5,631,929	5,948,862	106%
Sub-total Output 5	5,631,929	5,948,862	106%
Grand Total	39,049,079	29,395,095	75%

Note:

- i) Negative expenditure under Japan is the prior year transaction correction.
- ii) Output 01 overspend due to donor cash availability and bilaterral agreement.
- iii) Output 05 overspent due to efforts to utilize donor funds as per agreement.

C. ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

The Interim Donor Report for the year ended 31 December 2014 for (APRP)

Annex 3. Expenses by Output

Donor	Project Output	Total 2014 Budget (AVP)	Cumulative expenses (Jan - Dec 2014)	Delivery Rate
Denmark	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	60,080	60,079	100%
	Sub-total	60,080	60,079	100%
Germany	Output 1 (Project ID 79526): All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	155,374	12,845	8%
	Output 2 (Project ID 79480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP	2,415,957	1,548,019	64%
	Output 3 (Project ID 79527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	6,516,178	4,907,532	75%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	2,882,045	1,776,447	62%
	Output 5 (Project ID 79529): Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	3,237,334	3,595,978	111%
	Sub-total	15,206,888	11,840,820	78%
Italy	Output 3 (Project ID 79527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	527,097	421,702	80%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	1,028,859	539,371	52%
	Sub-total	1,555,956	961,073	62%
Japan	Output 1 (Project ID 79526): All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	89,344	178,553	200%
	Output 2 (Project ID 79480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP	164,552	128,492	78%
	Output 3 (Project ID 76674): Effective field support provided to APRP Joint Secretariat for sustainable reintegration and peace building (old output No)		(2,861)	0%
	Output 3 (Project ID 79527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	400,837	390,268	97%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	1,223,166	1,217,212	100%
	Output 5 (Project ID 79529): Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	777,864	763,374	98%
	Sub-total	2,655,763	2,675,038	101%
Japan Supplementary Funding	Output 1 (Project ID 79526): All three windows of Peace and Reintegration Trust Fund are effectively managed	109,819	168,139	153%
	Output 2 (Project ID 79480): APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP	1,697,043	1,798,516	106%
	Output 3 (Project ID 79527): Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	4,370,141	2,143,079	49%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	6,076,913	5,528,715	91%
	Output 5 (Project ID 79529): Effective management of APRP delivery ensured through UNDP technical and operational support	1,616,731	1,589,511	98%
	Sub-total	13,870,647	11,227,960	81%
Netherlands	Output 4 (Project ID 79528): Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	320,456	320,455	100%
	Sub-total	320,456	320,455	100%

Spain	Output 2 (Project ID 79480) : APRP central structures effectively deliver planning, monitoring, coordination and reporting on key components of APRP	10,272	4,057	39%
	Output 3 (Project ID 79527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	2,365,113	413,481	17%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528) : Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	1,638,368	623,625	38%
Sub-total		4,013,753	1,041,163	26%
UNDP	Output 3 (Project ID 79527) : Subnational structures of APRP effectively deliver key components at the local level	104,840	104,839	100%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528) : Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	760,696	648,269	85%
	Output 4 (Project ID 79528) : Contributions made to sustainable peace and reintegration in target provinces through the implementation of community recovery projects	500,000	515,397	103%
Sub-total		1,365,536	1,268,506	93%
Grand Total		39,049,079	29,395,095	75%

Note:

i) Negative expenditure under Japan pertains to the adjustments during year-end closure procedures of 2014.

ii) UNDP has accrued an interest income from the donor funds from 2011 to 2013 (Denmark=\$89,640, Italy= \$233,702 ; South Korea= \$821 and Japan = \$1,038,847). This is allocated to the project budget to be utilized in the current year. At the same time, UNDP made available from interest a sum of USD 515,397 as opposed to USD 500,000 budgeted.

iii) Output 01 under Japan overspend due to donor cash availability and bilateral agreement.

iv) Output 05 under Germany overspent due to efforts to utilize donor funds as per agreement.

D. ANNEX 4: RISK LOG 2014

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
1	Uncertainty in Future Policy for APRP	September 2014	Strategic	Uncertainty in the compromise for a unity government makes planning for 2015 and beyond difficult. The overall strategic direction for outreach, reconciliation and reintegration will be dependent on the outcome of this process. Probability: High	While concrete planning process is subject to the future government priorities, some options should be developed that can inform policy decisions.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Ongoing
2	Resource Mobilization for 2015	July 2014	Strategic	Crucial work on resource mobilization for 2015 is strongly affected by the uncertainty with the election and the future of APRP. A delay to come out with next years' plans can result on no funding for next year as donors have their own timeline of budget submission. Probability: High	Since the new government has not been established, a complete plan for next year and beyond will be unlikely in the immediate future. The option is for the leadership of APRP to discuss with donors tentative and plan for next year to ensure timely financial commitment while we wait for the future government to endorse the new way forward.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Ongoing
3	Provincial Capacity Constraints: The capacity, competency and level of activity of the different PPCs and PJSTs still vary considerably.	June 2014	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 provide additional support to PJSTs and PPCs.	Project Manager	JS	Capacity Development Initiatives ongoing and has improved significantly

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted by	Status
4	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 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	Ongoing
5	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	Ongoing
6	Uncertainty in Future Policy for Reintegration	March 2014	Strategic	The transition plan for APRP is currently in the works, however, uncertainty in outcome of presidential elections makes planning for 2015 and beyond difficult. Probability: High	While concrete planning process is subject to election results, some options should be developed that can inform policy decisions.	Project Manager	Project Manager	Ongoing

E. ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG 2014

ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Management Response	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
1.	Programmatic	March 2014	<p>The large cut in the Community Recovery Budget means that new reintegrees that join the programme, in general, will not benefit from the same level of support as previous ones as it will be much less likely that they will participate in LM projects.</p> <p><u>YEAR END UPDATE:</u> The LM Community Recovery activities of APRP officially ended December 31st, 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. Final approval of the SGP budget is dependent upon available financial resources in 2015.</p>	UNDP is working with JS to ensure that the PJSTs and PPCs give consistent messaging to potential reintegrees so as to minimize unmet expectations after joining the programme.	Medium	Dec 2014 Update	Project Manager
2.	Operational	March 2014	<p>2014 budget was finally approved by FOC on 30 March, but the late approval resulted in the low programme delivery in Q1 and late planning by LMs</p> <p>The approval of the LMs work plan only happened in June. With the late planning and approval of the LMs work plan, the result has been slower programme delivery. It is expected that this year will also see slow delivery of the programme.</p>	All of the LMs received guidance regarding the closure of the CR component of the programme. The LMs, except for NABDP, were able to complete their planned activities.	Medium	Dec 2014 Update	Project Manager
3.	Programmatic	April 2014	<p>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.</p>	APRP stakeholders continue to monitor the security situation. The commander's relocation programme is used to address the personal security situations of some reintegrees.	High		Project Manager

4.	Programmatic	June 2014	<p>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 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>UNDP is working closely with the new government to support its efforts in peace, negotiation, and reconciliation. In addition, UNDP is facilitating meetings with donors and government officials to help satisfy donor requests for information on the new administration's view on the role of APRP.</p>	High	Dec 2014 Update	Project Manager
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