

United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG)
Annual Project Report 2010



Peace Announcement Ceremony, May 2010, Shinwari district, Parwan province (*left*); DIAG Support Project input distribution, July 2010, Gardez district, Paktya province (*right*).

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CPAP Component: Stabilization and Peace Building
ANDS Component: Security
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List of Acronyms

AGE	Anti Government Elements
ANDS	Afghan National Development Strategy
ANBP	Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme
APRP	Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
DDI	DIAG District Implementation
DDP	DIAG Development Projects
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DIAG	Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups
D&RC	Disarmament and Reintegration Commission
DSP	DIAG Support Project
FOC	Financial Oversight Committee
GoA	Government of Afghanistan
HPC	High Peace Council
IAG	Illegal Armed Group
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JS	Joint Secretariat
MoD	Ministry of Defence
Mol	Ministry of Finance
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
NABDP	National Area Based Development Programme
NDS	National Directorate of Security
PPRC	Provincial Peace and Reintegration Council
P&R	Peace and Reintegration
PSC	Private Security Company
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
WRL	Weapons Licensing and Registration

Executive Summary

In 2010, Afghanistan's New Beginnings Programme's (ANBP) Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) project assisted the Government of Afghanistan (GoA) in disarming and disbanding illegal armed groups, supporting peace and reintegration activities undertaken by the GoA through the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (D&RC), collecting weapons, and in delivering development projects to enhance socio-economic outcomes in targeted districts. In doing so, it contributed to community development, promoted stability and security, fostered disarmament, and enhanced good governance. During the year, 71 Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) were disbanded, bringing the total number disbanded since the beginning of DIAG to 759. Seven thousand nine hundred and twenty nine weapons were collected and handed over as a result of DIAG District Implementation (DDI) operations and contributions from other stakeholders, bringing the total number of weapons collected under DIAG to 54,138. During this year, 12 districts became DIAG compliant as a result of the implementation of DDI rounds six and seven, taking the total figure to 100 peace districts.

Fourteen large-scale DIAG district development projects (DDPs) and nine DIAG Support Projects (DSPs) were completed during 2010, promoting disarmament through development and enhancing the stability and socio-economic condition of the targeted districts. The total number of completed district development projects is now 27, benefiting over 250,000 people directly including ex-IAG commanders, their families and communities.

The implementation of the Ministry of Interior (MoI) – DIAG cell – capacity development action plan continued in 2010, with further mentoring and technical support provided to the MoI DIAG operations, Private Security Companies (PSC) and Weapon Registration and Licensing (WRL) cells. Support was provided for procurement, information technology, budgetary issues, and also for Presidential Decree no. 62 ordering the disbandment of private security companies. MoI DIAG cells at the central, provincial, and regional level comprising 120 staff have benefited from this and are able to function independently and at an increased level of optimality.

Support was provided through the D&RC's activities to consolidate emerging peace and reintegration opportunities in fifteen target districts under the Afghan government led Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP). Field missions were conducted and logistical support provided to delegations to meet with political leaders and commanders in pursuit of reintegration opportunities. Support to the Joint Secretariat (JS) and Provincial Peace and Reintegration Councils (PPRCs), including technical programming, administrative and logistical support was planned and undertaken. These accomplishments reflect the contribution of the DIAG project in supporting weapons management, peace building and stability in Afghanistan.

DIAG organized and facilitated a number of successful public information initiatives throughout the year, organizing round-table television debates, public service announcements and radio programmes on peace and reintegration and DIAG. An awareness campaign about peace and reintegration initiatives was organised especially for Hajjis. UNDP also supported the GoA in its information campaign directed at civil society organizations and women's rights groups with a role to play in peace and reintegration efforts. Three Governor's conferences in key regions were also held to spread the message of disarmament and peace. A communications strategy for DIAG was developed, and a communications cluster which included high level officials of key ministries (Hajj and

Religious Affairs, Tribal Elders & Border Affairs, Information and Culture) and ISAF was formed and facilitated. This effort helped to portray a consistent message and information about disarmament efforts to the media and the public.

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 activities of local militias, the flaring up of tribal disputes, lack of support from local DIAG actors, relapse of compliant districts into insurgency, inaccessibility of areas for monitoring, and the problem of dealing with 'hard' districts with a considerable presence of Anti-Government Elements (AGEs).

The important lessons learned during this year are that close cooperation with security forces is required in DIAG compliant district to ensure that a power vacuum, allowing AGEs from neighbouring areas to infiltrate, does not develop after compliance. The rate and extent of DIAG Support Project (DSP) initiation needs to be increased as development and disarmament are linked closely. Further, monitoring and development activities need to be intricately connected from the very first stage of project initiation to obtain accurate capture of results. It is better to discuss small-scale development projects with target beneficiaries in terms of numbers of beneficiaries and maintain some flexibility regarding the budget of these projects. Finally, comprehensive district analysis, highlighting the specific economic potential and the role of influential local leaders in target districts helps in providing optimal development incentives, while also illustrating the people who can most effectively assist in engaging IAGs and AGEs in negotiations.

After 31st March 2011, DIAG activities will be brought under the broader umbrella of peace-building through APRP, depending on the outcome of consultations between Government and UNDP together with the donors. In the first quarter of 2011, through its support to the D&RC, DIAG will continue to provide technical support to peace and reintegration activities at the central as well as the local level. Public information initiatives will be undertaken throughout the country to adequately disperse information about the positive effects of disarmament, and contingent stability and economic growth.

Key results for 2010:

- 71 IAGs disbanded
- 12 districts declared DIAG compliant
- 7,929 weapons collected
- Nine DSPs completed
- 14 DDPs completed
- 87 Mol DIAG staff trained
- P&R emerging opportunities facilitated in 15 districts, approximately 550 reintegrees in pipeline.
- JS, Technical Committee, High Peace Council, Consultative Peace Jirga supported.

I. Context

The DIAG project commenced in July 2005 in response to the problem of Illegal Armed Groups (IAGs) which had remained outside the framework of the 2003- 2005 Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programme. Recognizing that a number of armed groups had remained outside the purview of the DDR project, the DIAG project was initiated by UNDP at the request of the GoA, to mitigate the instability caused by remaining IAGs.

The Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) focuses on security, governance, rule of law and human rights, and economic and rural development as the key target areas for UNDP in Afghanistan. The strategy also elaborates that lasting peace and stability in the country requires structures of self-governance that are accountable, transparent, and effective. DIAG supports the ANDS benchmark which indicates that all IAGs will be disbanded by March 2011 and pursues the ANDS priority of security which includes: achieving nationwide stabilization, strengthening law enforcement and improving personal security for every Afghan.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) priority area of good governance, peace and security is supported through DIAG. By disbanding illegal armed groups, positively linking peace and development, and contributing to sustainable livelihood development, DIAG progresses efforts towards the achievement of UNDAF outcome 1 – the strengthening of the stabilization process through effective integrated UN support to the Government and communities.

The project's outputs also help to achieve the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) outcome 1, outputs 1.1 and 1.2. The CPAP outcome 1 states that capacity in state and non-state institutions is increased to contribute to overall stabilization and peace-building. By developing capacity in the DIAG cell of the Ministry of Interior (MoI), UNDP is directly facilitating the achievement of this goal.

The main objectives of DIAG are: (1) to extend the authority of the GoA by developing its capacity for effective local governance and creating the conditions for a secure population by facilitating disarmament and the disbandment of IAGs, and consequently reducing the level of armed violence in communities, (2) strengthen public support for the lawful organs of government and raise the public's awareness about the destabilizing effect of IAGs, (3) enhancing community stability by empowering existing government programmes for socio-economic development and facilitating the implementation of development projects in DIAG compliant districts.

The activities of the UNDP/DIAG project are carried out under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) through UNDP Afghanistan. The project's activities are implemented under the overall leadership of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (D&RC), who are responsible for defining policies, priorities and guidelines of the DIAG project.

The GoA, specifically the MoI, directly benefits from assistance in the implementation of the project through an institutional capacity development component. For the development aspect, District Development Assemblies (DDAs), the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) and DIAG work in close coordination to identify and implement development projects for their communities.

Successful DIAG activities such as the disbandment of IAGs, weapons collection, infrastructure and alternative livelihood development projects and the strengthening of government capacity to deliver services to the people contribute to greater peace and stability in Afghanistan. The beneficiaries of DIAG include the communities benefiting from DIAG development projects, reintegrated IAGs, the Afghan population, and the GoA who have much to gain from the successful implementation of the project. Other beneficiaries include regional neighbours and the wider international community, which benefit from improved security in a more stable Afghanistan.

II. Results and Impact

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

Activity 1.1 – Districts stabilised by implementation of weapons management and disbandment of illegal armed groups.

Activity Result	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
1.1 Districts stabilized by implementation of weapons management and disbandment of illegal armed groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 759 IAGs disbanded • 100 districts compliant • 54,138 weapons collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAGs disbanded: 94% • Compliant districts: 89% • Weapons collected: 106%

A. Disbandment of IAGs and weapons collection

Despite a worsening security situation and concerns around pre-and-post election disruptions across the country, 71 IAGs were disbanded and a total of 7,929 weapons were collected as a result of DDI operations and the handover of confiscated weapons to DIAG in 2010. In the previous year, DIAG had disbanded 255 IAGs and collected 3,084 weapons. The cumulative total of IAGs disbanded since the start of the project has reached 759, and weapons collected through the DIAG program currently stands at 54,138. The goal was to disband 809 IAGs by the end of 2010, and 94% of this target has been reached.

The deterioration of security, instability due to elections, and the prevalence of Anti Government Elements (AGEs) in relatively 'hard districts' (explained further in the section IV, Challenges), are the reasons for the attainment of a slightly lower number of IAG disbandment than the initial target. At the same time, the targeted number of weapons to be collected by the end of 2010 was 52,000 weapons. This target has been surpassed, and the attainment has been 106% at the end of 2010.

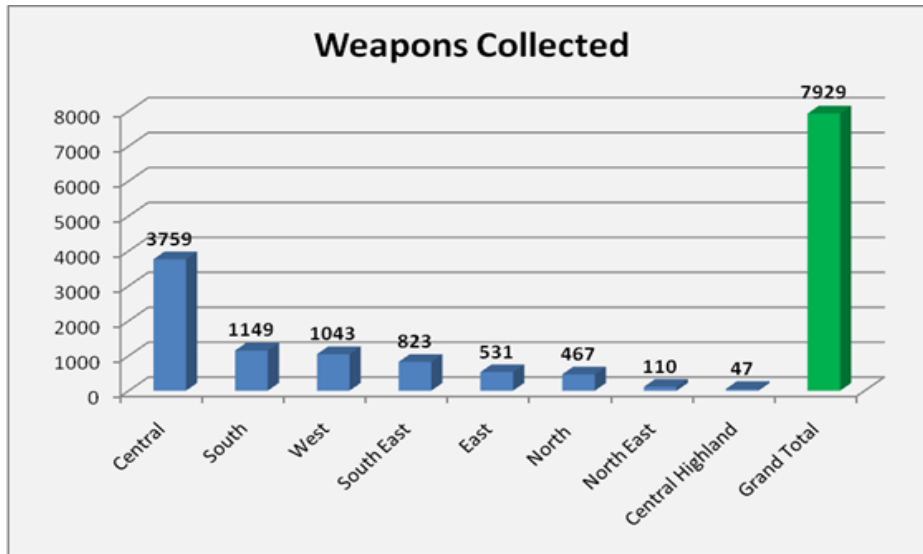


Figure 1: number of weapons collected from the various regions in 2010

Figures 1 (above) and 2 (below) show the number of weapons collected and IAGs disbanded respectively per region in 2010. As is clear, the greatest progress in weapons collection was made in the Central Region, where 3,759 weapons were collected, and in IAG disbandment, the Eastern region took the lead with 25 IAGs disbanded. The progress in the Eastern region is particularly notable due to the susceptibility of the area to AGE infiltration from across the border.

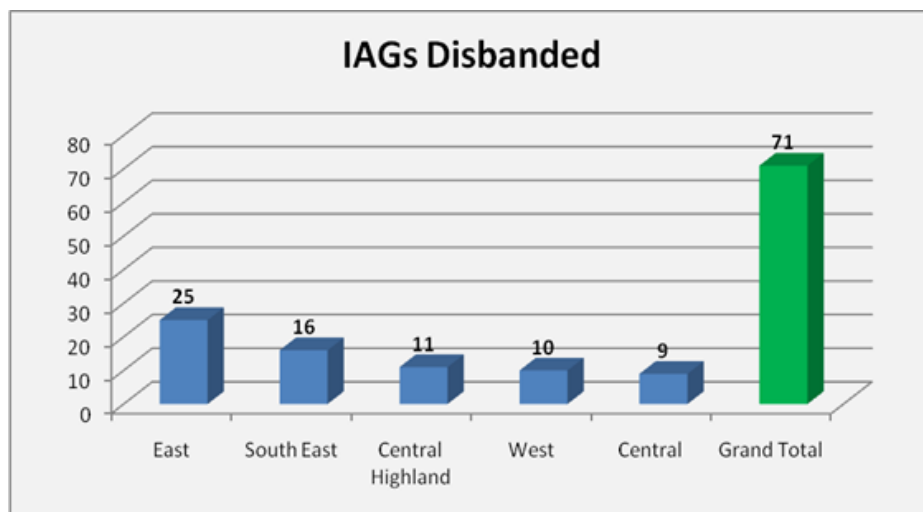


Figure 2: number of IAGs disbanded per region in 2010

B. District DIAG Implementation (DDI)

DIAG implementation is undertaken in successive rounds, each of which progressively focuses on achieving DIAG compliance in different identified target districts. Implementation extensively focused on DDI round 6 and 7 operations during this year and resulted in 12 districts becoming DIAG compliant in 2010. At the end of 2009, the number of DIAG compliant districts was 88, and the progress made this year has taken this total to 100 peace districts in the country. The 12 districts that became DIAG compliant are: Kalakan

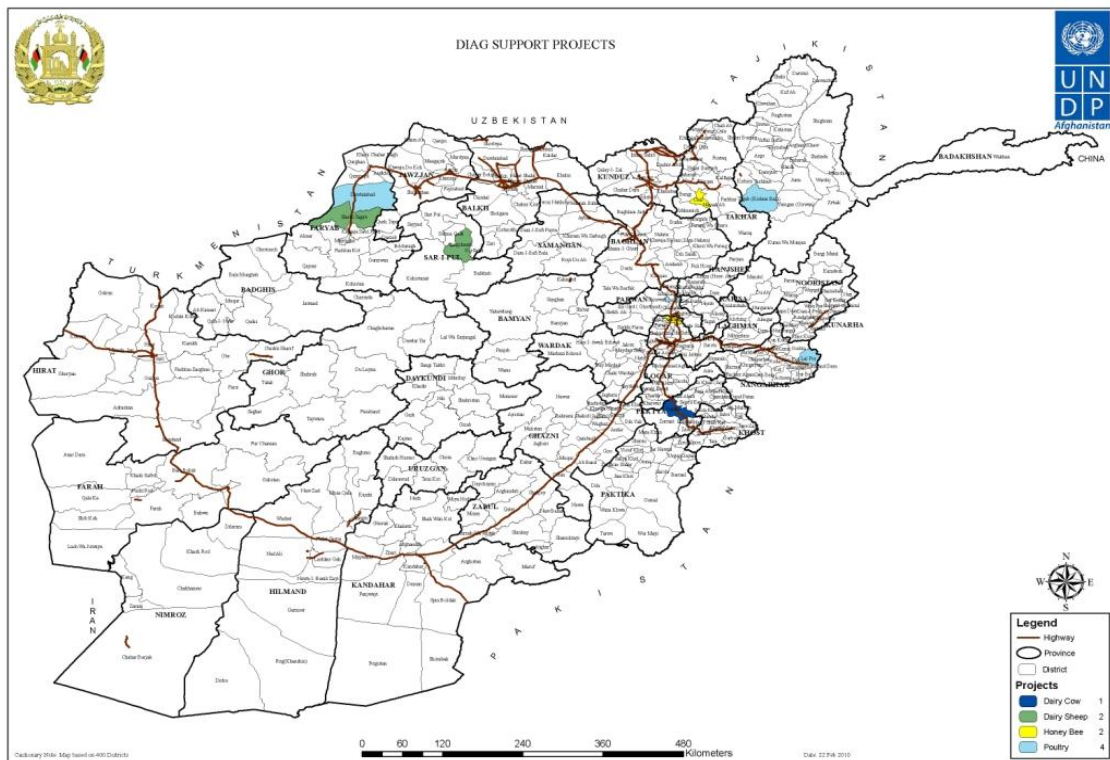
Output 2 – Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.

Activity 2.1: Districts’ stability and socio-economic conditions empowered through development initiatives.

Activity Result	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
2.1 Districts’ stability and socio-economic condition empowered through development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 DSPs completed • 105 DDPs implemented • 27 DDPs completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSP completion: 100% • DDPs implemented: 94% • DDPs completed: 100%

A. Implementation of 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 2010. 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 promote disarmament, peace and reintegration, reinforce DIAG’s standing across communities and IAGs, and strengthen DIAG’s ability to contribute towards conflict resolution.



Map 2: distribution of DSPs completed in 2010

These projects reinforce the confidence and trust of the local population in the DIAG process and also encourage them to persuade illegal armed groups to disband. The resulting services enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of DIAG’s development assistance by providing ex-combatants a sustainable and legal means to earn a livelihood. Further, by involving the families of the ex-combatants in the process, they help reduce the constraints on women's participation in income generation activities. As all the DSPs were agriculture related, this successful completion also increased the beneficiaries’ knowledge of livestock management, vaccination, health and mortality, and nutrition. Since Afghanistan is heavily dependent on the agricultural sector, this knowledge enhancement will provide a long-term skill and value added to the recipients, and ensure that they are able to further enhance their earning opportunities. Overall, more than 750 former IAG members and their families were trained in alternative livelihood skills such as dairy cow and sheep keeping, honey bee-keeping; and poultry production.

The accessibility and stability of nine targeted districts, where DSPs have been completed in 2010, has increased through these efforts. These DSPs were completed in the following locations: Dawlatabad (Faryab), Shirin Tagab (Faryab), Jabil Saraj(Parwan), Chal (Takhar), Sangcharak (Saripul), Lal Por (Nangarhar), Kishim (Badakhshan), Qarabagh (Kabul) and Gardez (Paktya).Of these nine projects, five were poultry projects, two were honey-bee keeping, one project supported dairy-cow keeping, and one was for dairy-sheep keeping. Beneficiary satisfaction surveys have been prepared and will be conducted in early 2011 in these districts to measure the exact effect of the DSPs on the socio-economic conditions of targeted districts.



Distribution of cows as part of the DSP on dairy cow keeping, Paktya province, July 2010

B. DIAG/MRRD development projects

DIAG District Development Projects (DDPs) are implemented through the Ministry for Rehabilitation and Rural Development (MRRD) after weapons are collected and IAGs are disbanded. Typically, these are large-scale infrastructure development projects, selected by the community and endorsed by the DDAs.

At the end of 2009, 13 DDPs had been completed. In 2010, a further 14 projects were completed, bringing the total number of finished DDPs to 27.

The projects completed in 2010 include one social and cultural centre in the Onaba District of Panjshir province, one in Bagrami district of Kabul province, one centre in the

Mohammad Agha district of Logar province, the cleaning of the local water-management system (Kariz) in the Kuz Kunar/Khewa district of Nangarhar province, a school in Qala-e-zal district of Kunduz, a farm-tractor project in Kot (Nangarhar), one veterinary clinic in Khenjan (Baglan), a 16-classroom school in Dowlina (Ghor), and the installation of 120 deep-water wells in Kushk-e-Robat-Sangi (Herat).

The community social and cultural centres that were constructed enabled boys and girls to learn computer skills, pursue English language classes, and receive additional training under the direction of the district authorities; they also acted as a forum for community elders to meet and discuss community issues. The centres also provided the community with access to books and literature materials. The schools promoted education and literacy; the tractors, wells, and veterinary clinics helped directly increase the income of the communities, most of which were heavily dependent upon agricultural sources for their main incomes.



Inauguration of a cultural & social centre, October 2010, Panjsher province.

The chart below (figure 3) illustrates the status of the 105 DIAG development projects in their various stages of implementation. The original target had been 112 projects by the end of 2010, and the slightly reduced rate of attainment can be attributed to factors including delays by implementing partners (see Challenges section for details).

Twenty seven projects are complete; two projects are in the pre-selection stage where their feasibility is examined after the community has identified potential projects; one project is pending due to land issues or procurement delays; six projects are in the survey or field-work stage to confirm measurements and dimensions prior to the design phase. Seven projects are under estimation to determine costs; 28 projects are under announcement for bidding to select suitable implementing partners, one project was recently contracted for construction, while 33 projects are under construction. Moreover, 94.02 percent of the USD 15 million budgeted for DIAG development projects has been disbursed (including obligations).

The 27 DIAG district development projects completed so far have directly benefited an estimated 258,000 people directly, and more than 1,000,000 people indirectly across 18 provinces of Afghanistan. These projects provide sustained community aimed socio-

economic support in response to disarmament activities, thereby providing long-term sustenance to these activities.

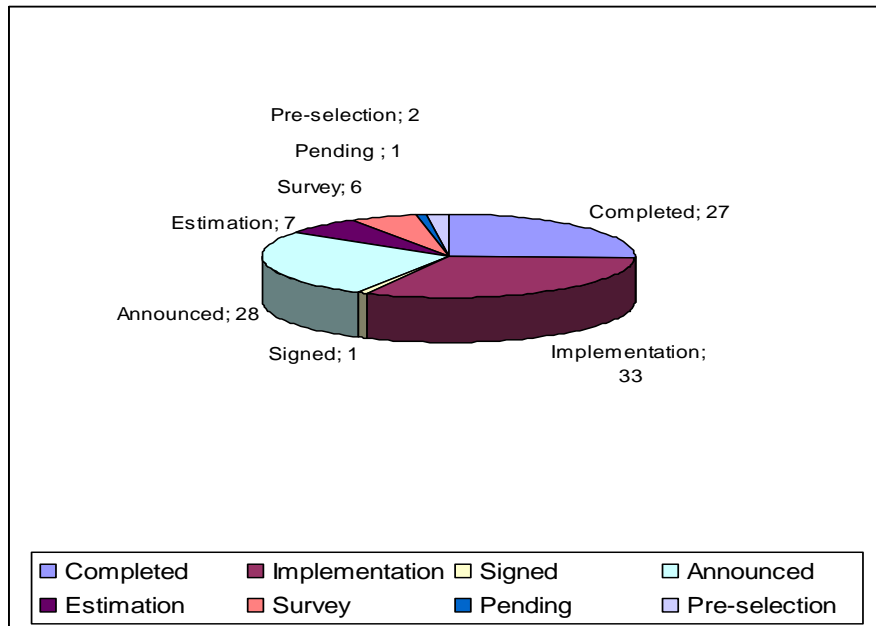
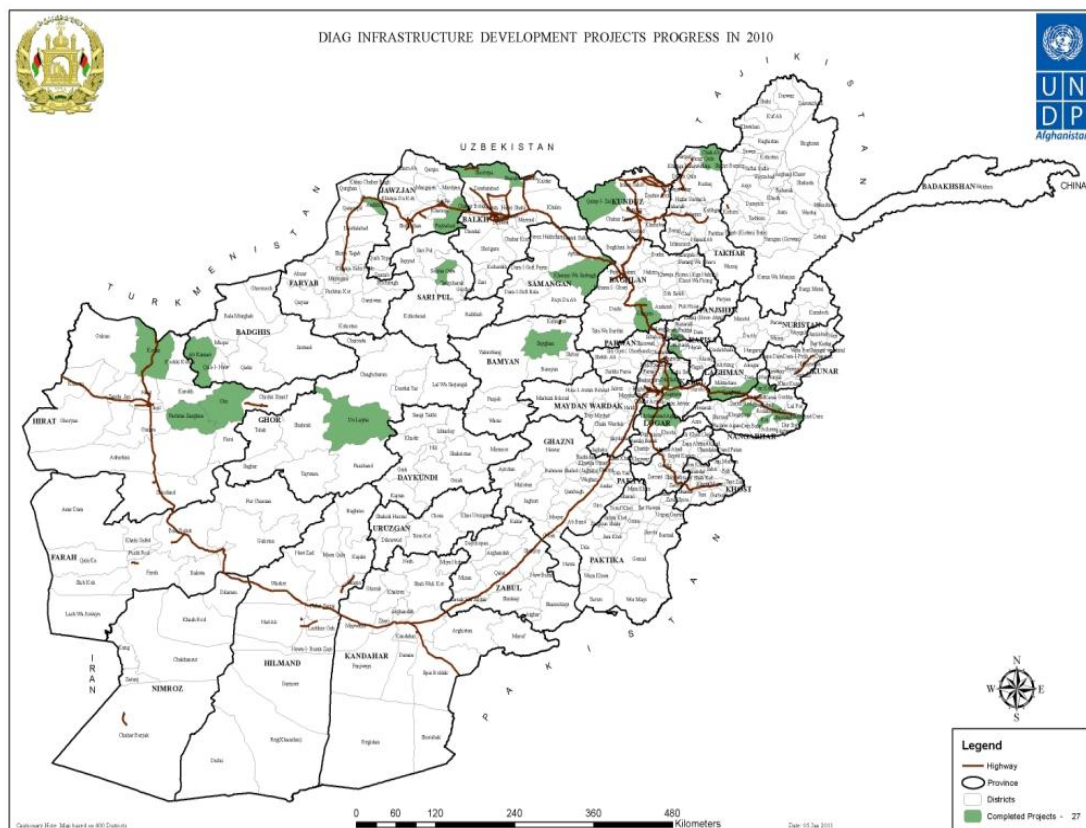


Figure 3: Status of DIAG development projects



Map 3: distribution of DIAG Development Projects (DDPs) completed, 27 total

Output 3: Mol capacity enhanced to assume responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.

Activity 3.1: Mol staff trained and supported at the central and regional offices so as to undertake DIAG activities in an optimal manner.

Activity Result	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
3.1 MOI Staff trained at the central and regional offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 Mol DIAG staff trained 34 MOI provincial offices and six regional offices are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff trained: 80% 100% regional and provincial offices functional

A. Capacity development for DIAG unit

During 2010, DIAG training mentors provided on-the-job training and mentorship in DIAG issues to Mol staff. Equipment including furniture, stationary, and IT material was procured for the six regional Mol DIAG offices and the 34 provincial offices, resulting in the establishment of the offices. In 2010, 87 Mol DIAG staff were recruited and trained for deployment in various regional and provincial offices. According to a qualitative assessment done by the monitoring and evaluation section the skills and capabilities of a total of 120 staff have been enhanced through the training and mentoring efforts such that they are able to carry out their functions more effectively.

Internet services are being provided in the regional and provincial offices, with the first phase of implementation undertaken in Kandahar and Paktya provinces in the second half of the year. A maintenance plan for data backup and recovery for the Private Security Companies (PSCs) and Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL) databases has been formulated, providing contingency support in case of technical problems with the databases.

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. The PSC database has registered 20,741 weapons, 18,167 weapons' cards were printed and issued to individual PSCs, and 2,947 weapons were surrendered voluntarily to Mol DIAG cell by PSCs. An implementation plan in line with Presidential Decree no. 62 on the disbandment of PSCs was prepared and approved by members of the High Coordination Board and referred to the Afghan government's National Security Council for final approval, after which Mol operations proceeded along the lines laid out in the plan.

UNDP's support to the Mol DIAG unit has resulted in greater Mol ownership of the registration process of PSCs, increased skill-sets of 120 Mol DIAG staff due to frequent on-the-job training activities, and robust monitoring activities which should help reduce the scope for corruption. The trained staffs have acquired comprehensive knowledge of the implementation process of the DIAG programme, licensing and operating procedures for PSCs and weapons, and reporting and monitoring functions. In addition, Mol staff acquired

greater understanding of the use of computer equipments to support the activities of data entry and record keeping.



Weapons handed over by PSCs to DIAG, October 2010, Kabul

C. Weapons Registration and Licensing (WRL)

DIAG completed the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) database in February 2009 and installed it at the DIAG Weapon Registration and Licensing (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. Since its activation in early 2009, the cell has acted as an important resource for oversight over weapons registration and licensing.

In 2010, the DIAG WRL section conducted weekly meetings with Mol DIAG Officers, trained them in various activities including internet use (browsing, mailing, scanning, composing etc.), and provided reports as needed.

Besides their usual activities – training regarding equipments, WRL procedures, database management, processing and printing ID card documents and holograms for weapons – WRL Cell officials assisted in the procurement process for equipment for Mol DIAG central, regional, and provincial offices.

Output 4: Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented.

Activity 4.1: Election candidates screened and IEC provided with a list of cleared and challenged candidates.

Vetting ensures that people linked with IAGs are disqualified from holding public office. 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.

Up to June 2010, 1756 records related to IAG personnel were examined and verified in 22 provinces. This data was entered into a centralized database and utilized to support DIAG activities.

Since July 2010, DIAG has not undertaken these activities, which now reside with Afghan security institutions.

Output 5: Technical support for the Disarmament & Reintegration Commission’s initiatives for peace and reintegration provided.

Activity 5.1: D&RC initiatives empowered by provision of technical support to implement peace and reintegration.

Activity Result	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
5. D&RC initiatives empowered by provision of technical support to implement peace and reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P&R emerging opportunities facilitated in 15 districts, approximately 550 reintegrees in pipeline. • JS, Technical Committee, Consultative Peace Jirga supported. 	Fully supported

A. Activities in support of Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP) implementation and organization through the D&RC.

Through its mandate to support the D&RC’s peace-building activities, DIAG also provided initial support to the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program (APRP). The APRP was finalised by the GoA and presented to its international partners at the Kabul Conference in July 2010. This programme aims to create an enabling environment for sustainable human security and development by disarming and reintegrating ex-combatants, leading to better security, community development and governance. The project document for UNDP support to APRP was finalised and signed between the UNDP Country Director and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the APRP on 15 July 2010. The High Peace Council (HPC), responsible for providing political and strategic leadership to the APRP has been formed, and UNDP/DIAG provided preliminary support in terms of preparation of ToRs, modalities for the formation of sub-committees, renting office space, acquisition of secretarial support, and preparations for the meetings of the HPC.

Further support for the activities of the D&RC was provided by supporting emerging opportunities for demobilization and reintegration. In Badghis district, 146 AGEs in three groups from Qadis, Moqur and Jawand districts reconciled with the GoA. All the AGEs went through a biometric registration procedure, and were subsequently given an initial reintegration package consisting of food and non-food items. Longer term measures for these reconcilees are under consideration to help them reintegrate constructively into Afghan society. Adjoining Badghis province, 43 reconcilees from Faryab province were also provided with similar support in November 2010.

In the Shindand district of Herat, UNDP contributed to the reintegration of an Anti-Government Elements (AGE) commander and 100 followers by supporting the formulation

of multiple proposals for the provision of educational and development inputs. A district analysis of Shindand, done by the ANBP regional office, provided valuable background support for these activities.

Fifty two Hezbi-Islami ex-combatants who had reconciled with the GoA were being supported in Puli Khumri district of Baghlan by UNDP/DIAG. They had been initially provided with a package of food and non-food items till 20th June 2010. Two missions were conducted in September to determine the current status of the reconcilees, assess the situation, and formulate potential support requirements.

Fifty two people from among the reconcilees joined the HALO Trust, and were transferred to Kabul for training. The training started on 6th November in a HALO camp located in Karizi Mir, north of Kabul. The trainees finished their training course on 8th December and were subsequently employed by the HALO Trust.

B. Strategic communications and public awareness

During the year, DIAG also organized and facilitated a number of successful public information initiatives in support of D&RC initiatives throughout the country, organizing round-table television debates, public service announcements and radio programmes on peace and reintegration and DIAG. Special activities were organised on Peace Day, 21st September, on disarmament efforts in Afghanistan; these included a one hour live-TV talk show with representatives from the D&RC and a radio show with a member of parliament.

An awareness campaign about peace initiatives was organised especially for Hajjis, who were given informational packages which included a peace and reintegration related brochure and leaflet, as well as a small sized Holy Quran. DIAG also supported the GoA in its information campaign directed at civil society organizations and women's rights groups with a role to play in peace and reintegration efforts.

The cumulative result of these information activities is that DIAG has become a well-known name in Afghanistan, and the achievements in establishing a large number of peace districts and the benefits of disarmament have been well publicised. These information activities have helped bring about awareness of the goals, process, and benefits of DIAG and broader peace-building efforts.

III. Implementation Arrangements

The activities of the UNDP/DIAG project were carried out under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) through UNDP Afghanistan. The project's activities were implemented under the overall leadership of the Vice Chairman of the Disarmament and Reintegration Commission (D&RC), who was responsible for defining policies, priorities and guidelines of the DIAG project. The government therefore lead the activities with support from UNDP/DIAG. The JS of the D&RC, whose members included representatives of the MoI, Ministry of Defence (MoD), National Directorate of Security (NDS) and the MRRD, were the executive body of the D&RC explicitly involved in coordinating and implementing DIAG.

The project provided technical and logistical support for the implementation of weapons management issues. At the regional level, seven regional offices supported Provincial Security Committees in each province for DIAG activities. The Provincial Security

Committees were chaired by governors and comprised of local government security institutions, as well as UNAMA, Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) representatives and DIAG Regional Office staff. Provincial Security Committees collected information, assessed the security situation, implemented activities and monitored DIAG in accordance with the central policy and the D&RC guidelines. These same committees played a vital role in implementation of P&R initiatives at the provincial levels.

The DIAG development projects were carried out in districts where DIAG compliance had been achieved. District Development Assemblies, with facilitation by MRRD and UNDP/DIAG, assessed potential development projects for their communities. MRRD then implemented DIAG development projects through its National Area-Based Development Programme and National Solidarity Programme.

The identification of IAGs in a target district was initially done at the sub-national level by Provincial DIAG Committees led by the Provincial Governors, comprising of the MoI, National Directorate of Security (NDS), Ministry of Defense (MoD), and facilitated by UNDP, UNAMA, and ISAF PRTs. The committees identified the IAGs prevalent in a district based on their sources of information, and then forwarded lists to the JS of the D&RC. The list was then reviewed at the JS, primarily by Afghan security agencies, assisted by international partners.

Once the lists of IAGs in a district were approved by the JS, the IAGs were officially listed as such. After this, involved actors, led by the Provincial DIAG Committees and its member entities, supported by ANBP regional offices were given the green light to commence outreach and encourage IAGs to disarm and disband. Disbandment levels of IAGs in the target districts were subsequently monitored, and this information was passed on to the JS. When 100 percent compliance was attained in a district, the JS approved the district as DIAG compliant. Following this, DDPs were initiated by the MRRD in coordination with DIAG, to provide the compliant district with a large scale development project in order to consolidate and stabilize the disarmament gains made. DSPs were also undertaken in some districts in order to provide an additional localized incentive to IAGs to disband and to provide their members with an alternative sustained livelihood means. While DDPs were undertaken in coordination with the MRRD, DSPs were implemented by partners that were primarily local NGOs involved with development initiatives.

While DDPs and DSPs did provide a basic incentive to IAGs for disbanding, the lack of a robust enforcement mechanism for DIAG activities was a weakness of this initiative, which should be addressed in future projects of a similar nature.

In addition to supporting DIAG activities through the JS and the regional level, UNDP has also been developing the capacity of Afghan government ministries, especially the MoI, in terms of DIAG implementation ability. This has ensured that the GoA is able to take increasing ownership of DIAG implementation.

IV. Challenges/Risks/Issues

The challenges faced by the DIAG project in 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), the activities of local militias and the flaring up of tribal disputes, a lack of support by provincial level DIAG actors, and the inaccessibility of areas for adequate monitoring. 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

A. Insecurity

The continuing challenge of high levels of insecurity in many districts and the possibility of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), small arms, and complex attacks against UN premises and vehicles was exacerbated in 2010. Limited movement and inaccessibility of districts due to high levels of insecurity hindered the areas in which DIAG activities were carried out. The parliamentary elections held in September 2010, and insurgent activities to disrupt the elections in the pre-election phase, and protests by various political actors in the post-election period, and ongoing military operations against AGEs further reduced the extent to which DIAG could negotiate with IAGs and collect weapons.

In order to mitigate this threat, security upgrades are being done in all ANBP regional offices to ensure full compliance with UN operational security standards. Road missions have been escorted by armed police, radio communications were enforced for all road movement.

B. Tribal disputes

The flaring up of tribal disputes involving, amongst others, the Shinwari in Nangarhar, the Kuchies in Bamyan, the Gujjurs in Kunar, the Ghilzai and Barakzai in the south, and the Hotak and Tokhi in Uruzgan has also negatively impacted disarmament efforts. The initial part of 2010 saw tribal disputes affect DIAG activities in the Eastern region; by the middle part of the year these had subsided to an extent, but conflicts between Kuchies and Hazaras had flared up in the central parts of the country. By the end of 2010, tribal tensions had again arisen between two Shinwar sub-tribes in the East in districts where DIAG was being implemented, as well as inter-tribal violence in Uruzgan and Kandahar, the latter of which also encompassed election issues.

In order to deal with the vast challenge of insecurity, the project has targeted districts with specific peace and reintegration opportunities, allowing for focused disarmament initiatives. It has also concentrated DIAG implementation efforts in districts where the Provincial Governor has intimated the feasibility of the program. Furthermore, comprehensive situational analyses are undertaken prior to commencement of project activities in a district. These efforts have led to considerable DIAG success, especially in the Eastern region, and in Badghis and Herat provinces of the West region.

C. Lack of support by provincial DIAG actors

In some provinces provincial actors including the Provincial Governor, Chief of Police, and District Governor have been uncooperative on DIAG efforts. This position may be a result of vested interests, lack of confidence in the programme, or inadequate incentives provided to these actors in return for their support. Irrespective of the reason, implementation of DIAG was hindered when crucial provincial actors did not provide adequate support. UNDP encouraged the D&RC to be actively involved in pushing DIAG efforts with local authorities

as these provincial government actors are more responsive to communications received from the D&RC.

D. Relapse of Compliant Districts into insurgency

Six districts that had been declared DIAG compliant have relapsed into insurgency during 2010. These are the Marawar district of Kunar province, Qalazal in Kunduz, Kohband in Kapisa, Obek in Herat, Dolaina in Ghor, and Noorgram in Nuristan. Resurgence of IAGs in compliant districts occurs due to a dearth of national or international security forces, which creates a power vacuum. This lack of government security and law enforcement personnel allows armed men to form themselves into groups and engage in criminal activities. Close coordination will be undertaken between DIAG and Afghan security forces in DIAG districts to ensure that progress in disbanding illegal armed groups is reinforced through the provision of law enforcement personnel and security forces, which negate the onset of a security vacuum.

Issues

A. AGE prevalence in 'hard' districts

The issue of hard districts (districts where disarmament activities are rendered more difficult due to a large presence of AGEs) has increased in prominence as DIAG activities have progressed over the years, becoming a very prominent hindrance in 2010. The 100 districts declared DIAG compliant have mostly been located in relatively 'easy' provinces (provinces with a small number of AGEs), meaning that these districts were generally 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 AGEs, thereby hindering the ability of DIAG to implement its mandate. Given this situation, the progress made in the Eastern region, where 25 IAGs were disbanded, is a considerable achievement in 2010.

A modified strategy is required to provide adequate incentives to IAGs in the hard districts. The recently launched Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program should enable disarmament and reintegration of combatants to be successfully carried out in the harder districts. As elaborated earlier (pp. 16-18), DIAG is providing considerable technical support to APRP, and a number of peace and reintegration activities are being actively pursued.

B. Inaccessibility of areas for monitoring

Follow-up of DSPs and DIAG activities was limited in some areas due to the prevailing security conditions. Restricted monitoring meant that DIAG was constrained to monitor and ascertain the effectiveness and impact of DIAG implementation and DSP completion in the affected districts; however, the use of local resources including relevant local government officials is being made to monitor activities in those districts which UNDP staff are unable to access.

C. Development project issues

Infrastructure development projects had been impacted by some problems including a delay in transferring funds, currency inflation, and an increase of projected costs. Some of

the projects undertaken by implementing partners (construction companies etc.) showed evidence of low quality inputs, consequently reducing the value of the project. Monthly regional coordination meetings between MRRD and DIAG, and joint monitoring and evaluation missions aimed at resolving these issues at the earliest stages have been initiated. Although these issues have been mitigated through these actions, they continue to impact the final output.

Further, the gap between DIAG district compliance and the delivery of the MRRD-led DIAG Development Projects 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 2010, wherein nine DSPs were completed.

V. Lessons Learned

Development

As DIAG focus turned to target districts with an AGE presence and also as a result of the DSPs that were completed in 2010, a number of valuable lessons were learned during the course of the year.

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. However, DSPs have been completed in only nine districts while MRRD led development programs have been initiated in over 105 districts, leaving a large number of districts without a small-scale development initiative to provide immediate tangible benefits. The rate and extent of DSP initiation needs to be increased and there is a need to link development and disarmament more aggressively.

Experience with the completed DSPs shows that when undertaking small-scale development projects which are chosen in consultation with the beneficiaries and the communities, it is advisable not to openly proclaim the available budget to the target group. It is better to discuss such projects in terms of numbers of target beneficiaries and maintain some flexibility regarding the budget. This allows for the selection of the most opportune project; when a fixed budget is declared the beneficiaries tend to always pick projects based on the highest financial value rather than optimality of fit.

Monitoring

From the monitoring perspective, experience over the year has shown that monitoring and development activities need to be intricately linked from the very first stage of project initiation. A lack of coordination and proper sequencing of monitoring activities results in ambiguity and difficulty in inducing the effects of a development project on the socio-economic conditions in a district. Learning from this experience, the beneficiaries and needs assessments for any new DSPs must be closely coordinated by the monitoring and development personnel, with local beneficiaries, to ensure optimal results.

District analysis

The compilation of district analysis for targeted provinces has proven to be a useful analytical tool when formulating the optimal course of action to harness emerging peace and reintegration activities. Among other things, these documents contain information on local peace shuras, development committees, influential personalities, and the nature of local tribal and political systems. In addition, understanding the specific potential of local economic opportunities is key when providing positive development incentives to a community. It has become evident that different types of fruit, crops, and animal products are suitable for varying conditions, and one size does not fit all in the Afghan development context. At the same time, the imperative to show diversity of inputs in its development initiatives should not be allowed to overshadow the desires and preferences of local beneficiaries.

Sustaining DIAG compliance

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. When compliant districts are not consolidated through an infusion of security personnel, the resulting power vacuum can allow IAGs to resurface, as well as allow the infiltration of AGEs from other districts. Close coordination is required with the ISAF, Mol, 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 Mol controlled public protection force for village stability, to ensure that this infiltration is negated and DIAG compliance is maintained.

VI. Future Plans

The monitoring section will conduct baseline surveys in 20 DDI round 8 target districts and post-compliance 6 surveys in 13 other districts. The comparison of post-compliance and baseline surveys allows for an assessment of the impact of DIAG activities on the socio-economic conditions in an area; these surveys are therefore a useful tool in assessing the concrete effects of the project.

DIAG, depending on the agreements made vis a vis future course of action for DIAG, will provide technical support to the D&RC's peace-building efforts which aims to demobilize combatants and reintegrate them into society. DIAG will continue to develop comprehensive district analysis for each of the targeted districts under APRP in order to facilitate the peace and reintegration process.

As the APRP becomes the focus of the Afghan government's efforts to promote peace, disarmament, and stability in the country, UNDP is assessing the optimal means through which to adjust its mandate between APRP and DIAG so as to best support the government's initiatives for achieving this desired goal. As ANBP has considerable human capital, experience, and organizational structures in place regarding disarmament and reintegration process, these will be utilised to provide a running start to the APRP. After 31st March 2011, DIAG activities will be merged into the broader umbrella of peace-building efforts under APRP.

VII. Financial Information

Table 1. Total Income and Expenditure

Donor	INCOME			EXPENDITURES			BALANCE
	Total Commitment	Total Received	Total Receivable	Total Cumulative Expenditures as of Dec 2009	Current Year 2010	Total Expenditures	Total Received minus Total Expenditures
Japan	19,237,867	19,237,867	-	14,013,383.58	4,955,781.20	18,969,164.78	268,702.22
UK	4,711,770	4,711,770	-	4,636,560.59	(17,548.04)	4,619,012.55	92,757.45
Canada	3,623,544	3,623,544	-	3,317,464.12	(156,185.48)	3,161,278.64	462,265.36
CIDA	1,472,031	1,472,031	-	1,463,870.55	(256.00)	1,463,614.55	8,416.45
Switzerland	1,633,021	1,633,021	-	2,204,637.06	(707,855.81)	1,496,781.25	136,239.75
Denmark	1,362,917	1,362,917	-	1,257,590.69	(38,453.65)	1,219,137.04	143,779.96
Italy	2,610,356	2,610,356	-	1,845,602.82	(39,048.62)	1,884,651.44	725,704.56
Netherlands	1,204,819	1,204,819	-	1,160,067.84	-	1,160,067.84	44,751.45
Norway	4,375,446	4,375,446	-	3,190,424.94	994,154.87	4,184,579.81	190,866.19
UNDP Core	7,245,210	7,245,210	-	3,453,259.07	3,360,054.34	6,966,851.70	278,358.30
USAID	200,000	200,000	-	133,292.27	-	133,292.27	66,707.73
MOF	275,692	275,692	-		269,014.90	269,014.90	6,677.10
Total	47,952,673	47,952,673		36,676,153.53	8,851,293.24	45,527,446.77	2,425,226.23

Note:

i) Expenditure reported for 2010 is provisional.

ii) Income received in currency other than USD is approximated to USD based on UN exchange rate.

iii) The deficit balance for donors is under discussion with UNDP Country Office and will be resolved soon.

Table 2: Expenditure by major outputs (2010)

Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Expenditure (provisional)	Delivery Rate* (2010 expenditure/2010 AWP budget)
1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	795,012.05	729,796.91	92%
<i>GMS 5,7 %</i>	23,401.06	19,734.39	84%
Sub-total Output 1.	818,413.11	749,531.30	92%
2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	61,703.66	61,479.55	100%
<i>GMS 7%</i>	2,923.25	3,143.28	108%
Sub-total Output 2	64,626.91	64,622.83	100%
3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	1,069,019.40	835,048.01	78%
<i>GMS 7%</i>	3,536.77	3,802.99	108%
Sub-total Output 3	1,072,556.17	838,851.00	78%
4. Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	699,552.26	736,945.36	105%
<i>GMS 7 %</i>	34,054.88	38,096.45	112%
Sub-total Output 4	733,607.14	775,041.81	106%
5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	1,073,113.54	1,145,122.11	107%
<i>GMS 3,7 %</i>	43,425.08	40,476.87	93%
Sub-total Output 5	1,116,538.62	1,185,598.98	106%
6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	6,838,397.60	4,889,734.51	72%
<i>GMS 5,7 %</i>	207,635.49	347,912.81	168%
Sub-total Output 6	7,046,033.09	5,237,647.32	74%
Grand Total	10,851,775.04	8,851,293.24	82%

Table 3: Expenditure Status (by donor 2010)

Donor	Project Output	Budget (AWP 2010)	2010 Cumulative Expenditure (Provisional)	Delivery Rate*
Japan	2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	35,299.25	35,299.25	100%
	3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	32,336.20	32,336.20	100%
	4. Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	412,136.12	412,138.41	100%
	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	430,561.01	430,542.52	100%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	3,762,564.63	3,698,993.18	98%
GMS 7%		327,102.79	346,471.64	106%
Total		5,000,000.00	4,955,781.20	100%
UNDP Core	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	430,306.29	430,306.94	100%
	2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	19,942.95	19,718.84	99%
	3. Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	1,018,494.00	764,884.61	75%
	4. Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	213,054.05	250,700.86	118%

	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	453,595.01	453,635.14	100%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	1,633,101.70	1,594,346.24	98%
Total		3,768,494.00	3,513,592.63	93%
MOF	5. Technical Support for D&RC's initiative for peace and reintegration provided.	267,661.90	260,944.45	97%
GMS 3%		8,029.86	8,070.45	103%
Total		275,691.76	269,014.90	98%
Canada	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	136.22	(156,185.48)	0%
GMS 5%		7.17	-	0%
Total		143.39	(156,185.48)	0%
Denmark	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	4,006.29	2,329.49	58%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	-	(40,994.00)	0%
GMS 5%		210.86	210.86	100%
Total		4,217.15	(38,453.65)	0%
Italy	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	166,024.85	138,340.42	83%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost (Project Support Costs)	424,678.19	(140,052.11)	0%
GMS 7%		41,349.22	40,760.31	99%
Total		632,052.26	39,048.62	6%
Norway	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	53,476.00	53,476.00	100%

	2. Identification and monitoring of socio-economic community development and governance interventions fully supported.	6,461.46	6,461.46	100%
	3. MoI capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.	18,189.20	37,827.20	208%
	4. Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	144,191.30	74,362.09	52%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	725,631.40	752,396.73	104%
GMS 5%		66,724.37	69,631.39	104%
Total		1,014,673.73	994,154.87	98%
Switzerland	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	-	(49,364.94)	0%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	-	(638,687.87)	0%
GMS 5%		-	(19,803.00)	0%
Total		-	(707,855.81)	0%
UK	1. Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.	141,198.62	154,709.00	110%
	6. Technical Assistance & Management Cost(Project Support Costs)	7,479.00	(180,082.18)	0%
GMS 5%		7,825.14	7,825.14	100%
Total		156,502.76	(17,548.04)	0%
CIDA	1. Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented	-	(256)	
GMS 7%		-	-	
Total		-	(256)	

Grand Total	10,851,775.04	8,851,293.24	90%
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*Delivery rate = $\frac{2010 \text{ expenditure}}{2010 \text{ AWP budget}}$

Annexes

Annex I: Detailed Reporting on Results and Impact (Reporting on each output)

Output 1: Implementation of weapon collection and disbandment of illegal armed groups fully supported.

Indicators: **1.** # of IAGs disbanded; **2.** # of compliant districts; **3.** # of weapons collected.

Target 2010: By the end of 2010: A total of 809 IAGs disbanded; 112 DIAG compliant districts and 52,000 weapons collected.

Gender Rating of the Output: 0

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
1.1 Districts stabilized by implementation of weapons management and disbandment of illegal armed groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 689 IAG disbanded 88 districts compliant 46000 weapons collected 	By the end of 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 809 IAGs disbanded 112 DIAG compliant districts 52,000 weapons collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 759 IAGs disbanded 100 districts compliant 54,138 weapons collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IAGs disbanded: 94% Compliant districts: 89% Weapons collected: 106%

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

Indicators: 1. # of DIAG support projects; 2. # of DIAG development projects through MRRD completed.

Target 2010: By the end of 2010, 10 DSPs implemented; and 112 DDPs implemented.

Gender Rating of the Output: 1

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
2.1 Districts' stability and socio economic condition empowered through development initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 DSPs implemented 13 DIAG development projects completed 	By the end of 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 DSPs completed 112 DDPs implemented 14 DDPs completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 DSPs completed 105 DDPs implemented 27 DDPs completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DSPs completed: 100% DDPs implemented: 94% DDPs completed: 100%

Output 3: Mol capacity enhanced to assume full responsibility of DIAG through delivery of capacity building action plan.

Indicators: 1. established regional and provincial Mol DIAG offices with staff and equipment.

Target 2010: 1. A total of 150 regional and provincial Mol DIAG staff recruited and trained; 2. 6 regional offices and 34 provincial offices operational

Gender Rating of the Output: 0

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
3.1 MOI Staff trained at the central and regional offices	1. 33 central Mol staff recruited and trained 2. Mol Central Office established	1. A total of 150 regional and provincial Mol DIAG staff recruited and trained 2. 6 regional offices and 34 provincial offices operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 120 Mol DIAG staff trained 34 MOI provincial offices are functional and 6 regional offices are functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff trained: 80% 100% regional and provincial offices functional

Output 4: Vetting of the election candidates free of illegal commanders and members of IAGs implemented

Indicators: 1. # of screened candidates

Target 2010: 1. Candidates screened for Parliamentary Election

Gender Rating of the Output: 0

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results/achievement	% of progress rate/delivery
4.1 Election candidates screened and IEC provided with the list of cleared and challenged candidates		# of candidates screened for Parliamentary Elections	This activity now resides with Afghan government entities.	No further action

Output 5: Technical Support for D&RC's initiatives for peace and reintegration provided.

Indicators: 1. # of P&R policy documents prepared, P&R process launched; 2. # of P&R emerging opportunities facilitated.

Target 2010: 1. Peace Jirga supported; Kabul conference supported; Presidential decree issued; Afghan P&R program document completed; Trust fund established and managed by UNDP/ANBP; Reconcilees supported; JS activities fully supported.

Gender Rating of the Output: 0

Activity Result	Baseline information	Performance Target	Description of results	% of progress rate/delivery
5. D&RC initiatives empowered by provision of technical support to implement peace and reintegration	No formal government policy exists	Peace Jirga supported; Kabul conference supported; Presidential decree issued; reintegrees supported; JS activities fully supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P&R emerging opportunities facilitated in 15 districts, approximately 550 reintegrees in pipeline. JS, Consultative Peace Jirga, Kabul Conference supported. 	Fully supported

Annex II: Policy and Knowledge Products

Name of Project: DIAG

Year: 2010

SN.	Policy/Knowledge Products	Authors	Stakeholders Consultations	Date of Completion	Total Budget or Cost in USD
1	UNDP - APRP support project document	UNDP/ANBP	GoA	15 July 2010	
2	Executive summary and update for P&R programme released to international donors and stakeholders	UNDP/ANBP		Dec 2010	
3	DSP overview report 2009-2010	UNDP/ANBP	IPs, DSP beneficiaries	1 Sep 2010	
4	UNDP support to APRP, Strategic Plan	UNDP/ANBP	JS, line ministries	Dec 2010	
5	APRP capacity development plan	UNDP/ANBP	JS, line ministries	Dec 2010	
6	APRP briefing paper	UNDP/ANBP		8 Dec 2010	
7	APRP communications strategy	UNDP/ANBP	JS	May 2010	
9	Concept paper on deradicalization and civic education centers	UNDP/ANBP		Nov 2010	
10	Procedural note on Technical Committee	UNDP/ANBP	JS	Nov 2010	
11	Standard Operating Procedures on 90 day transition packages	UNDP/ANBP	JS	Dec 2010	
12	Concept note on provincial budgets	UNDP/ANBP	JS	Dec 2010	

Annex III: Training and Capacity Building Outputs

SN	Training or Capacity Development Outputs/Event	Date and Location	Beneficiary Organizations	Number Trained	Impact	Total Cost/Budget
1	Capacity development workshop to enhance capacity of MOI officers to optimally implement DIAG activities.	14-18 Feb 2010, ANBP Conference room, Kabul and Gardez ROs.	Moi DIAG Officers	45 MOI Officers.	The trainees were trained in DIAG activities in regional and provincial bases, computer knowledge, reporting, data entry, compiling information and weapons registration.	
2	Peace and reintegration training workshop.	10 Nov 2010, Badghis province	DoIC, MoH&RA, B&TA, Tribal Elders, Mullahs, and reconcilee candidates.	A group of local elders, mullahs and governmental officials.	Government officials received knowledge on how to implement the P&R process and the local community became aware of the benefits of this program and its impact on peace and stability at the country wide level.	45,000AF
3	Training workshop on P&R for Mullahs in Herat.	11 July 2010, Herat provincial conference hall.	MoH&RA and Influential Mullahs	Around 200 Mullahs from Herat province.	Participants became aware of the P&R program's impact on peace and stability in communities and vowed to use this knowledge within their speeches in the mosques and religious forums.	
4	Training workshop on P&R for university and school students in Herat.	1 st Nov 2010, University and schools of Herat.	University and school students		Participants in the workshop were trained on the advantages of P&R implementation and its impact on peace stability in the society, participants also vowed to support this process to be implemented through all means available, and would encourage others as well to join and support this process.	
5	Provided peace and reintegration related briefings/ information to the provincial authorities, peace council in Takhar.	23 Dec 2010 Takhar provincial governor office	Provincial peace council, provincial authorities.	40 Individuals	Peace council and provincial officials were informed about the functioning of the peace program and its procedures.	
6	Regional Office Managers and JS staff gathering	26-27 Jan 2010, Jalalabad	UNDP/ANBP, JS		Increased awareness of APRP project implementation cycle and P&R programme implementation structure.	
7	Regional Office Managers' gathering	18 March 2010, Kabul	UNDP/ANBP	10 UNDP staff	P&R progress updates provided and support mechanisms and organizational structures discussed.	
8	District analysis preparation workshop and Regional Office Managers' gathering	31 July – 3 Aug 2010, Kabul	UNDP/ANBP	10 UNDP staff	District analysis preparation explained and structure discussed and finalized. P&R updates given to CEO of programme.	

Annex IV: Risk log

Project Title: DIAG	Award ID: 39048	Date: 4 January 2011
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Kandahar province turned to Security Phase 4, causing further restrictions in staff movement and operations within Kandahar.	Jan -Dec 2010	Security	5	Participating in ASMT to determine if districts suitable for program delivery.	Security Section	Security Section	Jan - 2010	Ongoing
2	Dispute between tribes in Nangarhar which caused DIAG operations to be suspended in 4 DDI districts.	Jan - Mar 2010	Operation	4	Delay in DDI operations and compliancy of these districts till the conflict is resolved.	Jalalabad Regional Office	Security Section	Mar- 2010	Complete
3	Ongoing insecurity, insurgencies, military operations, creation of local militias, tribal disputes.	Jan - to Dec 2010	Security	5	Targeting P&R opportunity districts and DDI districts selected with Provincial Governor support where DIAG implementation is feasible.	Security Section	Security Section	Dec - 2010	Ongoing
4	IED, VBIED, BBIED, small arms and complex attacks on UN premises and vehicles.	Jan - to Dec 2010	Security	5	Each mission escorted by armed police; upgrading of the ROs.	Security Section	Security Section	Dec-2010	Ongoing
5	Six districts that had been declared DIAG compliant have relapsed into insurgency.	Jan – Dec 2010	Operational	5	The compliant districts need to be examined in depth and close coordination should be made with security actors.	Operation Section	Operation Section	Jan 2010	Ongoing

Annex V: Issues log

ISSUES LOG						Date: 4 Jan 2011
Award ID: 39048 Project: DIAG						
ID	Type	Date Identified	Description	Status/Priority	Status Change Date	Author
	Security	Jan - Feb and March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAT-A offices are required for all regions consistent with UNDP Security Policy. Enforced MOSS CAT A Compliant offices/accommodation for international staff. 	4	Complete	Mehtab Dere
	Security	Jan - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IM/ANSF military operations against AGEs which is affecting DIAG and upcoming peace and reintegration program. 	4	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Security	Jan – Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff movement only in UN armored vehicles. 	5	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Operational	Jan – Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating in ASMT to determine if districts suitable for program delivery. 	5	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Operational	Jan – Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANSF not handing over confiscated weapons to DIAG. delay in DDI operations and compliancy of these districts till the conflict is resolved. 	5	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Operational	June - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of support by provincial DIAG actors (PG, COP, DG). 	5	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere

	Operational	July - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kunduz RO lockdown in early July. 	5	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Finance	July - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of funds (Counterpart). 	5	Complete	Mehtab Dere
	IT	July - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet Problem with IO Global resulting in interruption of email services. 	4	Complete	Mehtab Dere
	M&E operational	July - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccessibility of monitoring and evaluation team to the insecure districts for the purpose of monitoring. 	4	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere
	Operational	Jan - Dec 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issue of 'hard' districts because of the presence of AGEs hindering the ability of DIAG implementation. 	4	Ongoing	Mehtab Dere