



Government
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CANADA'S ENGAGEMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

QUARTERLY REPORT TO PARLIAMENT
FOR THE PERIOD OF JANUARY 1 TO MARCH 31, 2010



Canada

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Cover photo: The Canadian Operational Mentor and Liaison Team is in Afghanistan alongside international allies to help train and mentor the Afghanistan National Army (ANA). One of Canada's six priorities in Afghanistan is to strengthen the ANA's ability to conduct operations and sustain a more secure environment.

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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 eighth quarterly report on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan. This report addresses the period from January 1 to March 31, 2010.

Canada is a committed participant in a major effort undertaken by more than 60 nations and international organizations to assist the Afghan people with developing a stable, more secure and democratic country. This international coalition, together with the ongoing partnership with the Government of Afghanistan, is pivotal to enabling the provision of humanitarian aid and the development of basic services in a country so desperately needing both.

In December 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama announced that a major surge of U.S. military and civilian personnel would take place in Afghanistan throughout 2010. Canada welcomes this commitment from our largest coalition partner. This quarterly report describes the impact of the U.S. surge on Canada's engagement in Afghanistan, focusing in particular on those opportunities and challenges that arise as the international community collaboratively endeavours to build an environment of stability and sustainability in Afghan security, governance and development.

It is evident that, in this quarter, Afghanistan's political environment remained unsettled. We are hopeful that President Hamid Karzai will stand by the important commitments made at the London Conference of January 28, and take measures to strengthen the credibility of the 2010 parliamentary elections, while addressing ongoing concerns about corruption.

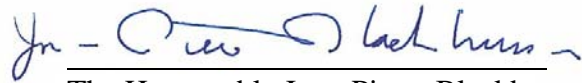
One of Canada's key priorities in Afghanistan is to enable the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in Kandahar to sustain a more secure environment, and promote law and order. Discussions during the March 29-30 meeting of G8 foreign ministers focused in part on security issues at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. In April, Canada announced that up to 90 additional Canadian Forces personnel will be deployed to Afghanistan to support ANSF training, further enhancing Afghan capacity to assume responsibility for their own security as Canada prepares for the drawdown of our military mission in 2011.

We commend the bravery and dedication of all our Canadian Forces and civilian personnel who work tirelessly under extremely difficult and dangerous conditions in Afghanistan. On behalf of all Canadians, we honour the memory of those who have made the ultimate sacrifice in this service, and their families.

Our next report will cover the period April 1 to June 30, 2010.



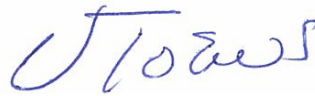
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The Honourable Peter MacKay
Minister of National Defence



The Honourable Vic Toews
Minister of Public Safety



The Honourable Beverley J. Oda
Minister of International Cooperation

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Summary

- Canada continued to achieve progress on its key objectives and signature projects in this quarter. Our development work in Afghanistan reflects Canada's overarching development objective: to build the capacity of Afghan institutions to deliver sustainable results to benefit the Afghan people.
- Canada's first signature project, the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam and irrigation system, continued to advance with the removal of 85,000 cubic metres of silt and other materials from the main canal, improving downstream water flow to farmers.
- Canada progressed on its second signature project, to build, repair or refurbish 50 schools in key districts of Kandahar by 2011: an additional two schools were completed, bringing the total to 16, while another 27 schools are under construction.
- Canada continued to implement its third signature project, focused on the eradication of polio. In this quarter, an estimated 390,000 and 397,000 children in Kandahar were reached and vaccinated against the disease, through campaigns in February and March respectively.
- Canada's Task Force Kandahar continued to conduct counterinsurgency operations in and around Kandahar City; focused on security, village-by-village, forces under Canadian control provided enduring security in 29 different communities in Kandahar province at the end of the quarter.
- The Afghan National Army (ANA) increased its capacity to conduct operations. A third ANA kandak (or battalion) was rated at a level to conduct near-autonomous operations. Canada continued to develop training and mentoring initiatives for the Afghan National Police (ANP), further enabled by the increased presence of U.S. resources.
- The increased presence of U.S. military forces was evident through Operation Moshtarak in Helmand province, which involved Afghan, U.S. marine and U.K. battalions, and supporting troops from Canada and other partner countries.
- Canada completed two target objectives in support of stronger security at the Afghanistan-Pakistan border: (i) mechanisms are now in place at the border for regular and substantive dialogue, and (ii) a new border facility at Spin Boldak was completed.
- Under Canada's presidency, G8 foreign ministers launched the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, which will facilitate progress on border infrastructure projects and strengthen regional cooperation.
- The new Afghan National Customs Academy opened in January, with Canadian personnel serving as Deputy Dean and Senior Trainer. The first class of 48 customs officers graduated from the academy in mid-March.

I. Introduction

Throughout the first quarter of 2010, Canada continued to make progress on a number of priorities and signature projects in Afghanistan, thanks to the continuing dedication and perseverance of our military and civilian personnel, the contributions of our development and humanitarian partners, and ongoing commitments from the Afghan government and numerous international allies.

Canada—as part of a strong international effort to help Afghans rebuild their country as a secure, democratic and self-sufficient society—has worked hard in Afghanistan to develop effective partnerships with government and non-governmental organizations from around the world. Among the most important of these is the one we maintain with the United States.

In December 2009, U.S. President Obama announced that a major surge of U.S. military and civilian personnel would take place in Afghanistan throughout 2010. In fact, the U.S. presence in Afghanistan began increasing in 2009, supporting and enhancing international operations, including Canadian operations dedicated to assisting the Afghan people with rebuilding their country.

This quarterly report, covering the period of January 1 to March 31, 2010, updates progress achieved on each of our six mission priorities and three signature projects, while describing the important impact that the U.S. surge has had from the perspectives of security, governance and development.

II. The Quarterly Context

The winter season, with the influx of additional security forces and civilian support, underscored another transition period in Afghanistan.

While security remained an overarching concern in Kandahar province—the central location of Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan—the security situation improved somewhat during this quarter as a result of increases to both the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). Security improvements were especially noticeable in the districts of Panjwayi and Arghandab.

Nonetheless, the insurgency remained a threat throughout Afghanistan. Complex attacks in Kabul on January 18 and February 26, and the March 13 suicide bombings in Kandahar City, though dealt with professionally by the Afghan National Police, were tragic reminders of this threat. In addition, security concerns continued to inhibit the efforts of the international community in carrying out critical development work.

Canada’s Task Force Kandahar continued to conduct critical counterinsurgency operations in and around heavily populated Kandahar City, and ISAF partnered with the ANSF to bring a stronger security presence to many more villages. At this time last year, ISAF personnel were present in five communities within Canada’s area of operations; at the end of this quarter, forces

under Canadian control were providing enduring security in 29 different communities in Kandahar province.

The increased U.S. presence was perhaps most keenly felt during this quarter through Operation Moshtarak (Dari for “together”), an Afghan-led initiative to separate insurgents from the population, provide opportunities for reintegration and further establish government authority in Helmand province, to the west of Kandahar. This operation involved 15,000 troops, including five Afghan battalions, a number of U.S. and U.K. battalions and battle groups, and supporting ISAF troops from several partner countries, including Canada.

Also in this quarter, the London Conference on Afghanistan, held on January 28, brought the international community together for a frank discussion on Afghanistan’s future, and concluded with commitments from President Karzai to move forward in a number of areas, including on measures to strengthen the credibility of this year’s parliamentary elections, and further measures on anti-corruption, sub-national governance, political reconciliation and the reintegration of insurgent fighters.



Chief of the Defence Staff General Walt Natynczyk welcomes General Stanley McChrystal, of ISAF and Commander of the U.S. Forces in Afghanistan, during an official visit to Ottawa. Partnerships, such as the one between Canada and the U.S., are essential to helping Afghans rebuild their country.

III. Canadian Priorities: Reporting Progress

Canada’s engagement in Afghanistan is defined and guided by six specific, 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 the facilitation of Afghan-Pakistani dialogue; help advance Afghanistan’s democratic governance; and facilitate Afghan-led political reconciliation.

Canada’s priorities in Afghanistan are in turn shaped by Afghanistan’s defined needs and Canada’s own demonstrated expertise. At the same time, Canada’s priorities are inextricably linked together. For example, creating more secure villages promotes opportunities to deliver much-needed basic services while improving prospects for implementing good governance.

During this quarter, significant progress was made on the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam and irrigation system, one of Canada’s signature projects in Afghanistan. Part of a larger project known as the Arghandab Irrigation Rehabilitation Project, repair of the Dahla Dam will provide a secure irrigation water supply to the majority of the Kandahar population, 80 percent of which lives along the irrigation system. An aerial survey and detailed mapping of the area are now completed, key equipment has been procured and local Afghan companies have been contracted to undertake core physical work. Canadian representatives attended local shuras (community meetings) on a regular basis to discuss progress.

It is worth noting that this type of progress is achieved in the face of incredibly difficult circumstances.

Afghanistan remains one of the world's most impoverished and dangerous places, plagued by a violent insurgency that seeks to undermine the establishment of formal governance institutions and development. It is against this legacy of poverty and conflict that Canada and its international partners seek to help Afghans rebuild their country.

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. In this quarter, both the ANA and ANP demonstrated tangible progress when measured against Canada's objectives.

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

In this quarter, Canada's Task Force Kandahar continued to work with the ANSF to increase security in Kandahar City and the surrounding populated areas, and build on our permanent security presence in Panjwayi and Zhari, despite the difficulties that come with gaining trust within the local communities of these districts.

During this quarter, the ANA's capacity to conduct operations increased: a third ANA kandak (or battalion) achieved the ability to conduct near-autonomous operations, and is now shouldering more of the security burden in and around Kandahar City. In addition, one ANA kandak—with Canadian Forces mentors—participated in Operation Moshtarak in Helmand province, and performed at a high level.

Retention and recruitment challenges noted in the previous quarter were reduced in this quarter, as a result of new pay incentives and a redoubled recruiting effort. Based on this progress, ANA growth appears to be on target to meet ISAF objectives by 2011.

While the Afghan National Police continued to deal with serious challenges, including corruption and high attrition rates, its performance in handling security issues improved. Nowhere was this more evident than in the ANP response to the coordinated suicide attacks in Kandahar City on March 13, when the ANP demonstrated a higher level of professionalism and more advanced capabilities than in the past.

Training and mentoring of the ANP continued to advance through several initiatives. First, the ANP continued to benefit from an enhanced 24/7 training and mentoring



After a successful day of training, members of a Canadian Police Operational Mentor and Liaison Team line up for a photo with their Afghan National Police (ANP) crew. Canadian police and Canadian Forces are working together to train and mentor the ANP to increase their ability to promote law and order.

regime in Kandahar City, largely through the Kandahar Model Police Plan. Second, advancements in Canadian civilian police mentoring in this quarter were further enabled by the increase in U.S. resources, allowing a greater mentoring focus by Canada on ANP provincial headquarters. Finally, mentoring by Canadian civilian police and U.S. Military Police was extended to senior ANP officers for planning and executing joint ANSF operations in both the city and the province.

In this quarter, the expansion of the Canadian-led Kandahar Provincial Reconstruction Team (KPRT) Training Centre—the training site for ANP and corrections officers—was completed, as was the inaugural Leadership and Management training course for police officers. A new basic training course also began in February, to provide eight weeks of training for new ANP recruits.

Canada also continued to build capacity within the Afghan corrections system. Four Sarpoza Prison correctional officers graduated in February from the Train-the-Trainer program implemented and administered by Correctional Service Canada, whose officials also mentored Sarpoza staff on crisis management procedures during a series of prison incidents in January.

Canada's role in building this type of capacity and expertise was especially evident when Sarpoza prison staff and other security personnel successfully withstood the major brunt of the March 13 suicide attacks, in stark contrast to the 2008 attack on Sarpoza that freed hundreds of prisoners into the streets of Kandahar.

With respect to justice reform, we have exceeded our target of equipping a minimum of three justice facilities in Kandahar province. Canada continues to deliver basic and advanced training for Kandahar province justice officials, including delivery this quarter of training in managing medical forensic evidence. Canada also funded 20 workshops in Kandahar City to promote awareness of legal rights to primarily female audiences, and co-funded a March corrections conference in Kabul that focused on strengthening Afghan ownership of corrections reform.

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

Afghanistan faces extraordinary challenges in delivering basic services that foster and promote sustainable economic growth. The Canadian objective for this priority thus focuses on the development of Afghanistan's self-sufficiency: by 2011, we expect that 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.

Basic services involve the dependable provision of public goods with which Canadians are familiar, such as education, health care, sanitation, road infrastructure and clean water for homes and farmland. Although an important end in itself, a focus on basic services within the counterinsurgency strategy helps to promote Afghan support for their government, which can result in less tolerance for the presence of insurgents.

In this quarter, Canada continued to make important progress on this priority, progress further enabled by the deployment of U.S. military assets that contributed to the increased security required for development work to occur, and by additional U.S. civilian personnel that has resulted in increased access to funding and more capacity for the KPRT.

This type of support contributed to the advancement in this quarter of a Canadian signature project, the rehabilitation of the Dahla Dam and irrigation system, located in the fertile Arghandab district. The January-March dry period enabled the start of physical work on the irrigation system, and the removal of 85,000 cubic metres (enough to fill 34 Olympic-sized swimming pools) of silt and other materials from the main canal, improving downstream water flow to Kandahar farmers.

Canada also made progress on its second signature project, to build, repair or refurbish 50 schools in key districts of Kandahar by 2011. In this quarter, an additional two schools were completed, bringing the total to 16; another 27 schools are currently under construction. The remaining seven schools have now been contracted for construction.

Canadian involvement in providing basic services extends into areas beyond support for agriculture and education, especially with respect to delivering opportunities for local economic growth. A long-time, strong supporter of the National Area-based Development Program that promotes economic development in Kandahar province, in this quarter Canada committed an additional \$6 million for district infrastructure projects and \$9.5 million for the provision of financial or business advisory services through a new Rural Enterprise Development – Kandahar project.

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

As one of the most impoverished countries in the world, Afghanistan remains in need of humanitarian aid from the international community. For this priority, Canada's 2011 objective is for humanitarian assistance to be accessible to the most vulnerable people, including Afghan refugees, and to returnees and internally displaced persons in Kandahar and nationwide.

Canada remains fully committed to addressing humanitarian needs in Afghanistan, and works closely with a number of international partners to deliver desperately needed goods to Afghans across the country. To this end, in this quarter Canada allocated \$20 million to enable civilian partners such as the World Health Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross,



Afghan surveyors compare numbers while discussing the desilting of an irrigation canal as part of the Dahla Dam signature project.



Children outside at recess at a newly built middle school, one of the 50 schools being built or repaired as part of Canada's education signature project.

the World Food Programme and the UN High Commission for Refugees to address food and other humanitarian needs in the country.

Canada also continued to implement its third signature project, focused on the eradication of polio. Despite ongoing security concerns that resulted in their postponement, two vaccination campaigns were held in Kandahar province. The first reached an estimated 390,000 children, while the second reached an estimated 397,000 children—98 percent of the target group.

Canada also continued to support other high-profile health needs across Afghanistan, including measures to stem the ongoing prevalence of tuberculosis. Canada provided primary funding in Kandahar for the local implementation of the Government of Afghanistan’s “Stop TB” campaign, whose goal is to increase the detection and treatment success rate of this disease through social outreach.

Beyond this, Canada is providing \$2 million to the UN Mine Action Service for de-mining activities in support of the Arghandab Irrigation Rehabilitation Project—the umbrella project that includes repair of the Dahla Dam—which will enable previously contaminated land to be used for productive purposes, such as farming.



Canada works with allies and partners to meet health needs across Afghanistan. Canada has contributed to training over 1,200 health-care workers, surpassing our target set for the year 2011.

Afghanistan is also a country that experiences significant natural disasters and lacks the infrastructure necessary to deal effectively with the devastation they cause. Areas of Kandahar province and Jawzjan province experienced severe flooding and avalanches in February. With Canada’s support, humanitarian partners such as CARE Canada provided kits—blankets, plastic sheets, kitchen sets and other non-food items—to assist the most vulnerable families in the affected regions.

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

The London Conference on Afghanistan held in January endorsed the importance of taking a regional approach to stabilization and development. Nowhere is this more important than along the heavily travelled and largely unsecured border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

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.

A more secure border can inhibit the movement of insurgents while enabling legitimate travel between Afghanistan and Pakistan. In this quarter, Canada completed two target objectives in support of stronger border security. First, as a result of Canadian stewardship, mechanisms at the border are now in place for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues.

Second, the construction of a Joint District Coordination Centre in Spin Boldak has now been completed.

Discussion and coordination with U.S. and Afghan partners on the development of a border facility at Weish continued in this quarter. As a shared Canada-U.S. project, construction of the facility is expected to start later in 2010.

The new Afghan National Customs Academy opened in January, with Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) personnel serving as Deputy Dean and Senior Trainer. The first class of 48 customs officers graduated from the academy in mid-March and returned to their jobs in the field. A second class of customs officers has commenced their training. The knowledge and experience of CBSA experts will equip Afghan customs officials with a stronger capacity to manage the border, contribute more effectively to border security and maximize customs revenue collection.



Enhancing border security will help contribute to economic development, regional security and stability. Canada Border Services Agency staff, along with U.S. counterparts, are training Afghan customs officers at the Afghan National Customs Academy. Forty-eight officers graduated in March.

Progress also continued on the Dubai Process Action Plan, a March 2009 joint Afghanistan-Pakistan document outlining activities that will promote better cooperation in the areas of counter-narcotics, law enforcement, managing the movement of people and customs. In this quarter, implementation began on projects to support drug treatment centres, and to inhibit the shipment of chemicals used in the production of heroin. Some 16 tonnes of these chemicals were seized in March. Pakistani authorities involved in this action were trained under a joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/World Customs Organization program funded by Canada.

Finally, under Canada's G8 presidency, G8 foreign ministers met in Gatineau, Quebec, on March 29 and 30. With the support of the governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative was launched. The initiative aims to facilitate the delivery of targeted projects essential to fostering trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan, thereby contributing to economic development and strengthening regional cooperation.

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

By 2011, Canada expects that national, provincial and local institutions 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.

During this quarter, two issues were the focus of discussions on governance: electoral reform and measures targeting corruption.

With respect to electoral reform, the Independent Elections Commission announced in January that the parliamentary elections would be delayed from May until September 2010, due to financial issues, security concerns, and the need to implement technical improvements to prevent fraud. Further complicating the political environment was the Afghan Parliament's rejection in January of several of President Karzai's cabinet nominees, which left several ministries lacking a strong mandate for new policy and program initiatives.

In February, Canada, alongside its international partners, publicly expressed its concerns with a presidential decree, signed by President Karzai, to amend Afghanistan's Electoral Law. Our core concerns were that the decree would effectively grant the President control over appointments to the Electoral Complaints Commission, thereby weakening its independence, and that its language could have a potentially adverse effect on the political representation of women. The decree was rejected by the Lower House of Parliament on March 31.

With respect to measures targeting anti-corruption, the Afghan government pledged, as part of commitments made during the London Conference, to develop clear benchmarks and plans as a foundation for addressing key drivers of corruption, including the empowerment of the High Office of Oversight to investigate and sanction corrupt officials. Following up on this commitment, President Karzai signed an anti-corruption Presidential Administrative Decree in mid-March, strengthening the enforcement powers and investigative capabilities of the High Office of Oversight.

In addition, capacity building efforts have been assisting the Ministry of Finance with streamlining revenue sources and improving tax collection. An anti-corruption department has also been created within the ministry.

Canada continues to provide Afghanistan with support for institutional capacity building in the area of sub-national governance. Increased U.S. presence in Afghanistan complements this effort through funding for training provincial and district public servants in core management functions.

Canadian support for infrastructure development in city districts is also complemented by U.S. funding to the Afghanistan Municipal Support Program, which provides a range of basic training in computers, urban planning and waste management.

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

By 2011, we expect that national and provincial Afghan government initiatives will encourage political reconciliation and receive timely support from Canada.



Through the National Solidarity Program, supported by Canada, more than 21,000 Community Development Councils (CDCs) have been elected throughout Afghanistan. CDCs identify local development priorities, strengthening community-level governance and reconstruction efforts.

Political reconciliation with the Taliban leadership and the reintegration of insurgent fighters were dominant themes at the London Conference in January. The international community welcomed the Government of Afghanistan's commitment to reinvigorate Afghan-led efforts in this area. On the heels of the conference, President Karzai announced that he would be holding a Peace Jirga (community council) with community leaders and stakeholders from across the country in the spring of 2010.

Canada continued to support the Afghanistan Government Media and Information Centre in Kandahar, which is critical to disseminating information and linking local communities with the national government.

IV. Conclusion

As the first quarter of 2010 unfolded, Canada continued to demonstrate leadership and dedication through our military and civilian engagement in Afghanistan. The onset of the U.S. surge represents an important opportunity for enhancing coalition partnerships as we progress further on our six priorities and three signature projects. Through these and related initiatives, Canada continues to support the Afghan people in their quest for security, stability and sustainable development.

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.	The ANA brigade headquarters and three of the six kandaks are fully capable of planning, executing and sustaining near-autonomous operations. This represents an increase of one kandak over the last quarter.

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 two kandaks had an effective strength of 70% or higher. This represents an increase over last quarter.

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

<p>Progress Indicator The percentage of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR that are executed by the ANA.</p>	<p>Baseline 45% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are executed by the ANA (April 2009).</p>	<p>2011 Target 65% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are executed by the ANA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result With the recent changes to the size of coalition forces within the Canadian AOR, there are now proportionately fewer ANA forces available to conduct partnered operations. ANA forces executed nearly 58% of total security operations.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator The percentage of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR that are led by the ANA.</p>	<p>Baseline 45% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are led by the ANA (April 2009).</p>	<p>2011 Target 65% of total security operations in the Canadian Forces AOR are led by the ANA.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result With the recent changes to the size of coalition forces within the Canadian AOR, there are now proportionately fewer ANA forces available to conduct partnered operations. ANA forces led 47% of total security operations.</p>

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.

<p>Progress Indicator The number of key districts where the ANA has an approval rating of 85% or more.²</p>	<p>Baseline In four of the six key districts the ANA has an approval rating of 85% or more (June 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target To maintain and/or increase the number of key districts where the ANA has an 85% approval rating.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result The ANA had an approval rating of 85% or better in two of the six key districts, representing an increase over last quarter.</p>
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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.

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.	Although a majority of Kandaharis did not perceive security as improving in any of the six key districts, in one district 50% viewed security as improving, and in a further three districts they perceived an increase in overall security over the last quarter.

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 (FDD) training.	FDD training was completed by 295 ANP in key districts this quarter, for a total of 2400 officers. Current ANP in Kandahar's key districts total 1,950, of which approximately 50% have received FDD training, against our 2008 target of 80%. Since 2008, however, 2400 ANP members have received FDD training. Many of them have since been killed or wounded in action, left the ANP or moved elsewhere, highlighting the difficulties the ANP has faced in retaining numbers. Accordingly, while more ANP have been trained than was initially planned, the training will continue in order to achieve the full 2008 target.

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
3 of 15 police units, or 20%, are assessed at Capability Milestone 2. Due to changes within the area of operations, two of the 17 police units are no longer under Canadian mentorship.

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
**Correction: The previous quarterly report inverted the numbers and under reported for new infrastructure projects and upgrades. The correct information should have read: seven infrastructure projects and 17 upgrades completed to date.*

Two new infrastructure projects were completed this quarter, for a total of nine.

UPGRADE TARGET

ACHIEVED: Four upgrades to existing ANP facilities were completed this quarter, bringing the total to 21.

⁴ FDD is assessed by Capability Milestones. Capability Milestone 2 is defined as “the police unit, staff function or installation can conduct basic law and order operations, management or leadership tasks (appropriate to local circumstances) with occasional assistance from an international advisor or police mentor team.”

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

Progress Indicator

The number of infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Sarpoza prison and the Afghan National Directorate of Security (NDS) detention centre in Kandahar.

Baseline

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).

2011 Target

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.

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.

Quarterly Result

Two infrastructure projects—reconstruction of the warden’s compound and construction of a visitation unit—were completed, bringing the cumulative total to 17 infrastructure projects.

EQUIPMENT TARGET

ACHIEVED: Two equipment purchases were completed this quarter, bringing the cumulative total to 12 equipment purchases.

Progress Indicator

The number of corrections officials trained and mentored in Kandahar.

Baseline

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).

2011 Target

100% of corrections officers and managers will have successfully completed their initial and advanced training programs.

Quarterly Result

TARGET ACHIEVED: As reported last quarter, Canada’s target for training corrections officers has been met: Canada has trained 100% of corrections officers at current staffing levels.

“Sustainment training” for new recruits continues to be delivered by Afghan trainers under Canadian mentorship. Specialized training courses also continue to be delivered by Canadian Correctional Services experts.

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 The number of training programs in place for justice officials Kandahar.</p>	<p>Baseline There are no current training programs for justice officials in Kandahar (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target 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 Three courses were provided to justice officials in Kandahar this quarter, in forensic medicine and conduct/ethics. These courses helped to advance three of the four training programs identified in the 2011 target.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator The number of justice sector infrastructure and equipment projects completed in Kandahar.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result One infrastructure project in support of justice institutions was completed this quarter for a total of three infrastructure projects completed to date.</p> <p>EQUIPMENT TARGET ACHIEVED: Three equipment purchases were delivered to justice facilities this quarter, for a total of three facilities equipped to support the formal justice system in Kandahar City.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator Improved Ministry of Justice capacity to draft, revise, translate and promulgate laws passed by the Afghan government.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>2011 Target The Afghan Ministry of Justice’s legislative drafting unit achieves improved capacity.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result The Canadian Technical Advisor facilitated the opening of a new computer lab and small library at the Legislative Drafting Unit, which will improve the unit’s capacity. A specialized training workshop on legislative drafting techniques was also delivered.</p>

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.

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 Resectioning work on the main canal began this quarter. This included the removal of 85,000 cubic metres of silt and other materials from the canal, which has improved water flow along the system and to the district.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator Number of jobs created by the Dahla Dam project.</p>	<p>Baseline Project plan is in development and will be finalized in the fall of 2008.</p>	<p>2011 Target 10,000 seasonal jobs created by the project.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result 806 jobs were created this quarter for a cumulative total of 1,211.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator Number of hectares of land benefiting from improved irrigation and water management.</p>	<p>Baseline 20,000 hectares of land currently have access to irrigation (to varying degree and quality) via the Dahla Dam and its irrigation system</p>	<p>2011 Target 30,000 hectares in total benefiting from improved irrigation and water management.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result Up to 3,500 hectares of land have benefited from improved irrigation this quarter.</p>

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

<p>Progress Indicator Number of school projects (built, expanded or repaired) in key districts.</p>	<p>Baseline 19 school projects contracted and one school project completed (June 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target 50 schools built, expanded or repaired.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result Two schools were completed this quarter for a total of 16. Another 27 schools are currently under construction.</p>
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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.	To date, training in nine different subject areas has been delivered to teachers in Kandahar. This training has reached 1,472 participants. Some teachers may have benefited from more than one training session.
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.	TARGET ACHIEVED: Over 23,500 individuals have received literacy training and over 5,000 have received vocational and skills development training. Both figures are cumulative totals.

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.	71% of communities in key districts have completed infrastructure projects, an increase from 70% last quarter.

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.	56% of Kandaharis polled are satisfied with the Afghan government's efforts to improve the quality of life in their communities, 56% are satisfied with the provision of education and 64% are satisfied with employment in their communities. These figures are increases over last quarter.

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

<p>Progress Indicator The number of business enterprises and cooperatives operating in key districts.</p>	<p>Baseline 206 agricultural cooperatives registered (April 2006) and 72 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) operating (July 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target Steady expansion of the number of enterprises in key districts.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result Over 1,100 businesses have registered to date. Reporting on progress this quarter has not yet been received.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator The number of microfinance and savings clients served.</p>	<p>Baseline 30 microfinance loans provided to clients in Kandahar (March 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target Loans for 500 clients in Kandahar through the Microfinance Investment Support Facility.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result TARGET ACHIEVED: Over 1,100 clients in Kandahar have been provided with loans and services continue to expand.</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*

<p>Progress Indicator 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.</p>	<p>Baseline In 2007, approximately 27.7 million vaccinations were administered to 7 million children during four national campaigns (2007).</p>	<p>2011 Target Eradication by vaccination by 2009.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result In February and March, an estimated 390,000 and 397,000 children respectively were vaccinated in Kandahar, representing 96% and 98% of the targeted children reached in each campaign. In addition, in January, approximately 17,000 children—including over 9,000 girls and 7,900 boys—were vaccinated by “transit teams” deployed in the border areas.</p>
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Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The number of polio cases reported.	17 cases reported nationally (2007).	Eradication by 2009.	Seven new cases were identified this quarter. No cases were reported in Kandahar.

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>During the quarter, Canadian funding helped the World Food Programme provide over 22,300 tonnes of food nationally.</p> <p>In 2009, a total of 275,000 tonnes of food were provided to over 9 million beneficiaries.</p>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The capacity of the Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) and Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) to put in place effective disaster preparedness plans.	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.	By 2011, PDMC will have developed comprehensive strategies and coordination mechanisms for responding to disasters.	In response to severe flooding in Kandahar this quarter, the PDMC organized a joint assessment and verification exercise in three key districts to distribute food and medical supplies to flood-affected families.

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
The access that vulnerable populations—women, children, disabled persons, returnees and internally displaced persons—have to essential quality health services.	111 health care staff have received training (June 2008).	500 health care workers trained.	TARGET ACHIEVED: Reporting from implementing partners indicates that, to date, over 1,200 health care workers have been trained.

<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>To date, a cumulative total of 426 square kilometres of land have been released nationally and made available. This includes all Kandahar-specific land as reported in previous quarterly reports.</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: During the quarter, an additional 26,929 Kandaharis received mine-awareness education, for a cumulative total of over 246,900 individuals.</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>An informal meeting of the Dubai Process policy steering committee was held this quarter and planning is underway for the next Dubai Process meeting. Progress continues on the implementation of the Dubai Process Action Plan.</p>
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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 border in place for regular and substantive discussions across a broad array of issues.	TARGET ACHIEVED: The Border Flag Meetings (BFMs) that were established under Canadian stewardship as mechanisms for regular discussion have evolved into a new border cooperation mechanism, the Border Coordination Centre. Several meetings across a broad array of issues took place this quarter. Canadian Forces are no longer responsible for the district that includes the Kandahar-Baluchistan border.

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

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
Training completed by border officials.	No training provided to date (August 2008).	<p>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.</p> <p>NEW: 150-200 Afghan Customs officials and 3 or 4 Afghan Customs trainers trained by 2011.</p>	<p>TRAINING CURRICULUM TARGET ACHIEVED: Personnel from the Canada Border Services Agency are implementing the curriculum at the National Customs Academy, along with Afghan and international partners.</p> <p>During this quarter, the first 48 customs officials were trained.</p>

Progress Indicator	Baseline	2011 Target	Quarterly Result
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.	<p>JDCC TARGET ACHIEVED: During this quarter, construction of the Joint District Coordination Centre was completed and the centre opened.</p> <p>Discussion and coordination with key partners continued on the design and development of the Weish border facility project.</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 intends to hold two elections before 2011: a presidential election and provincial council elections in 2009, and the election of parliament and district councils 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).	<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>	PSP development is now in its final stages in two provinces (Herat and Balkh), and training on PSP development continues in the remaining four pilot provinces (Takhar, Laghman, Bamyan and Uruzgan). Kandahar continues preliminary steps toward the PSP development process.

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
Nothing significant to report this quarter, as the specific data for measuring effective planning and budgeting is only available on an annual basis. However, the Afghan Ministry of Finance reported a 50% increase in revenue generation compared with the previous fiscal year. This should place the Government of Afghanistan in a better position to budget and spend against its plans.

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
PEFA results are produced only every two years. A PEFA assessment is planned for Afghanistan later in 2010.

Benchmark: Afghanistan's ability to manage upcoming elections.

Progress Indicator
The establishment of a national voter registry.

Baseline
Pilot voter registration process carried out in three selected provinces (April 2008).

2011 Target
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.

Quarterly Result
Nothing significant to report this quarter. Parliamentary elections are anticipated for September 2010.

<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The number of registered voters nationally.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Approximately 12.6 million voters in the existing registry (2005).</p>	<p>2011 Target</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>Quarterly Result</p> <p>Nothing significant to report this quarter, given the conclusion of presidential and provincial council elections in November 2009.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The percentage of voter turnout.</p>	<p>Baseline</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>2011 Target</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>Quarterly Result</p> <p>The Independent Elections Commission confirmed voter turnout during the 2009 presidential elections was 38.7% of eligible voters.</p>
<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>An independent electoral complaints commission does not currently exist (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>Establishment of an independent electoral complaints commission.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>In anticipation of the 2010 parliamentary elections, the Electoral Complaints Commission is operating.</p>

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.*

<p>Progress Indicator</p> <p>The Afghan government identifies the institutions and officials responsible for promoting Afghan reconciliation and a national reconciliation process is established.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>A clear institutional focal point and process have yet to be identified (August 2008).</p>	<p>2011 Target</p> <p>A lead authority is moving the reconciliation process forward.</p>	<p>Quarterly Result</p> <p>There are no further results this quarter. The time frame for a national reconciliation strategy will depend on decisions to be taken by the new Afghan government.</p>
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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

Operating in Kabul and partly funded by Canada, the Afghanistan Government Media Information Centre continues to bridge the communication gap between government entities, media and the public.