



## United Nations Development Programme Afghanistan

### Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)

#### ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT 2009



*Weapons handed over by Central Peace & Reconciliation office to DIAG, September 2009*

**Project ID:** 00043604

**Duration:** January 2005 – March 2011

**Strategic Plan Component:** Crisis Prevention and Recovery











**CPAP Component:** Strengthened democratic state and government institutions

**ANDS Component:** Security

**Total Budget:** USD116,539,404

**Responsible Agency:** UNDP

## DIAG DONORS

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## Executive Summary

In 2009, the Afghanistan New Beginnings Programme's (ANBP) Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) project continued to play a crucial role within the security sector in Afghanistan by assisting the Government of Afghanistan in disarming and disbanding illegal armed groups, collecting weapons, and in delivering development projects to enhance socio-economic outcomes in compliant districts. In doing so, it contributed to socio-economic community development and enhanced good governance. In 2009, 225 Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) were disbanded, bringing the total number disbanded since the beginning of DIAG to 689. A total of 3,084 weapons were handed over during the year as a result of DIAG District Implementation (DDI) and contributions from other stakeholders, bringing the total of weapons collected under DIAG to 45,821. 18,943 individual weapons were registered, 52 private security companies were granted licenses with all of their weapons, 20,504, registered. These accomplishments reflect the contribution of the DIAG project in supporting weapons management in Afghanistan.

The remapping procedure, initiated by Presidential Decree in September 2008, was successfully completed by April 2009, with provincial governors and the national security agencies providing DIAG with their updated information on IAGs. The updated IAG database that resulted from the remapping procedure was used by the Disarmament & Reintegration Commission (D&RC) to vet 3,456 candidates for the presidential and provincial council elections, with 56 potential candidates prohibited from running in the elections due to links with IAGs.

With regard to socio-economic community development and governance interventions, 2009 was a record year for compliant districts with 38 formally declared as compliant by the Joint Secretariat (JS) in the East (eleven), North East (eight), North (nine), West (five), Center (three), and Central Highlands (two).

The year 2009 saw an improvement in the speed of delivery of infrastructure projects. This improvement led to the completion of eight projects, bringing the total completed to 13. The completion of projects in 13 districts benefited approximately 260,000 beneficiaries, and created extensive job opportunities for ex-IAG commanders. The new development initiative "DIAG Support Projects (DSPs)" began implementation in seven districts in the third quarter of 2009. These small-scale projects entailed alternative livelihood packages for targeted beneficiaries such as former IAG members, widows and disabled individuals, thus contributing to greater economic community development outcomes.

ANBP/DIAG continued to build on successful public information (PI) initiatives throughout 2009, launching television round tables, radio spots and public service announcements on the benefits of the DIAG programme and the election vetting process, producing leaflets, DIAG success stories and an updated ANBP webpage, successfully contributing to Ministry of Interior's (Mol) capacity development efforts by hosting an Mol representative for four months, and conducting training on PI work for the DIAG induction process.

The Mol capacity development action plan gathered pace throughout 2009, with 33 central staff and 87 regional and provincial staff recruited for Mol DIAG offices. These staff received training in DIAG operations, public information, weapons registration, private security companies' registration and monitoring, and basic computer programmes. With regard to procurement of office equipment, 53% of planned procurement was completed during 2009. In DIAG, Private Security Company (PSC) and Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL)

central offices, ANBP mentors continued to provide daily guidance, capacity development initiatives and management oversight.

Progress was made towards developing a new and simplified individual weapon registration policy. The transition team developed a concept note which outlined appropriate incentives to increase weapons registration, including devolved decision making to regional and provincial levels, lower fees, fewer signatures, and the delivery of an intense public information campaign focusing on the rationale behind weapons registration, the incentives on offer to register and the disincentives for non-compliance.

The DIAG project faced considerable challenges in 2009, including a deteriorating security situation, the flourishing trafficking of weapons, limited information on IAGs, weak governance at the provincial and district levels, and variations in political commitment among the provincial government leadership. 2009 was also characterized by an uncertain political environment prevailing for much of the year, in the lead up to, during and in the aftermath of the two rounds of the Presidential Election.

Some key issues emerged during 2009. One issue is the diminishing number of “easy” districts to target for DIAG District Implementation (DDI), as the remaining districts are more complex and less secure, requiring a new approach, including the delivery of DSPs. Another issue involved Joint Secretariat members limiting the information they chose to share, visibly apparent during the remapping procedure. In addition, the project launched a process of internal reform which by year’s end resulted in a more efficient organization fully aligned behind future implementation of peace and reintegration initiatives. Other risks stemmed from political decisions which bypassed established processes, such as the approval by the Council of Ministers for licensing of 12 new PSCs, the over-complication of individual weapons registration processes initiated by the Weapons Registration Commission, and delays faced in Mol capacity building activities.

Several lessons were learned during 2009. With regard to the weapons handover process, DIAG needs to continue to exert pressure on IAGs who resist compliance, through government sources and influential members. More liaison work needs to be done with IAGs to persuade them to hand over weapons according to DIAG criteria, and a government Joint Order on confiscated weapons could instruct Afghan national agencies (Mol, MOD and NDS) to surrender the confiscated weapons to the DIAG programme.

On the vetting process for elections, Joint Secretariat stakeholders need to be encouraged to play a stronger role in providing information. Earlier coordination with Regional Office Managers (ROMs) could improve the whole process. DIAG also needs to continue to develop stronger coordination mechanisms with ground level stakeholders, including Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs).

With regard to Mol capacity building, ANBP/DIAG should concentrate on helping to set up regional and provincial offices and on the delivery of high quality training programmes. Notwithstanding the excellent progress evident on the capacity building front, significant training and assistance with regional and provincial office set up needs to take place if the government is to successfully take over the project in 2010.

DIAG should also continue to develop the District Analysis documents to improve project implementation, using DIAG’s regional presence as an asset. Further, DIAG should continue to build strong linkages with influential groups (religious leaders, tribal elders, shuras, and scholars) to sharpen operational focus and understanding of DIAG in high threat districts.

This annual report contains six sections. It begins with the background and context to DIAG, followed by a performance review focusing on progress, implementation, and project management. Next, the main results are highlighted along with implementation challenges. The fifth section highlights key lessons learned and recommendations for the next stages of the project. The final section presents the financial status of the project.

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## I. Context

The DIAG project commenced in June 2005 in response to the problem of Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) which continued to destabilize the country and which remained outside the framework of the 2003-05 Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) programme. The Government of Afghanistan requested ANBP to develop the DIAG project in response to the continuing issues of these IAGs. DIAG supports the Government of Afghanistan by improving security through disarmament and disbandment of illegal armed groups and reducing the level of armed violence in communities. In addition, through development projects in DIAG compliant districts, DIAG empowers existing government programmes for socio-economic development, which enhances stability and the promotion of good governance. The main objective of DIAG is to extend the authority of the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) by developing its capacity for effective local governance and creating the conditions for a secure population. DIAG also aims to strengthen public support for the lawful organs of government and raise the public's awareness about the destabilizing effect of IAGs. Equally important is the objective of developing communities that have become free of IAGs.

In promoting and facilitating disarmament and strengthening institutions at the national and local levels, DIAG directly supports the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which prioritizes governance, peace and stability. DIAG contributes to the realization of the UNDAF outcome on strengthening stabilization through effective integrated UN support to the Government of Afghanistan and communities, and helps to achieve the Country Programme outcome on increasing capacity of the state and non-state institutions to contribute to overall stabilization and peace building. DIAG also supports the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) strategic benchmark whereby all IAGs will be disbanded by March 2011.

The project is directly implemented under the leadership of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (D&RC). The government leads the process with support and coordination from ANBP/DIAG. The Government of Afghanistan, specifically the MoI, directly benefits from assistance in the implementation of the project as well as the institutional capacity development plan, which targets March 31, 2010 as a date for handing over the project to the Government. For the development component, the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) plays the lead role in implementing the district level development projects through the National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP).

Successful DIAG activities such as disbandment of illegal armed groups, weapons collection, infrastructure and alternative livelihood development projects in DIAG compliant districts and the strengthening of government capacity to deliver services to the people contribute to greater peace and stability in Afghanistan. Under the Afghanistan Electoral Law, Article 15-3 states that no candidate for election can belong to or command an illegal armed group, therefore the successful vetting of prospective electoral candidates contributes to credible, legal, fair and transparent elections. Key DIAG stakeholders and beneficiaries are therefore the reintegrated IAGs, the communities benefiting from DIAG development projects, the international community, the Government and the Afghan population. Other beneficiaries include regional neighbours and the wider international community, which benefit from improved security in a more stable Afghanistan.

## **II. Performance review**

### **1. Overall progress towards the ANDS benchmark(s)**

DIAG supports the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) benchmark which indicates that all IAGs will be disbanded by March 2011. By the end of 2009, a total of 689 IAGs had been disbanded, of which 225 were disbanded in 2009. Overall, this resulted in a total of 88 districts declared as DAIG complaint districts, with 38 districts compliant in 2009 – the highest annual rate of compliancy.

### **2. Overall progress towards UNDAF outcome**

The current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) prioritizes governance, peace and stability. Two key aspects of this are disarmament and strengthening institutions at the national and local levels. DIAG has supported the Government-led process of disarming and disbanding IAGs in order to establish safer and more secure communities, which in turn provide the necessary conditions for strengthening local governing institutions and socio-economic development.

In direct support of strengthening institutions at the national and sub-national levels, DIAG supported the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in the presidential election process by screening 3,456 electoral candidates. This activity was coordinated by the D&RC, supported by the Joint Secretariat and regional offices at the technical level. In addition, DIAG supports the removal of government officials linked to illegal armed groups who occupy government posts. Out of 72 government officials known to have established links to illegal armed groups, 10 remain non-compliant in 2009, requiring additional pressure from the Independent Directorate of Local Governance for their removal.

In 2009, a total of 3,084 weapons were handed over to DIAG by the 225 disbanded IAGs. This process is fully supported at the sub-national level, with full endorsement by provincial governors and district managers. Furthermore, eight infrastructure development projects were delivered this year, coordinated directly by the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD). This represents a significant improvement from last year, reflecting improved delivery rates by the Ministry. In addition, Community Development Committees and District Development Assemblies were directly involved in the selection of monitoring of DIAG Support Projects in nine districts, addressing the needs of 650 beneficiaries for sustainable livelihood projects, such as poultry, animal husbandry and bee-keeping.

### **3. Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output**

The project's outputs also help to achieve the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome 2 and Output 2.2. The relevant CPAP outcome is a strengthened democratic state and government institutions to govern and ensure the delivery of quality public services. The corresponding CPAP output is strengthened law and order institutions and improved security of the population.

2009 saw significant progress towards building the capacity of the Mol DIAG central, regional and provincial cells to assume greater responsibility for DIAG, weapons registration and private security issues. This year saw the recruitment of an additional 87 Mol officers at the regional and provincial level, to augment the 34 officers recruited and trained at the central

level. This enabled 18,934 individual weapons to be registered, 52 private security companies to obtain legitimate operating licenses and registration of their 20,504 weapons.

At the provincial level, Provincial Security Committees are established across 34 provinces, chaired by the governors with the participation of key national security representatives, UNAMA and ISAF to review and discuss relevant security issues, including DAIG. This forum recommends suitable districts to be targeted under DDI and encourages full support from its membership. The regional offices offer technical and administrative support to these forums.

Disarming and disbanding IAGs strengthens the Government's authority and makes it solely responsible for security and protection. In turn, this helps create the necessary conditions to enable the Government to provide vital basic services and allows for the further participation of the Afghan people in democratic institutions. DIAG complements other ongoing initiatives by the GoA, UNDP and donors, such as the Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT) project, the Law and Order Trust Fund for Afghanistan (LOTFA) project.

### **III. Implementation strategy review**

#### **1. Participatory/consultative processes**

From its inception in June 2005, DIAG was set up as a government-led project supported by ANBP. The Afghanistan Government at district, provincial and central levels defines priorities, strategies and implementing activities. The D&RC, chaired by the Second Vice President, is responsible for defining policies, priorities, and guidelines for DIAG. The Joint Secretariat, which is comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Defense (MoD), MoI, National Directorate of Security (NDS), the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), ANBP and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), is the executive body of the D&RC. The broad representation in these bodies ensures that DIAG is conducted in a participatory manner.

At the provincial level, provincial security committees have been established in all 34 provinces. They are chaired by governors and comprised of local government institutions as well as UNAMA, ISAF and Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) representatives. Provincial security committees participate in DIAG by collecting information, assessing the security situation, implementing activities and monitoring DIAG in accordance with the central policy and the D&RC guidelines.

Participation is also evident at the local level. The development component of DIAG involves facilitating District Development Assemblies (DDAs), comprised of local government representatives, community leaders and elders, in identifying local needs and selecting the types of development projects that are most appropriate.

#### **2. Quality of Partnerships**

Throughout 2009, DIAG maintained and developed strong partnerships with government, other UN agencies, and donors. The major national partners are the D&RC, Office of the Second Vice President, MoI, MoD, NDS, MRRD, and the National Security Council. ANBP frequently interacted with these bodies in the planning and implementation of DIAG. The

Second Vice President served as the chair of D&RC. Weekly Joint Secretariat Operations Group meetings were conducted to coordinate the delivery of DIAG.

DIAG coordinated with UNAMA on a strategic and policy level. UNAMA is a member of the D&RC and the Joint Secretariat, and is therefore involved in setting policies and priorities, and coordinating operations. Additionally, UNAMA participates in DIAG provincial committee meetings at the provincial level. Also of note are partnerships with UNDP's ELECT and NABDP. ANBP started hosting regional ELECT offices late in 2008 and transferred a number of staff to the project in 2009. The remapping procedure conducted by provincial governors prepared ANBP to assist ELECT and the Independent Election Commission (IEC) in screening electoral candidates against the IAG and Government Officials Linked to Illegal Armed Groups (GOLIAG) databases.

During year 2009 and in particular in the last quarter, several synergies were reinforced, specifically at the provincial levels, increasing ANBP's profile and visibility with other stakeholders, specifically with PRTs to coordinate efforts across all regions. This included detailed district assessments for 10 high threat districts to assess the nature of conflicts and propose conflict mitigation recommendations, in consultation with tribal elders, shuras, district managers and local administrators.

ANBP regularly updated the donor community through the embassies and aid agencies on DIAG developments. On 27 July 2009, a donor's briefing was conducted at UNDP Country Office to provide an overview of achievements and offer the government's perspective on establishing a framework for peace and reintegration. In addition, weekly Joint Secretariat Operations Group meetings provided an excellent forum for regular dialogue.

### **3. National Ownership**

From the inception of DIAG it has been under the leadership and direction of senior government officials. This is evident with the Second Vice President serving as the chair of the D&RC and frequently leading DIAG meetings. Also, Mr. Mohammed Masoom Stanekzai, Special Advisor to H.E. President Hamid Karzai, is heavily involved in all aspects of DIAG by serving as the Vice Chair of D&RC and serving as the government focal point for the Joint Secretariat. In addition, Mr. Stanekzai is leading the government's efforts to promote peace and reintegration initiatives.

The Government of Afghanistan through the Mol is responsible for the collection of weapons and negotiating disbandment with the local commanders, supported technically and logistically by ANBP. National ownership is also evident in the development component of DIAG, with District Development Assemblies comprised of local leaders who assess their communities' needs and submit prospective project ideas to the Joint Secretariat. MRRD handles the feasibility studies and procurement procedures, and is responsible for implementation of the development projects.

### **4. Sustainability**

The Mol capacity development action plan was adopted in October 2008 and envisages handover to the Government by March 31 2010. The year 2009 saw several positive steps taken toward contributing to this objective. 87 staff were recruited for regional and provincial offices, in addition to the 33 hired in November 2008. These staff received training in DIAG

operations, private security registration and monitoring, and individual weapons registration. With regard to the set up of 39 regional and provincial offices, the majority of procurement for office equipment and vehicles was conducted during 2009. These activities serve as strong foundation for turning over DIAG completely to the Government. Notwithstanding the progress made, a number of significant challenges presented themselves during 2009. The political uncertainty in the lead up to, during and in the aftermath of, the Presidential Election slowed down decision making within Mol DIAG. The deteriorating security conditions disrupted training efforts and office set up, with the result that some of these activities may need to be conducted beyond March 31, 2010.

## **IV. Management effectiveness review**

### **1. Quality of Monitoring**

The ANBP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) section undertook a number of baseline and post-compliance surveys to track progress and help to evaluate performance, impact, and sustainability of DIAG. Baseline surveys in 32 districts and Post Compliance survey in 56 districts were conducted and baseline and post compliance databases developed for the purpose of data standardization. The ANBP M&E sections also monitored and evaluated Mol DIAG training efforts, producing reports on computer training and DIAG induction components, with the recommendations incorporated in future training efforts. In April 2009 an external consultant completed an extensive evaluation of the programme, involving government and donor inputs, and highlighting a number of recommendations, including the need to fund the programme for seven years, expand DIAG objectives to embrace full weapons management issues, greater involvement of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) and Community Development Councils (CDCs) in support of development projects.

### **2. Timely delivery of outputs**

The two outputs were achieved in accordance with the Annual Work Plan 2009: (1) supporting the implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of IAGs and (2) supporting the identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions. Actual achievements were 689 IAGs disbanded across 88 districts. Ten community development projects were established as targets for 2009, with seven delivered, two underway and one eliminated due to insecurity reasons. ANBP and DIAG's mandate was extended to March 2011 due to a policy decision by the Government and UNDP. Furthermore, the Mol capacity development action plan that commenced in November 2008 is scheduled for completion in March 2010.

### **3. Resource allocation**

The development activities of DIAG comprised 61% of the programmable budget in 2009. This proportion covers the development activities of DIAG: Arms and Ammunition Collection; DIAG Development Projects; Regional Development Capacity; Public Information; the D&R Commission; the Joint Secretariat and Mol Capacity Building.

#### **4. Cost effective use of inputs**

Several cost-effective measures were introduced during 2009. One such initiative was achieved by minimising new capital purchases and renting space to ELECT at the UNDP regional offices on a cost recovery basis. ANBP staff reductions improved programme effectiveness through the elimination of surplus staff and cost-sharing staff in the regions providing support service functions in the UNDP regional compounds (ICT, cleaners, mechanics, guards). DIAG also saved costs by consolidating the Gardez regional office with the Kabul regional office in 2009.

### **V. Implementation progress**

#### **1. Output 1 – Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.**

##### Activity 1.1 – Enhance the capacity of Government to ensure community security through weapons reduction.

###### **A. Capacity building for DIAG Unit**

By December 31, 2008, only 34 Mol DIAG central office staff were recruited. 2009 saw significant capacity development progress achieved. Thirty four central staff were fully trained and an additional 87 regional and provincial heads and deputies were recruited and trained in DIAG operations, private security company licensing and monitoring, public information, individual weapons registration, anti corruption, public service ethics and basic computer programmes. Of this total, four women were recruited. The MOI DIAG central office was set up and is fully functional, with all equipment provided and the internet installed. The procurement for the Mol DIAG regional and provincial offices was 53% complete by the end of 2009, with some items pending for the office set-up. All office furniture, vehicles, and office equipment were purchased. 52 PSCs were registered during 2009, with 20,504 PSC weapons registered. The first quarter of 2010 will see regional and provincial offices set up and further training undertaken with the 87 regional and provincial managers in basic computers and office management. These staff were increasingly involved in individual weapons registration, PSC licensing and monitoring, DIAG operations and supporting the 2009 electoral process.

###### **B. Private security companies**

At the end of 2008 there were no registered private security companies in Afghanistan. 2009 witnessed significant progress on the issue of registration of private security companies (PSCs). 52 PSCs were issued with licenses with the registration fee (6000 Afs for international firms, 3000 Afs for national companies) contributing to the Government's central revenue. The PSC licenses are valid for one year and must be renewed annually. The DIAG Unit at the Mol, with assistance from DIAG project staff, handled all the day-to-day operational issues concerning PSCs such as policy information, administrative and registration assistance and follow up. Four staff from Mol were trained to manage the PSC database, internet access was installed by Central Security Transition Command – Afghanistan (CSTC-A), and PSC databases were moved from DIAG into the MOI and staff trained on the processes.

### C. Weapons registration and licensing

At the end of 2008 the Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL) Cell within Mol was set up. Therefore at the beginning of 2009 no individual weapons had been registered. In 2009 the DIAG Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL) Cell within Mol archived weapons applications and other forms related to registration and licenses. Job descriptions for the Mol WRL Cell were translated into Dari and meetings were organized by ANBP to discuss the responsibilities of the officers. The core staff of the cell includes one head, two coordinating officers, and three database operators. The weapons licensing and registration mentor from ANBP also assisted the head of the WRL Cell by preparing a one year work plan. The WRL Cell officials received training for verifying information contained in the identification cards when applicants sought to renew their licenses. ANBP completed the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) database in February 2009 and installed it at the DIAG WRL cell that same month. The database, which is in Dari and English, contains 11 sections about types of firearms, types of ammunition, firearms manufacturers, gun laws and policies, and several other categories.

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for WRL initiated in 2008 underwent revisions upon the directive of H.E. Minister Atmar, with H.E. Minister Stanekzai and ANBP providing inputs for the revised SOPs. The revisions entail a comprehensive policy for WRL and private security companies that will be submitted to the High Commission Board (HCB) which is the inter-governmental body charged with implementing all policy directives on private security companies and individual weapons registration.

As of 17 December 2009, 18,943 weapons have been registered by the WRL cell.

### D. Remapping procedure and vetting of political candidates

The remapping process was initiated through vice-presidential decree (9 September 2008), and aimed to re-assess the IAG situation in the whole country. In doing so, it was directly assisted by ANBP field resources. As a result of this process, which ran until 20 April 2009, more than 3,000 names of leading figures, commanders, sub-commanders or individuals linked to IAGs were surveyed in 34 provinces. Upon publication of the preliminary list of candidates for the Presidential and PC elections by IEC on 16 May 2009, ANBP supported the DRC in vetting all 3,368 candidates (3,324 Provincial councils' candidates and 44 Presidential candidates) through information collection. The key outcome of the overall vetting process was that 96% of the disqualifications were decided on the basis of links to Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs). The updated IAG database that will emerge from the remapping procedure will be used by the D&RC to support the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in vetting candidates for the 2010 Parliamentary Elections.

### E. Government officials linked to illegal armed groups

An important aspect of DIAG is to remove government officials who have existing links to IAGs. Out of 72 Government Officials Linked to Illegal Armed Groups (GOLIAGs) targeted, 10 remained non-compliant during 2009. In an effort to maintain the success the Independent Directorate for Local Governance (IDLG) continued to apply pressure on the non-compliant GOLIAGs to either remove them from office or terminate their links with IAGs.

Activity 1.2 – Disarm targeted illegal armed groups, collect weapons and transfer weapons to government control.

## A. Disbandment of IAGs and Weapons collection

In 2009, 225 illegal armed groups were disbanded in different districts, bringing the total disbanded figure to 689. A total of 3,084 weapons were handed over during the year as a result of DDI operations and contributions from other stakeholders including MOI, NDS and PTS, bringing the total of weapons collected under DIAG to 45,821.

## B. District DIAG Implementation

DIAG District Implementation is a process to identify suitable districts favorable for DIAG implementation with the commitment of the provincial governor and his administration to collect weapons from targeted IAG commanders. The 5th round of DDI, launched at the end of year 2008, progressed well by the beginning of 2009 in terms of weapons collection and district compliance to the DIAG programme. DDI6 and DDI7 were officially launched respectively on 15 July and 14 October, and targeted 27 more districts in different provinces, increasing the number of DDI target districts to 132. In 2009 a record 38 districts were formally declared compliant by JS. These districts were in the East (11), North east (8), North (9), West (5), Centre (3), and Central Highlands (2). This brings to 88 the total districts declared as peace districts since the onset of DDI.

## C. Monitoring and evaluation

The ANBP Monitoring and Evaluation section developed a number of new tools and implemented significant activities in 2009, devising new indicators and developing new questionnaires in Dari and Pashto for baseline and post compliance surveys, and conducting baseline surveys across 44 districts of DDI Round 4, 5, and 6 and Post Compliance Surveys on 56 districts in three different rounds. The survey processes were followed by data entry, data consolidation, data analysis, development of charts and tables, and preparation of reports.

Monitoring and Evaluation section monitored the actions of former IAGs through regular exchanges of information and discussions among the DIAG Regional Office Managers (ROMs), M&E associates and local security agencies. If these actors noticed the resumption of IAG activities in a peace district, then this information was immediately communicated with the Provincial Security Committees, D&RC, Joint Secretariat, and the national security agencies.

The process of Mol capacity development was also monitored continually and M&E section prepared evaluation reports for the November 2008 induction training and March 2009 Computer Course training. The M&E section also conducted monitoring and evaluation of Development Support Projects (DSP) projects in seven districts. Interviews with the beneficiaries revealed excellent satisfaction for training and delivery of inputs.

On the database side, a new web based database was developed for M&E Baseline and Post Compliance Surveys, and technical support was provided to the databases at Mol and IAG database. A Geographic Information System (GIS) system was established and a series of maps in different languages (Dari, Pashto and English) were developed to present DIAG Programme Status, Development Project's Status and high threat districts.

### Activity 1.3 – Change general public perceptions, values and behaviour regarding illicit weapons possession and misuses through a public awareness campaign.

ANBP continued to build on the momentum generated in 2008 for public information activities. A number of new activities were launched in 2009, including media coverage of DSP

inaugurations, weapons collection ceremonies, and TV and radio round tables focusing on the benefits of DIAG, examples being a Media Round Table broadcast on Radio Sahar focusing on the benefits of DIAG in the Western Region, and a roundtable on Badghis local TV in November focusing on the benefits of DIAG for the Badghis community. DIAG TVs/Radios Programmes were regularly broadcasted as a weekly schedule, every Monday nights and Thursday nights through Local TV/Radio.

In February 2009, Radio Television of Afghanistan (RTA) Radio ran a 30 minute programme on the disbandment of IAGs and the implications for the 2009 elections. Minister Stanekzai, Pulwasha Kaker (Deputy Minister of Women's Affairs), and Sher Mohammed Ibrahim (Director of Mosques) participated in the show. A fifteen-minute programme on private security companies was broadcasted on Shamshad TV, RTA, and Ariana. A third television production consisted of a "round table" meeting about the volatile issue of registration of private security companies and its implications for national security. These programmes sought to heighten awareness of the importance of disbanding illegal armed groups and registration and monitoring of private security companies as part of strategic outreach initiatives.

Following the success of DIAG's Public Service Announcements (PSAs) in March 2009 about peace and security in Afghanistan, the Public Information Unit produced another set of PSAs about peace, disarmament, and the elections. These PSAs featured prominent Members of Parliament and other respected people, and were aired for two weeks on Radio and Television Afghanistan (RTA) and Shamshad Television. Another video initiative was a special made-for-television programme produced about DIAG in which several former commanders were interviewed after their districts were compliant. In a major public information event on 9 April 2009, DIAG and the Ministry of Tribal Elders and Border Affairs jointly conducted a workshop for tribal elders from the southeast provinces. The workshop was led by H.E. Minister Yaqub Ahmadzai of the Ministry of Tribal and Border Affairs and H.E. Minister Stanikzai from the D&RC. Haji Gulzar, a veteran tribal elder from Paktiya, led the discussions on behalf of the tribal elders. Over 30 veteran tribal elders from Maidan Wardak, Logar, Laghman, Paktya, Paktika and Khost took active part in the workshop. The ministers asserted the importance of the traditional tribal structures and the institution of tribal elders in restoring peace and stability in the country. The elders considered the absence of any real development activity in their provinces as a major obstacle and a necessary pre-condition to DIAG compliance.

As a part of a special initiative to increase public and donor awareness of DIAG impact on communities, the Public Information and M&E staff visited selected districts to report on the lives of former commanders who had renounced violence, given up weapons and availed themselves of the reintegration support provided under the DIAG initiative. As a result of this initiative, 'success stories' of DIAG were collected from various regions of Afghanistan where ANBP has a field presence. A special publication entitled "Disbanding Illegal armed Groups: Impact on the Community", based on the success stories was published and 500 copies were disseminated among donor partners and government counterparts. The success stories were prominently featured on ANBP, UNDP and UNAMA websites.

A set of four new Dari and Pashto posters promoting weapons registration and urging communities to support DIAG as well as promoting the positive results of DIAG compliance, were designed in the third quarter.

Public awareness activities also included one national and eight regional press releases announcing the inauguration of new DIAG Support Projects (DSPs), prepared in English, Dari and Pashto and sent out to media and key national and international partners in Kabul and the regions. Notable activities in the regions included media round table discussion on Sharq TV in Jalalabad regarding the success of DIAG in eastern region, collaboration with the

Department of Women's Affairs in Herat Province to promote DIAG messages during International Mother's Day and coordination between the DIAG regional offices and UNAMA for joint observances of the International Peace Day 2009. DIAG facilitated preparations for painting competitions, special events for the disabled and special ceremonies highlighting Peace Day messages.

A range of Public Information products were developed during 2009, including eight thousands Dari and Pashto posters, the Pashto version of DIAG brochure, Desk Calendars, an updated ANBP/DIAG website, and a new PI power-point presentation.

The ANBP Public Information (PI) Unit hosted an Mol DIAG PI Officer for four month's training with ANBP PI section, providing training in independent public outreach activities, media monitoring, media database development and drafting of press announcements. This training assisted Mol DIAG in implementing effective awareness activities on behalf of DIAG, as well as managing public relations and expectations. PI assisted with the Mol Capacity Development by preparing an updated PI Presentation and sharing this at the DIAG Induction Workshop for new Ministry of Interior (Mol) assigned to work on DIAG at the regional and provincial level.

#### Activity 1.4 – Handover of all responsibilities from ANBP (DIAG) to Government of Afghanistan.

The DIAG transition plan aims to develop capacity within the Mol DIAG, Private Security (PSC) and Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL) cells for handover to the Ministry of Interior (Mol) by March 31 2010. Crucial to the handover process is a wide-ranging capacity development efforts focusing on DIAG issues, including the process of disbandment of illegal armed groups, registration and licensing of private security companies, and individual weapons registration, as part of the wider objective of weapons management. Training also focuses on basic computer skills, office management, and public service ethics. The overall objective of the handover process is to develop government capacity to operate the DIAG programme in a sustainable manner, and in doing so contribute to improved governance outcomes and peace, stability and reintegration throughout Afghanistan.

An initial round of DIAG and computer training was conducted in November 2008 and March 2009 respectively, for 33 Mol Central Staff. In addition, ANBP mentors have continued to provide daily training on DIAG, PSC, WRL, English and computer skills, and this group has also received on the job training at ANBP offices. These staff members are demonstrating increased proficiency in core daily tasks, as confirmed by evaluation reports on their performance.

This capacity development effort was extended to regional and provincial staff from October 2009 onwards. The plan is to provide training to 87 recruits in Kabul between October-March 31 2010, followed by intensive on the job training conducted by ANBP Regional Office Managers. Eighty-seven Mol DIAG regional and provincial managers and deputies have been recruited for five regional offices and 34 provincial offices. The recruitment was carried out regionally, with panel members including regional Mol-DIAG appointees, ANBP Regional Office Managers, Mol DIAG Managers, members of the DIAG transition team, and a representative of the Chief of Police's office.

The procurement of equipment has been timed to ensure it is available before the provincial and regional staff is deployed to their respective offices. These items include communications equipment (thuraya phones, mobiles, top up cards) essential office items such as computers, stationary, fax machines, scanners, video cameras and photocopier machines, and vehicles. The supply of this equipment will allow Mol DIAG regional and provincial staff to carry out

DIAG operations, register individual weapons, and provide weekly and monthly verification reports on the activities of PSCs in their respective areas of operation.

In July 2009, a Training Working Group was set up comprising the ANBP/DIAG Deputy Transition Coordinator, ANBP DIAG Trainers, and representatives from ANBP Monitoring and Evaluation and Operations Sections. The objective of the group was to identify lessons learned from previous trainings and make recommendations to improve the quality of upcoming training efforts. Based on the recommendations of the group, several elements were identified crucial for the success of the training programme. The recommendations of the group included: Recruits should remain in their positions for a significant period, and DIAG managers should not move them to other posts; all training will take place at ANBP premises, to enable strong oversight of all training by the DIAG transition team; attendance of trainees needs to be closely monitored, and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) and final certificates withheld if attendance is not adhered to; lunch will be provided onsite, to prevent 'leakage' of trainees; political and managerial support from Mol is crucial. To ensure quality of training, the class numbers should be manageable. Training objectives should be realistic (i.e. trainees should be able to perform key office tasks related to DIAG), and with regard to computer training, an individual contractor has been hired to deliver this, to ensure greater oversight from the transition team.

An initial group of 43 recruits came to ANBP for a one week induction in October, and received training in DIAG operations, Private Security and Weapons Registration, the role of Joint Secretariat, the roles of the Regional Office Managers, Development, and Public Information. Guest speakers from UNDP Anti Corruption and the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission also came to deliver lectures. The final day was devoted to role plays, case studies and discussion around the above issues. At the completion of the first round of training a second group of 44 recruits received a one week induction in December 2009. Further regional and provincial training in DIAG operations, management, and basic IT is planned for early 2010.

## ***2. Output 2 – Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.***

### Activity 2.1 – Develop consultative mechanisms

Development consultative mechanisms (DDAs and CDCs) have been established in each of the 34 provinces to cover up to 365 districts. These are consultative mechanisms set up to identify appropriate district development projects and monitor their implementation. Previously various mechanisms were set up in every province, such as Provincial Community Development Teams and Development Committees; these mechanisms led to uncoordinated development activities taking place.

### Activity 2.2 – Deliver socio-economic community development projects; improve governance structures; involve disbanded group members in the participation of community development and social affairs.

The year 2009 saw an improvement in the speed of delivery of infrastructure projects on the part of MRRD. This improvement led to the completion of eight projects, bringing the total completed to 13, the number of projects under implementation rising from 14 to 31, and the

total number of projects increasing from 62 to 85, of which 44 are under different stages of planning. The completion of projects in 13 districts has benefited approximately 260,000 beneficiaries. It has also created extensive job opportunities for ex-Illegal Armed Group Commanders. These job opportunities are a key element in the re-integration of ex-commanders into society.

### Activity 2.3 – Establish DDAs in DIAG targeted districts if not already established.

#### A. Establishment of District Development Assemblies

One function of District Development Assemblies (DDAs) is to help identify infrastructure development projects for DIAG. In districts where DIAG compliance is reached, and where DDAs do not exist, they are set up by the MRRD under the National Area-Based Development Programme, and their main functions are to formulate the District Development Plans (DDPs) and conduct needs assessments for DIAG district development projects. In the third quarter of 2009, MRRD/NABDP established eight new DDAs. With the addition of these new DDAs, Afghanistan now has completed the establishment of DDAs in all 365 districts.

#### B. DIAG Support Projects

The idea of ‘DIAG Support Projects’ was conceived in the first quarter of 2009 as a response to the delays apparent in MRRD development projects, which led to a significant gap between a district becoming ‘compliant’ and receiving a development project. The aim of DSPs is to bridge this gap and to provide alternative livelihood opportunities by increasing local productivity and in turn reinforcing DIAG compliance, enhancing disarmament and assuring the community of DIAG commitment to the communities’ development. These projects are funded by Government of Japan, with an amount of US \$50,000 allocated per district, and implemented by ANBP contracted ‘implementing partners’ (IPs) through coordination and consultation with appropriate line ministries and community shuras.

In 2009, 10 projects were planned, with seven commencing in September, two under implementation and one cancelled due to insecurity. The seven projects focused on the establishment of honey bee farms, poultry and dairy production in central, north, northeast, south and eastern regions.

Initial assessments by the ANBP Development section suggest the projects are benefiting over 650 IAG families in seven districts. These commanders and their families have been able to return to civilian life, contributing significantly to enhanced economic, social, and security outcomes for the concerned communities. The success of these projects and the employment opportunities they have created may also have a positive spill-over effect on the compliance of IAGs in neighbouring communities.

#### **DSP Projects currently under implementation**

#	District	Province / Region	Project Type	# beneficiaries
1	Jabil Saraj	Parwan	Poultry	100 Families
2	Kishim	Badakshan	Poultry	100 Families
3	Sanjarak	Saripul	Dairy Sheep	100 Families
4	Chal	Takhar	Honeybee	50 Families
5	Dawlatabda	Faryab	Poultry	100 Families
6	Shirintagab	Faryab	Poultry	100 Families

7	Lalpor	Nangahar	Poultry	100 Families

## VI. Project implementation challenges

### 1. Security

The deteriorating security situation in many parts of Afghanistan, particularly the South and East, was the most critical risk to the DIAG programme in 2009. The chronic insecurity prevalent in many areas prevented ANBP from negotiating with IAGs and collecting weapons. ANBP in the 2005-09 period targeted districts in which DIAG was more likely to be successfully implemented, enabling the most efficient use of resources. This approach has left the most unstable districts untouched. DIAG during 2009 commenced the development of high threat district analysis to understand the nature of district level conflicts, to address these security challenges, in coordination with other stakeholders such as UNAMA and Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTS).

### 2. Uncertain political environment

The steadily worsening security situation was compounded by the political uncertainty which engulfed Afghanistan throughout 2009. The two rounds of the Presidential Election of August 20 and November 19 hampered programme delivery for much of August and November, whilst the tragic attacks on UN accommodation on 28 October led to the relocation of the majority of ANBP international staff and a severely restricted security situation for staff remaining in country. These factors had an adverse programmatic impact on ANBP operations.

With regard to Mol DIAG cell, the political uncertainty and understandable attention on security concerns leading up to the Presidential Election delayed decision making and shifted resources to focus on election concerns.

### 3. Political Will

The success of DIAG relies on positive political will within the Government of Afghanistan and reform champions to promote the project. This political will was evident in many provinces during the remapping procedure; however, in other provinces, the provincial governors or their provincial staff lacked the means to adequately complete the remapping procedure in a timely manner, resulting in excessive delays in acquiring the critical information. Despite these drawbacks, overall the senior level government officials (e.g., President, Second Vice President and Vice Chair of DR&C) remained committed to DIAG. The Government needs to instruct provincial authorities to play a proactive role in implementing DIAG objectives.

With regard to Mol DIAG cell, there were some positive signs that ideas suggested by the transition team could be developed and promoted within the Mol DIAG cell. An example of

this are the suggestions made to improve Mol DIAG training, which were enthusiastically taken up by Mol DIAG management. Another example was the suggestion that recruited regional and provincial managers stay in their positions for 1-2 years-in response to which, Mol DIAG managers put this stipulation in the job announcements, and asked recruits to sign a pledge stating they would stay in their position for this duration.

However, political will can be a transient commodity, and the political uncertainty of 2009 was too often used an excuse for inaction and indecision on the part of DIAG Mol. Amongst some positive signs of reform there were also some signs of regression-particularly when high level pressure was placed on Mol DIAG managers to replace staff recruited through transparent and fair processes with other personnel directly appointed from the higher echelons of the Mol.

#### **4. Government capacity**

Money accrued from private security companies and individual weapons registration has moved Mol DIAG towards greater self reliance. The DIAG Capacity Development action plan aims to transfer knowledge and skills to Mol by March 31 2010. However training efforts to date suggest that substantial follow up training is needed in basic computer skills, public service ethics, DIAG implementation, PSC registration and monitoring, and individual weapons registration.

## **VII. Updated project issues and actions**

### **1. ANBP Staff reduction**

In July a review of all project staffing was conducted by a committee consisting of national and international cross departmental management. The review was done not only in response to the cash-flow issue, but also as an assessment of capacities required to implement DIAG, which had not been done since the time of the DDR project. The review resulted in downsizing by 31% international and 22% national staff by the end of the third quarter. Positively, DIAG was able to coordinate a block transfer of about 40 staff, both national and international, to the UNDP ELECT project.

### **2. Development Gap**

The gap between DIAG district compliance and the delivery of the MRRD Development Project continued to be a challenge for DIAG, generating community frustration, although this was partially mitigated by the inception of the DIAG Support Projects in September 2009. The main factors behind this gap were a lack of technical skills, the bureaucracy and inefficiency of MRRD, the procurement process and problems associated with determining the cost of projects. To resolve this development gap, several measures were undertaken to increase the delivery of community projects. First, MRRD agreed to prioritize DIAG development projects under NABDP. Second, MRRD hired staff to work exclusively on DIAG development projects. Third, MRRD prepared a list of feasible projects for the DDAs in order to facilitate the project identification process. Fourth, rather than waiting until a district became fully compliant with DIAG, the project identification process was started when a district neared compliance. Fifth, the ceiling was raised for DIAG development projects from USD 150,000 to USD 300,000. Sixth, PDCs and MRRD provincial staff received training on project identification and their roles in implementation.

One issue is the exhaustion of relatively 'easy' districts to target under DIAG District Implementation (DDI). The remaining districts are more complex and less secure, which will require a new approach, including the delivery of DSPs.

### ***3. Resistant IAGs and old and unserviceable weapons***

Several IAGs continued to resist disarmament and disbandment. In order to address this problem, DIAG stepped up its efforts to have Provincial Committees negotiate further with IAG commanders and encourage them to comply. A related issue to this resistance was that many IAGs turned in old and unserviceable weapons under the DIAG process instead of the more MoDern and functional weapons. For this reason, DIAG set forth strict criteria and conditions for weapons under DDI. Since DDI round 4 the new criteria include higher compliance of handing over weapons and turning in serviceable weapons.

### ***4. Lack of cooperation from provinces***

One issues identified in 2009 was the frequent discrepancy between the information provided by the national security agencies at provincial and central levels. This led to suspending operations in number of districts (DDI6). In some provinces, the provincial authorities failed to cooperate in the DIAG process. This problem was addressed by having more frequent communication from IDLG, Mol and D&RC with the uncooperative authorities and exerting more pressure for them to implement DIAG.

### ***5. Extension of DIAG***

Incomplete efforts to build the Government of Afghanistan's capacity to manage and implement the DIAG project suggested the need to extend ANBP beyond its current timeline. The Government of Afghanistan and UNDP therefore proposed to extend DIAG from 1 April 2009 until 31 March 2011 to build upon the achievements made thus far, complete the capacity development activities within respective government ministries, and undertake initiatives for enhanced security in the country.

## **VIII. Lessons Learned**

2009 provided some valuable lessons learned on the weapons handover process, with many IAGs handing over old and unserviceable weapons, and security organizations resistant to handing over confiscated weapons to DIAG. More liaison work needs to be done with IAGs to persuade them to hand over weapons according to DIAG criteria, and a government Joint Order on confiscated weapons would instruct Afghan national agencies (Mol, MoD and NDS) to surrender the confiscated weapons to DIAG programme. DIAG needs to continue to exert pressure on IAGs who resist compliance, through government sources and influential members.

With regard to Mol Capacity Development, a number of key lessons have been learnt. Firstly, it is evident that in order to understand the fundamentals of the DIAG project and execute its operations, a basic level of English and computer literacy is a prerequisite for all Mol DIAG staff. Currently, the capacity is very low, and further capacity development efforts in these two key areas will be needed beyond March 2010 if this effort is to be successful.

Secondly, whilst 'political will' cannot be created by the DIAG project, the establishment and cultivation of good working relationships with key DIAG officials, and regular briefings and presentations to them on project ideas can lead to these reformist ideas being taken on and developed by 'champions' within the government. Many ideas suggested by the DIAG transition team have been adopted by key reform champions within MoI DIAG.

Thirdly, while several factors such as security, political will and administrative capacity levels lie largely outside the control of ANBP, there are some factors that can be controlled and which can make a significant difference - including well timed, transparent and open procurement processes, fair and transparent recruitment of MoI DIAG staff, active and solution oriented support of ANBP sections (HR, IT, procurement, logistics etc) and a well organized and high quality training programme, which rewards and certifies only those students that attend, participate and pass a final exam.

A fourth lesson is that whilst the March 31 2010 handover date can be achieved, ANBP should consider continuing to provide capacity development assistance beyond this period. Considering the challenging circumstances of 2009, which include political uncertainty and a deteriorating security situation which led to the relocation of international staff for up to two months, ANBP should consider allocating more training time to compensate for time lost during 2009.

With regard to the vetting of electoral candidates, several lessons learned should be incorporated for the upcoming 2010 parliamentary elections. All Joint Secretariat stakeholders including NDS, MoI, MoD UNAMA, ISAF need to take part in the process and be given sufficient time to provide meaningful inputs on this issue. All security organizations should take part in information collection and verification both at the local and central levels and this will negate conflicting information. More time should be allocated to all stages of the vetting process, which include the initial challenge, notification, and right to appeal/respond. The creation of an information analysis unit within ANBP dedicated to updating the IAG database and conducting independent field assessments could offset political biases apparent in the vetting process and provide an objective perspective on the vetting process.

With regard to MRRD development projects, ANBP should continue to work to improve delivery rates, manage community expectations, and explore synergies and partnerships to expand the impact of infrastructure projects. ANBP must continue to develop new methodologies to implement DIAG, including improved development delivery initiatives, embracing UNAMA's "critical districts," and conducting more in-depth district analysis to select potential favourable DIAG districts. DIAG should also be cognizant of the fact that DIAG development projects are typically implemented in district centres away from where many of the IAGs are, and thus these projects are not necessarily sufficient incentive for IAGs to disband. As the more difficult IAGs remain to be disbanded, a key lesson learned is the need for DIAG's Regional Offices Managers to engage more proactively with IAGs. This will require more frequent field negotiations in cooperation with the district and provincial authorities. Negotiations with these resistant IAGs will be more protracted and the ROMs will need regular contact with them to encourage disbandment.

DIAG should continue to explore partnerships with national and international actors involved with security sector reform (SSR) and governance in Afghanistan, including but not exclusive to bodies such as IDLG, ASGP, PDCs, and PRTs. A key lesson learned during 2009 is the value in fully coordinating with these stakeholders at the ground level. Particularly in the South and South East, as well as the North, DIAG worked to increase planned coordinated efforts with PRTs and to conceive plans in coordination with counterparts at the relevant embassies in

Kabul. The value in this level of engagement, especially in insurgent districts, can result in smoother implementation of DIAG activities and overall security stabilization initiatives. The building of stronger relationships with ground level stakeholders also contributes to DIAG's ability to generate strong District Analysis documents, as well as smart selections in targeting districts. By functioning less in isolation, DIAG operations create cross agency synergies offering a powerful impact, thereby creating stronger opportunities to target IAGs. Finally, once stabilization is achieved, development components of DIAG can further serve to maintain stability and security.

## **IX. Future Plans**

DIAG needs to conduct an intense three month capacity development effort in January-March 2010 in order to handover DIAG to the MoI by March 31, 2010. Beyond this period, DIAG will need to continue to serve in a supervisory and technical role. For at least the first six months of 2010, the DIAG transition team will provide assistance in setting up MOI DIAG offices at the regional and provincial level.

DIAG will continue to explore synergies and partnerships with other key stakeholders in the security and governance sectors, such as UNAMA and ISAF. The initiative should come from DIAG through an outreach strategy that will integrate DIAG more closely with the activities of UNAMA and ISAF.

DIAG will also continue to develop plans to enhance the role and use of District Analysis documents to improve project implementation, using DIAG's regional presence as an asset. By analyzing in detail and covering political, security and economic contextual comprehension, the documents will provide deeper and current understanding of existing opportunities and challenges in specific district. These district analyses are written through consolidation of information obtained by field staff on the ground (RVCs PDCs and regional office staff) and communication with District Administrators, Chief of Police, NDS districts chiefs and other senior district leaders, as wells as support from UNAMA's central and regional offices.

Furthermore, DIAG will host Tribal Elders Workshops in contentious districts, so as to build strong linkages with influential groups from the South and South East to sharpen operational focus and understanding of DIAG in high threat districts.

## Financial Section

**Table 1. Funding Overview (January 2005-December 2009)**

Donor	Commitment (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (Currency of the Agreement)	Received (USD)	UNORE	Balance (Currency of the Agreement)
Japan	¥ 672,011,200	672,011,200	5,695,010	118.00	-
	¥ 477,000,000	477,000,000	4,542,857	105.00	-
	USD\$4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-	-
UK	USD\$44,711,770	1,611,770	1,521,656	-	-
		2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
		600,000	600,000	-	-
Canada	CDN\$4,000,000	4,000,000	3,508,772	1.14	-
CIDA	CDN\$1,500,000	1,500,000	1,472,031	1.02	-
Switzerland	USD\$1,633,021	1,633,021	1,500,000	-	-
			-	13,538	-
Denmark	DDK 8,500,000	1,205,155	1,205,155	-	-
Italy	EUR3,500,000	1,000,000	1,317,523	0.76	-
		1,000,000	1,292,823	0.77	-
Netherlands	USD\$1,204,819	1,204,819	1,205,155	-	-
			-	247,413	-
Norway	NOK18,300,000	7,800,000	1,119,172	6.97	-
		10,500,000	1,519,537	6.91	-
	USD\$723,757	723,757	722,064	-	-
UNDP Core	USD\$3476715.73	-	476,716	-	-
		-	2,000,000	-	-
		-	1,000,000	-	-
USAID	USD\$200000	200,000	200,000	-	-
MOF			275,692		
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>37,435,113</b>	-	-

**Table 2: Expenditure Status (by activity)**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Expenditure in 2009</b>	<b>Balance</b>	<b>Delivery</b>
1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	6,962,973	6,249,729	713,244	90%
2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	3,491,749	3,542,245	(50,496)	101%
3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	1,288,901	1,420,089	(131,188)	110%
<b>GMS</b>	651,572	574,844	(76,727)	88%
<b>Total</b>	12,395,195	11,786,908	608,287	95%

**Table 3. Expenditure Status (by donor)**

Output	Donor	Budget	Expenditure in 2009	Balance	Delivery
1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	UNDP	1,875,521	1,872,340	3,182	100%
	CANADA	2,149	733	1,416	34%
	DENMARK	7,764	3,487	4,276	45%
	ITALY	562,584	461,930	100,654	82%
	JAPAN	2,724,473	2,415,968	308,505	89%
	NORWAY	1,445,292	1,314,104	131,218	91%
	UK	276,366	115,447	160,219	42%
	CIDA	68,794	65,721	3,074	96%
2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	UNDP	684,265	622,537	61,728	91%
	ITALY	32,574	29,042	3,532	89%
	JAPAN	2,113,245	2,080,865	32,381	98%
	DENMARK	-	59	(59)	0%
	NORWAY	658,689	806,767	(148,077)	122%
	UK	2,976	2,976	-	100%
3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	UNDP	440,214	505,123	(64,910)	115%
	ITALY	-	9,495	(9,495)	0%
	JAPAN	607,677	675,512	(67,835)	111%
	NORWAY	241,010	229,328	11,682	95%
	UK	-	2,083	(2,083)	0%
	CIDA	-	(1,452)	1,452	0%
	GMS	651,572	574,844	76,728	88%

	<b>Total</b>	12,395,195	11,786,908	608,287	95%
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## Annexes

### Annex I: Performance Tracking Matrix

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting Year
Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported	# of additional IAGs disbanded # of additional DIAG compliant districts	By 31 Dec 2008: 559 IAGs disbanded; 67 DIAG compliant districts	By 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 609 IAGs disbanded</li> <li>A total of 97 DIAG compliant districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>689 IAGs disbanded</li> <li>88 districts compliant</li> </ul>
Identification and monitoring of socio economic community development and government intervention fully supported	# of community development/good governance projects identified # of monitoring exercises conducted	By 31 Dec 2008: 5 community development projects were implemented	By 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Community Development Projects evaluated</li> <li>Projects coordinated and monitored with CDCs &amp; DDAs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 development projects completed and 9 DIAG Support Projects initiated, 650 of beneficiaries selected and trained</li> </ul>
Moi capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan	Establishment of regional and provincial MOI DIAG offices with staff and equipment	By 31 Dec 2008: 33 central MOI staff recruited and trained; MOI central office established	By 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of 150 regional and provincial Moi DIAG staff recruited and trained</li> <li>6 regional offices and the Central office operational</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 MOI officers were trained</li> <li>87 Moi officers were recruited and trained</li> <li>Central office is operational, PSC database was developed for the data entry of PSC information ; 20504 of PSC weapons registered ;52 PSC registered, provincial regional offices staff recruited and undergoing training</li> </ul>

## Annex II: RISK LOG

Project Title: Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups				Award ID: 00043604		Date: Oct 09			
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Increased instability and insecurity throughout Afghanistan	October 2008	Political	Instability and insecurity reduce districts where programme delivery can with less obstacles be achieved  Probability = 5 Impact = 5	- Participation in ASMT, SMT meetings; - Conduct district analysis; - Provincial committees - MOSS compliancy / RMR approval by UNDSS	Regional Office Managers; Chief Protection Officer	Operations Unit	Ongoing	Increasing
2	Upcoming Presidential Elections will increase insecurity risks	June 2009	Political	Increasing threats anticipated to staff members in accordance with UNDSS SMT  Probability = 5 Impact = 4	- reduce exposure by staff in central and regional offices; - engage in practise drill to improve preparedness; - MOSS compliance at Joint Secretariat and Mol offices	- Regional Office Mangers - Chief Protection Officer - JS/Mol - Central /Regional offices	Operations Unit	Mid-July	Increasing

<b>ANNEX III - ISSUES LOG</b>						<b>Date: December 2009</b>
<b>Award ID: Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups</b>					<b>Project: 00043604</b>	
<b>ID</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date Identified</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Status/Priority</b>	<b>Status Change Date</b>	<b>Author</b>
	Operational	Feb 2009	ANBP to limit movement in risk areas Regional offices to submit detailed district analysis prior to ANBP selecting DDI districts Involve tribal elders Shuras, DM, DDAs, CDCs in weapon management issues	Police Protection escorts utilized, movement by armoured vehicles, detailed district analysis submitted	December 2009	Regional Office Managers
	Operational	Jun 2009	ANBP enhancing security measurement at JS and regions Government responsible to notify candidates of inclusion/exclusion Relocate IEC from Kandahar ANBP compound	Gov't facilities at MOI and JS are MOSS compliant. Regional security enhancements ongoing	October 2009	Head of Joint Secretariat, Security Officer
	Development	Jun 2009	Delivering DSPs to selected beneficiaries at the start of DIAG activities in that district to accelerate IAGs' compliance with DIAG	7 DSPs completed, 2 under implementation, 650 beneficiaries	December 2009	Development Officer
	Management	Jul 2009	Review of all project staff was conducted by a committee consisting of national and international cross departmental management	Completed July 2009	August 2009	Senior Operations Manager