



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

CANADA'S ENGAGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2011



Canada

CANADA'S ENGAGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1 TO JUNE 30, 2011



Report to Parliament

Library and Archives Canada Cataloguing in Publication

Canada's engagement in Afghanistan - quarterly report to Parliament for the period of April 1 to June 30, 2011

Quarterly.

Text in English and French on inverted pages.

Title on added t.p.: L'engagement du Canada en Afghanistan - rapport trimestriel au Parlement pour la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 2011

Available also on the Internet.

ISSN 1918-2732

1. Afghan War, 2001- —Participation, Canadian. 2. Canada—Foreign relations—Afghanistan. 3. Canada—Canadian Forces—Afghanistan. 4. Canada—Military policy. I. Canada. Privy Council Office. II. Title. L'engagement du Canada en Afghanistan - rapport trimestriel au Parlement pour la période du 1^{er} avril au 30 juin 2011

DS371.412.S47

958.104'7

C2008-980202-0E

Cover photo: A local Afghan man smiles for the camera as Afghan leaders announce the official opening of the Daman District Centre.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, 2011



Foreword

In accordance with the motion passed by the House of Commons on March 13, 2008, we are honoured to place before Parliament this thirteenth quarterly report on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan. This report addresses the period from April 1 to June 30, 2011.

This quarter was marked by events that signalled the end of Canada's focused engagement in Kandahar. The redeployment of Canadian Forces (CF) and civilian personnel back to Canada began in earnest. At a ceremony held on June 22, 2011, the Canadian flag was lowered at Camp Nathan Smith Memorial Square and the full handover of Task Force Kandahar to American Forces was completed on July 7, 2011.

Building on Canada's contributions in Afghanistan to date, our new role over the next three years will focus on the delivery of development programming in education and health, in particular for women and children; the advancement of security, the rule of law and human rights, including the provision of up to 950 CF trainers and support personnel for Afghan security forces, and approximately 45 civilian police trainers; the promotion of regional diplomacy; and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Our report for this quarter focuses on advances made in Canada's six priority areas and three signature projects identified by Canada in Afghanistan, in light of the significant transition underway for Canada's role in the country. This report also provides a near-final look at the status of Canadian targets and benchmarks that were established in 2008.

As our military and civilian personnel depart from Kandahar, it is evident that Canada and its international partners, working alongside Afghans, have made important gains in Afghanistan. But equally evident are the serious security, development and governance issues that remain, as demonstrated by the well-planned attacks carried out by insurgents in parts of the country over the summer and the dispute over verifying the results of Parliamentary elections held last September.

Canadians in Afghanistan have served and will continue to serve with distinction the interests of peace, progress and prosperity with commitment and bravery. On behalf of all Canadians, we stand in honour and remembrance of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in this service and those who have been injured. We also stand in support of their families.

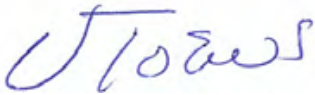
Our next report will look back on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan up to 2011, and will look ahead at what will come next in Canada's new, more national role in Afghanistan.



The Honourable John Baird
Minister of Foreign Affairs



The Honourable Peter MacKay
Minister of National Defence



The Honourable Vic Toews
Minister of Public Safety



The Honourable Beverley J. Oda
Minister of International Cooperation

Table of Contents

Summary	1
I. Introduction	2
II. The Quarterly Context	2
III. Canadian Priorities: Reporting Progress	3
IV. Conclusion	13
Appendix	14

Summary

- The security environment in Afghanistan remained challenging; overall levels of violence were up from the previous quarter but close to that of the same quarter of 2010. Nonetheless, the majority of Kandaharis polled continued to report perceptions of improved security in their community.
- A number of objectives set out by the Government of Canada in 2008 were achieved or surpassed in this quarter: five of the six targets set for the Afghan National Army (ANA) and all of the targets set for Afghan National Police (ANP) were met, and all training and infrastructure targets in the justice and corrections sector were met. The ANA saw steady growth to more than 171,000 personnel while the ANP reached 131,600.
- In continuing to implement its signature projects for irrigation rehabilitation, education and health in this quarter, Canada focused on both program transition to Afghan civil society, and program sustainability through knowledge transfer to Afghan officials.
- For the Dahla Dam project, this quarter marked the beginning of the wet season, when water is released from the dam to fill the canal system. Project activities focused on agriculture, capacity building and physical rehabilitation work outside the canal system. Wheat and barley crops were harvested at Tarnak Farms, where the Dahla Dam project has installed irrigation systems.
- There was further progress on Canada's commitment to build, expand or repair 50 schools in Kandahar province, with the completion of three more schools. Forty-four schools are now finished, and work continued on the remaining six.
- In this quarter advances were made on Canada's commitment to eradicate polio, with an estimated 369,700 children vaccinated in Kandahar—89 percent of the target. Efforts were maintained to reach children not home when vaccination teams arrive, and 10 transit teams continued their work on the Afghan border to vaccinate children coming from or going to Pakistan.
- Canada's targets to clear 500 square kilometres of land from mines and provide mine risk education to 200,000 Kandaharis have been far surpassed, with a total of over 695 square kilometres of land released nationwide and over 619,000 Kandaharis receiving mine risk education since March 2007.
- Of the 44 targets announced by the Government of Canada in 2008, a total of 29 targets have been fully achieved and an additional two have been partially achieved. A number of others are expected to be fully achieved or partially met by December 2011. Finally, significant work has also been advanced on six more targets, but they will not be met by the end of the year (e.g. the eradication of polio).

I. Introduction

Canada's engagement in Afghanistan in this quarter was marked by a period of significant transition, as our combat mission, in keeping with the March 2008 motion adopted by the House of Commons, and our civilian engagement in Kandahar moved toward their conclusion, and preparations continued for a new Canadian role in Afghanistan to 2014.

While the transition of Canadians out of Kandahar and the handover of remaining command responsibilities from Canada to the United States were key activities in this quarter, Canada continued to support the Afghan people as they carry on the hard work of assuming the lead for maintaining many of Canada's projects in Kandahar province and building a stable, democratic and self-sufficient country that is no longer a safe haven for terrorists.

This quarterly report, covering the period of April 1 to June 30, 2011, outlines several advancements in Afghanistan throughout this quarter, noting in particular where these priorities and projects stand in light of the active transition that will be completed in the summer of 2011.

II. The Quarterly Context

The security environment in Afghanistan remained challenging in the final months of Canada's combat mission, with overall levels of violence up from the last quarter but approximating those of the same quarter of 2010. The traditional fighting season began in earnest following the poppy harvest in April, which also saw a number of high profile, larger scale security incidents take place. The most dramatic of these events included the assassination of Kandahar's chief of police by a suicide bomber on April 15, and the escape of more than 480 inmates from Sarpoza Prison on April 24.

Such events highlight the difficulties faced by the Government of Afghanistan and the international community when working in a complex environment with an active insurgency. Yet, despite these events and the onset of the fighting season, the majority of Kandaharis polled continued to report feeling safe in their own communities—a result that served to reinforce the trend developed over previous quarters, particularly when compared to the same quarter last year.

Such perceptions on the part of the Afghan people may be due in part to the significant growth, in numbers and capabilities, of the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). Indeed, two of the Afghan National Army (ANA) kandaks in the 1st Brigade of 205 Corps effectively reacted without direction from higher command to both the Sarpoza prison break and the riots following the burning of the Koran in the United States. This speaks to the increasing capability of the ANA to carry out near-autonomous operations, as the ANA continued its steady growth to more than 171,000 soldiers.

This quarter was also marked by the ongoing, successful efforts of the Government of Canada to achieve or surpass its key objectives set out in 2008. In this quarter, more training and growth targets for the ANA were met, and all training and infrastructure targets in the policing, justice and corrections sector were previously reached or surpassed—important achievements given the new process for transition of responsibility for security to Afghan leadership.

Canada also continued to implement its projects for education, health and irrigation rehabilitation, focusing not only on program transition to Afghan civil society, but on sustainability through knowledge transfer in order to ensure Afghan authorities are equipped with the tools and the skilled personnel necessary to build on achievements to date.

III. Canadian Priorities: Reporting Progress

Canada's engagement in Afghanistan is defined and guided by six specific, but interrelated, priorities as announced by the Government of Canada 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 ability to deliver meaningful results. In a quarter marked by the transition of Canadians out of Kandahar, the continuing alignment of Canadian objectives with Afghan needs was of particular importance, to maximize the time remaining and facilitate Afghan ownership of the programs that Canada has initiated, in order that these hard won achievements endure into the future.

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

The ANSF includes the Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP). Canada's 2011 objective for the ANA 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 the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) allies. Canada also expects that by 2011, the ANP will be able to demonstrate an increased capacity to promote law and order in key districts in Kandahar, supported by justice and corrections officials.



Brigadier-General Ahmed Habibi, Commander of the 1st Brigade of the 205th (Hero) Corp of the Afghan National Army, greets two Afghans while on foot patrol.

In this quarter, Canadian Forces focused on developing the ability of the 1st Brigade of 205 Corps to become self-sustaining, and on improving the professionalism and skill of its senior leadership. Though challenges persist, such as vacancies in key leadership positions, commanders throughout the brigade are now able to plan and execute operations independently or with minimal supervision. This was apparent in Kandahar City, where ANA kandaks from the brigade conducted security operations without partners or mentors. Indeed, in the latter half of this quarter, the brigade planned and executed a brigade-sized operation in which ISAF troops played only a supporting role.

In addition to the advancement in ANA capabilities, significant progress was made this quarter in terms of ANA growth. From April to June 2011, the ANA grew by 11,000 soldiers and now totals more than 171,000 personnel, compared with just 47,000 at the end of 2007.

With respect to the ANP, recruitment has increased by 60 percent since the beginning of 2011. It now stands at 131,000 personnel across Afghanistan. In Kandahar province, the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan (NTM-A) provided Focused District Development (FDD) training to over 750 ANP in key districts during the quarter with the help of military and civilian police trainers and mentors from supporting countries such as Canada. A total of 4,333 ANP in key districts have been trained since 2008, more than originally planned. While some of those trained have been assigned elsewhere, or have been killed or wounded, there are currently 3,532 ANP operating in key districts, 3,235 of which have received FDD training.

In addition to the FDD training, and to address ANP recruitment and retention issues unique to Kandahar province, an ANP Officer's Course was also offered at the Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (KPRT) Training Centre—the first time the course has been offered outside of the Kabul ANP Training Academy. Taught by Afghan instructors with mentoring support from Canadian civilian police, 26 students graduated from the course in May.



The Afghan National Civil Order Police (ANCOP) Honour Guard stands at attention for the arrival of the Minister of National Defence, Peter MacKay, and the Chief of the Defence Staff, General Walter Natynczyk, to the ANCOP HQ in Kabul.

Canada has now surpassed all benchmarks and targets for Kandahar's policing sector, including 19 infrastructure projects, surpassing the 2008-11 established target of 15, and 28 infrastructure upgrades, also surpassing a target of 15. Among the final infrastructure projects to be completed was a modern Police Substation in Kandahar City, the largest ANP infrastructure project undertaken outside of the KPRT Training Centre. Moreover, over 80 percent of the police units in the six key districts have been assessed as "effective with assistance" and some 92 percent of the ANP forces deployed to these districts have received FDD training.

All Canadian infrastructure, equipment and training efforts in the Kandahar corrections sector were completed last quarter—and all corrections targets have been met. The entire roster of corrections officers and managers at Sarpoza prison have completed basic and advanced training programs provided by Canadian correctional experts, and Afghan trainers now provide the necessary training for new recruits. As well, 36 infrastructure projects and 18 equipment purchases were completed at Sarpoza prison, surpassing 2008-11 targets of 19 projects and 12 purchases. The end result is that, through Canadian efforts, the objectives established for improved detention facilities in Kandahar were exceeded, and Canadian train-the-trainer programs for Sarpoza staff supported the sustainability of Canada's training efforts.

Despite considerable efforts by Canada, the international community and Afghanistan's leadership, challenges persist for Afghanistan's correctional system—a reality underscored by the mass escape of more than 480 inmates from Sarpoza Prison on April 24. The prisoners, most of whom were Taliban insurgents, were able to escape overnight in small groups through a 300-metre-long tunnel that had been constructed from outside the prison walls into Sarpoza.

It is notable that all Canadian infrastructure, equipment and training efforts in the Kandahar justice sector were also completed last quarter, and all targets were met. Four training programs were delivered to Kandahar justice officials over the past three years; six infrastructure projects were completed, surpassing the 2008-11 target of five; 12 justice facilities were equipped, surpassing a target of three facilities; and Canada further met its target of improving the Afghan Ministry of Justice capacity to draft, revise and promulgate laws passed by the Afghan government.

While Canada's combat mission in Afghanistan came to a conclusion in July 2011, Canada will continue to provide expertise and leadership through training of ANSF personnel and rule of law initiatives until 2014, in order to support a sustainable transition of security responsibility to the leadership of Afghanistan.

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 will be better able to provide basic services to key districts of Kandahar province.

As noted in previous quarterly reports, a sustainable system of Afghan-led and Afghan-owned basic services is fundamental to the future of Afghanistan and to the well-being of its people. The transition to Afghan institutions and international partners of Canadian-funded programs and projects in basic services has focused on the best ways to build on achievements, in order to ensure success going forward.



Water flow has been greatly improved along the Dahla Dam irrigation system thanks to Canada's support.

With respect to Canada's Dahla Dam project, this quarter marked the beginning of the wet season, when water is released from the dam to fill the canal system. Following a productive season of physical work on the irrigation system last quarter, this quarter saw project activities focused on agriculture, building the capacity of farmers and the Government of Afghanistan, and physical rehabilitation work outside of the canal system. Training was also provided to ensure that Afghan officials have the knowledge and ability to maintain the dam and the irrigation canals.

At Tarnak Farms, where the Dahla Dam project has installed irrigation systems, wheat and barley crops were harvested this quarter. As part of ongoing efforts to build farmers' knowledge and skills, a Farmers' Field Day was held in Kandahar. Twenty-three wheat-producing farmers from three districts, together with seven Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock trainers, participated. The Field Day demonstrated the performance of different varieties of wheat and barley crops under different irrigation systems, which range from the very simple and inexpensive, to the more complex, offering a range of choices for farmers, depending on the size of their land and their income.

Canada works closely with the Government of Afghanistan, using their processes and systems to enable the delivery of education to the children of Afghanistan today and in the future. The Provincial Education Department in Kandahar is ultimately responsible for implementation, ongoing management and oversight of the education system in the province and Canada's education project to build or rehabilitate 50 schools directly supports Afghan government plans and objectives.



The school located in Dand district, opened on December 23, 2010, after extensive repairs. On an average day, approximately 75 children of various ages attend classes at the school.

In this quarter, the construction of three additional schools was completed, bringing the total of newly constructed or rehabilitated schools to 44; the six remaining schools contributing to Canada's overall target of 50 schools are under construction. More than 50,000 students are expected to benefit from the education project. From a provincial perspective, the Afghan Ministry of Education reported an increase in enrolment of over 15 percent from 2008-09, including a 38 percent increase in female enrolment. Canada is the main contributor to all school construction/rehabilitation implemented by the Ministry of Education in Kandahar.

Canada also continued to work closely with education authorities on improvements to the overall system, continuing with initiatives that include teacher training; the rehabilitation of the Teacher Training College that will include the first female dormitory in Kandahar; literacy classes for adults; and safety measures, such as boundary walls, to facilitate school access for girls.

As mentioned in previous reports, Canada has met its 2011 target to provide literacy training to an additional 20,000 Afghans and vocational training to an additional 1,070 Afghans respectively. To date, more than 27,000 Afghans have received literacy training and 6,500 Afghans have received vocational training.

The evolution of Canada's Afghanistan programming toward a national focus saw the winding down of some economic growth initiatives in Kandahar province this quarter, while existing projects continued to achieve significant results. For example, the Horticulture and Export Development Project has constructed 50 raisin-drying houses, with 50 more planned. The project has also provided important training to farmers, including post-harvest production options for pomegranates.



Massoum, a carpenter, has bought a machine and set up a business with a First Micro Finance Bank Loan. Canada has surpassed its 2011 target and provided 3,818 clients in Kandahar province with small business loans through the Micro Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan, which provides a large number of Afghans with the opportunity to invest in their own livelihoods.

Among the projects that came to a close in this quarter was the Kandahar Village Stabilization Project. Designed to create and promote peaceful conditions in 11 targeted villages in Dand, this Canadian-funded project was highly successful in working with local Community Development Councils to conduct small infrastructure projects, including water control structures, and providing vocational training in such fields as embroidery, tailoring, welding and livestock care.

On a national basis, Canadian funding continued to support an initiative aimed at strengthening locally owned businesses through the development of local procurement practices in place of

international sourcing. Vocational training continued as well, focused on increasing access to job placement and job search assistance. Among the 180 graduates of the program to date, 90 women have been hired to produce more than 10,000 school bags, 60 men have been contracted to fabricate 1,800 reading chairs and 900 wheelbarrows, and the remaining 30 men have been employed to wire 1,800 homes for electricity.

As mentioned in previous reports, Canada achieved its target to expand the number of businesses in Kandahar and surpassed its target of enabling access to microcredit loans for 500 clients. To date, over 3,980 loans have been provided to clients.

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 refugees (non-Afghans seeking refuge in Afghanistan), Afghan returnees (displaced Afghans returning to Afghanistan) and internally displaced Afghans in Kandahar and nationwide.

As Canada's engagement transitions, pivotal steps have been taken to ensure continued support for critical humanitarian interventions. As outlined in the previous quarterly report, Canada has met and continues to meet its target to support the delivery of food assistance to Afghans in need. In this quarter, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) provided over 30,000 tonnes of food to over 4.2 million Afghans nationwide. Canadian funding helped the WFP to provide over 145,000 tonnes of food to more than 6.5 million Afghans in 2010, primarily in remote areas where food security is lacking.

Canadian funding also supports a number of other WFP initiatives including the School Meals program to assist Afghanistan with rebuilding the education system; the Purchase for Progress project that buys wheat from small-scale farmers for distribution elsewhere in the country; Food for Training to assist some of Afghanistan's most vulnerable people to develop marketable skills; and Food for Work and Food for Assets programs to assist impoverished Afghans with meeting their food needs as they build or repair community assets.

It is important to note that WFP's food assistance initiatives specifically target poor and vulnerable families, tuberculosis patients and their families, returnees, internally displaced persons and people with disabilities, with a particular emphasis on women and girls.

As this quarter drew to a close, however, it appeared that Afghanistan could face food security challenges on two fronts.

First, due to limited resources, the WFP will concentrate its support on the most vulnerable areas with the greatest food insecurity. As a result, the WFP has prioritised its operations to focus on the most vulnerable.

Second, the Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock anticipates a major shortfall in wheat production due to ongoing drought conditions.

Canada's project to eradicate polio continued this quarter, with an estimated 369,700 children vaccinated in Kandahar, reaching 89 percent of the targeted children in Kandahar. Seven new cases of polio were reported, bringing the 2011 total so far to eight, down from 12 cases at this time in 2010. One of the challenges to eradicating polio is ensuring that each child receives the multiple doses of vaccine required to achieve vaccination. In order to increase the number of children reached by vaccination teams, additional efforts have been made since last quarter to reach children out of their homes through the use of mobile teams at check points, bus stations and markets.

Another significant challenge to the eradication of polio in Afghanistan is the continuous movement of Afghan and Pakistani children across the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. In order to address this challenge, transit vaccination teams were established to vaccinate children coming from or going to Pakistan. This quarter, 10 transit teams continued to deliver vaccines along the Afghan border with Pakistan. As a result, approximately 18,000 children were vaccinated at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

Canada has far surpassed its mine action targets and an additional 38.8 square kilometres of land was freed of mines nationwide, including in Kandahar, and mine risk education was provided to more than 29,000 Kandaharis in the past quarter. As a result, to date, some 695.8 square kilometres nationwide have been released and over 619,000 Kandaharis have received mine risk education.

Furthermore, with Canadian funding, the UN Mine Action Service continued to produce tangible results that are improving the safety and livelihoods of hundreds of thousands of people. For example, the expansion of community-based mine clearing has empowered communities and has enabled mine action in areas where insecurity makes the model of mobile/roving teams less sustainable. The strength of this approach lies in community ownership, as 90 percent of project staff comes from the communities themselves.

As noted in the previous quarterly report, Canada has met its target to support Kandahar's Provincial Disaster Management Committee and its ability to put effective disaster response in place. Made up of Afghan government authorities, the Committee has improved government capacity to respond to disasters in Kandahar.

Coordinated disaster response is often required in Afghanistan. Canada supports the operations of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in providing financial and technical assistance to build the capacity of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, whose 17,000 volunteers across Afghanistan are well trained in emergency response and equipped to respond to people's needs, especially in the south of Afghanistan. The extensive local volunteer network of the Afghan Red Crescent, active in all provinces of Afghanistan, enables the ICRC to reach a large number of conflict-affected people in remote and inaccessible areas of Afghanistan.



These men share breakfast together as they discuss recent changes in Afghanistan.

To assist in the reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons, Canada supports the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) humanitarian operations in Afghanistan. For example, Canada's support in 2010 assisted UNHCR in providing cash grants to facilitate the initial reintegration of over 118,000 Afghan refugees and 3,400 internally displaced persons. The UNHCR also constructed some 17,000 shelters for vulnerable returnee families and delivered more than 80 income-generation and water projects to help over 138,000 beneficiaries.

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

Regarding border security, Canada's objective for 2011 is that Afghan institutions, in cooperation with Pakistan, will exercise stronger capacity to manage the border and foster economic development in the border area.

Canada facilitates the Afghanistan Pakistan Cooperation Process (formerly the Dubai Process), through a series of workshops that aim to enhance cooperation between senior border management officials from the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan. The most recent meeting took place in early April, followed later that month by the first deputy minister-level meeting on Afghanistan Pakistan Cooperation Process, where deputy ministers approved and signed an Action Plan that sets out a framework for cooperation until 2013.

As a result of this meeting and the outcomes of senior-level meetings held since 2009, Canada's 2011 objective of having a sustainable mechanism in place for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues has been achieved in this quarter. Canada will continue to facilitate the process as part of its regional diplomacy commitment in Afghanistan over the next three years.

In this quarter, Canada also continued to support infrastructure and equipment improvements at the Weish border crossing in Kandahar. Canadian contributions to pre-construction activities have included a feasibility study, a social infrastructure development study (i.e. the development of schools, clinics, and other social supports for the local population) and the provision of compensation to more than 200 people affected by the construction of a new crossing. Once it is operational, the Weish facility will enhance Afghanistan's capacity to manage immigration and customs processes at this point of the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan and help regulate the flow of commerce and movement of people at the border.

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

Canada expects 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, in carrying out democratic elections, and in addressing concerns around the continuing prevalence of corruption.

Under this priority, Canada has focused on working with Afghan officials on initiatives that will enable the Government of Afghanistan and institutions of civil society to build on, and maintain, the hard won progress that has been made on democratic governance.

Among other initiatives, Canada continues to support the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) in building human rights awareness. The AIHRC is the only Afghan body with the constitutional mandate to promote, protect, monitor and document human rights violations in Afghanistan. Supported by a Canadian technical expert, the AIHRC has developed a 2010-13 Strategic Action Plan that includes a transitional provision for 30 percent of its budget to be covered by the Government of Afghanistan—in line with Kabul Conference commitments supported by the international community. As the AIHRC becomes integrated into the government's budget as part of its sustainability plan, the AIHRC will move forward on this crucial administrative success which will help ensure that its activities are sustainable into the future.

Through the Governance and Development Support Program, Canada continues to support the registration of informal urban settlements in Kandahar City. As of April 2011, more than 26,000 plots of land were registered, generating over \$216,000 in revenue to the Kandahar municipal government. The sustainability of this initiative, and thereby the value of Canada's investment, was substantiated by the intention of the now deceased Mayor of Kandahar City to continue this registration process even after Canada transitions its development mission to a national program based in Kabul.

A Kandahar Municipal Job Fair held in June by the Afghan Civil Service Commission with support from Canada and the United States generated significant interest among Kandaharis, some 200 of whom applied for positions with the Kandahar City municipal government. Of some 120 applicants interviewed, 45 candidates received permanent positions, including the first two women to work in either City Hall or the Governor's Palace, and an additional 25 individuals were hired contractually.

While Canada has fully met its commitment to support the 2009 and 2010 elections through the United Nations Development Programme, advancing democracy remains a major challenge in this period of transition. In this quarter, a Special Election Tribunal, established in December 2010 by Presidential Decree, completed its recount of disputed seats. In June, the tribunal announced that 62 sitting members of parliament—up to 25 percent of total members—would potentially be displaced in favour of different candidates.

Afghans, including members of the lower house of the Afghan Parliament, have expressed concern over the legitimacy of the tribunal's work given the constitutionally mandated role of the Independent Electoral Commission to verify and finalize the results of Afghan elections. A more complete accounting of this process will be provided in the next and final quarterly report on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan for the period 2008-11.

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

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

In this quarter, the Government of Afghanistan continued to make important efforts to advance the political reconciliation process. The governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan established a joint Peace Commission, which met three times at senior levels to find ways of improving dialogue between the two countries and advance peace efforts. The High Peace Council, the lead Afghan authority charged with moving the reconciliation process forward, also continued to conduct outreach this quarter.

Achieving successful political reconciliation in a country that has suffered from three decades of warfare remains very challenging, and progress will likely be slow. Despite these challenges, however, the past year has seen progress on the issue, and has created new hope for those who seek peace in Afghanistan. Canada has advocated, and will continue to advocate, Afghan-led reconciliation efforts that are broad and inclusive and which represent Afghanistan's various ethnicities, particularly minority and women's groups.

IV. Conclusion



Commander Task Force Kandahar, Brigadier-General Dean Milner, greets Daman District Leader Haji Saraj Ahmad, following the Transfer of Command Authority Ceremony.

This quarter marked not only the near conclusion of Canada's combat mission and civilian engagement in Kandahar province, but it also marked the period when most of Canada's diplomatic and development programming in the province came to a close. However, some projects will continue, such as the Dahla Dam, polio and education projects, beyond this quarter. As Canada begins to transition from Kandahar to a more nationally focused role in Afghanistan, we will continue to support the hopes and dreams of the Afghan people as they endeavour to rebuild a more peaceful and prosperous nation.

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.

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.	<p>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: Over the last three quarters the ANA brigade as a whole continued to be assessed as capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations. One kandak in this quarter, however, was provisionally assessed at a lower level due to the turnover in personnel.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Overall ANA commanders at all levels are showing marked improvement, especially when it comes to independent thinking and initiative.</i></p>

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.	NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved this quarter. <i>Progress to date: All six of the brigade's kandaks had an effective strength of 70% or higher.</i>

Benchmark: Progressive increase in the security burden shouldered by the ANA in the Area of Responsibility (AOR) of the Canadian Forces.¹

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved this quarter. The majority of operations in the Canadian AOR were conducted as partnered operations, where the CF and ANA worked jointly to achieve a common operational aim. <i>Progress to date: ANA commanders have begun to act more independently, and the ANA as a result shouldered 65% (or higher) of the security tasks in the CF AOR this quarter.</i>

¹ “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.

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	During this quarter, Task Force Kandahar began its redeployment, and the ANA took on a much more independent role, focused on large-scale operations. Although the ANA led 5 of 53 named operations in the Canadian AOR, 1/205 Brigade planned and executed a brigade-sized operation from May 23 to June 8, and responded unprompted to the Sarpoza prison break. As well, the companies within the ANA kandaks operating in the Canadian AOR conducted their own operations without Canadian mentors and without partners, and both Kandaks 4 and 5 were able to maintain independent security tasks in Kandahar City.

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. ²	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.	None of the six key districts gave the ANA a rating of 85% or higher this quarter. <i>Progress to date. Perception of the ANA has dropped slightly across the province, though it remains about 70%.</i>

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

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>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved this quarter.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: The majority of Kandaharis polled in all six of the key districts continued to indicate that they felt secure or perceived that security was improving.</i></p>

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of ANP trained in Kandahar.	25% of the ANP in key districts have completed Focused District Development (FDD) training (August 2008). ³	80% of key district ANP forces will have completed Focused District Development training.	<p>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved this quarter.</p> <p>An additional 755 ANP in key districts completed FDD training this quarter. A total of 4,333 ANP in key districts have been trained since 2008, more than originally planned.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: While some of those trained have been assigned elsewhere, or have been killed or wounded, there are currently 3,532 ANP operating in key districts, 3,235 of which, or 92%, have received FDD training through the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan with the assistance of supporting countries such as Canada.</i></p>

³ 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).

Progress Indicator

The number of ANP forces in key districts assessed at Capability Milestone 2: capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.⁴

Baseline

0% of ANP forces in key districts are capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations (August 2008).

2011 Target

80% of ANP forces in key districts are capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations.

Quarterly Result

TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved last quarter.

Progress to date: In this quarter, one more police unit was assessed as “effective with assistance” under ISAF’s capacity assessment model. Therefore, 13 of 15 units in the six key districts, or 87%, have been assessed as “effective with assistance.”

Progress Indicator

The number of ANP infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Kandahar.

Baseline

Five permanent substations have been constructed and equipped in key districts (August 2008).

2011 Target

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. All 15 new facilities built by Canada in Kandahar province are provided with basic equipment required to run a functioning police unit.

Quarterly Result

TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved last quarter.

Progress to date: A total of 19 infrastructure projects have been completed, surpassing the 2008-11 goal of 15 new infrastructure projects. Furthermore, a total of 28 upgrades to existing ANP facilities have been completed, surpassing the 2008-11 goal of 15 upgrades.

⁴ 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.”

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

<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The number of infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Sarpoza Prison and the Afghan National Directorate of Security (NDS) detention centre in Kandahar.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>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>	<p>2011 Target</p> <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>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: The components of this target were achieved in the eighth and ninth quarterly reports respectively.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: A total of 36 infrastructure projects and 18 equipment purchases have been completed, surpassing the 2008-11 goal of 19 infrastructure projects and 12 equipment purchases.</i></p>
<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The number of corrections officials trained and mentored in Kandahar.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>100% of corrections officers and managers will have successfully completed their initial and advanced training programs.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the eighth quarterly report.</p>

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

<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The number of training programs in place for justice officials in Kandahar.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>There are no current training programs for justice officials in Kandahar (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>Four training programs for justice officials in Kandahar are made available for those practising law and those involved in administering the legal system.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the eleventh quarterly report.</p>
---	---	---	--

Progress Indicator
The number of justice sector infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Kandahar.

Baseline
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.

2011 Target
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.

Quarterly Result
TARGET ACHIEVED: The components of this target were achieved in the twelfth and eighth quarterly reports respectively.

Progress to date: A total of six infrastructure projects have been completed, surpassing the 2008-11 goal of five projects. Also, a total of 12 justice facilities have been equipped in Kandahar, surpassing the 2008-11 goal of three facilities to be equipped.

Progress Indicator
Improved Ministry of Justice capacity to draft, revise, translate and promulgate laws passed by the Afghan government.

Baseline
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).

2011 Target
The Afghan Ministry of Justice's legislative drafting unit achieves improved capacity.

Quarterly Result
TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the twelfth quarterly report.

Progress to date: Canadian efforts in this area are continuing, as strengthening the rule of law at the national level remains one of Canada's 2011-14 priorities in Afghanistan.

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.

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

<p>Progress Indicator Progress in the rehabilitation of the physical structures of the Dahla Dam and its irrigation components.</p>	<p>Baseline Access road completed and bridge nearing completion (March 2009).</p>	<p>2011 Target Completion of all planned rehabilitation activities in accordance with the project plan.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result The release of water back into the canals to support the agricultural season marked a pause to the canal rehabilitation work. The canals will be drained again in late October allowing the remaining rehabilitation work to be completed. Preparations and contracting for the work this coming fall are underway.</p> <p>Over the reporting period, other physical works have been advanced, including construction of a water management administration building, foot bridges across canals and other supporting infrastructure.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator Number of jobs created by the Dahla Dam project.</p>	<p>Baseline Project plan indicated a baseline of 0 jobs (fall 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target 10,000 seasonal jobs created by the project.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result The release of water through the Dam back into canals to support the agricultural cycle limited the number of construction-related jobs created during the period. Employment in the agriculture sector benefited greatly from the increased flow of water to areas that previously saw little or no water irrigation. Data will be available following studies and analysis conducted over the next period and will be reported on in the next report.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: A total of 3,681 seasonal jobs have been created to date, mostly related to construction. As repairs progress, more water is provided with each agricultural cycle, increasing agricultural productivity and agricultural-based employment.</i></p>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	Water-flow monitors were installed throughout the canal system during the last quarter to measure the volume and flow rates of water travelling through the system. Although it is visually evident that broad expanses of land are benefiting from the improved irrigation, the data from the monitors will help to provide accurate assessments of improvements achieved. The results of this data will be reported in the next report.

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	Three schools were completed this quarter and another six are under construction. It is expected that all 50 schools will be completed by the end of 2011. <i>Progress to date: 44 of the 50 schools have been completed.</i>

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Number of teachers trained in Kandahar.	No teachers trained as yet through Canadian programming (June 2008).	3,000 trained teachers.	Preparatory work for the next phase of training was undertaken during this period. <i>Progress to date: Over 1,900 teachers have been trained to date. In addition, training opportunities have been provided for over 3,500 participants since 2008. Some of these participants may have benefited from more than one of the training opportunities.</i>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	<p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was officially achieved in the seventh quarterly report.</p> <p>Over 200 farmers received training this quarter on crop irrigation techniques. In addition, over 3,700 participants (over 2,500 were female) completed literacy training this past quarter.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: The total number of individuals to have received vocational and skills development training is now over 6,500. Furthermore, more than 27,000 Afghans have completed literacy training.</i></p> <p><i>Afghans who have received literacy training, vocational education or skills development now have a foundation to further develop their social and economic potential.</i></p>

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	<p>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: 76% of communities in key districts have completed infrastructure projects.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Communities continue to complete multiple infrastructure projects. However, the hardest to reach communities, which are also challenged by insecurity, continue to face obstacles in the completion of infrastructure projects.</i></p>

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.

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	According to a recent poll of Kandaharis, 69% indicate that they are satisfied with efforts of the provincial and local governments to improve quality of life, up 10% from this time last year. <i>Progress to date: Overall, a significant majority of Kandaharis have reported being either satisfied or very satisfied with government efforts to improve their quality of life.</i>

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was officially achieved in the eleventh quarterly report. <i>Progress to date: Since July 2008, there has been a steady expansion of the number of business enterprises in key districts. To date, over 1,300 enterprises have been registered. As economic opportunities increase for Kandaharis, the number of businesses registered will continue to grow.</i>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	<p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the sixth quarterly report.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Over 3,980 clients in key districts have been provided with microfinance services.</i></p>

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 mine victims, officially reported numbers are only estimates given that many accidents go unreported.

Benchmark: Achievement of polio eradication in Afghanistan (Canadian Signature Project).

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.	<p>An estimated 369,700 children were vaccinated in Kandahar this quarter, representing 89% of the targeted children reached in each campaign in Kandahar.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Over 7.8 million children across Afghanistan continue to be vaccinated against polio this year. Although eradication has not been achieved, the percentage of children reached for vaccination despite the volatile security situation is increasing.</i></p>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of polio cases reported.	17 cases reported nationally (2007).	Eradication by 2009.	<p>Seven new cases of polio were identified this quarter, bringing the total number of cases for 2011 to eight as of June 28.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: The number of polio cases reported at the same time in 2010 was 12. New cases are largely found in the remote southern districts. Insecurity and cross-border transmission continue to challenge eradication efforts and the mobility of vaccination teams.</i></p>

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

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.	<p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was officially achieved in the twelfth quarterly report.</p> <p>During the quarter, Canadian funding helped the World Food Programme provide over 30,000 tonnes of food to over 4.2 million Afghans.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Canadian funding helped the World Food Programme provide more than 145,000 tonnes of food to more than 6.5 million Afghans in 2010, primarily in remote areas where food security is lacking.</i></p>

Progress Indicator

The capacity of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) to put in place effective disaster preparedness plans.

Baseline

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.

2011 Target

By 2011, PDMC will have developed comprehensive strategies and coordination mechanisms for responding to disasters.

Quarterly Result

TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the eleventh quarterly report.

Progress to date: The National Disaster Management Authority and the Provincial Disaster Management Committee for Kandahar have developed comprehensive strategies and effective disaster preparedness plans. The capacity of the PDMC to effectively respond to disasters in Kandahar, as a result, has steadily increased.

Progress Indicator

The access that vulnerable populations—women, children, disabled persons, returnees and internally displaced persons—have to essential quality health services.

Baseline

111 health care staff have received training (June 2008).

2011 Target

500 health care workers trained.

Quarterly Result

TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the seventh quarterly report.

Progress to date: Over 2,000 health care workers have been trained, including doctors, nurses, midwives and community health workers.

Canada continues to support training for Afghan health professionals to improve the quality and accessibility of the Afghan health care system.

<p>Progress Indicator</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>Baseline</p> <p>From March 2007 to March 2008, 180 square kilometres of land were released and made available nationally.</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>A cumulative total of 500 square kilometres of land released and made available.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the ninth quarterly report. This quarter, 38.8 sq. km. of land were released and made available to communities, nationwide.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: A cumulative total of over 695.8 sq. km. nationwide have been released to communities.</i></p>
<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The number of people receiving mine awareness education in Kandahar.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>From March 2007 to March 2008, 33,500 individuals were provided with mine awareness education.</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>200,000 individuals provided with mine awareness education.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the seventh quarterly report. In this quarter, however, over 29,000 Kandaharis received mine risk education.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: Since March 2007, over 619,000 Kandaharis have received mine risk education.</i></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.

Benchmark: Regular discussions on border issues.

<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>Increased dialogue between Pakistani and Afghan officials through mechanisms including Canadian-sponsored workshops.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Three Canadian-sponsored workshops have been held to date. Key mechanisms for discussions were suspended by Afghanistan in July 2008 (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>Sustainable mechanisms for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues are in place and operating for senior officials.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: The most recent meeting of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Cooperation Process (APCP), formerly the Dubai Process, took place on April 9-10, 2011. The first deputy-minister-level meeting of the APCP on border management was held on April 29, 2011.</p> <p><i>Progress to date: A Framework and Action Plan for cooperation toward 2013 was approved and signed at the April 29 meeting marking a commitment to sustaining regular and substantive discussion between the two countries on a broad array of issues. Canada will continue to facilitate the APCP as part of Canada's new 2011-14 engagement in Afghanistan.</i></p>
<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>Increased cooperation at Kandahar-Baluchistan border.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Regular Canadian-facilitated discussions at Kandahar-Baluchistan border are continuing.</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>Mechanisms at border in place for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the eighth quarterly report.</p>

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

<p>Progress Indicator Training completed by border officials.</p>	<p>Baseline No training provided to date (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target 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.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result TARGET ACHIEVED: The components of this target were achieved in the eighth and eleventh quarterly reports respectively.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator Key infrastructure projects completed, including procurement of equipment.</p>	<p>Baseline Assessment of infrastructure needs not yet complete; some equipment purchases underway (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target 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.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result JDCC PORTION OF THE 2011 TARGET ACHIEVED: This portion of the target was achieved in the eighth quarterly report. <i>Progress to date: With respect to the Weish border crossing, Canada's participation in the project is on track and is scheduled to be met by September 2011.</i></p>

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 a presidential election and provincial council elections in 2009, and the parliamentary elections 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.

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Provinces have established long-term provincial strategic plans that are aligned with Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS) objectives.	Zero provinces have completed a provincial strategic plan (PSP) (March 2009).	All 34 provinces have completed a provincial strategic plan. Kandahar will have demonstrated progress in implementing its strategic plan against identified timelines.	An additional two Provincial Strategic Plans were finalized this past quarter. <i>Progress to date: Four provinces have finalized PSPs (Balkh, Bamiyan, Laghman and Mazar-i-Sharif). PSPs are in progress for three other provinces, including Kandahar. In addition, more than 200 employees in provincial governors' offices across Afghanistan have received training on the development of PSPs. It is anticipated that Provincial Strategic Planning will reach all 34 provinces by the end of 2013.</i>

Progress Indicator

Effective planning and budgeting mechanisms in place.

Baseline

The difference between planned and actual government spending is 9.7% (April 2008).

2011 Target

The difference between planned and actual government spending should be less than or equal to 5%.

Quarterly Result

TARGET PARTIALLY ACHIEVED:

The Government of Afghanistan's budget is divided into a Core Operating budget, which includes recurring costs such as salaries, and a Core Development budget (programs).

Progress to date: The difference between planned and actual government spending on the operational budget for the fiscal year/solar year ending March 2011 was 4%, which is within the 5% target. However, as of March 2011, the difference between planned and actual spending for the core development budget was 60%.

Progress Indicator

Better government monitoring and reporting mechanisms in place to ensure transparency.

Baseline

Comprehensiveness of budget execution and financial reports, frequency and public access to them (PEFA rating): 3 (April 2008).

2011 Target

Comprehensiveness of budget execution and financial reports, frequency and public access to them (PEFA rating): 3+.

Quarterly Result

In 2010, the Afghan Ministry of Finance and donors jointly decided to modify the methodology used to assess government performance on public financial management. The new methodology builds on the previous Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) methodology and assessments of 14 line ministries in 2011 will be conducted by an international audit firm.

Progress to date: The inception report for the current round of public financial management assessments has been delivered and work is underway. Initial reports on seven ministries are expected in late 2011.

Benchmark: Afghanistan's ability to manage upcoming elections.

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The establishment of a national voter registry.	Pilot voter registration process carried out in three selected provinces (April 2008).	Update of registry completed in a four-phased approach, in advance of 2009 presidential elections: - 14 provinces registered in phase I; - 10 additional provinces registered in phase II; - 6 additional provinces registered in phase III; and - 4 additional provinces including Kandahar registered in phase IV.* *The target was updated as the Government of Afghanistan's plan for voter registration was finalized.	TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the tenth quarterly report. <i>Progress to date: As discussed in the tenth quarterly report, an update of the voter registry was completed in advance of the 2009 presidential elections and again in advance of the 2010 parliamentary elections.</i>
The number of registered voters nationally.	Approximately 12.6 million voters in the existing registry (2005).	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.	NEW TARGET ACHIEVED: As reported in the ninth quarterly report over four million voters were added to the voter registry in advance of the 2009 elections. Additionally, ahead of the 2010 Parliamentary elections, the voter registry was updated again with some 377,000 additional registrants. These included new voters as well as individuals who lost their voter cards, or moved since the 2009 elections. <i>Progress to date: A combined total of almost 4.5 million voters were added to the voter registry for the 2009 and 2010 elections. This far exceeds the combined target of 2.5 million additional registrants.</i>

Progress Indicator The percentage of voter turnout.	Baseline 70% of registered voters participated in the last presidential elections; 51.5% of registered voters participated in the last parliamentary and provincial council elections.	2011 Target 70% turnout for men; 40% turnout for women. These targets are consistent with figures currently being used by the UNDP ELECT project.	Quarterly Result As noted in previous quarterly reports, the United Nations Development Programme no longer uses the metrics identified in the 2011 target.
Progress Indicator The establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.	Baseline An independent electoral complaints commission does not currently exist (August 2008).	2011 Target Establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.	Quarterly Result TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the tenth quarterly report.

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.

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

Progress Indicator The Afghan government identifies the institutions and officials responsible for promoting Afghan reconciliation and a national reconciliation process is established.	Baseline A clear institutional focal point and process have yet to be identified (August 2008).	2011 Target A lead authority is moving the reconciliation process forward.	Quarterly Result TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the eleventh quarterly report.
Progress Indicator The Afghan government is better able to communicate with Afghans about reconciliation.	Baseline The Government of Afghanistan's ability to share information about its programs, policies and objectives in a timely manner is limited (August 2008).	2011 Target The Government of Afghanistan is actively sharing information, at the national, provincial and district levels, regarding its programs, policies and objectives for reconciliation.	Quarterly Result TARGET ACHIEVED: This target was achieved in the tenth quarterly report.