



Government  
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du Canada

# CANADA'S ENGAGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT  
FOR THE PERIOD OF JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 2010



Canada

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Cover photo: Brigadier-General Dean J. Milner, Commander of Joint Task Force Afghanistan, talks with a store owner and a group of local children in a small village located in the Panjwayi district of Kandahar province.

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## Foreword

In accordance with the motion passed by the House of Commons on March 13, 2008, we are honoured to place before Parliament this tenth quarterly report on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan, addressing the period from July 1 to September 30, 2010.

Building a safe and prosperous Afghanistan is dependent on the hard work of the Afghan people and the international community to create an environment of security that ultimately protects the political and economic future of the citizens of Afghanistan.

Our report for this quarter focuses on the progress that has been achieved on Canada's six priorities and three signature projects in Afghanistan, through the lens of security for the Afghan nation and its people. The surge of coalition forces, coupled with the continued growth of the Afghan National Security Forces, led to several successful security operations at major national events—tangible signs of progress in Afghanistan's security environment, despite an insurgency that has proven to be extremely resilient in some parts of the country.

The July 20 Kabul Conference on Afghanistan was attended by more than 60 nations as the Government of Afghanistan committed to take lead responsibility for security from the international community by 2014. The conference also saw the endorsement of the High Peace Council, whose membership was announced by President Karzai in September. The Afghan National Security Forces planned and led the massive security plan required for the conference, ensuring no major security incidents took place.

During the September 18 parliamentary elections, over 90 percent of planned polling centres remained open nationally, and involved millions of Afghans as candidates, workers and voters. Although marked by numerous incidents of insurgent violence, the elections did not experience a single significant, complex attack. While it is too early to pronounce on the outcome of the elections, Canada and its international partners are continuing to follow the performance of Afghan electoral institutions.

Furthermore, at their November 20, 2010, summit in Lisbon, Portugal, the heads of state and government of contributing countries to NATO's International Security Assistance Force declared that corruption remains a central challenge to be addressed by the Government of Afghanistan.

While significant challenges continue, the events of this quarter serve as milestones of progress in Afghanistan—building blocks upon which the Afghan people can begin to take ownership of their future.

Canadians in Afghanistan continue to serve the interests of peace with dedication and bravery. On behalf of all Canadians, we stand in honour and remembrance of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in this service, those who have been injured and their families.

Our next report will cover the period October 1 to December 31, 2010.



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The Honourable Lawrence Cannon  
Minister of Foreign Affairs



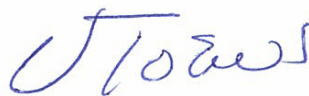
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Minister of State (Agriculture)



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Minister of National Defence



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The Honourable Vic Toews  
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The Honourable Beverley J. Oda  
Minister of International Cooperation

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## Summary

- This quarterly report identifies the progress made by Canada on its six priorities and three signature projects in Afghanistan, with a focus on the critical role that security plays in the political, economic and social well-being of the Afghan people.
- The growing capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) during this quarter was reflected in its ability to provide security for major events, including the Kabul Conference and the September parliamentary elections, and in improved perceptions of security among Kandaharis.
- The Canadian Forces area of responsibility in Afghanistan saw further changes; command of military forces in Kandahar City and Camp Nathan Smith was transferred to the United States, as Canadian Forces operations became concentrated in Dand and Panjwayi districts.
- Canada was among 60 nations that participated in the International Conference on Afghanistan in Kabul on July 20, where participants supported the Government of Afghanistan's proposal that it assume lead responsibility for security by 2014.
- The September 18 election of Afghanistan's Wolesi Jirga (lower house of parliament) had 2,500 candidates (including over 400 women) competing for 249 seats, and millions of Afghans participating as candidates, workers and voters. While incidents of insurgent violence flared, no complex attacks took place on election day.
- Overall recruitment within the Afghan National Army (ANA) and Afghan National Police (ANP) has improved. As a result, the October growth target for the ANA (134,000) was attained in July and it remains on track to meet its growth targets for 2011. The ANP have exceeded their 2010 growth number (109,000) and are on track to meet growth goals for 2011. However, high attrition, illiteracy and corruption continue to be challenges for both institutions, making ongoing recruitment, training and skills development essential.
- The Afghan National Customs Academy graduated its third class of students, for a total of 144 officers trained. The Canada Border Services Agency continued to provide training, mentoring and curriculum development to the Academy.
- Canada continued progress on its signature project to rehabilitate the Dahla Dam and irrigation system, and canal surveying was conducted on 10 sub-canals.
- Canada's signature project to build, expand or repair 50 schools in Kandahar province advanced with the completion of an additional seven schools, bringing the total to date to 26 schools. In Afghanistan, an estimated six million children are now in school, one third of them girls—the highest enrolment rate in the country's history.

- Canada continued to implement its signature project to eradicate polio at the national level. One national vaccination campaign was held this quarter, which in Kandahar reached 364,000 children.

# I. Introduction

Canada's military and civilian personnel, our international partners and the Afghan people continued to demonstrate tremendous courage and dedication in a collective effort to rebuild Afghanistan as a secure, better governed and more prosperous nation. This report describes how Canada has moved forward on its six priorities and three signature projects during the third quarter of 2010, with particular attention to the critical importance of security in Afghanistan.

Security is a factor in every element of daily life in Afghanistan, from the delivery of basic services, to the development of village-level governance, to the holding of national elections. Improving security for Afghanistan and its people is at the core of Canada's engagement in Afghanistan.

Growth in the numbers of Afghan and international forces, and the improved capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) to conduct large security operations have contributed to a growing perception of security among Kandaharis. Canada, along with the Government of Afghanistan and other international partners in Afghanistan, such as NATO and the United Nations, are now focused on holding these gains, including through increased recruitment and training so that primary responsibility for security can be transitioned to the Afghan government by 2014.

## II. The Quarterly Context

The third quarter of 2010 witnessed the culmination of the surge of coalition security forces, as additional U.S. soldiers deployed to Kandahar City and the northern provinces. A total of 44,000 additional International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) soldiers have arrived in Afghanistan over the past 12 months—an increase outpaced by the growth of the Afghan National Security Forces, which grew by 70,600 in the same period. A large number of these forces have deployed into the insurgent-contested southern regions of Afghanistan, consequently drawing a violent response from the Taliban.

The increase in insurgent violence has been notable: there have been 70 percent more insurgent attacks against Afghans and ISAF this year. But, while the number of ANSF troops has grown, their fatalities are one half of those sustained in 2009; similarly, ISAF fatalities have remained at 2009 levels despite a significant increase in troops. Thus the increased number of violent acts by insurgents has not caused a

### The Security Context

For more than 30 years Afghanistan has been torn apart by domestic unrest and conflict. Today's insurgency—though supported by only a small proportion of the Afghan population—has sought to keep the Afghan government destabilized and unable to provide needed security, governance and development. Reorganized and re-equipped following the Taliban overthrow, the insurgency has used threats, intimidation, assassinations and brutal acts of violence against ordinary Afghans, including children. The international community supports the Afghan government, including training and mentoring its security forces, while disrupting the insurgency, to allow security, governance and development to take hold again.



matching increase in security force fatalities. Furthermore, although violent incidents have increased, this has failed to diminish growing perceptions of security among Kandaharis, the majority of whom indicate they feel safe in their communities.

Regrettably, Afghan civilian casualties continued to rise due to insurgent violence. An August United Nations report noted that insurgent-caused civilian casualties rose 53 percent in the first half of 2010 and comprised 88 percent of Afghan deaths and injuries, while ISAF- and ANSF-attributed casualties decreased by 30 percent, even with the growth in security forces and operations.

This quarter brought further changes to the Canadian Forces area of responsibility in Afghanistan. Command of military forces in Kandahar City and Camp Nathan Smith was transferred from Canada's Task Force Kandahar to the United States, as Canadian Forces operations became concentrated in Dand and Panjwayi districts. The arrival in Kandahar of an additional Afghan National Army (ANA) brigade and two additional infantry kandaks

(battalions) has more than doubled the number of ANA soldiers in Kandahar province in the past four months. Combined with the completion of the U.S. surge, troop density, particularly in southern Afghanistan, has reached its highest levels since the conflict began.



A soldier with the Afghan National Army preparing to leave on a security mission with soldiers from the Canadian Operational Mentor Liaison Team.

The September 18 election of Afghanistan's Wolesi Jirga (lower house of parliament) saw 2,500 candidates—including over 400 women—compete for 249 seats. Millions of Afghans mobilized to organize, vote and campaign in these elections, a notable achievement considering the difficulties inherent in holding an election in the midst of a violent insurgency. According to the Independent Election Commission, which was responsible for administering the election, 90 percent of planned polling centres were opened nationally on September 18. The Electoral Complaints Commission launched investigations into election-day reports of irregularities and fraud. A full analysis will be completed later in 2010.

Notably, these milestone events demonstrated a strong level of security planning and implementation, led in large part by the ANSF. While the July 20 Kabul Conference had little disruption and no major attacks, concerns about the potential for large-scale attacks around the September 18 elections were significant. Though election day witnessed levels of violence comparable to the presidential and provincial council elections in 2009, the vast majority of incidents were ineffective, allowing the election process to unfold as planned. Election-related deaths in 2010 were one half of those attributed to election-day violence in 2009. These incidents also did not dissuade a large number of Afghans from voting, although turnout remained extremely low, particularly in Kandahar province, and there were numerous allegations of fraud across the country.

### **III. Canadian Priorities: Reporting Progress**

Canada's engagement in Afghanistan is defined and guided by six specific, but interrelated, priorities as announced in mid-2008: enable the Afghan National Security Forces in Kandahar to sustain a more secure environment and promote law and order; strengthen Afghan institutional capacity to deliver basic services; provide humanitarian aid to extremely vulnerable people; enhance border security with facilitation of Afghan-Pakistani dialogue; help advance Afghanistan's democratic governance; and facilitate Afghan-led political reconciliation.

Canada's priorities were developed in response to the Government of Afghanistan's stated needs, and are based on Canada's capabilities and capacity to deliver. Most of Canada's work in Afghanistan, as well as the work of our international partners, is carried out under very dangerous conditions; security plays a fundamental role within each of Canada's priorities and signature projects.

#### ***Priority 1: Enable the Afghan National Security Forces in Kandahar to sustain a more secure environment and promote law and order.***

The Afghan National Security Forces include the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police. Advancing ANSF capabilities and transitioning responsibility for security to Afghanistan's leadership are critical to the future stability of the country and the safety of its people.

Canada's 2011 objective for the Afghan National Army is that it will demonstrate an increased capacity to conduct operations and sustain a more secure environment in key districts of Kandahar, with support from ISAF allies.

With respect to the ANA, its numbers continued to grow this quarter. The ANA attained its October 2010 growth target of 134,000 in July and remained on track to meet its growth targets for 2011. There were also 20,000 ANA soldiers undergoing training, with 6,000 to 8,000 new ANA graduates each month. Attrition remains a challenge, as do illiteracy, skills development and corruption.

Improving the quality of these forces is also a priority. The NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan is leading efforts to improve the capacity of the Afghan Ministries of Defense and Interior to attract, train, equip, and pay soldiers and police officers. Visible progress is being made. As a result, performance of the ANSF is improving concurrently with recruitment and growth so that they will be able to reach a level where they are sufficiently large and capable to assume the primary responsibility for security by 2014.

Kandahar province and its population remain a key area of focus in the contest of influence between insurgents and the Government of Afghanistan. Operation Moshtarak Phase 3 (also known as Hamkari) continued to be the centre of ISAF's counter-insurgency effort this quarter; several significant operations were conducted in and around Kandahar City to diminish insurgent

influence. Combined Afghan and ISAF operations in Arghandab reduced the insurgent threat outside of Kandahar City, while Afghan-led operations cleared the presence of insurgents in the city's Malajat sector.

Although reported violent insurgent attacks increased in Kandahar province, with the largest number of attacks in any month reported in August, Afghans themselves indicated a different perception of security. Sixty percent of Kandaharis see themselves as safe in their communities, and 46 percent see security as improving. Only one in six Kandaharis see security as getting worse.

### **The Afghan National Army – Developing in the Midst of Conflict**

Following the overthrow of the Taliban in 2001, the Afghan National Army (ANA) was officially stood up in late 2002. From its start less than eight years ago, the ANA has grown from roughly 17,000 in 2003 to 134,000 in 2010, and is on track to meet its expansion goal of 171,600 by October 2011. The evolution of the ANA in Kandahar is even more dramatic. The 205th Corps was established in late 2004, with the 1st Brigade, known as 1/205, established in Kandahar at that time.

Since the Canadian Forces moved to Kandahar in 2005, 1/205 has grown considerably, both in size and capability. During Operation Medusa in 2006, only about 300-400 ANA soldiers were available to support the operation. Ongoing Hamkari efforts today have two brigades, totalling more than 10,500 ANA soldiers focused on bringing security to Kandahar.

Within the Canadian Forces (CF) area of operations (AOR), our soldiers are partnered with their Afghan comrades, living together and working side by side in almost every single operational endeavour. Canadian Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams (OMLTs) began mentoring the ANA in Kandahar, and three of five kandaks and the brigade headquarters outlined in our benchmarks have been rated as capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations. The leadership of one of the kandaks has now been transferred to support the establishment of new ANA kandaks outside the AOR, thus reducing top-rated kandaks to two.

The ANA in the CF's AOR will continue to change over the next year, as demonstrated by the addition of two new kandaks of infantry troops in September. Canadian OMLTs are now training and mentoring these new troops, though the CF's focus is now at the brigade and battalion level, making it difficult to measure and assess the operational abilities of the ANA at the unit level in our AOR.

Tied to this is the role that the Canadian Forces play in developing future ANA leaders at the Junior Officer Staff Course in Kabul, and the leading role of Canada in the NATO Training Mission – Afghanistan, where a Canadian General is the Assistant Commanding General for ANA development.

The international community's efforts to develop the ANA have brought significant improvements, but continued development and professionalization will be challenging and will take time.

Tellingly, insurgents did not manage to conduct an effective, complex or spectacular attack in either Kabul or Kandahar City during the July to September quarter. And while improvised explosive devices remain a significant threat, insurgents appeared to be relying more on less effective small arms fire to increase perceptions of violence during this quarter. The continued successful targeting of insurgents and their leaders, as well as supply lines, by ANSF and ISAF worked to reduce the effectiveness and effect of insurgent operations.

With respect to the Afghan National Police (ANP) in this quarter, its numbers, as with the army, continued to improve. This is in part due to new recruitment initiatives, and better pay and training. The ANP now numbers almost 120,000, which exceeds the October 2010 goal of 109,000 that was agreed upon at the January 2010 London Conference on Afghanistan. High attrition remains a long-term concern across the ANP, especially in the Afghan National Civil Order Police. With continuing efforts to reduce attrition and increase training capacity, the ANP should meet its 134,000 growth target for 2011.

In terms of quality or capability, seven of the fifteen police units in Canada's key districts have been assessed "effective with assistance" under ISAF's new capacity assessment model. This is an increase of one unit from the last quarter.

Canada continued to contribute to training and developing all levels within the ANP. A Canadian major-general is responsible for all ISAF training of the ANP. Canadian Forces provide mentoring to the ANP regional police headquarters responsible for all policing matters in the six southern provinces, and recently deployed over 40 additional soldiers to Afghanistan to train ANP officers at Kandahar Regional Training Centres. The Canadian Forces Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Teams continue to be actively engaged in Panjwayi and Dand, mentoring district chiefs of police and assisting with the professional development of the ANP alongside Canadian civilian police.

The Canadian-established Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team Training Centre continued to provide specialized training toward the advancement of ANP professional development, including a 12-day security self-awareness course for female ANP officers and female correctional officers from Sarpoza Prison.

Canadian civilian police trainers also delivered four two-week Criminal Investigative Workshops that were attended by 42 senior ANP non-commissioned officers.

Moreover, ANP senior leaders collaborated with the Afghan Ministry of the Interior and international partners, including Canadian civilian police trainers, to conduct an intensive six-day seminar focused on change management, leadership, community policing, corruption and gender issues. This seminar marked the first opportunity for ANP leaders to meet and discuss key issues collectively, and the Ministry of the Interior committed to support further learning opportunities that focus on leadership.



Afghan National Police, Canadian soldiers and an RCMP officer from the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team on a foot patrol in Kandahar City.

Overall, perception of Afghan National Police officers is improving as a result of increased direct contact with local populations through initiatives like the Kandahar Model Police Plan, a Canadian-led program designed to mentor units of the ANP in community policing at the district level.

During this quarter, Canadian-supported training programs at Sarpoza Prison also progressed and a basic training program was delivered by Afghan correctional trainers—the result of a Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) Train-the-Trainer program. The CSC also worked to build community awareness and receptiveness of Sarpoza programs by helping to organize a shura between prison staff and the local community.

Thanks to a retention incentive pilot project funded through Canada's Global Peace and Security Fund, staffing levels at Sarpoza Prison increased significantly during the quarter: front line staff available for day-to-day prison operations increased threefold. The resurgence in staffing was maintained despite an August 9 attack targeting prison personnel near Camp Nathan Smith.

Canada further supported the refurbishment of Sarpoza Prison's medical clinic and pre-trial unit. The latter represents the fourth of five major projects funded by Canada and designed to improve conditions of confinement to meet international standards.

Canada continued to provide training to justice officials in Kandahar province, including a three-month course on information technologies, a six-week course on leadership and management, and a workshop on women's rights.

The official opening of the Human Rights Support Unit in the Afghan Ministry of Justice in Kabul took place in September. Funded in part by Canada—the largest donor—the unit helps the Government of Afghanistan to fulfill its constitutional and international human rights obligations by providing expert advice on human rights to Afghan government agencies.

In Kandahar province, the refurbishment of the Arghandab District Courthouse was completed this quarter, providing justice officials with a safe and secure living and working environment. This is the fourth of five major projects funded by Canada, designed to enhance the Government of Afghanistan's capacity to provide essential legal services to Afghans.

***Priority 2: Strengthen Afghan institutional capacity to deliver core services and promote economic growth, enhancing the confidence of Kandaharis in their government.***

The Canadian objective for this priority is that, by 2011, Kandahar's provincial administration and core ministries of the Afghan government will be better able to provide basic services to key districts of Kandahar province.

The provision of basic services and the ability of the Government of Afghanistan to deliver these services in a sustainable fashion are inextricably linked to the security of the Afghan people in terms of their physical, economic and social well-being. The Government of Canada, through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), has supported programming that aims to increase the opportunities available for Afghans to earn an income and develop their communities.



Shah Bazaar, a historical and famous marketplace in Kandahar City, is crowded with shoppers.

The National Solidarity Program (NSP) is one of the Government of Afghanistan's key development initiatives. The NSP works to strengthen communities through elected community development councils, which work to identify local development priorities and projects. The program, supported by Canada, has increased villager access to basic services, delivered positive change in village-level governance and increased community acceptance of women engaged in economic activity—examples of the manner in which the livelihoods of Afghans are changing and improving at the community level.

Another primary means of improving the economic security of Afghanistan is to increase access to education. Much of Canada's work in the Afghan education sector focuses on improving access to safe learning spaces. In areas of the province that cannot be reached by the formal education system, Canada works with the Ministry of Education to support community-based education as a means of improving educational opportunities, especially for girls.

Canada continued to advance its signature project to build, expand or repair 50 schools in Kandahar province. In this quarter, construction on an additional seven schools was completed, bringing the total to date to 26 schools. Work continued on the remaining 24 schools.

Canada is also active in supporting the training of teachers in Kandahar in subject areas such as biology, math and chemistry. In addition, Canada is supporting the provision of peace education as well as disaster risk-reduction education, all of which advance education delivery in the Kandahar security context.

In this quarter, Canada continued progress on its signature project on the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam and irrigation system. Between July and September, canal surveying was conducted on 10 sub-canals. Preparation for the rehabilitation of physical structures continued during this quarter, in anticipation of work to resume in the next dry period. Plans for six irrigation demonstration plots at Tarnak Farms were completed. In addition, 35 farmers, government officials and academics completed a study tour in Herat province, northwest of Kandahar province, to gain greater knowledge about agricultural techniques and cultivation practices.



Surveyors discussing diagrams of the irrigation system needed to create the blueprints for the Dahla Dam project.



With Canada's support, a soil and water testing laboratory project for Kandahar University was launched in this quarter. The services to be provided by the laboratory will help determine the crops best suited to a variety of agricultural land, thereby helping to build Afghan institutional capacity to deliver better services to farmers.

These efforts in agricultural development and resulting job creation, together with the clearing of land mines and explosive remnants of war, enable the development of more land for farming and foster growth in economic security for Kandaharis.

***Priority 3: Provide humanitarian assistance for extremely vulnerable people, including refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons.***

For this priority, Canada's 2011 objective is for humanitarian assistance to be accessible to the most vulnerable people, including Afghan refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons in Kandahar and nationwide. Canada's support focuses on providing food security, promoting access to basic health services, and limiting the devastating effect of land mines and unexploded ordnance.

Natural disasters that occur in the midst of conflict often lead to acute humanitarian crises, and pose an even greater threat to human security. In this quarter, torrential rains triggered flash flooding in central, eastern and southern Afghanistan, affecting 16 provinces and as many as 200,000 people. Floods in Pakistan also increased pressure on the Government of Afghanistan to provide for the large number of Afghans returning home from areas devastated by flooding in Pakistan.

Through this priority and as part of a major international effort, Canada assisted the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority to undertake needs assessments in the affected regions, and continued to fund disaster response through the UN World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross, among other agencies.

In this quarter, Canada continued to implement its signature project, the eradication of polio at the national level. Five new cases of polio were reported in this quarter, bringing the total to 17 for 2010, most in the southern region of the country. During this quarter, one national vaccination campaign was held, which in Kandahar reached 364,000 children.



Efforts to eradicate polio include visiting one neighbourhood after another to vaccinate Afghan children against the disease.

***Priority 4: Enhance border security, with facilitation of bilateral dialogue between Afghan and Pakistani authorities.***

The Canadian objective for border security is that, by 2011, Afghan institutions, in cooperation with Pakistan, will exercise stronger capacity to manage the border and foster economic development in the border area.

Canada is part of a major effort by the international community to improve the security of Afghanistan's border. The Dubai Process Action Plan is a March 2009 joint Afghanistan-Pakistan document outlining activities that will promote better cooperation in the areas of counter-narcotics, law enforcement, management of the movement of people and customs. Another round of Dubai Process discussions took place in late July.

Canada also facilitated a meeting of technical experts to review planned infrastructure for the Torkham crossing and, at the Kabul Conference on July 20 announced a \$2.2 million contribution toward targeted counter-narcotics projects jointly agreed to by Afghanistan and Pakistan through the Dubai Process.

The Afghan National Customs Academy graduated its third class of students in this quarter, bringing the total number of customs officers trained to 144. The Canada Border Services Agency continued to provide training, mentoring and curriculum development to the Academy.

Progress was also made on key projects facilitated by the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, but work remains to be done. It was agreed by all parties, however, that further discussion on the G8 Initiative be put on temporary hold while Pakistan focuses its attention on relief and reconstruction in light of devastating floods.

In consultation with the local population, the Government of Afghanistan continued to work with Canada and the U.S. during the quarter to finalize project plans for a border crossing facility at Weish; construction is expected to be completed later in 2011.

***Priority 5: Help advance Afghanistan's capacity for democratic governance by contributing to effective, accountable public institutions and electoral processes.***

Canada's objective for this priority is that, by 2011, national, provincial and local institutions, particularly in Kandahar province, will exhibit an increasing capacity for democratic governance in the deliberation and delivery of public programs and services and in carrying out democratic elections.

The September 18 parliamentary elections illustrated that, while the insurgency attempts to challenge those who seek to exercise their democratic rights, elections were still able to take place in Afghanistan. Canada has worked closely with Afghan authorities and the international community to strengthen the country's electoral process. This coordinated approach is part of a wider, longer-term effort to marginalize the insurgency, to address the ongoing challenge of corruption and fraud, and to help forge a sustainable connection between the Government of Afghanistan and the Afghan people.



A further step in this direction took place at the July 20 Kabul Conference. Afghan and international participants reinforced the message through the conference communiqué that security can only be guaranteed when the Afghan people are “confident in the Government of Afghanistan’s ability to deliver public services, good governance, human rights protection including gender equality, and economic opportunities.”

The September 18 election of Afghanistan’s Wolesi Jirga presented a further critical opportunity for the Government of Afghanistan and Afghanistan’s electoral institutions to demonstrate their willingness to implement lessons learned from the serious challenges of the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections. This will be assessed more fully in the next quarterly report. Through the United Nations Development Programme’s administered ELECT program, Canada provided significant support to Afghan electoral agencies as they planned and administered these elections, including the introduction of measures to mitigate fraud.



Women participate in Community Development Councils, which gives them a voice in decision making for their community.

In addition to supporting efforts aimed at promoting greater participation of female voters, Canada supported programs for voter education and female candidates, and helped to establish a hotline for women in politics that fielded hundreds of calls. Canada provided electoral support materials and funded training for 251 female candidates running for office in the parliamentary elections, representing 60 percent of all female candidates.

This priority also focuses on building strong institutions, governance and democratic development, which contribute to a more stable and secure environment for the Afghan people. For example, District Development Assemblies, established through the Government of Afghanistan’s National Area Based Development Program, have demonstrated an increased capacity to effectively plan, implement and monitor projects at the district level across Afghanistan, which ultimately support the economic and social well-being of local citizens and improve local governance at the district level.

#### ***Priority 6: Facilitate Afghan-led efforts toward political reconciliation.***

Canada’s objective for this priority is that, by 2011, national and provincial Afghan government initiatives will encourage political reconciliation, and receive timely support from Canada.

Political reconciliation and the reintegration of insurgent fighters directly impact the security situation in Afghanistan. In this quarter, the Government of Afghanistan took some important steps toward promoting reconciliation.

At the Kabul Conference held in July, the international community endorsed the outcomes of the June 2010 Peace Jirga, including the planned establishment of a High Peace Council and the appointment of Minister Masoum Stanekzai as the Chief Executive Officer of the Secretariat to

the Council. The creation of the High Peace Council was announced on September 4, and the list of most of its members was announced by President Karzai on September 28.

In addition, the international community, including Canada, endorsed in principle the Afghanistan Peace and Reintegration Program at the Kabul Conference. This Afghan initiative outlines a three-stage peace and reintegration process that is inclusive of all Afghans, including women, all ethnic groups and all political and tribal affiliations.

Finally, Canada's support enabled the completion of the Government Media and Information Centre in Kandahar City. The centre is now fully operational and provides a mechanism to distribute information to Afghans, including information about reconciliation efforts.

## **IV. Conclusion**

Advancing the capabilities of Afghanistan's own security forces and transitioning responsibility for security to Afghanistan's leadership are critical to the future stability of the country and safety of its people. Major events in this quarter demonstrated that the security environment is showing signs of progress. Through the continuing advancement of our six priorities and three signature projects, and through the commitment and perseverance of our military and civilian personnel, Canada continued in its role as part of a major international effort to forge a lasting contribution to this goal.

# Appendix

## Vision:

A more secure Kandahar that is better governed and can deliver basic services to its citizens, supported by a more capable national government that can better provide for its security, manage its borders and sustain stability and reconstruction gains over the longer term.

## Priorities:

- Training and Mentoring Afghan National Security Forces
- Basic Services
- Humanitarian Assistance
- Border Security and Dialogue
- Democratic Development and National Institutions
- Political Reconciliation

To support this vision and the priorities laid out in this report, the Government of Canada has identified a number of benchmarks and progress indicators that will help to:

- gauge levels of progress being achieved, or not, as the case may be;
- identify if and when adjustments to its approach are required, given the complex environment; and
- report results frankly to Canadians.

Benchmarking in Afghanistan is a difficult task, with reporting dependent on gathering information while operating in a conflict zone.

- *Benchmarks* are reference points that help assess progress in specific priority areas. The benchmarks are in some cases quantitative, providing numerical targets, and in other cases qualitative, for instance gauging public perception or assessing the implementation of policies and programs.
- *Progress indicators* provide more specific information on how work is proceeding against those reference points. The challenge with progress indicators is in the ability to regularly report against them on a quarterly basis.
- *Baselines* refer to the status of developments associated with the progress indicators, are a fixed point, and will not change over time.
- *Targets* are the level of progress that we hope to achieve by 2011. Some targets have already been met.

## Training and Mentoring Afghan National Security Forces

**Context:** Benchmarks to measure Afghan National Army (ANA) progress are very precise and consistent with NATO's overall ANA training initiatives. To strengthen the policing, justice and corrections sectors, our benchmarks include both quantitative and qualitative indicators. A number of external factors will affect our ability to make progress in these areas. Insurgent violence deliberately targeting Afghan police has resulted in high rates of death, injury and desertion, which degrade police effectiveness and limit our ability to track trained police officers. Canada is one of many actors contributing to rule-of-law reform. Afghan ministries are leading this process and key international partners are playing critical roles.

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**Benchmark:** *Increase in the number of ANA kandaks (army battalions) in Kandahar capable of conducting near-autonomous security operations, and increase in the capability of their brigade headquarters.*

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of ANA kandaks (and their brigade headquarters) capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.	One of the five ANA kandaks is fully capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations (June 2008).	To have four of the five ANA kandaks (and their brigade headquarters) fully capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.	Two kandaks and brigade headquarters are assessed as being capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.  These results are a decrease from previous assessments and can be attributed to the reassignment of some of the best ANA officers to lead new ANA units outside of the Canadian Forces area of operation.

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**Benchmark:** *Increase and/or maintain the effective strength (troops trained, ready and available for operations) of Kandahar-based ANA kandaks and their brigade headquarters.*

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The effective strength of the Kandahar-based ANA kandaks (and their brigade headquarters).	One of the five ANA kandaks has an effective strength of 67% and the remainder currently have an effective strength of over 80%. The ANA brigade headquarters has an effective strength of 77% (June 2008).	To sustain the level of effective strength of the Kandahar-based ANA kandaks (and their brigade headquarters) at 70% or higher.	The brigade headquarters and four kandaks have an effective strength of 70% or higher, which remains unchanged from last quarter.

**Benchmark: Progressive increase in the security burden shouldered by the ANA in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of the Canadian Forces (CF).<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The percentage of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR that are executed by the ANA.	45% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are executed by the ANA (April 2009).	65% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are executed by the ANA.	The influx of coalition forces has largely matched the growth of the ANA, resulting in nearly all ANA operations being partnered with ISAF. While greatly assisting the development of the ANA, it has also reduced their number of independent operations.
The percentage of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR that are led by the ANA.	45% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are led by the ANA (April 2009).	65% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are led by the ANA.	<p>As well, in spring 2010 Canadian Operational Mentor Liaison Teams (OMLT) were reorganized to focus at the brigade and battalion level. Though a very positive development in allowing higher levels of command to develop their planning skills (a necessary step to develop the ability to plan and conduct semi-autonomous operations), it has made it extremely difficult to measure the number of independent ANA operations in the Canadian AOR. While higher-level operations can be assessed by our OMLTs, the bulk of daily security operations are done at lower levels, making effective tracking and measuring statistics unreliable.</p> <p>As a result, while overall ANA troop strength and capabilities continue to increase in Kandahar province, ISAF's renewed focus on developing higher leadership makes it difficult to measure these targets.</p> <p>However, with the influx of ANA into the Canadian AOR, a full 60% of operations in September were partnered, meaning that the CF and ANA worked jointly at all levels to achieve a common operational goal. The composition of the ANA continues to evolve. A further two kandaks were assigned to the Canadian AOR this quarter.</p>

<sup>1</sup> "Total security operations" include ANA operations, ANA operations with international coalition forces and operations undertaken by international coalition forces without ANA participation. "Executed" means operations in which the ANA participated. "Led" means operations that were planned by the ANA and in which ANA forces participated.

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**Benchmark:** *To increase the number of key districts where the ANA are perceived by the majority of the population to be a professional and effective force that contributes to their well-being in key districts of Kandahar province.*

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of key districts where the ANA has an approval rating of 85% or more. <sup>2</sup>	In four of the six key districts the ANA has an approval rating of 85% or more (June 2008).	To maintain and/or increase the number of key districts where the ANA has an 85% approval rating.	Last quarter, the ANA had an approval rating of 85% or better in one of the six key districts. In this quarter, none of the six key districts had an ANA approval rating of 85% or better, although one district was above 80% and a further three had majorities giving a positive approval.

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**Benchmark:** *Increase in the number of key districts of Kandahar province where there is a perceived improvement of security conditions.*

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of key districts where the majority of Kandaharis perceive security as improving.	In zero of the six key districts, a majority of Kandaharis feel secure or perceive security as improving (June 2008).	The majority of Kandaharis in all six of the key districts feel secure or perceive security as improving.	<p>In four of the six key districts a majority of Kandaharis felt safe in their community. This is an increase of three districts over last quarter, and province-wide a full 60% felt safe in their community.</p> <p>In one of the six key districts an absolute majority of Kandaharis perceived security to be improving. This is unchanged from last quarter. However, in five of the six key districts there are more Afghans who feel that the situation is improving than those who feel it is getting worse.</p>

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<sup>2</sup> Approval rating for the ANA is defined as being perceived as a professional and capable force.

**Benchmark: Increased Afghan National Police (ANP) capacity to provide effective police services in key districts of Kandahar.**

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The number of ANP trained in Kandahar.	25% of the ANP in key districts have completed Focused District Development (FDD) training (August 2008). <sup>3</sup>	80% of key district ANP forces will have completed Focused District Development (FDD) training.	<p>There was no FDD training for ANP forces in key districts this quarter because of the religious holiday of Ramadan. Current ANP in the six key districts of Kandahar total 2,162, of which approximately 40% have received FDD training.</p> <p>The decrease in the number of ANP in the key districts is the result of attrition rates in the most insecure districts. These districts, however, saw an increase in Afghan National Civil Order Police officers, a paramilitary force that is highly capable and receives longer training than the ANP.</p> <p>Since 2008, 2,820 ANP have received FDD training, which is more than initially planned. However, because many have been assigned elsewhere, wounded, killed or have left the force, Canada continues to support training of the ANP.</p>
<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The number of ANP forces in key districts assessed at Capability Milestone 2: capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations. <sup>4</sup>	0% of ANP forces in key districts are capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations (August 2008).	80% of ANP forces in key districts are capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.	Seven of 15 police units in key districts, or 47%, have been assessed as “effective with assistance” under ISAF’s new capacity assessment model.

<sup>3</sup> Focused District Development (FDD) is a six-phase police reform program that involves retraining, equipping and mentoring district police forces as consolidated units, over six to eight months (but generally lasts longer).

<sup>4</sup> In April 2010, ISAF developed a new tool to assess the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces, based on both quantitative and qualitative measures. This new tool, known as Rating Definition Levels, has replaced Capability Milestone assessments. The ANP will be judged to have met the Capability Milestone 2 progress indicator if they are assessed as being “effective with assistance,” defined as “capable of enforcing [the] rule of law, providing security in their area of responsibility and sustaining operations with limited partnering assistance.”

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of ANP infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Kandahar.	Five permanent substations have been constructed and equipped in key districts (August 2008).	<p>15 new infrastructure projects, such as construction of substations or checkpoints, and 15 upgrades to existing ANP facilities are completed in key districts in Kandahar province.</p> <p>All 15 new facilities built by Canada in Kandahar province are provided with basic equipment required to run a functioning police unit.</p>	<p>No new infrastructure projects were finished in this quarter, for a current total of 10 infrastructure projects completed to date.</p> <p><b>UPGRADE TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report. Three additional upgrades to ANP facilities were completed in this quarter, for a total of 24 upgrades to existing ANP facilities completed to date.</p>

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**Benchmark: Improved detention facilities in Kandahar that support the work of the Afghan National Police (ANP).**

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Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Sarpoza prison and the Afghan National Directorate of Security (NDS) detention centre in Kandahar.	Immediate repairs were made in the wake of the attack on Sarpoza prison. Detailed needs assessments for ongoing infrastructure upgrades at both NDS and Sarpoza have been completed and project plans have been developed in consultation with the Afghan government (August 2008).	<p>19 planned infrastructure projects, such as repairs to security infrastructure and refurbishment of prisoner quarters, are completed in Sarpoza prison in keeping with international standards and best practices.</p> <p>12 planned equipment purchases, such as communications equipment, uniforms and office furnishing, are delivered to Sarpoza prison in keeping with international standards and best practices.</p>	<p><b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> These targets were officially achieved in the eighth and ninth quarterly reports respectively.</p> <p>Four infrastructure projects and two equipment purchases were completed in this quarter and the target has now been surpassed with a total of 23 infrastructure projects and 15 equipment purchases completed.</p>



Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of corrections officials trained and mentored in Kandahar.	23 corrections officers (30%) and one senior manager (50%) have successfully completed initial corrections training; and two senior managers (100%) are participating in management training (August 2008).	100% of corrections officers and managers will have successfully completed their initial and advanced training programs.	<b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report. Ongoing training delivered by Afghan trainers for new recruits continued in this quarter under Canadian mentorship. Specialized training on file management was also delivered by Correctional Service of Canada experts.

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**Benchmark: Improved justice sector: a working court system in Kandahar City with competent judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers and administrative personnel in place.**

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of training programs in place for justice officials Kandahar.	There are no current training programs for justice officials in Kandahar (August 2008).	Four training programs for justice officials in Kandahar are made available for those practising law and those involved in administering the legal system.	Three courses on women's legal rights, leadership and management, as well as information technology, were provided to justice officials in Kandahar City this quarter, which helped to advance two of the four training programs identified in the 2011 target.
Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of justice sector infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Kandahar.	Minimal judicial infrastructure exists. The Attorney General and Ministry of Justice building requires repair. In Kandahar City, there is one courthouse which is in disrepair and housing for judges and prosecutors is inadequate. In the other districts, there are only three courthouses, all of which require upgrading.	Five justice facilities, including the ANP Prosecutor's Office, Attorney General's Office and High Court are built or rehabilitated to support the formal justice system in Kandahar City. Three justice facilities, including the Land Registry Office (Cadastre), ANP Prosecutor's Office and High Court are equipped to support the formal justice system in Kandahar City.	One justice infrastructure project was finished this quarter, for a total of four completed. Work on the fifth and final project is likely to commence in the last quarter of 2010.  <b>EQUIPMENT TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target has been surpassed and was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report. In this quarter, four facilities were equipped, for a total of nine justice facilities equipped in Kandahar. <sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The ninth quarterly report should have stated that five justice facilities in Kandahar were equipped, as opposed to three. The additional two facilities have been included in this report, bringing the total to nine.

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Improved Ministry of Justice capacity to draft, revise, translate and promulgate laws passed by the Afghan government.	Afghan Ministry of Justice's legislative drafting unit lacks the required capacity, processes and infrastructure to draft, revise, translate and promulgate legislation in an effective and timely manner (August 2008).	The Afghan Ministry of Justice's legislative drafting unit achieves improved capacity.	The Canadian Technical Legal Advisor to the Legislative Drafting Unit of the Ministry of Justice in Kabul produced draft regulations on legislative drafting and also held several training programs and workshops for the unit's staff.

## Basic Services

**Context:** A number of benchmarks have been established under this priority, though some are less tangible than others as they are based on Afghan perception and will be measured against findings from public opinion research. It is important to note that polling in a complex environment like Kandahar is challenging and results may not always be reliable.

In the case of the Dahla Dam signature project, some key indicators have been established relating to the area of land irrigated and number of jobs created.

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**Benchmark: The Dahla Dam and its irrigation and canal system rehabilitated, generating jobs and fostering agriculture. \*Canadian Signature Project\***

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<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Progress in the rehabilitation of the physical structures of the Dahla Dam and its irrigation components.	Access road completed and bridge nearing completion (March 2009).	Completion of all planned rehabilitation activities in accordance with the project plan.	There were no rehabilitation activities undertaken in this quarter because the canals were still in use during this period. However, preparations continued for the rehabilitation of physical structures during the next dry period from October to December (i.e. the period in which there is no water in the canals). Additionally, activities in this quarter focused on agricultural education, crop experimentation and alternative irrigation training.

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Number of jobs created by the Dahla Dam project.	Project plan is in development and will be finalized in the fall of 2008.	10,000 seasonal jobs created by the project.	<p>Preliminary reports from the Afghan government suggest that employment has increased in the agricultural sector as a result of the rehabilitation work to date. The extent of job growth will be validated through survey and other means as agricultural cycles are completed and data becomes available.</p> <p>Given that canals were in full operation to support the agricultural season, few new construction-related jobs were created this quarter. Some employment was created to support agricultural training activities that took place. The reporting of these jobs will be included in the next quarterly report.</p>

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Number of hectares of land benefiting from improved irrigation and water management.	20,000 hectares of land currently have access to irrigation (to varying degree and quality) via the Dahla Dam and its irrigation system.	30,000 hectares in total benefiting from improved irrigation and water management.	The focus in this quarter was on preparing the physical structures for additional rehabilitation work to commence in the next dry period (i.e. October to December).

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**Benchmark: A total of 50 schools built, expanded or repaired in Kandahar. \*Canadian Signature Project\***

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Number of school projects (built, expanded or repaired) in key districts.	19 school projects contracted and one school project completed (June 2008).	50 schools built, expanded or repaired.	Seven schools were completed this quarter bringing the total completed to 26, with another 24 under construction.

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**Benchmark: Local and provincial institutions able to meet and implement the objectives of the National Education Strategic Plan for Afghanistan.**

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Number of teachers trained in Kandahar.	No teachers trained as yet through Canadian programming (June 2008).	3,000 trained teachers.	Teacher training has been delivered to 1,068 participants since April 2010. Training opportunities have been provided for over 2,500 participants since 2008. Some participants may have benefitted from more than one of the training opportunities.
<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Number of people receiving literacy training, vocational education and skills development.	More than 5,000 individuals have received literacy training. Some 735 individuals have received vocational training (2007).	20,000 additional individuals to receive literacy training. 1,070 additional individuals to receive vocational training.	<b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the seventh quarterly report. To date, over 23,500 and 5,900 individuals have completed vocational and skills development training respectively.  Literacy training for an additional 3,700 individuals, of whom over 2,500 are women, commenced in April 2010.

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**Benchmark: Provincial institutions and community groups able to identify and implement infrastructure projects.**

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Percentage of communities in key districts that have completed infrastructure projects undertaken by the locally elected bodies.	60% of communities in key districts have completed infrastructure projects (December 2007).	75% of communities in key districts have completed infrastructure projects.	73% of communities in key districts have completed infrastructure projects, compared to 72% in the last quarter.

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**Benchmark:** *Kandaharis have confidence in the ability of the government in Kandahar to deliver basic services, particularly education and water, and job-oriented economic growth.*

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Percentage of Kandaharis who perceive an improvement in dependable delivery of services.	75% of Kandaharis polled indicate they are satisfied with efforts of provincial and local-level government to improve quality of life. 64% of Kandaharis polled are somewhat or very satisfied with provision of education. 39% of polled Kandaharis indicated they are satisfied with employment (February 2008).	To maintain and improve on perception of service delivery.	66% of Kandaharis polled indicate they are satisfied with efforts of the Government of Afghanistan to improve their quality of life—the highest level since September 2009. This is an increase from 59% in the last quarter.

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**Benchmark:** *New economic opportunities created in key districts for Kandaharis.*

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The number of business enterprises and cooperatives operating in key districts.	206 agricultural cooperatives registered (April 2006) and 72 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operating (July 2008).	Steady expansion of the number of enterprises in key districts.	Data on the number of new businesses registered has not yet been received for this quarter.  However, there has been a steady expansion in the number of enterprises in key districts, with over 1,155 businesses registered to date, which includes 55 new businesses from the last quarter.
The number of microfinance and savings clients served.	30 microfinance loans provided to clients in Kandahar (March 2008).	Loans for 500 clients in Kandahar through the Microfinance Investment Support Facility.	<b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the sixth quarterly report. To date, over 3,800 clients in key districts have been provided with microfinance services.

## Humanitarian Assistance

**Context:** The first benchmark in this priority includes a series of quantitative and qualitative measures, as no single indicator is comprehensive enough to provide a complete picture. Considered together, they will help to provide an assessment of progress.

The challenges for this priority are not in the indicators themselves, but in the ability to report against them on a quarterly basis given that evaluations and assessments are undertaken across longer time frames. The evolving nature of security can challenge humanitarian access and limit the ability to report publicly on some efforts below the national level. It is also important to note that with some information, such as on mine victims, officially reported numbers are only estimates given that many accidents go unreported.

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**Benchmark: Achievement of polio eradication in Afghanistan. \*Canadian Signature Project\***

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Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of children receiving the polio vaccine during each of the multiple national campaigns conducted annually—multiple vaccinations are required to stop transmission of polio.	In 2007, approximately 27.7 million vaccinations were administered to 7 million children during four national campaigns (2007).	Eradication by vaccination by 2009.	An estimated 364,000 children were vaccinated in Kandahar in July, representing 90% of the targeted children reached in the campaign. This is compared to the estimated 390,000 children that were vaccinated in Kandahar in both May and June.
Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of polio cases reported.	17 cases reported nationally (2007).	Eradication by 2009.	Five new cases of polio were identified this quarter, bringing the 2010 total to 17 cases compared to 12 last quarter and 22 the same time last year.

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**Benchmark: Public institutions able to plan and coordinate emergency assistance and support to vulnerable populations in Kandahar.**

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Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Quantity of humanitarian food aid delivered in response to need.	6.7 million Afghans (approximately 21%) supported with food aid, representing 214,000 tonnes of food against an identified need where 30% of the Afghan population were considered chronically food insecure (January-December 2007).	Maintain and/or improve the number of Afghans receiving food assistance in proportion to need.	During the quarter, Canadian funding helped the World Food Programme provide over 34,000 tonnes of food to over 2.2 million Afghans, compared to 15,000 tonnes last quarter, including 910 tonnes to 38,000 Kandaharis.

<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The capacity of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) to put in place effective disaster preparedness plans.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>The PDMC and United Nations in Kandahar developed a comprehensive contingency plan for a severe winter in 2007 and anticipated spring floods. Two training sessions were provided for the PDMC on disaster management.</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>By 2011, PDMC will have developed comprehensive strategies and coordination mechanisms for responding to disasters.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p>The Government of Afghanistan and Kandahar provincial authorities have disaster management plans in place. In this quarter, preparation began on an exercise to assess collaboration and cooperation between the PDMC, the Deputy Governor, and Afghan officials representing ANDMA. Results of this assessment exercise will be reported in the next quarterly report.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The access that vulnerable populations—women, children, disabled persons, returnees and internally displaced persons—have to essential quality health services.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>111 health care staff have received training (June 2008).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>500 health care workers trained.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p><b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the seventh quarterly report.</p> <p>No data has been received yet from implementing partners for this quarter. As of the last quarter however, over 1,455 health workers have been trained, including doctors, nurses, midwives and community health workers.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The amount of land released and made available for communities as a result of survey and clearance of mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) nationally and in Kandahar.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>From March 2007 to March 2008, 180 square kilometres of land were released and made available nationally.</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>A cumulative total of 500 square kilometres of land released and made available.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p><b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the ninth quarterly report. A cumulative total of 612 square kilometres have been released nationwide, including five square kilometres of land in this quarter.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The number of people receiving mine awareness education in Kandahar.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>From March 2007 to March 2008, 33,500 individuals were provided with mine-awareness education.</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>200,000 individuals provided with mine-awareness education.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p><b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the seventh quarterly report. Since March 2007, over 534,000 Kandaharis have received mine risk education, including 14,000 educated in this quarter.</p>

## Border Security and Dialogue

**Context:** Border security and dialogue are ultimately contingent on strong relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan and on the resolution of some long-standing issues. Canada's benchmarks for this priority include qualitative and quantitative progress indicators to assess the effectiveness of Afghan and Pakistani border management efforts, including bilateral cooperation. As the border is long, its terrain difficult and its infrastructure underdeveloped, obtaining baseline information and establishing targets are challenging. Canada has already begun to work with the Afghan and Pakistani governments to identify infrastructure, training and other needs. This information will be essential to refining Canada's baselines and targets in the future.

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**Benchmark: Regular discussions on border issues.**

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Increased dialogue between Pakistani and Afghan officials through mechanisms including Canadian-sponsored workshops.	Three Canadian-sponsored workshops have been held to date. Key mechanisms for discussions were suspended by Afghanistan in July 2008 (August 2008).	Sustainable mechanisms for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues are in place and operating for senior officials.	The Fourth Dubai Process Joint Working Group meeting took place in Murree, Pakistan, on July 26 and 27, 2010.  Implementation of Dubai Process programming continues, with a focus on projects in three key areas: coordinated infrastructure at crossing points, compatible border management systems and training, and the institutionalization of dialogue and information-sharing mechanisms.
Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Increased cooperation at Kandahar-Baluchistan border.	Regular Canadian-facilitated discussions at Kandahar-Baluchistan border are continuing.	Mechanisms at this border in place for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues.	<b>TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report. The Border Flag Meetings that were established with Canada's help to facilitate discussions between Afghanistan and Pakistan have evolved into a new border cooperation mechanism, the Border Coordination Centre. The centre acts as an important channel for partnerships between NATO ISAF, the ANSF and the Pakistani military.



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**Benchmark: Better managed border crossings on the Kandahar-Baluchistan border.**

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Training completed by border officials.	No training provided to date (August 2008).	A tailored training curriculum for new recruits in international customs procedures and a senior management development program for Afghan Customs will be developed by September 2009.  150-200 Afghan Customs officials and 3 or 4 Afghan Customs trainers trained by 2011.	<b>TRAINING CURRICULUM TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report.  The Canada Border Services Agency has developed and is implementing a curriculum at the Afghan National Customs Academy, along with Afghan and international partners.  During this quarter another 48 customs officers graduated from the Academy, bringing the total trained to 144. Furthermore, three Afghan customs officials were trained to become trainers at the academy.
<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
Key infrastructure projects completed, including procurement of equipment.	Assessment of infrastructure needs not yet complete; some equipment purchases underway (August 2008).	Construction completed of a Joint District Coordination Centre (JDCC) in Spin Boldak. Infrastructure and equipment improvements completed at Weish border crossing in Kandahar, based on the results of a feasibility study to be completed in March 2009.	<b>JDCC TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> This target was officially achieved in the eighth quarterly report and the Joint District Coordination Centre has been completed and opened.  With respect to the development of a border facility at Weish, Canada's contribution to the project is expected to be completed by April 2011, while full construction of the facility is expected to be completed later in 2011.

### **Democratic Development and National Institutions**

**Context:** Given the nature of the first benchmark, measures will include quantitative data such as internationally recognized Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessments in addition to qualitative assessments of ministry-specific evaluation activities and public perception assessed through polling.

The Government of Afghanistan held two elections before 2011: a presidential election and provincial council elections in 2009, and the election of parliamentarians to the Wolesi Jirga (lower house of parliament) in 2010.

Canada will actively contribute in this area but it is important to recall that Canada is one of many actors. The Afghan government is leading, with support from the international community.

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**Benchmark: Key Afghan government institutions able to plan, resource, manage and maintain the delivery of services including at the subnational level.**

<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>Provinces have established long-term provincial strategic plans that are aligned with Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) objectives.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Zero provinces have completed a provincial strategic plan (PSP) (March 2009).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>All 34 provinces have completed a provincial strategic plan.</p> <p>Kandahar will have demonstrated progress in implementing its strategic plan against identified timelines.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p>The development of PSPs continues in two provinces. Over the quarter, delays were experienced in five other provinces, which are being addressed by the Independent Directorate of Local Governance.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>Effective planning and budgeting mechanisms in place.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>The difference between planned and actual government spending is 9.7% (April 2008).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>The difference between planned and actual government spending should be less than or equal to 5%.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p>The Government of Afghanistan developed and presented a government-designed Public Financial Management and Implementation Plan roadmap at the Kabul Conference, which took place on July 20, 2010, and represents an important step toward the progress indicator. As of the end of the second quarter, the last period for which data was available, approximately 27% of the annual budget has been disbursed. We will report on the difference between planned and actual government spending once data is available at the end of the Afghan fiscal year (i.e. March 20, 2011).</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>Better government monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place to ensure transparency.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Comprehensiveness of budget execution and financial reports, frequency and public access to them (PEFA rating): 3 (April 2008).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>Comprehensiveness of budget execution and financial reports, frequency and public access to them (PEFA rating): 3+.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p>Public financial management performance assessments are done every two years based on a performance measurement framework developed through the World Bank's Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability partnership program. The Government of Afghanistan is currently drafting terms of reference to conduct the next assessment, which will be launched in the last quarter of 2010.</p>

**Benchmark: Afghanistan's ability to manage upcoming elections.**

<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The establishment of a national voter registry.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Pilot voter registration process carried out in three selected provinces (April 2008).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>Update of registry completed in a four-phased approach, in advance of 2009 presidential elections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14 provinces registered in phase I;</li> <li>- 10 additional provinces registered in phase II;</li> <li>- 6 additional provinces registered in phase III; and</li> <li>- 4 additional provinces including Kandahar registered in phase IV.*</li> </ul> <p>*The target was updated as the Government of Afghanistan's plan for voter registration was finalized.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p><b>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> Update of the voter registry was completed in advance of the 2009 presidential elections and was updated again for the 2010 parliamentary elections between June and August of this year.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The number of registered voters nationally.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>Approximately 12.6 million voters in the existing registry (2005).</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>Two million new registrants added to the current registry in advance of the 2009 presidential and provincial council elections; 500,000 new registrants added to the 2009 registry in advance of the 2010 parliamentary and district council elections.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p><b>2009 TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> Over four million voters were registered in advance of the 2009 elections.</p> <p>The registry update was completed in advance of the 2010 parliamentary elections with some 377,000 people registered. This includes new registrants as well as individuals who lost their voter cards, turned 18 years old or moved since the last election.</p>
<p><b>Progress Indicator</b></p> <p>The percentage of voter turnout.</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>70% of registered voters participated in the last presidential elections; 51.5% of registered voters participated in the last parliamentary and provincial council elections.</p>	<p><b>2011 Target</b></p> <p>70% turnout for men; 40% turnout for women. These targets are consistent with figures currently being used by the UNDP ELECT project.</p>	<p><b>Quarterly Result</b></p> <p>The United Nations Development Programme no longer uses the metrics identified in the 2011 target. Best efforts will be made to provide information on voter participation once credible information is made available from official sources.</p>

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.	An independent electoral complaints commission does not currently exist (August 2008).	Establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.	<b>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> An independent electoral complaints commission has been established and was operational for both the 2010 parliamentary elections and the 2009 presidential elections.

## Political Reconciliation

**Context:** Ultimately, only the Afghan government has the authority to pursue political reconciliation; Canada and other international partners will play supporting roles. Progress indicators to measure this benchmark include the identification of Afghan institutions and officials responsible for moving reconciliation forward, as well as the establishment of a transparent and effective process for reconciling insurgents.

Afghanistan cannot secure peace or realize its governance and development objectives by military means alone. An Afghan-led, internationally supported reconciliation process can serve to foster sustainable peace.

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**Benchmark:** *The Government of Afghanistan increasingly able to promote reconciliation among Afghans.*

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<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The Afghan government identifies the institutions and officials responsible for promoting Afghan reconciliation and a national reconciliation process is established.	A clear institutional focal point and process have yet to be identified (August 2008).	A lead authority is moving the reconciliation process forward.	A lead authority, the Afghanistan High Peace Council, was announced by President Karzai on September 28, 2010.

<b>Progress Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2011 Target</b>	<b>Quarterly Result</b>
The Afghan government is better able to communicate with Afghans about reconciliation.	The Government of Afghanistan's ability to share information about its programs, policies and objectives in a timely manner is limited (August 2008).	The Government of Afghanistan is actively sharing information, at the national, provincial and district levels, regarding its programs, policies and objectives for reconciliation.	<b>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED:</b> Construction, equipping and staffing of the Canadian-funded Government Media and Information Centre in Kandahar is complete and the centre, along with a similar centre in Kabul, were active during the parliamentary elections.