

United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)
Second Quarter Project Progress Report [2010]



Weapons handover ceremony in Parwan Province, May 2010

Project ID: 00043604

Duration: January 2005 – March 2011

Strategic Plan Component: Crisis Prevention and Recovery

CPAP Component: Stabilization and Peace Building

ANDS Component: Security

Total Budget: USD116,539,404

Responsible Agencies: UNDP

DIAG DONORS




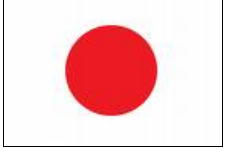






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Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	1
2. Context	3
3. Implementation Progress	4
4. Challenges	10
Risks	10
Security	10
Relapse of Compliant Districts into insurgency	10
Issues.....	10
AGE prevalence in 'hard' districts	10
Development Gap	11
5. Lessons Learned	11
6. Future Plans.....	11
Financial Section	13
Table 1: Funding Overview – total income and expenditure	13
Table 2: Expenditure Status (by activity)	13
Table 3: Expenditure Status (by donor)	16
Annexes	19
Annex I: Results Framework.....	19
Annex II: Risk Log.....	20
Annex III : Issues Log	21

1. Executive Summary

In the second quarter of 2010, Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme's (ANBP) Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) project played a critical role in security sector reforms in Afghanistan by assisting the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) 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 community development, promoted stability and security, and enhanced good governance. In this quarter, 20 Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) were disbanded, bringing the total number disbanded since the beginning of DIAG to 733. One thousand eight hundred and twenty six weapons, of which 918 were operational and handed over during this quarter as a result of DIAG District Implementation (DDI) operations and contributions from other stakeholders, bringing the total number of weapons collected under DIAG to 49,377. During this quarter, 2095 individual weapons were registered, and three districts became compliant with the DIAG process, bringing the total number of compliant districts to 98. These accomplishments reflect the contribution of the DIAG project in supporting weapons management in Afghanistan.

One DIAG district development project and three DIAG Support Projects (DSPs) were completed during the second quarter of 2010, enhancing the stability and socio-economic condition of the targeted districts. The total number of completed district development projects is now seventeen; in addition, eight DSPs have also been finished.

ANBP/DIAG organized and facilitated a number of successful public information (PI) initiatives throughout the second quarter, organizing round-table television debates, public service announcements and radio programmes on peace and reintegration, liaising with the media on DIAG events, providing training to public information associates on the new peace and reintegration programme, and producing a new website. The PI section was also instrumental in publicizing weapons handover ceremonies, DSP ceremonies, and in supporting other project efforts. The unit supported the upcoming peace and reintegration programme, developing a new strategic communications plan, supporting the strategic communications cluster to the Joint Secretariat (JS), and providing technical support to ministries in developing proposals.

The execution of the Ministry of Interior (Mol) capacity development action plan continued in the second quarter of 2010, with further mentoring and technical support provided to the Mol DIAG operations, Private Security Companies (PSC) and Weapon Registration and Licensing (WRL) cells. This quarter saw the remaining USD 1.2 million DIAG budget transferred to Mol at the insistence of Deputy Minister of Mol Administrative Affairs and Logistics.

In addition to the deteriorating security situation and the consequent restrictions on movement and operations, DIAG faced certain other challenges in the reporting period. These issues include the relapse into insurgency of a few previously compliant districts, and the problem of dealing with 'hard' districts with a considerable anti-government element (AGE) presence.

The important lessons learned during this quarter are that compliant districts can fall back into insurgency if adequate follow up measures are not taken. These measures should focus on the provision of adequate government controlled security elements to consolidate the gains made through the DIAG process. Also, initiatives that provide quick and tangible material incentives for DIAG compliance, such as DSPs, are a powerful incentive for individuals and IAGs to disarm and disband, and are a considerable value multiplier to longer term development projects.

In the coming period ANBP/DIAG will provide technical support to the Afghan government led Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP). It will facilitate demobilization activities as well work to build capacity in the relevant line ministries. In addition, ANBP/DIAG will continue in targeted districts.

This report contains six sections. It begins with the background and context to DIAG, followed by a performance review which encompasses implementation progress of DIAG related activities, challenges and issues faced, lessons learned and future plans. The final section presents the financial status of the project. In addition, indices outlining performance, indicators, and risks are also attached.

2. Context

The DIAG project commenced in June 2005 in response to the problem of IAGs which had remained outside the framework of the 2003-05 Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programme. The DIAG programme was developed by ANBP at the request of the GoA in order to deal with the instability caused by the remaining IAGs. DIAG supports the GoA by improving security through disarmament and disbandment of illegal armed groups and reducing the level of armed violence in communities. In addition, by facilitating the implementation of 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 GoA by developing its capacity for effective local governance and creating the conditions for a secure and prosperous population. DIAG also aims to strengthen public support for the lawful organs of the government and raise the public's awareness about the destabilizing effect of IAGs. Equally important is the objective of ensuring the development of 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) 2010-2013 which prioritizes governance, peace and stability, and the development of credible national institutions. DIAG contributes to the realization of the UNDAF outcome on strengthening stabilization through effective integrated UN support to the GoA and communities, and helps to achieve the Country Programme outcome on increasing the capacity of state and non-state institutions to contribute to overall stabilization and peace building. DIAG supports the Country Programme Action Plan for Afghanistan (CPAP) 2009-2013, which focuses on supporting the reform of security-sector institutions to make them more effective, legitimate and transparent and which can contribute to moving Afghanistan towards a rights-respecting state accountable to its citizens. 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 GoA, specifically the MoI, directly benefits from assistance in the implementation of the project as well as an institutional capacity development plan. 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 the disbandment of IAGs, 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. 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.

3. Implementation Progress

Output 1 – Implementation of weapons collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.

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

A. Capacity building for DIAG Unit

During the second quarter of 2010, DIAG training mentors continued to provide on the job training and mentorship in DIAG issues. The six regional Mol DIAG offices and the 34 provincial offices reached a functional operational capability, providing reports to both the Mol Counter-Terrorism Department and ANBP on DIAG related issues. Furthermore, the Mol DIAG offices were involved in supporting emerging Peace and Reintegration opportunities, such as in Baghlan and Shindand.

B. Private security company (PSC) registration and monitoring

The DIAG Unit at the Mol, with assistance from DIAG project staff, handled the day-to-day operational issues concerning PSCs such as policy information, administrative and registration assistance, and follow up. Thirty nine PSCs had their licenses extended for one year and paid 3,800,000 Afs each in renewal fees to the Government. Twelve armoured vehicles belonging to PSCs were issued licenses, for which they paid 300,000 Afs in fees to the Mol account. Fifty two updated PSCs' weapons' lists have been signed and copies sent to all involved parties in order to decrease the confiscation of weapons. A High Commission Board (HCB) meeting was held and chaired by the Minister of Interior on PSC related issues. The process of registering and licensing armoured vehicles belonging to PSCs was initiated under the direction of the Minister of Interior. A Commission was set up to evaluate PSCs' request to exceed the 500 personnel limit and register additional weapons. Weekly coordination meetings with PSCs took place. Four hundred and sixty one weapons and 520 personnel from various PSCs have been registered.

ANBP's support to this cell has resulted in greater Mol ownership of the registration process of PSCs and less corruption as a result of monitoring activities. In addition, the Mol staff have a greater knowledge and use of computer equipment to support their functions.

C. Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL)

During the second quarter of 2010, the DIAG WRL section conducted weekly meetings with Mol DIAG Officers, trained them on internet use (browsing, mailing, scanning, composing etc), and provided reports as needed. In this quarter, a total of 2095 weapons were registered: Government - 753; VIP – 259; Civilians – 1066; Foreigners - 17.

The DIAG WRL Cell archived weapons applications and other forms associated with registration and licensing of weapons. The WRL Cell officials received training related to verification of information contained in identification cards submitted by applicants seeking to renew their licenses. As of 28 June 2010, 22,209 weapons have been registered by the WRL cell.

The results of ANBP's support to this cell include less corruption due to oversight of this cell and increase efficiency to deliver the required services to clients.

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

A. Disbandment of IAGs and weapons collection

In spite of existing security concerns and instability across the country, 20 IAGs were disbanded and a total of 1826 (918 operational) weapons were collected as a result of District DIAG Implementation (DDI) operations and the handover of confiscated weapons to DIAG. The cumulative total of IAGs disbanded has reached 733, and weapons collected through the DIAG program currently stands at 49,377. The Annual Workplan target for 2010 is to disband 120 IAGs and collect an additional 6,000 weapons.

Weapons collected per province during 2 nd Quarter	
Province	Wps Collected
Hirat	293
Ghor	88
Kabul	556
Kandahar	121
Parwan	45
Bamyan	46
Baghlan	43
Panjshir	37
Zabul	56
Balkh	17
Nangarhar	63
Kuner	23
Kunduz	19
Nimroz	24
Faryab	17
Kapisa	40
Hilmand	81
Farah	18
Badghis	8
Khost	120
Nuristan	4
Laghman	4
Ghazni	11
Patia	22
Wardak	21
Paktika	48
Logar	1
TOTAL	1826

B. District DIAG Implementation (DDI)

DDI operations during the quarter resulted in an additional three districts complying with the DIAG program, for a total of 98 compliant districts. The newly compliant districts are: Ghoryan in Hirat, Rodat in Nangarhar and Shiwari in Parwan province. District compliance was celebrated at the local level through ceremonies, which included the participation of the members of the Provincial Committee, local authorities and ANBP. The number of overall districts targeted under DIAG remained at 140, and ANBP regional offices along with the provincial committees are working on selecting appropriate new districts. The DIAG team turned in 903 weapons to the Ministry of Defence (MoD) Logistical HQ in Kabul. These weapons had already been stored at the weapons collection point in Kabul as a result of contributions from DDI operations and the confiscation and handover of weapons by security agencies. The 2010 Annual Workplan projection is to achieve an additional 24 DIAG compliant districts.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the second quarter, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) section drafted Mol induction training and computer course evaluation reports, bi-weekly political and security reports, and reports on development projects, including the Qarabagh DSP input-distribution process, the Gardez DSP training process, and the input-distribution processes of Chal and Kishm-e-Tagab districts of Badakhshan province. The M&E section also finalized a monitoring questionnaire for DIAG Development Projects and sent it to the regional offices. M&E trained regional office Monitoring and Communication (M&C) Associates on how to conduct readiness assessments of the Mol regional and provincial offices, and on a new questionnaire developed for the joint monitoring of DIAG Development Projects with the MRRD monitoring team. The results of these activities include: the evaluation report of the DIAG induction training and computer courses for the Mol staff was prepared, indicating the Mol trained officers are capable of performing

their duties to the standard required. The political and security report submitted to the Vice Chairman of the D&RC is used as an instrument to gauge insurgent activities and peace and reintegration opportunities at senior government levels and in decision making for emerging peace and reintegration opportunities. The monitoring reports from the four DSP input distribution processes were submitted to the development team for further action. The newly developed questionnaire for DIAG Development Projects is utilised for joint monitoring missions with MRRD.

In addition, during the reporting period a Readiness Assessment questionnaire was developed and conducted in five regional and 31 provincial offices of the MoI related to DIAG initiatives. The objective was to assess the set up, capabilities, and functioning of MoI regional and provincial offices.

A Post Compliance 5 Survey was launched in 19 DIAG compliant districts to measure the changes from the baseline survey and is currently ongoing (47% completed). Concurrently, a Baseline Survey was launched in 20 districts of DDI round 7. The surveys will be conducted by regional Monitoring and Communication (M&C) Associates. M&E also conducted an introductory Geographic Information System (GIS) Training for ANBP heads of key operational departments, enabling them to produce thematic maps.

M&E also updated and developed several maps to show the status of the DIAG Program Components and the Development Projects, extracting reports from the IAGs database for the vetting process of the parliamentary candidates, and modifying the PSC database.

D. Remapping and Vetting

The Remapping process aims to regularly update information on IAGs throughout the country, and was initiated through a Vice Presidential decree on 9 September 2009. In this quarter, DIAG contributed to this process by providing inputs and updating the information contained in the database. The regional offices continued to provide support as requested, to vet candidates for the 2010 parliamentary elections.

During the second quarter, 1756 records related to IAG personnel were examined and verified in 22 provinces. This data was entered into a centralized database and is utilised to support DIAG activities. DIAG further assisted the Government Senior Appointment Board (SAB) in vetting 20 candidates. Twelve candidates were denied SAB posts, having links to IAGs or possessing weapons.

E. Support to Peace and Reintegration

In the reporting quarter, DIAG supported the GoA in project planning and implementing interim measures for the upcoming Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Programme (APRP). This programme aims to create an enabling environment for sustainable human security and development by demobilizing and reintegrating ex-combatants, leading to better security, community development and governance.

After heavy fighting occurred between Hezbi-Islami and the Taliban in the first week of March, Hezbi-Islami insurgents surrendered to the police in Poli-Khumri. Baghlan authorities submitted a request to the D&RC to support 71 reconciles and after a series of meetings between the two authorities, an action plan was presented to Vice Chairman of the D&RC. The ANBP regional office in Kunduz supported the Baghlan Provincial Governor in implementing this joint action plan on 29 March for the 71 reconciles. The reintegration packages contained rental of secure accommodation, and the provision of food and basic household items for a period of three months.

ANBP was part of a delegation which visited Hirat in April to meet with key tribal and political leaders in both Hirat and Shindand, to ascertain the demands of a group of 100-800 potential reconciles. The ANBP regional office provided logistical support, a political-economic presentation to the delegation, coordination services, and a district analysis of Shindand itself. ANBP staff also helped to develop ministerial proposals for assistance to Shindand, and a related action plan. This support enabled the provincial authorities to coordinate inputs in developing an action plan to address the needs of this group of reconciles.

ANBP provided focal points for Joint Secretariat Cluster Working Groups, including Strategic Communications and Outreach, Governance and Security, Vocational Training, and Development. ANBP worked very closely with Minister Stanekzai's office and various other ministries to develop proposals for peace and reintegration, focused on immediate opportunities such as Shindand, and at the national level.

ANBP further provided analytical support to the peace and reintegration programme through the production of bi-weekly provincial political and security reports, 10 district analyses in seven provinces, and information on the identification of approximately 26 potential demobilization centres in 14 provinces.

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

During the reporting quarter, the Public Information (PI) section provided extensive support to the upcoming peace and reintegration programme. PI organized a round table discussion focusing on the Peace Jirga on Shamsahd TV, P&R debates with Mr. Stanekzai and university students at Kabul University which were telecasted on TOLO TV, and radio discussions on peace and reconciliation on Radio Afghanistan and RTA radio, featuring the representative of Ministry of Tribal and Border Affairs, and the Governmental Information & Media Centre. PI also organized the dissemination of radio and TV spots to local radio channels in the regions. The dissemination of these strategic peace and reintegration messages to the Afghan population indicated an engagement, acute interest and high level of participation by the public in bringing about peace and stability to Afghanistan after three decades of war.

With regard to technical assistance to the P&R programme, the PI central office organized and maintained a working communication cluster for the programme. This cluster consists of high level authorities of the different ministries, such as the Ministries of Hajj and Religious Affairs, Information and Culture, and the Ministry of Tribal & Border Affairs. PI also provided the Vice Chairman of the D&RC with up to date information on P&R issues, including a daily analysis of various news items related to P&R. The PI section provided technical support to the line ministries included in the communication cluster in preparing the respective ministries' proposals for P&R.

The PI section organized an awareness campaign and a series of training activities, including workshops for the regional PI associates on the policies and responsibilities of the peace programme.

A series of public information materials were developed during the reporting quarter, including a new website, a new DIAG newsletter, and a strategic communications plan for the P&R programme.

PI supported a number of DIAG activities, such as inviting the media to cover a peace announcement event in the Shinwari districts of Parwan, a weapons handover ceremony

in Balkh, and the opening of a cultural centre in Dehsabz. PI also continued to develop DIAG Support Project (DSP) success stories, distributed posters for district authorities in several districts of the northern region, and organized a joint media field visit to Rabat Sangi district to monitor the functioning of DSPs in the western region.

PI organized a live TV programme on DIAG in western Ghor province. Among others, the local Mol DIAG Officer and members of the Provincial Development Council (PDC) participated in the programme. DIAG messages were released and the local community was requested to be supportive of the implementation of the DIAG programme in Ghor province.

PI further provided support to other UNDP projects, designing a brochure and folder for the LOTFA project of UNDP, and producing radio spots for democratic policing.

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

A. DIAG/MRRD development projects

DIAG district development projects are implemented through Ministry of Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) after weapons are collected and IAGs are disbanded. Typically, these are infrastructure projects, selected by the community and endorsed by the DDAs. One DIAG district development project was completed during the second quarter of 2010, bringing the total number of completed projects to seventeen. This seventeenth completed project was a social and cultural centre in the Dehsabz district of Kabul province, with population of 25 villages and an estimated 10000 families as the primary beneficiaries. This community social and cultural centre will enable boys and girls to learn computer skills, English and additional training skills under the direction of the district authorities. The library will provide community access to books and literature materials. In addition, the centre will enable community elders to meet and discuss community issues. The 16 completed DIAG district development projects have benefited an estimated 182,000 families.

The completion of development projects has been hampered by a number of factors, including the need to re-identify projects, land disputes, opposition from local communities, and the low capacity of many construction companies to deliver on time. Although the completion rate for DIAG development projects is still slow, one sign that the process is accelerating is that the majority of the projects are beyond the procurement stages as compared to the number of projects in March 2009.

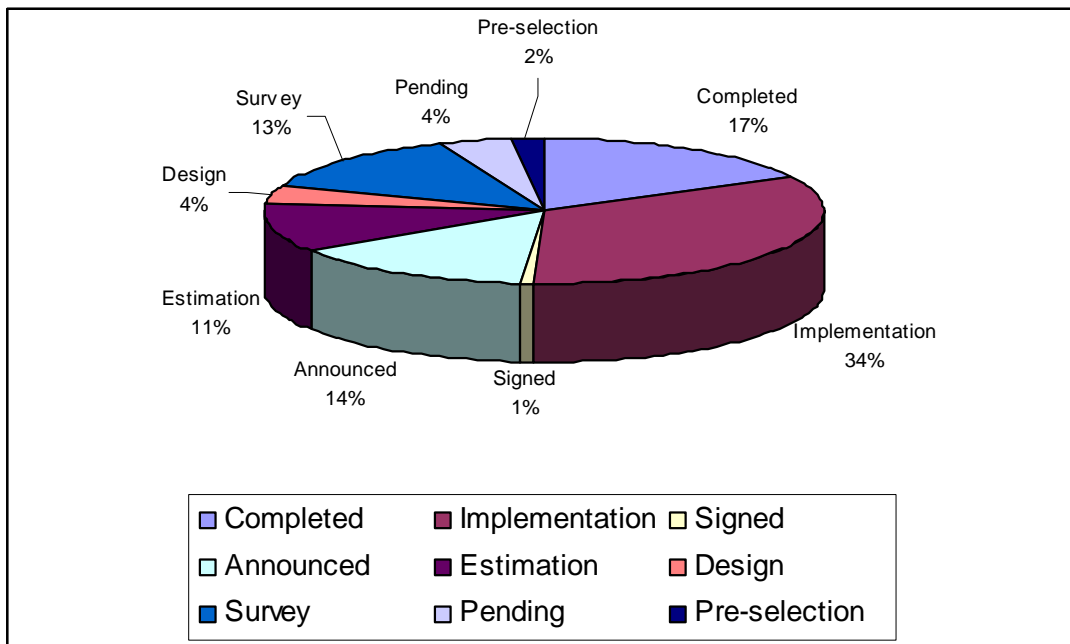
Moreover, 86 percent of the USD 15 million budgeted for DIAG development projects has been disbursed (including obligations). By the end of this quarter, an additional 33 projects were under construction or had reached the announcement phase of the procurement process.

During the second quarter, a total of four regional coordination meetings related to DIAG were held between ANBP, MRRD, NABDP and ASGP. The main outcome of these meeting was an agreement on conducting joint monitoring of development projects in order to improve project efficiency and effectiveness.

Figure 1: Status of DIAG development projects

The chart below illustrates the status of the 99 DIAG development projects in their various stages. 17 projects are completed and benefiting approximately 192,000 families; 2

projects are in the pre-selection stage where their feasibility is examined after the community has identified potential projects; 4 projects are pending due to land issues or procurement delays; 13 projects are in the survey stage or field work to confirm measurements and dimensions prior to the design phase. Four projects are currently in the design phase where detailed drawings, plans, bill of materials are produced; 11 projects are under estimation to determine costs; 14 projects are under announcement for bidding to select suitable implementing partners, one project has recently signed a contract for construction, while 34 projects are under construction.



B. DIAG Support Projects (DSPs)

A development initiative which aimed to provide alternative livelihood packages to targeted beneficiaries, known as DSPs, began in June 2009, and has been further promoted in this reporting period. By providing an immediate tangible incentive and bridging the time-gap between district DIAG compliance and the completion of larger infrastructure development projects, DSPs encourage disarmament and demonstrate DIAG’s commitment to developing local communities. The delivery of development projects can reinforce DIAG’s standing across communities and IAGs, and strengthen DIAG’s ability to contribute towards conflict resolution. The accessibility and stability of eight targeted districts has increased through these efforts.

One DSP, in Gardez district of Paktya province, was launched during the second quarter of 2010. In total, by the end of June 2010, nine DSPs had been formally launched by ANBP in Dawlatabad (Faryab), Shirin Tagab (Faryab), Jabil Saraj(Parwan), Chal (Takhar), Sangcharak (Saripul), Lal Por (Nangarhar), Kishim (Badakhshan), Qarabagh (Kabul) and Gardez (Paktya).

Three DSPs were successfully completed in the second quarter, bringing the total completed to eight; one DSP project is ongoing in Gardez district. In the ongoing project in Gardez, over 50 former IAG members have been trained in dairy cow keeping skills, and this input should start to yield tangible benefits to the locals in the very near future.

4. Challenges

The challenges faced by the DIAG project in the second quarter of 2010 include the adverse security situation in the country, including military offensives by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), relapse of compliant districts into insurgencies, and a 'development gap' between DIAG district compliance and the delivery of MRRD led development projects for beneficiaries exacerbated by a lack of additional DSPs. The following section analyzes project risks and issues that had an impact on results during the reporting period, and how they have been addressed by the project.

Risks

Security

The continuing challenge of high levels of insecurity in many districts was present in the second quarter of 2010, with parts of the South and East largely inaccessible and strict security restrictions in place in Kabul as well. The insecurity prevalent in many areas reduced the extent to which ANBP could negotiate with IAGs and collect weapons. There was a surge in security incidents and a contingent increase in instability in certain DSP targeted districts. The reporting period saw an increase in suicide attacks around the country. Mitigation measures at the regional level include assessments for compound upgrades to meet enhanced security requirements in-place since the attack on the UN Guest House in October 2009.

Relapse of Compliant Districts into insurgency

Six districts that had been declared DIAG compliant have relapsed into insurgency. These are the Marawar district of Kunar province, Qalazal in Kunduz, Kohband in Kapisa, Obeh in Hirat, Dolaina in Ghor, and Noogram in Nuristan. The factors that lead to the resurgence of IAGs in compliant districts need to be examined in depth and a strategy to counter this eventuality will be developed.

Issues

AGE prevalence in 'hard' districts

The 98 districts that have been declared DIAG compliant have mostly been located in relatively 'easy' provinces, meaning that these districts were mostly in the northern, central, and western regions of Afghanistan where there were numerous illegally armed groups present but a lesser number of anti-government elements. The remaining districts have a higher proportion of Anti Government Elements (AGEs), thereby hindering the ability of DIAG to implement its mandate. A modified strategy is required to provide adequate incentives to IAGs in the hard districts. The planned Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program and UNDP/ANBP support to it could enable disarmament and demobilization of combatants to be successfully carried out in the harder districts.

Development project issues

A delay in transferring funds, inflation and increase of projected costs hindered the timely delivery of inputs required for some development projects. Combined with poor project selection of certain DDAs and communities, this led to frustration on the part of the intended beneficiaries. Some of the projects undertaken by implementing partners (MRRD,

construction companies etc.) showed evidence of low quality inputs, consequently reducing the value of the project. Management action to address this issue included initiation of monthly regional coordination meetings with MRRD and ANBP to address issues at the regional level, in addition to conducting joint monitoring and evaluation missions aimed at resolving field issues at the earliest stages.

Development Gap

The gap between DIAG district compliance and the delivery of the MRRD Development Project is a challenge for DIAG as the period of time required for the completion of MRRD projects is relatively long, with most of them taking over one year to complete. The strategy of using DSPs to bridge this time-gap was developed in 2009, and has been followed and executed successfully in the second quarter of 2010. Feedback from targeted districts suggests that this strategy is working quite well. However, DSPs have been implemented in only nine districts while MRRD led development programs have been initiated in over 90 districts, leaving a large number of districts without a quick-impact development initiative to provide immediate tangible benefits. The rate and extent of DSP initiation needs to be increased.

5. Lessons Learned

The relapse of previously compliant districts into non-compliance needs to be looked at in further depth. While developmental and livelihood incentives may be enough to cause certain IAGs to disband and to achieve initial compliance in a target district, depending on the circumstances, socio-economic development and sustainable livelihood provision for locals may not be enough to prevent a relapse into insurgency.

In cases where this relapse is caused due to the infiltration of AGEs from other districts, better coordination is needed with the ISAF, MoI, and MoD to ensure that districts that become DIAG compliant are provided with sufficient security resources, whether through the formal deployment of ISAF/ANSF or through the facilitation of a MoI controlled public protection force for village stability, to ensure that this infiltration is negated and DIAG compliance is maintained.

DSPs are viewed very positively in the communities where they have been undertaken, and have proven to be a valuable bridge between DIAG compliance and the completion of MRRD led development projects. Clearly, a tangible quick-return project gives a useful positive incentive to communities to comply with DIAG.

6. Future Plans

ANBP/DIAG will provide support to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP) which aims to demobilize combatants and reintegrate them into society. While APRP is an Afghan led project, UNDP/ANBP will provide technical support where needed, and will also aim to increase capacity in line ministries in this regard.

ANBP will also develop comprehensive district analysis for each of the targeted districts in order to facilitate the demobilization process. Sub-national governance structures, such as Peace and Reintegration Committees will be supported. Key media initiatives at the national and provincial levels, and political and social outreach and the formation of civil society dialogue will be promoted. Drawing on the organization's experience, extensive

demobilization support will be provided to the GoA so that the APRP can be successfully implemented, leading to a stable and secure Afghanistan.

A change management specialist will be recruited to analyze and provide inputs for the merger of the DIAG project with APRP. This merger will ensure that the disbandment of illegal armed groups and the arms collection process can be further broadened and incorporated into larger peace building efforts. However, while DIAG migrates towards APRP, it will maintain its operations in the currently targeted areas and will continue its efforts towards achieving already established targets.

Financial Section

[Note: All financial data presented in this report are provisional. From UNDP Bureau of Management/Office of Finance and Administration, an annual certified financial statement as of 31 December will be submitted every year no later than 30 June of the following year.]

Table 1: Funding Overview – total income and expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES			BALANCE	Remarks
	Total Commitment (approx US\$)	Total Received (approx US\$)	Total Receivable (approx US\$)	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009	Current Year 2010 (Cumulative) as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Total Expenditures	Total Received minus Total Expenditures	
Japan	19,237,867.14	19,237,867.14	-	14,013,383.58	2,003,179.98	16,016,563.56	3,221,303.58	
UK	4,711,770.00	4,711,770.00	-	4,636,560.59	48,500.00	4,685,060.59	26,709.41	
Canada	3,623,544.00	3,623,544.00	-	3,317,464.12	28.03	3,317,492.15	306,051.85	
CIDA	1,472,031.40	1,472,031.40	-	1,463,870.55	-	1,463,870.55	8,160.85	
Switzerland	1,633,021.00	1,633,021.00	-	2,204,637.06	-	2,204,637.06	(571,616.06)	
Denmark	1,362,917.00	1,362,917.00	-	1,257,590.69	28.63	1,257,619.32	105,297.68	
Italy	2,610,356.00	2,610,356.00	-	1,845,602.82	3,350.36	1,848,953.18	761,402.82	
Netherlands	1,204,819.29	1,204,819.29	-	1,160,067.84	-	1,160,067.84	44,751.45	
Norway	3,360,772.00	3,360,772.00	-	3,190,424.94	-	3,190,424.94	170,347.06	
UNDP Core	5,676,716.00	5,676,716.00	-	3,453,259.07	1,887,420.01	5,340,679.08	336,036.92	
USAID	200,000.00	200,000.00	-	133,292.27	-	133,292.27	66,707.73	
MOF	275,691.63	275,691.63	-	-	116,089.96	116,089.96	159,601.67	
Total	45,369,505.46	45,369,505.46	-	36,676,153.53	4,058,596.97	40,734,750.50	4,634,754.96	

Note: the contract of MOF is with PSU (Mumtaz)

Table 2. Expenditure by Major Outputs (2010)

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	Cumulative Expenditure as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Delivery Rate*	Remarks
1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	1,118,135.89	577,832.99	52%	
<i>GMS 5,7 %</i>	15,709.31	2,660.96	17%	
Sub-total Output 1.	1,133,845.20	580,493.95	51%	
2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	99,989.05	32,498.35	33%	
<i>GMS 7%</i>	5,979.06	853.68	14%	
Sub-total Output 2	105,968.11	33,352.03	31%	
3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	79,018.05	-	0%	
<i>GMS 7%</i>	5,947.59	-	0%	
Sub-total Output 3	84,965.64	-	0%	
4.Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	958,619.27	343,774.04	36%	
<i>GMS 7 %</i>	55,678.71	9,925.92	18%	
Sub-total Output 4	1,014,297.98	353,699.96	35%	
5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	1,847,181.54	251,067.29	14%	
<i>GMS 3,7%</i>	126,578.53	12,374.11	10%	

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	Cumulative Expenditure as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Delivery Rate*	Remarks
Sub-total Output 5	1,973,760.07	263,441.40	13%	
6.Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	3,269,242.69	2,853,423.77	87%	
<i>GMS</i>	164,094.02	120,553.52	73%	
Sub-total Output 6	3,433,336.71	2,973,977.29	87%	
Grand Total	7,746,173.71	4,204,964.62	54%	

Table 3: Expenditure Status (by donor 2010)

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Delivery Rate*
Japan	2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	79,436.10	12,195.40	15%
	3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	79,018.05	-	0%
	4.Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	739,731.44	141,798.81	19%
	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	1,571,803.38	127,020.17	8%
	6.Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	2,180,011.03	1,722,165.60	79%
GMS 7%		350,000.00	140,222.60	40%
Total		5,000,000.00	2,143,402.57	43%
UNDP Core	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	863,506.62	525,954.00	61%
	2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	20,552.95	20,302.95	99%
	4.Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	218,887.83	201,975.23	92%

	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Delivery Rate*
	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	7,957.16	7,957.16	100%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	1,089,095.44	1,131,230.67	104%
Total		2,200,000.00	1,887,420.01	86%
MOF	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	267,421.00	116,089.96	43%
GMS 3%		8,270.75	3,482.70	42%
Total		275,691.75	119,572.66	43%
Canada	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	136.22	28.03	21%
GMS 5%		7.17	1.40	20%
Total		143.39	29.43	21%
Denmark	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	4,006.29	28.63	1%
GMS 5%		210.86	1.43	1%
Total		4,217.15	30.06	1%
Italy	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	101,945.36	3,350.36	3%
GMS 7%		7,673.31	234.53	3%

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure as of (1st Jan to 30th June-2010)	Delivery Rate*
Total		109,618.67	3,584.89	3%
UK	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	148,677.61	48,500.00	33%
GMS 5%		7,825.14	2,425.00	31%
Total		156,502.75	50,925.00	33%
Grand Total		7,746,173.71	4,204,964.62	54%

Annexes

Annex I: Results Framework

Result/Goals	Performance Indicators	Baseline Info	Performance Benchmark and Targets	Implementation Progress in reporting quarter
1-Districts stabilized by implementation of weapon management and disbandment of illegal armed group (DIAG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established regional and provincial Mol DIAG offices with staff and equipment Number of IAGs disarmed and disbanded Number of unstable districts stabilized and disarmed groups reintegrated into civil society 	Baseline: By the end of 1 st quarter 2010: 75 Mol officers were trained; 704 IAG disbanded; 95 districts compliant and 47493 weapons collected	March 2011- A total of 150 regional and provincial Mol DIAG staff recruited and trained ; six regional offices and 34 provincial offices operational; by 2010, IAGs disbanded 809; 52,000 Weapons transferred to government ownership, 112 compliant districts	In the 2 nd quarter 2010: 43 Mol officers were trained; 20 IAGs disbanded; three districts compliant and 1826 weapons collected. Total 49,377 weapons collected since start of project, 733 IAGs disbanded, and 98 districts compliant
2- Empowerment of districts' stability and socio economic condition through development initiatives	Number of DIAG Support Projects and development projects through MRRD completed	At the end of 1 st quarter of 2010, five DSPs were completed; 92 DIAG development projects implemented and 16 completed	By end of 2010- 10 DSPs and 112 DIAG development projects implemented	In the 2 nd quarter of 2010, three DSPs completed and one ongoing; one DIAG development project completed

Annex II: Risk Log

Date	Risk	Issue	Monitoring	Management Respond
April – July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IED, VBIED, BBIED, small arm and complex attacks on UN premises and vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff continue to move only in UN armored vehicles Enforced MOSS CAT A Compliant offices/accommodation for international staff Use of armed escorts during the missions between Regional Offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANBP protection desk leading MOSS upgrades of ROs AMR/RMR submitted to UNDP CO for approval Radio communications enforced for all road movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each mission is escorted by armed police. Purchasing of additional 6 AVs Upgrading of the ROs in progress with close ANBP-UNDP coordination.
May-10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and prioritizing of the urgent payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritized urgent payments
June-2010		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet Problem with IO Global resulting in interruption of email services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued contact with IO Global to solve the problem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of the backup (VSAT) connection until shifting of their antenna to a new location
Apr – July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IM/ANSF military operations against AGEs which is affecting DIAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow handover of weapons to DIAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROs are working closely with UNAMA and national security forces to monitor and analyze the situation for both DIAG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOI DIAG fully engaged in DIAG process at provincial level

Annex III : Issues Log

ISSUES LOG						Date: 8 April 2010	
Award ID: 00043604			Project: ANBP				
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author	
	Security	April –July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff continue to move only in UN armored vehicles Enforced MOSS enhanced Compliant offices/accommodation for international staff Use of armed escorts during the missions between Regional Offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANBP protection desk leading MOSS upgrades of ROs AMR/RMR submitted to UNDP CO for approval Radio communications enforced for all road movement 	On Going	Mehtab Dere	
	Financial	May-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of Funds (Counterpart) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying and prioritizing of the urgent payments Follow-up with MoF 	On Going	Mehtab Dere	
	IT	June-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet Problem with IO Global resulting in interruption of email services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued contact with IO Global to solve the problem, including robust back-up systems 	On Going	Mehtab Dere	
	Operational	Apr – July 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow handover of weapons to DIAG. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROs are working closely with UNAMA and national security forces to monitor and analyze the situation for both DIAG 	On Going	Mehtab Dere	