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Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)

Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihood Options for Afghan Communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to Manage Climate Change-Induced Disaster Risks

PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

Second Quarter 2016



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DONORS



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PROJECT INFORMATION

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project ID: | 00087639 (NIM) |
| Duration: | 27 April 2014 – 27 April 2019 |
| ANDS Component: | Economic and social development |
| Contributing to NPP: | National Comprehensive Agriculture Production and Market Development |
| CPAP Outcome: | Government is able to plan, coordinate and implement comprehensive mine action |
| UNDP Strategic Plan Component: | Growth is inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded |
| Total Budget: | US\$10,000,000 |
| Annual Budget: | US\$1,970,090 |
| Implementing Partner: | Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) |
| Responsible Partners: | MoEW, NEPA, MRRD |
| Project Manager: | Abdul Raheem "Daud" Rahimi |
| Responsible Assistant Country Director: | Laura Rio |

ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------|
| ANDMA | Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority |
| CDC | Community Development Council |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| MAIL | Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock |
| MoEW | Ministry of Energy and Water |
| MRRD | Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| NEPA | National Environmental Protection Agency |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprises |

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Commencing on April 2014, the Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)¹ is a five-year joint initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The main objective of the project is to increase the resilience of communities to climate change in four Afghan provinces - Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat.

This report covers CCAP's progress over the second quarter of 2016. CCAP has already achieved one annual target, exceeded three others, and is on track to achieve the remaining seven. Please find a detailed summary of the progress against all Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets in "[Progress Summary](#)".

The project has three components:

Component 1: Local Planning/Budgeting

Climate change risk and variability integrated into local planning and budgeting processes

CCAP has **trained** 93 government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation (MRRD), the National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA), the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW) and the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) on concepts of climate change, its impacts and how to incorporate adaptation measures into planning.

Moreover, in order to better understand the future of climate change across Afghanistan, CCAP has recruited a company to facilitate MAIL in preparing **climate change scenarios**. The assignment will last for eight months and the findings will help shape better-informed policies to cope with climate change.

Component 2: Diversified Livelihood opportunities

Rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities enhanced and diversified

CCAP conducted **14 market surveys** to identify people's interest and capacity in undertaking various livelihood options, such as livestock management, fruit and nut production and food processing. The findings will further guide CCAP in selecting and implementing projects best suited to the local market and people.

¹ Note the full name of the project is "Strengthening the Resilience of Rural Livelihood Options for Afghan Communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to Manage Climate Change-Induced Disaster Risks". However, for convenience, the team has started to adopt the name "Climate Change Adaptation Project (CCAP)" to refer to the project.

In addition, CCAP has completed eight **livelihood** projects, including establishing greenhouses that provide crops with stable climate conditions, and distributing improved seeds that are more productive and resistant to diseases. All eight livelihood projects benefitted 247 households.

For rangeland rehabilitation, CCAP has selected and surveyed 23 hectares of **rangeland**. The actual rehabilitation work will start in the third quarter. Moreover, CCAP established two **women self-help groups** (each consisting of 10 to 15 women) and provided trainings and support for them to benefit from greenhouse or food processing projects. **Financial management trainings** and **trainings for SMEs** are planned for the third quarter.

Component 3: Productive Infrastructure

Productive infrastructure improved, especially to better manage water resources

CCAP surveyed and designed eight irrigation projects and completed three, benefitting 370 households with more reliable access to water for farming. CCAP also completed one water supply project, providing potable drinking water for 90 households.

Finance

CCAP is co-funded by UNDP and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which is managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The LDCF is a fund established under the climate convention and tasked to finance the implementation of [National Adaptation Programs of Action \(NAPAs\)](#).

With a total budget of US\$1,970,090 for 2016, Chart 1 illustrates the relative budget contribution of GEF and UNDP. Chart 2 shows that by the end of the second quarter, CCAP had spent US\$736,511, making the financial delivery rate 37%. Finally, Chart 3 shows how the expenditure is distributed among different components.²

² Chart 1 and 2 are based on financial reports generated by UNDP. Chart 3 is based on financial information provided by the finance unit of CCAP.

Chart 1: budget contribution for 2016

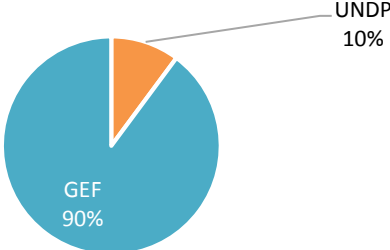


Chart 2: financial delivery rate by the end of June

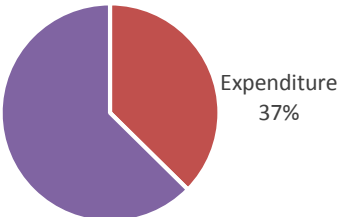
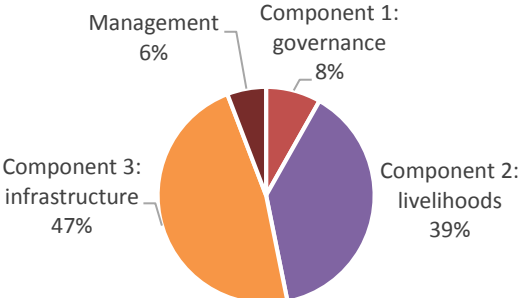


Chart 3: expenditure by components to end of June



II. RESULTS

Component 1: local planning/budgeting

Climate change risk and variability integrated into local planning and budgeting processes

To effectively cope with climate change, informed governance plays an important role. CCAP develops climate change scenarios to better understand the future challenges associated with climate change in Afghanistan. In addition, CCAP trains government and local communities to incorporate climate change adaptation measures in policies and development plans.

AWP indicator 1.1: Number of MAIL officials, farmers, and pastoralists trained on climate risk information and appropriate response measures

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|----------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 160 | 0 | 93 | 93 | On track |

In total, 93 people participated in national- and provincial-level trainings on the impacts of climate change and how to incorporate adaptation measures in planning. The national-level training lasted for two days while trainings in the four provinces lasted for four to five days each.

All 93 participants were asked to rate their trainings. With a response rate of 100%, 92% of these participants found the trainings to be highly relevant to their work and 100% found the training methods effective.

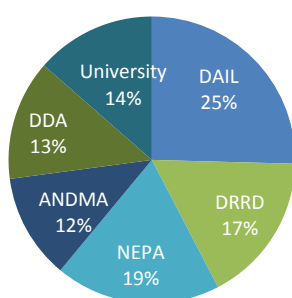
The following table and charts give more details on the trainees:

| Location | Date | Participants |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Balkh | 16/04/2016 - 20/04/2016 | 18 |
| Herat | 09/04/2016 - 13/04/2016 | 24 |
| Panjshir | 26/04/2016 - 02/05/2016 | 16 |
| Urugzan | 15/05/2016 - 19/05/2016 | 15 |
| National level training | 17/05/2016 - 18/05/2016 | 20 |

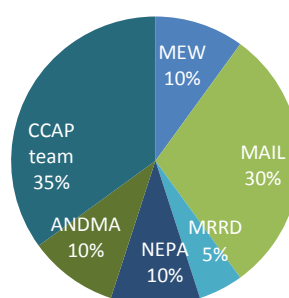
Deforestation

During one training session, community members from Ghoriyan district in Herat reflected on how deforestation in their district had increased seasonal floods, damaged property and caused fatalities. As a result of the training, the community drew up a proposal for a reforestation project.

Provincial-level training participants by ministries



National-level training participants by ministries



AWP indicator 1.2: number of climate change scenarios developed

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | A company was contracted during this quarter to facilitate MAIL in developing climate change scenarios and the assignment will last for eight months. |

CCAP will prepare climate change scenarios, especially the impact on the agricultural sector, for the years to come. An external company will be hired to facilitate MAIL in the management and analysis of climate data and formulate a climate change scenario report. The findings will help the government to make better informed policies to cope with climate change across the country.

During the second quarter of 2016, CCAP completed most of the procurement process of hiring the external company. A suitable company was identified and a public notice of the winning bidder was announced. The contract is expected to be awarded in August, 2016³.

The assignment is estimated to last for eight months and will produce climate change scenarios covering four regions:

1. Central Region (Kabul, Logar, Wardak, Kapisa, Panjshir and Parwan)

³ The company has been hired by the time the report was written (Aug 2016).

2. West Region (Farah, Herat and Badghis)
3. South West Region (Kandahar, Helmand, Urozgan, Zabul, Nimroz and Daykundi)
4. North Region (Jawzjan, Faryab, Balkh, Sare Pul and Samangan)

Component 2: diversified livelihood opportunities

Rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities enhanced and diversified

Farming: Climate change-related natural disasters and water shortages make farming less reliable. Based on market surveys and local community planning, CCAP identifies and implements projects that can increase the resilience of farmers. Some of these projects aim to improve food utilization with proper food storage, processing and preservation techniques to reduce waste. Others introduce more drought-resistant crop species.

Livestock: The livestock sector is also impacted by climate change as water availability worsens and rangeland degrades. CCAP identifies degraded rangelands and rehabilitates them by planting resilient vegetation.

Alternative livelihoods: CCAP also provides specialized vocational trainings such as beekeeping and financial management to diversify livelihoods and increase resilience.

AWP indicator 2.1: Number of market surveys conducted to identify potential successful income generating activities

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | Target achieved but another two surveys in Herat and Panjshir are also planned for the rest of the year. |

During the second quarter of 2016, CCAP completed one market survey in Balkh and one in Uruzgan.

These market surveys were designed to identify initiatives that can reduce livelihood vulnerability to climate change by improving productivity or introducing alternative livelihood opportunities. Specifically, the surveys inquire about people's interest and capacity in undertaking various livelihood options, such as food processing, livestock production and fruit and nut production.

The following initiatives were identified based on the findings:

1. Off-season cultivation
2. Distribution of improved vegetable seeds

3. Storage facilities
4. Food processing equipment and trainings
5. Improvement of irrigation infrastructure
6. Vocational trainings
7. Natural resource management
8. Medicinal plants
9. Bee keeping
10. Solar dryers to process fruits and vegetables
11. Orchard establishment
12. Oil extraction machinery

These findings will help the CCAP team identify and implement projects better suited to local markets and demand.

AWP indicator 2.2: Number of livelihood projects designed and implemented in targeted areas

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|---------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 16 | 11 | 9 | 20 | Exceeded the target |

During the second quarter of 2016, a total of nine livelihood projects were completed, benefiting 247 households. Another 45 projects were ongoing and will reach 2,139 households upon completion.

Here is a detailed list of the nine completed livelihood projects:

| S N | Province | District | Village | Project details | # households benefitted |
|-----|----------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Urozgan | Tarinkot | Karna | Rangeland forestation | 100 |
| 2 | Urozgan | Tarinkot | Shahmansoor | Distribution of improved seeds | 30 |
| 3 | Balkh | Balkh, Dehdadi | 2 villages | Organic cotton seed distribution project | 25 |
| 4 | Balkh | Nahr-e-Shahi | 3 Villages | Saffron bulbs distribution project | 20 |
| 5 | Balkh | Nahr-e-Shahi | Baba Yad Gar village | Pickle, paste, jam, ketchup processing | 20 |
| 6 | Balkh | Balkh | Momandan | Lemonade greenhouse | 10 |
| 7 | Balkh | Dehdadi | 4 villages | Fruit/vegetable dryer distribution | 20 |
| 8 | Herat | Karokh, Gozara, Injil Zindajan | Various villages | Honey beehives distribution | 11 |
| 9 | Herat | Karokh, Gozara, Injil Zindajan | Various villages | Training on beekeeping management | 11 |

AWP indicator 2.3: Number of hectares of degraded rangeland identified, surveyed and improved in target areas

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 60 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 23 hectares of land were identified for technical survey in Balkh during the third quarter. |

During the second quarter of 2016, CCAP identified 23 hectares of degraded rangeland in Khulm and Nahr-e-Shahi districts of Balkh. Moreover, three rangeland sites have been identified in the Pariyan district of Panjshir as being vulnerable to snow avalanches. Forest tree saplings will be planted in these areas.

AWP indicator 2.4: Number of women and youth trained in financial management, bookkeeping and accounting in Balkh, Herat, Urozgan and Panjshir provinces

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | This activity will start in the third quarter of 2016. |

AWP indicator 2.5: number of women self-help groups (WSHGs) established in target areas

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|---------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 4 | 7 | 3 | 10 | Exceeded the target |

During the second quarter of 2016, CCAP established three women self-help groups (WSHGs) in Herat. Each group consists of 10 to 15 female members, who are given livelihood projects, such as greenhouse, food processing and seed distribution projects. Instructed by female trainers, WSHGs provide a friendly environment for female trainees to learn and support each other.

AWP indicator 2.6: number of SMEs trained in agribusiness processing and marketing

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Survey planned for the third quarter. Survey results will determine whether it's feasible to implement activities associated with this indicator. |

Component 3: productive infrastructure

Productive infrastructure improved, especially to better manage water resources

As a result of climate change, water availability has been decreasing across Afghanistan. The country has suffered severe droughts in recent years. Water management is therefore extremely important for managing climate change-related risks.

Irrigation: almost 80%⁴ of the Afghan population live in rural areas and many of them need a reliable access to water to maintain agricultural production. Existing irrigation systems in Afghanistan generally operate at a low efficiency rate of about 25%⁵. This indicates considerable scope for reducing water waste as well as the urgency of doing so in the face of climate change-related water shortages.

To this end, CCAP rehabilitates underground irrigation (*karez*) and canal systems; constructs water intakes, water control gates, water reservoirs and other irrigation systems; and builds protection walls to prevent floods from damaging agricultural land and irrigation infrastructure.

Water supply: Less than half⁶ of the rural population has access to improved water sources⁷. More frequent and intense droughts associated with climate change will put increasing stress on the water supply in Afghan communities. To improve water security, CCAP constructs water reservoirs for thousands of households.

AWP indicator 3.1: number of community based small-scale irrigation projects surveyed and designed in target areas

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|---------------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 14 | 7 | 8 | 15 | Exceeded the target |

AWP indicator 3.2: number of community based small-scale irrigation projects implemented in targeted areas

⁴ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/publication/revitalizing-agriculture-for-growth-jobs-and-food-security-in-afghanistan>

⁵ <http://water.worldbank.org/news/afghanistan-new-irrigation-jumpstarts-farming-and-incomes>

⁶ World Bank. (2009, 2015). World databank. Retrieved from

<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=AFG&series=&period=>

⁷ According to WHO, improved drinking water source refers to a source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the water from outside contamination, in particular from fecal matter.

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|----------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 8 | 0 | 3 | 3 | On track |

During the second quarter, a total of three projects were completed and benefitted 370 households in total.

Below is a detailed list of the three completed irrigation projects:

| SN | Province | District | Village | Project details | Hectares of land irrigated | # households benefitted |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Urogan | TarinKot | Wano | Land protected from floods | 180 | 120 |
| 2 | Urogan | TarinKot | Takhtyan | Permanent flood protection and water diversion structures constructed | 40 | 150 |
| 3 | Urogan | TarinKot | Karna | Water system constructed for 20 ha of rangeland and 6,000 trees. | 20 | 100 |
| Total | | | | | 240 | 370 |

AWP indicator 3.3: number of water supply projects designed and implemented

| Target | Actual | | | Comment |
|--------|--------|----|-------|----------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Total | |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | On track |

Below are the details of the completed water supply projects:

| Province | District | Village | Project details | Beneficiary (household) |
|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Balkh | Khulm | Chalozai | Providing potable drinking water | 90 |

Progress Summary

Below is a snapshot of where CCAP is in relation to its annual targets for output 1 as of 30 June 2016.

Navigation: back to ["Executive Summary"](#).

| AWP Indicators | Previous (30-12-2015) | Annual Targets (As per the AWP) | Actual Q1 | Actual Q2 | Status/ Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.1 Number of MAIL officials, farmers, and pastoralists trained on climate risk information and appropriate response measures | 0 | 160 | 0 | 93 | On track |
| 1.2 Number of climate change scenarios development launched | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Company selected to facilitate MAIL in preparing climate change scenarios |
| 2.1 Number of market surveys conducted to identify potential successful income generating activities | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | Achieved |
| 2.2 Number of livelihood projects designed and implemented in target areas | 16 | 16 | 11 | 9 | Exceeded |
| 2.3 Number of hectares of degraded rangeland identified, surveyed and improved in target areas | 87 | 60 | 8.6 | 20 | On track: 23 hectares of rangeland identified for technical surveys during the third quarter |
| 2.4 Number of women and youth trained on financial management, book-keeping and accounting in Herat, Balkh, Uruzgan and Panjshir | 204 | 100 | 0 | 0 | Trainings planned for the third quarter |
| 2.5 Number of Women Self-help Groups (WSHGs) established in target areas | 10 | 4 | 7 | 3 | Exceeded |
| 2.6 Number of SMEs trained on agribusiness processing and marketing | 38 | 40 | 0 | 0 | Surveys planned for the third quarter and implementation contingent on feasibility |

| AWP Indicators | Previous (30-12-2015) | Annual Targets (As per the AWP) | Actual Q1 | Actual Q2 | Status/ Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 3.1 Number of community based small-scale irrigation projects surveyed and designed in target areas | n/a | 14 | 7 | 8 | Exceeded |
| 3.2 Number of community based small-scale irrigation projects implemented in target areas | 14 | 8 | 0 | 3 | On track |
| 3.3 Number of water supply projects designed and implemented | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | On track |

Note: the first quarterly report used incorrect numbers for indicators 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1 and 3.3. The errors occurred mainly because projects completed during the second quarter were mistakenly counted for the first quarter.

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS

During the reporting period, CCAP established two self-help women groups consisting of about 15 low income women each. These female beneficiaries were identified with the help of the Ministry of Women Affairs. CCAP provided trainings and facilities for these groups to participate in livelihood projects such as greenhouse cultivation and food processing. Moreover, to encourage women's participation, CCAP recruited female community mobilizers/trainers.

CCAP aims to mainstream gender throughout its project designing and implementation process. The project team will make sure both men and women are consulted as to what projects they deem most helpful while conducting market surveys. Gender disaggregated data will also be collected to monitor the project's impact on both genders.

IV. PARTNERSHIPS

As members of the project board, the **National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA)**, **the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)**, **the Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)** and **UNDP** continued to oversee project activities, providing advice and approving work plans.

In the four provinces, CCAP teams also participate in monthly **sectoral meetings** to coordinate with other agencies working in agriculture and rural rehabilitation, such as the provincial offices of MRRD and MAIL. Participants of the meetings share project details to avoid implementing similar projects in the same areas as well as sharing survey results to identify urgent needs for intervention.

CCAP worked with the **Ministry of Women Affairs** at the provincial and district levels, making use of their knowledge of local communities and asking them to identify female beneficiaries and their needs for our projects.

Lastly, CCAP worked with **Community Development Councils (CDCs)** and local farmer associations (cooperatives) in identifying, implementing and monitoring projects. Involving local communities in the projects helped CCAP better understand local needs and cope with the security situation. It also improved the sustainability of the projects as people took more ownership.

V. ISSUES

- **Procurement**

Lengthy procurement process remained an issue during this quarter. The bidding process needs to be conducted by a procurement committee appointed by provincial governors. The committee members tend to have a heavy workload and take a long time to complete each case.

This problem was alleviated to a certain degree as the project team started to leave enough time for the procurement process and plan ahead for possible delays. At the same time, the use of community contracting, namely contracting Community Development Councils (CDCs) and District Development Assemblies (DDAs), instead of companies, also eased the problem to a certain degree.

VI. RISKS

Please find the full risk log in annex 4. There weren't any newly identified risks or major changes in risk status during this quarter.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Community conflicts**

Community conflicts can occur over where projects should be and who they should benefit. To avoid such conflicts, CCAP involved local people and partners such as Community Development Councils (CDCs) in the project design phase. For irrigation projects, the project team also involved *mirabs*, who are well-respected community members responsible for distributing water fairly among communities.

The team learned about causes for possible conflicts and tried to gain support from all interested parties for project design. At the end of this process, a written agreement was signed by communities and sometimes the local authority to avoid future conflicts.

- **Standardized information management**

The project still lacks a standardized information management system. One of the consequences is that gender-segregated data are not recorded systematically. To better monitor the project's results, such as its impact on women, new reporting templates and databases will be introduced.

- **Project selection criteria**

In order to reduce political influence over project selection and ensure the project is addressing the most urgent needs, CCAP developed project selection criteria. CCAP will submit the criteria for approval by the project board.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

| Donor Name | COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD | | | | CURRENT YEAR (2016) | | | | | FUTURE EXPENSES | | TOTAL RECEIVABLE | | Available Resources N=(i-j-k-m) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Commitment (a) | Revenue Collected 31/12/2015 (b) | Expenses 31/12/2015 (c) | IPSAS Adjustment (d) | Opening Balance E=(b-c+d) | Contribution Revenue (f) | Other Revenue (g) | 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) | |
| UNDP (Core Fund) | 387,030 | 187,030 | 187,030 | - | - | 200,000 | - | 89,948 | 110,052 | - | - | - | - | 110,052 |
| GEF (10003) | 9,000,000 | 401,251 | 401,251 | - | - | 1,770,090 | - | 646,563 | 1,123,527 | - | - | - | - | 1,123,527 |
| Grand Total | 9,387,030 | 588,281 | 588,281 | - | - | 1,970,090 | - | 736,511 | 1,233,579 | - | - | - | - | 1,233,579 |

Note:

i) 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.

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

ANNEX 2: EXPENSES BY OUTPUT

| Output ID and Description | 2016 Budget (AWP) | Expenses (Jan-Mar 2016) | Expenses (Apr - June 2016) | Accumulated Expenses (Jan-June 2016) | Delivery Rate | Remark |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Output 1 (Atlas Output: 00087639): Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities | 1,970,090 | 8,660 | 727,851 | 736,511 | 37% | |
| Sub-total Output 1 | 1,970,090 | 8,660 | 727,851 | 736,511 | 37% | |
| Grand Total | 1,970,090 | 8,660 | 727,851 | 736,511 | 37% | |

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

| Donor Name | Project Output ID and Description | 2016 Budget (AWP) | Expenses (Jan - Mar 2016) | Expenses (Apr - Jun 2016) | Expenses (Jan - June 2016) | Delivery Rates |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| UNDP - Core Fund | Output 1 (Atlas Output: 00087639): Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities | 200,000 | - | 89,948 | 89,948 | 45% |
| Sub-Total | | 200,000 | 0 | 89,948 | 89,948 | 45% |
| GEF (1003) | Output 1 (Atlas Output: 00087639): Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities | 1,770,090 | 8,660 | 637,903 | 646,563 | 37% |
| Sub-Total | | 1,770,090 | 8,660 | 637,903 | 646,563 | 37% |
| Grand Total | | 1,970,090 | 8,660 | 727,851 | 736,511 | 37% |

ANNEX 5: ISSUE LOG

| ID | Type | Date Identified | Description | Status/Priority | Status Change Date | Author |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Procurement Processes | Sep 2015 | Procurement of works which is processed by Procurement Committee at provincial level is reviewed by Procurement Directorate of MAIL in Kabul. In some cases, procedures are not properly followed during the evaluation process - thus the procurement directorate advises rebidding of the sub-projects which leads to delays in the implementation of sub projects. | In progress/High | March 2016 | PM |
| 2 | Gender staffing issue | Sep 2015 | Lack of female staff member in the field has led to the lack of participation by women | In progress/High | March 2016 | Project Manager |

ANNEX 4: RISK LOG

| # | DESCRIPTION | DATE IDENTIFIED | TYPE | IMPACT & PROBABILITY | COUNTERMEASURES/MNGT. RESPONSE | OWNER | SUBMITTED/UPDATED BY | LAST UPDATE | STATUS |
|---|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Deterioration of security situation in project sites | May, 2014 | Security | Slow project implementation P=3 | Continual engagement with local political structures (<i>shuras</i> , community leaders, CDCs) by the Implementing Agency will enhance security and community ownership. | Project Manager | Project manager | March 2016 | No change |
| 2 | Unavailability of human resources and data | May, 2014 | Organizational | Affecting quality of deliverables P=3 | This will be mitigated by recruitment of consultants who will work closely with in-country counterparts (MAIL) and by targeted capacity building activities. | Project manager | Project manager | March 2016 | Implemented |
| 3 | Extreme climate events | May, 2014 | Environmental | Slowing the irrigation component of the project P=2 | Coordination will be undertaken with partners such as ANDMA for disaster response in order to ensure that disaster relief interventions are also directed towards demonstration sites impacted by extreme climatic events. | Project manager | Project manager | March 2016 | No change |
| 4 | Limited capacity on climate change matters within | May, 2014 | Organizational | Affecting quality of deliverables | Capacity building programs on climate change will be undertaken by an international consultant. Also, PR actions and coordination | Project Manager | Project manager | March 2016 | In progress |

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|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | concerned ministries (Stakeholders) and communities. | | | P=3 | efforts will address the above issues in order for stakeholders to understand the concept and objectives of the Project. | | | | |
| 5 | Insufficient institutional support and political commitments | May, 2014 | Political | Will effect on the duration of the project P=1 | Lobbying decision makers and stakeholders in order to get their support for the project. | Project Manager | Project Manager | March 2016 | In progress |
| 6 | Inadequate support and leadership role taken from MAIL | May, 2014 | Organizational | Will effect on the duration of the project P=1 | Improving coordination at both Kabul and provincial level with MAIL and other relevant stakeholder. | Project Manager | Project Manager | March 2016 | In progress |
| 7 | Communities and cultural traditions prevent women from participating in training and economic empowerment. | May, 2014 | Gender sensitivity | Beneficiaries (women) will not be properly benefited from project P=4 | Gender mainstreaming will be seriously considered throughout the project, Capacity building and awareness raising programs will target both men and women. A gender analysis framework will be used to maintain and update gender disaggregated data. Both men and women to emphasize the importance of women livelihoods for better education, health and | Project Manager | Project Manager | March 2016 | No change |

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|---|-------------|-----------------|------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | | nutrition in the family. Choose the district and communities willing to participate. | | | | |