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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

Third Quarter 2016



Panjshir, CCAP greenhouse project beneficiary
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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 capacity to develop policies to manage natural resources enhanced
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
UNDP Livelihoods Unit Head:	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
WFP	World Food 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.

CCAP held a project board meeting in August, briefing stakeholders of the latest progress and the team's efforts to revise the logical framework to better document and monitor the results. The board members recognized the achievements of CCAP in 2016 and encouraged it to coordinate more closely with its stakeholders.

During the third quarter, CCAP conducted trainings together with the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NEPA), collaborated with the World Food Programme (WFP) for an irrigation project and planned for new joint initiatives in the future.

The project has already achieved one and exceeded three annual targets; it is also on track to achieve another four annual targets. However, three targets are unlikely to be achieved this year for the reasons listed below:

AWP Indicators	Annual Targets	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Actual Q3	Status/ Comments
1.2 Number of climate change scenarios development launched	1	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved because the scope of the scenario was increased to cover all provinces in Afghanistan instead of 4. This activity will be completed in 2017.
2.3 Number of hectares of degraded rangeland identified, surveyed and improved in target areas	60	8.4	20	0	Target unlikely to be achieved. By the time the project team completed procurement for the rangeland projects this year, the planting season had passed (spring). However, these projects are now procured and ready to be completed in early 2017.

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.

2.6 Number of SMEs trained on agribusiness processing and marketing	40	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved this year. This activity has been suspended. The area of expertise it requires differs considerably from the other activities; the project team believes it is not cost-benefit effective to hire specialists just for this single activity and would rather focus on the other activities that it can accomplish with high efficiency. The team is planning to raise this issue at the next project board meeting and determine whether to remove this activity from the project scope.
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Please find a detailed summary of the progress against all Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets in ["Progress Summary"](#).

Progress during the third quarter:

Component 1: Local Planning/Budgeting

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

During the reporting period, CCAP **trained** 52 District Development Assembly (DDA) and Community Development Councils (CDCs) 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 and help shape informed policies to address it, CCAP recruited a private company, MGTWell, to prepare **climate change scenarios**. Based on the discussion in the project board meeting, the scope of the scenario was increased to cover 34 provinces instead of the original target of 4. MGTWell started collecting and analysing data during the third quarter and will complete the final report next year, providing climate projections for no less than 20 years within 2020-2050 period.

Component 2: Diversified Livelihood opportunities

Rural income and livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities enhanced and diversified

During the third quarter, CCAP completed three **livelihood** projects, constructing two raisin houses, which are drying rooms specially constructed for making raisins, and distributing improved seeds that are more productive and resistant to diseases. Another 19 projects were under implementation during the reporting period and estimated to be completed by the end of the year. Moreover, the project team completed surveys and designs for 40 projects and procurement for 29 projects.

For rangeland rehabilitation, CCAP identified and surveyed 60 hectares of **rangeland** in Herat. This subproject is under procurement currently.

Moreover, CCAP established 12 **women self-help groups**, each consisting of 10 to 15 female beneficiaries of greenhouse projects. CCAP provided 90 of these women with

financial management trainings, better enabling them to benefit from the new livelihood opportunities.

Component 3: Productive Infrastructure

Productive infrastructure improved, especially to better manage water resources

CCAP surveyed and designed four irrigation projects and completed two, benefitting 280 households with more reliable access to water for farming and better protection against floods. 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 third quarter, CCAP had spent US\$ 1,295,898, making the financial delivery rate 66%. Finally, Chart 3 shows how the expenditure is distributed among different components by September.²

² For detailed financial information, please see Annex 1, 2 and 3.

Chart 1: budget contribution for 2016

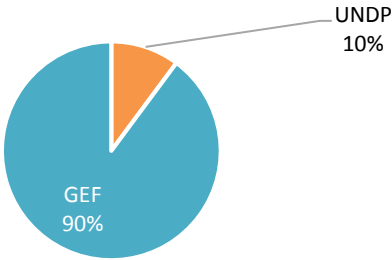


Chart 2: financial delivery rate by the end of September

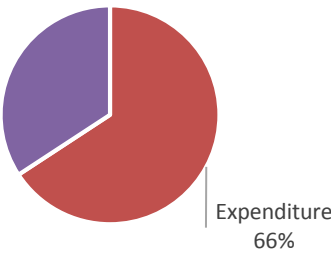
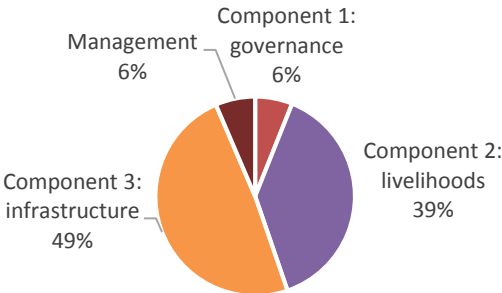


Chart 3: expenditure by components



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	Q3	Total	
160	0	93	52	145	Target likely to be achieved. During the third quarter, 52 DDA and community members were trained.

In total, 52 people participated community-level trainings on the impacts of climate change and how to incorporate adaptation measures into local planning.

The following table gives more details on the trainings:

S N	Province	District	Duration (day)	Participant	# trained	# female trainees
1	Herat	Injil	3	DDA members; community members	18	4
2	Panjshir	Dara, shuttle, paryan, khinj, Abshar	3	CDC members	22	0
3	Panjshir	Shuttle, Dara and Parian	3	CDC and DDA members	12	4

AWP indicator 1.2: number of climate change scenarios developed

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
1	0	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved this year because the scope was increased to cover all 34 provinces instead of the original target of 4.

CCAP contracted an international company, MGTWell, who started developing methodologies, collecting and analysing data during the third quarter to prepare climate change scenarios covering 34 provinces. MGTWell will produce a final report in August 2017, providing climate projections in terms of rainfall and temperature across four regions for no less than 20 years within 2020-2050. This data will help the government and other development actors make informed decisions to address the impacts of climate change. In

particular, the results will help the agricultural sector to manage water resources more efficiently.

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 and more resilient farming practise such as the use of plastic greenhouses.

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.

Whenever possible, CCAP makes sure that the project constructs structures that are low maintenance and energy efficient to maximize its sustainability. For instance, neither of the underground cold storages and raisin houses require electricity to operate.

CCAP cold storage



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

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
2	0	2	0	2	Target achieved

Market surveys were designed to identify initiatives that can reduce livelihood vulnerability to climate change by improving productivity and access to markets, and 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. 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	Q3	Total	

16	10	9	3	22	Target exceeded
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During the third quarter of 2016, three livelihood projects were completed in Herat, providing 36 households with more resilient livelihood options. Two of these completed projects are raisin houses, which are drying rooms specially constructed for making raisins. The third project distributed improved seeds of 105 kg, which are more productive and resistant to diseases, and farming tools such as wheelbarrows and shovels.

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

SN	Province	District	Village	Project details
1	Herat	Gozara	Robat e Sahibzada	Raisinhouse
2	Herat	Injil	Saleh Abad	Raisinhouse
3	Herat	Injil	Sar pul e Sawa and Qulb Gardab	Kitchen gardening; improved seeds

During the reporting period, CCAP team also made good progress in identifying and surveying new projects, procurement and implementation:

# of projects identified and surveyed	# of projects procured	# of projects under implementation
40	29	19

Notably, 19 of the newly issued contracts were given to local Community Development Councils (CDCs). By using CDCs, CCAP aims to foster the sense of ownership and improve the sustainability of the project. In addition, using CDCs reduced procurement time and increased the efficiency of the project.

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

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
60	8.4	20	0	28.4	Target unlikely to be achieved. By the time the project team completed procurement for the rangeland projects this year, the planting season had passed (spring). However, these projects are now procured and ready to be completed in early 2017.

During the third quarter of 2016, CCAP identified and surveyed 60 hectares of rangeland in Herat and started the procurement process for this project. The rangeland is severely degraded with sandy soils. On a windy day, the sand from this land can block the entrances of houses and the irrigation channels. By planting drought tolerant plants such as pine trees, pistachio trees and saxaul trees, CCAP team aims to rehabilitate the land and turn the sand

into soil. Once procured and implemented, this project will benefit 1,030 households living around the rangeland.

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

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
100	0	0	90	90	Target likely to be achieved. 30 women in Herat and 60 in Balkh were trained on financial management.

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

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
4	7	3	12	22	Target exceeded

During the third quarter of 2016, CCAP established five women self-help groups (WSHGs) in Herat and three in Uruzgan. Each group consists of 10 to 15 female members, who are provided with 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	Q3	Total	
40	0	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved. This activity has been suspended. The area of expertise it requires differs considerably from the other activities; the project team believes it is not cost-benefit effective to hire specialists just for this single activity and would rather focus on the other activities that it can accomplish with high efficiency. The team is planning to raise this issue at the next project board meeting and determine whether to remove this activity from the project scope.

Component 3: productive infrastructure

Productive infrastructure improved, especially to better manage water resources

CCAP canal rehabilitation



As a result of climate change, water availability has been decreasing across Afghanistan. The country has suffered severe droughts in recent years, in particular, from 1998 to 2006 and from 2008 to 2009³. 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.

These projects work closely with local communities, including local *mirabs*, who are well-respected community members responsible for distributing water fairly among communities. In this way, the project makes sure all concerned parties accept the upstream and downstream water allocation and the project site selection.

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	Q3	Total	
14	7	8	4	19	Target exceeded

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

³ <https://thinkprogress.org/years-of-drought-exacerbate-deadly-floods-in-afghanistan-db66c0388464#.nzmngroi6>

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	Q3	Total	
8	0	3	2	5	Target likely to be achieved

During the third quarter, a total of two projects were completed and provided 280 households with more reliable access to water for farming and better protection against floods. Below is a detailed list of the completed projects:

S N	Province	District	Village	Project details	# households benefitted
1	Uruzgan	Tarinkot	Sarchikhli	Fate khan Retaining Wall	80
2	Panshir	Center	Tulkha, Mala and Azizbek Khel	Rehabilitation of Tulkha Irrigation Canal	200
Total					280

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

Target	Actual				Comment
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Total	
2	0	1	0	1	One project in Uruzgan was stopped due to worsened security but two other projects in Balkh are likely to be completed in 2016.

Progress Summary

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

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

AWP Indicators	Previous (30-12- 2015)	Annual Targets (As per the AWP)	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Actual Q3	Actual total	Status/ Comments
1.1 Number of MAIL officials, farmers, and pastoralists trained on climate risk information and appropriate response measures	0	160	0	93	52	145	Target likely to be achieved
1.2 Number of climate change scenarios development launched	0	1	0	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved because the scope of the scenario was increased to cover all provinces in Afghanistan. This will be completed in 2017.
2.1 Number of market surveys conducted to identify potential successful income generating activities	4	2	0	2	0	2	Target achieved
2.2 Number of livelihood projects designed and implemented in target areas	16	16	11	9	3	22	Target exceeded
2.3 Number of hectares of degraded rangeland identified, surveyed and improved in target areas	87	60	8.4	20	0	28.4	Target unlikely to be achieved. By the time the project team completed procurement for the rangeland projects this year, the planting season had passed (spring). However, these projects are now procured and ready to be completed in early 2017.
2.4 Number of women and youth trained on financial management,	204	100	0	0	90	90	Target likely to be achieved

AWP Indicators	Previous (30-12- 2015)	Annual Targets (As per the AWP)	Actual Q1	Actual Q2	Actual Q3	Actual total	Status/ Comments
book-keeping and accounting in Herat, Balkh, Uruzgan and Panjshir							
2.5 Number of Women Self-help Groups (WSHGs) established in target areas	10	4	7	3	12	22	Target exceeded
2.6 Number of SMEs trained on agribusiness processing and marketing	38	40	0	0	0	0	Target unlikely to be achieved. This activity has been suspended. The area of expertise it requires differs considerably from the other activities; the project team believes it is not cost-benefit effective to hire specialists just for this single activity and would rather focus on the other activities that it can accomplish with high efficiency. The team is planning to raise this issue at the next project board meeting and determine whether to remove this activity from the project scope.
3.1 Number of community based small-scale irrigation projects surveyed and designed in target areas	n/a	14	7	8	4	19	Target exceeded
3.2 Number of community based small-scale irrigation projects implemented in target areas	14	8	0	3	2	5	Target likely to be achieved
3.3 Number of water supply projects designed and implemented	0	2	0	1	0	1	Target likely to be achieved. One project in Uruzgan was stopped due to insecurity but two other projects in Balkh are likely to be completed this year.

III. GENDER SPECIFIC RESULTS

During the reporting period, CCAP established 12 WSHGs consisting of about 15 low income women each, providing a friendly environment for female trainees to learn and support each other. These female beneficiaries were identified with the help of the Ministry of Women Affairs. CCAP recruited female community mobilizers and they provided trainings for these groups to participate in livelihood projects such as greenhouse cultivation and food processing. Moreover, CCAP trained 90 of them in financial management, further enabling them to benefit from new livelihood opportunities.

CCAP aims to mainstream gender throughout its project design and implementation process. The project team will make sure both male and female community members 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.

During the third quarter, CCAP conducted a training together with **NEPA**, teaching school students on the concept of climate change, its impacts and the role of women in reducing the risks. CCAP and NEPA has also been planning for new trainings in three provinces for female CDC and DDA members and university students.

Moreover, CCAP started constructing a drip irrigation system using a water reservoir built by **WFP**. CCAP and WFP has also been discussing similar joint interventions in the future to maximize the impacts of their projects.

CCAP has also been planning to implement an irrigation project with the Small Grants Programme, another **UNDP** programme, in Panjshir.

In the four provinces, CCAP teams participated 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 shared 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. 22 new contracts were issued to CDCs in the third quarter, for both livelihood and irrigation projects.

V. ISSUES

- **Natural disasters [environmental]**

Impact=3; Priority=3

1. *Description:* natural disasters, especially flooding, and abnormal weather conditions are becoming more common and they caused:
 1. Delays in project implementation of up to three months in Balkh and Panjshir
 2. Damages to ongoing construction: a protection wall still under implementation was flooded and damaged
 3. Carried away construction materials, such as cement, sand and gravel
2. *Counter measures:*
 1. Upstream warning system: asking villagers living in the upstream areas in relation to the project sites to warn the project team when witnessing flooding.
 2. Storing valuable construction materials away from areas that are subjected to flooding
 3. Collecting local knowledge about seasonal changes in water levels and climate conditions in recent years

- **Community disputes [environmental]**

Impact=4; Priority=4

1. *Description:* the selection of project sites caused disputes among communities one in Balkh and Herat
2. *Counter measures:* during technical surveys, consulting and gaining support from all stakeholders on the project site selection and gathering signatures for future reference

- **Worsened security situation [environmental]**

Impact=3; Priority=3

1. *Description:* two projects in Herat were stopped by local armed groups; Uruzgan office has been closed since 8th September due to insecurity

2. *Counter measures:*
 1. *Regular contact with local governance bodies, such as community development councils and shuras, to get updates on the security situation*
 2. *When threatened, ask for protection from local communities*
- **Slow payment [operational]**
Impact=2; Priority=3
 1. *Description:* late payments to companies or community development councils caused delays in implementation
 2. *Counter measures:*
 1. Discussing with responsible finance officer in UNDP about reasons for payment delays and possible solutions
 2. If the delays are mostly due to the project team's unfamiliarity with the payment procedure, relevant trainings/workshops should be provided
 3. Communicating closely with UNDP finance officers responsible for processing the payment requests for CCAP

For a full list of issues, please see the issue log in Annex 4.

VI. RISKS

- **Underqualified contractors [operational]**
Impact=3; Probability=2
 1. *Description:* there is a risk that there will be a shortage of qualified contractors and it can lead to project delays, cancellation or substandard work
 2. *Counter measures:* stronger monitoring by increasing the frequency of visits to the project sites by supervising engineers

For previously identified risks, please see the risk log in Annex 5.

VII. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Local knowledge**
 While conducting trainings at community level to integrate climate change into local planning, CCAP team learned that local villagers were able to provide valuable data regarding changed climate in local areas and its impact on cropping patterns. Although lacking formal data records, villagers are sensitive about changes in their local

environment. Their knowledge should be valued and recognized as CCAP works to raise awareness and improve planning about climate change adaptation.

Several other lessons learned are included in the "issue" section as useful counter measures to the challenges the project team is facing.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FINANCIAL TABLE

Don or Name	COMMITMENT/ PAST YEARS RECORD				CURRENT YEAR (2016)					FUTURE EXPENSES		TOTAL RECEIVABLE		
	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)	Available Resources N=(i-j-k-m)
UNDP (Core Fund)	387,030	187,030	187,030	-	-	200,000	-	136,340	63,660	20,000	-	-	-	43,660
GEF (1003)	9,000,000	401,251	401,251	-	-	1,770,090	-	1,159,558	610,532	-	-	-	-	610,532
Grand Total	9,387,030	588,281	588,281	-	-	1,970,090	-	1,295,898	674,192	20,000	-	-	-	654,192

Not
e:

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 - Jun 2016)	Expenses (Jul - Sep 2016)	Accumulated Expenses (Jan - Sep 2016)	Delivery Rate	Remark
Output 1 (Atlas Output: 00087639): Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities	1,970,090	736,511	559,387	1,295,898	66%	
Sub-total Output 1	1,970,090	736,511	559,387	1,295,898	66%	
Grand Total	1,970,090	736,511	559,387	1,295,898	66%	

ANNEX 3: EXPENSES BY DONOR

Donor Name	Project Output ID and Description	2016 Budget (AWP)	Expenses (Jan - Jun 2016)	Expenses (Jul - Sep 2016)	Expenses (Jan - Sep 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	46,392	136,340	68%
Sub-Total		200,000	89,948	46,392	136,340	68%
GEF (1003)	Output 1 (Atlas Output: 00087639): Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities	1,770,090	646,563	512,995	1,159,558	66%
Sub-Total		1,770,090	646,563	512,995	1,159,558	66%
Grand Total		1,970,090	736,511	559,387	1,295,898	66%

ANNEX 4: ISSUE LOG

#	DESCRIPTION	DATE IDENTIFIED	IMPACT/PRIORITY	COUNTERMEASURE/MNGT RESPONSE	OWNER	STATUS
1	Lengthy procurement process: both the procurement committees appointed by the provincial governors and the central procurement office in MAIL were reviewing and approving procurement process. This arrangement took long time to complete.	Sep 2015	Delays in project implementation Impact =5 (High) Priority =5 (High)	1. Decentralizing the procurement process: no need for approval from the central office in Kabul 2. Using community contracting: these contracts do not need approval by the provincial procurement committee 3. Planning in advance: taking into account the possible delays in procurement and leaves sufficient time for project implementation	Project manager	Significantly reduced in most field offices. However, it is still a problem for the Balkh office, though mitigated.
2	Female staff recruitment: lack of qualified female candidates	Sep 2015	1. Prevented more women from participate in livelihood trainings 2. Women are under-represented in the office Impact=4 Priority=4	1. All four provinces covered by this project recruited female community mobilizers. They helped encourage female community members to participate in the livelihood trainings. 2. More female staff were recruited, including the HR and Finance officers.	Project manager	Reduced, although a higher female to male ratio in the office would be preferable.
3	Natural disasters, especially flooding, and abnormal weather conditions, are becoming more common.	Aug 2016	1. Delays in project implementation 2. Damages to ongoing construction 3. Carried away construction materials Impact = 3 Priority = 3	1. Upstream warning system: asking villagers living in the upstream areas in relation to the project sites to warn the project team when witnessing flooding. 2. Storing valuable construction materials away from areas that are subjected to flooding 3. Collecting local knowledge about seasonal changes in water levels and climate conditions in recent years	Project manager	Newly identified issue

4	Community disputes: the selection of project sites caused disputes among communities.	Aug 2016	Delays and cancellation of projects Impact = 4 Priority = 4	During technical surveys, gaining support from all stakeholders on the project site selection and gathering signatures for future reference	Project manager	Newly identified issue
5	Worsen security situation: two projects in Herat were stopped by local armed groups; Uruzgan office was closed for weeks due to insecurity	Sep 2016	Delays in project implementation Impact = 3 Priority = 3	1. Regular contact with local governance bodies, such as community development councils and shuras, to get updates on the security situation 2. When threatened, asking for protection from local communities	Project manager	Newly identified issue
6	Payment delays: late payments to companies or community development councils by UNDP Finance office caused delays in implementation	Sep 2016	Delays in implementation Impact=2 Priority=3	1. Discussing with responsible finance officer in UNDP about reasons for payment delays and possible solutions 2. If the delays are mostly due to the project team's unfamiliarity with the payment procedure, relevant trainings/workshops should be provided	Project manager	Newly identified issue

ANNEX 5: 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	Environmental - Security/entry	Delays in projects; risks to staff lives I=3; P=3	Working with local political bodies (<i>shuras</i> , community leaders, CDCs etc.) to get regular updates and support from local community members	Project manager	Project manager	Sept. 2016	Increasing
2	Unavailability of human resources and data	May, 2014	Organizational - Human resources Processes and Procedures	Affecting the quality of deliverables I=3; P=3	Recruiting consultants who will work closely with in-country counterparts (MAIL) and conducting capacity building activities	Project manager	Project manager	March 2016	Resolved
3	Natural disasters and abnormal weather events	May, 2014	Environmental - Natural Disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes	Delays in project implementation and damages to ongoing construction I=3; P=3	1. Coordinating with partners such as ANDMA for disaster response to ensure that disaster relief interventions cover projects sites impacted by natural disasters 2. Upstream warning system: asking villagers living in the upstream areas relative to the project sites to give warnings for flooding 3. Storing valuable construction materials away from areas subject to flooding	Project manager; irrigation officer	Project manager; irrigation officer	Sept. 2016	Increasing
4	Limited capacity on climate change issues within relevant ministries and communities	May, 2014	Organizational	Affecting quality of deliverables P=3; I=3	Capacity building programs on climate change will be undertaken by an international consultant. Also, PR and coordination efforts will help stakeholders understand the urgency of climate change and the objectives of the project	Project manager	Project manager	March 2016	Reducing

5	Insufficient political commitments for climate change related issues	May, 2014	Political	Affecting project duration P=1; I=1	Lobbying decision makers to gain support for climate change adaptation initiatives	Project manager	Project Manager	March 2016	Reducing
6	Inadequate support and leadership by MAIL	May, 2014	Organizational	Affecting project duration P=1; I =1	Improving coordination at both central and provincial level with MAIL	Project manager	Project Manager	March 2016	Reducing
7	Cultural constraints prevent women from participating in livelihood trainings and projects	May, 2014	Gender sensitivity	Beneficiaries (women) will not be properly benefited from project P=4; I = 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender mainstreaming are considered throughout the project. Capacity building and awareness raising programs will target both genders. 2. The project will collect gender disaggregated data to monitor progress on gender mainstreaming. 3. Both men and women to emphasize the importance of women livelihoods for better education, health and nutrition in the family. Choose the district and communities willing to participate. 	Project manager	Project Manager	March 2016	No change

8	Underqualified contractors	Sep 2016	Environmental	Cancellation, delay of projects; low quality construction P=2 I=3	Stronger monitoring by increasing the frequency of visits to the project sites by supervising engineers	Project manager	Project manager	Sep 2016	Newly added
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