

**United Nations Development Programme
Afghanistan
Enhancing Legal & Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT)
Project Progress Report: First and Second Quarter 2010**



IEC Chairman, Mr. Manawi, addressing Journalists before the Ballot Lottery held on 19 June 2010.

Project ID: 0050324

Duration: 50 Months (01/10/06 – 31/12/10) (*expected revision to end date: 31/03/2011*)

Strategic Plan Component: Goal 2 / Service line 2.1

CPAP Component: Output 1 – Democratic assemblies and electoral institutions strengthened at national and sub-national levels

ANDS Component: Governance, rule of law & human rights

Total Budget: \$149,640,843 (*estimated*)

Responsible Agency: UNDP & Independent Election Commission (IEC) of Afghanistan

Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow

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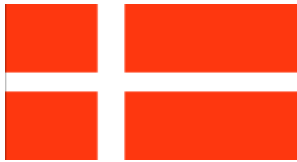
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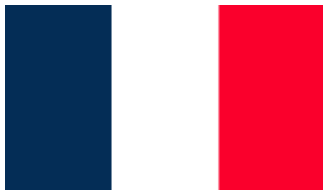
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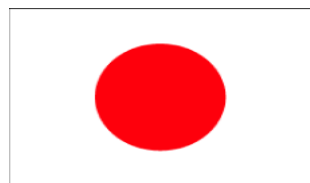
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List of Acronyms

ANA	Afghan National Army
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ANP	Afghan National Police
ANSF	Afghan National Security Forces
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CN	Candidate Nomination
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFC	District Field Coordinator
ECC	Electoral Complaints Commission
ELECT	Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow
FEFA	Free and Fair Elections Foundation of Afghanistan
HR	Human Resources
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRI	Independent Republican Institute
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
JEMB	Joint Electoral Management Body
JSPG	Joint Security Planning Group
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
MP	Member of Parliament
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDS	National Directorate for Security (Intelligence Unit)
PC	Polling Centre
PESG	Post-Election Strategy Group
ProDoc	Project Document
PS	Polling Station
PSA	Public Service Announcement
SRSB	Special Representation of the Secretary General
TAF	The Asia Foundation
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VR	Voter Registration

Executive Summary

This report provides an overview of the actions and achievements of UNDP/ELECT in the first and second quarter of 2010.

The National Legislative (*Wolesi Jirga*) elections, the electoral law, the specific mandate of the UN and the scope of international support were subject to discussion by stakeholders, well beyond the first quarter.

Following constructive meetings with the Afghan electoral management bodies and the international donor community, a revised Project Document for the Wolesi Jirga elections was finalized in May 2010.

Also finalised in May, with logistical support from UNDP/ELECT and International Foundation for Electoral Systems; (IFES), the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) Plan of Operation invited international engagement in operational planning, preparations for voter registration and the implementation of Afghanistan's Parliamentary elections.

In order to support the IEC in conducting voter registration top-up for the 2010 election and to build long-term capacity, UNDP/ELECT collaborated with other international advisory teams to assist in:

- Facilitation and deployment of temporary staff;
- Procurement and logistics;
- Design and delivery of training;
- Technical and operational assistance for IT upgrades;
- Public awareness raising;
- Security safeguards for personnel and sensitive electoral materials;
- Salaries for temporary staff at the Media Commission; and
- External relations events.

A two-month voter registration (top-up) exercise is currently being conducted at provincial level. This is to enable the participation of more than 600,000 potential voters, who will have reached the legal voting age (of 18 years) by the time of election; and others who may not have registered previously.

In spite of heightened security concerns, 2,667 potential electoral candidates nominated themselves and, of these, almost 16% of these were women. It is particularly notable that while security conditions are more acutely experienced by women, there are more female candidates this year than there were in 2005, when threats to safety were less rampant than today.

The Vetting Commission and Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC) disqualified a total of 83 candidates, many on account of association with illegally-armed groups. In addition, and as a means to refine 2010 electoral procedures and minimise opportunities for abuse of the system, the IEC has adopted regulations on disclosure of candidate assets and on campaign finance.

Originally disbanded after the 2009 elections, the ECC was reinstated to accommodate the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* election, after a decree issued by President Karzai. Under the same decree, five EC Commissioners (three national and two international) were appointed and took steps to establish Provincial Electoral Complaints Commissions (PECCs) in Afghanistan's 34 provinces. To date, the ECC has adjudicated more than 400 candidate nomination challenges (received between mid-May and mid-June).

Where UNAMA contributes to political dialogue and seeks to influence the reform agenda, UNDP/ELECT provides technical assistance and does so only as necessary. Primarily, UNDP/ELECT

provides capacity building primarily in the form of practical learning experiences and mentoring. To this end, IEC personnel works directly with UNDP/ELECT advisors in areas such as human resource, finance and asset management.

International staff, which had been drastically reduced following attacks last year, increased from just 12 at the start of the year to 80 by the end of the second quarter. This is still significantly lower than last year when international staff numbered 140. To compensate for the decrease in international staff – and, notably, to act consistently with greater *Afghanisation* – the number of national staff has increased to 277. In addition, the IEC has been assisted to develop contacts with the Ministries of Interior and Defence and to conduct weekly security working group meetings.

There exist a number of serious risks to elections, many of which are beyond the control of stakeholders. These include fraud and irregularity, nepotism in recruitment, exclusion of women, lack of public awareness, insecure polling conditions and suspicions surrounding the neutrality of the ECC.

With a view to mitigate these risks, stakeholders have been concerting their efforts in the following areas:

- Support for voter registration, and capacity building for *Wolesi Jirga* elections;
- Capacity building for the ECC;
- Long-term electoral reform and IEC capacity building; and
- Project Management and technical assistance.

The next three months are critical to the success of *Wolesi Jirga* elections. Voter registration will be concluded; IEC and ECC staff will be trained and deployed; voting materials will be delivered and polling centres equipped to accommodate voters on 18 September.

Background

Established in 2006 at the request of the Afghan joint Electoral Management Board (JEMB) and the Post-Elections Strategy Group, UNDP/ELECT is a vehicle for the international community to support the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to plan and conduct elections.

In 2008, the scope of UNDP/ELECT expanded to include support to the IEC in conducting a national voter registration update as a precursor to 2009/2010 Presidential and Provincial Council elections; and to strengthen the capacity of election stakeholders.

In accord, UNDP/ELECT ensured the efficient implementation of all logistic and operational components: Voter registration was successfully concluded, temporary election staff was recruited and trained, election materials were distributed throughout the country and Presidential and Provincial Council elections held in keeping with schedule.

After the conclusion of the 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council elections, UNDP commissioned an independent evaluation mission to review the project as a basis for future planning. Noting the tremendous impact of irregularities on the elections process, the mission recommended drastic changes in project structure and mandate.

These recommendations informed the third substantive revision of the UNDP/ELECT Project Document and 2010 scope of work, which concluded in May 2010, when the 2010 National Legislative Lower House (*Wolesi Jirga*) elections were originally scheduled.

These elections were postponed from 22 May to 18 September – a delay which the IEC attributed to budgetary, security, and logistical constraints; as well as a need for time to plan and improve the electoral process. To this end, the draft Concept of Operations for the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* elections was amended to accommodate the new election timeline.

On 17 February 2010, President Karzai issued a Electoral Decree, ushering in important changes on the 2005 Electoral Law, including the notable *Afghanisation* of the Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC).

Concerns raised among stakeholders – including the possibility that the decree could enable government to renege on commitments to electoral reform – posed a serious threat to financial support. Legislative and executive organs sought clarity on the legal processes required to approve/reject the decree while provisions and, in April 2010, the *Wolesi Jirga* of the Afghan legislature voted overwhelmingly to reject the decree.

Given the lack of credibility surrounding the 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council elections, the degree to which the international community was willing to support the *Wolesi Jirga* elections in the absence of electoral reform was precarious. It asserted as conditional that government replace the officials implicated in the 2009 electoral fraud, and agree to international involvement in the ECC.

Reluctantly, government complied in early February. Among other concessions to appease international stakeholders, the President appointed a new Chairman, and Chief Electoral Officer of IEC. He also appointed two international members, proposed by Special Representative of the UN Secretary General, Staffan de Mistura, to the five-member Electoral Complaints Commission. In addition, the president conceded that any decisions by the ECC would require the endorsement of at least one of these international members.

The revised UNDP/ ELECT Project (document approved May 2010) provides a strategic framework for supporting IEC in accord with President Karzai's request for both international technical and financial support to conduct the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* elections; and the UN Security Council Resolution 1917 (22 March 2010). This Resolution mandates the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA)

and the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) to coordinate the international electoral assistance framework.

Within this framework, UNDP/ELECT leads support efforts through project design and management, mobilisation of donor funding, activity coordination and reporting. Specifically, UNDP/ELECT aims to achieve three overarching outputs:

- Output 1: Support to the IEC to conduct a limited voter registration top-up as required for the 2010 election; and capacity-building through the provision of technical and operational assistance for the 2010 election;
- Output 2: Capacity-building, through technical and operational support to the ECC, to manage their responsibilities in the conduct of the 2010 election; and
- Output 3: Support to long-term electoral reform and capacity-building of the electoral management bodies.

Due to constraints of time and security, and recognising the increased capacity of the electoral authorities, UNDP/ELECT focuses on providing core support to the electoral authorities, including (but not limited to) operational planning and preparations, procurement, development, of procedure and training, logistic, IT preparation and payment of temporary electoral staff. UNDP/ELECT also manages the electoral basket-fund, which is the main channel for processing international funding to the election.

While maintaining the lead in coordinating and providing core support to IEC and ECC (see table 1 below), UNDP/ELECT Advisors are no longer based in the provinces, as they were in 2009, but are deployed only in the Kabul office and at eight regional hubs, as security conditions permit.

Similarly, UNDP/ELECT’s scope of work no longer includes support to complementary activities (such as capacity building for media, police or civil society), which are now supported by other donor initiatives. Instead, UNDP/ELECT facilitates coordination meetings among stakeholders with a view to finding alternative and efficient ways to complement core activities and to improve the *Wolesi Jirga* electoral process.

Table 1: Core support provided by the international community

IEC	Financial management	ELECT
	Procurement – of goods (including sensitive material)	ELECT
	Operational planning	ELECT - IFES
	Field operations and regional support	ELECT
	Procedures and training	ELECT - IFES
	External relations	ELECT - IFES
	Public outreach	IFES
	IT	ELECT - IFES
ECC	Operational and functioning costs – including payment of international and national staff	ELECT - IFES

Implementation Progress

Despite political and operational uncertainties at the start of the year, every effort was made to support IEC and the ECC in preparation and implementation of the *Wolesi Jirga* elections. An initial lack of clarity in the scope of international electoral assistance between January and April necessitated a less emphatic implementation modality, focussing mainly on planning support to IEC.

However, the endorsement of the revised ELECT ProDoc and Annual Work Plan, and the finalisation of the IEC Plan of Operations in May provided the foundation for concrete international engagement in terms of operational planning; procurement and logistics support; technical guidance for formulation of procedures and training manuals; advisory support for IT upgrades in the data centre; and in others, as outlined within this text.

Output 1: Voter Registration and Capacity Building for *Wolesi Jirga* Elections

Output 1 is intended to provide support to the IEC to conduct a limited voter registration top-up as required for the 2010 election; and capacity-building through the provision of technical and operational assistance for the 2010 election. With support from the international technical assistance team, the IEC developed and adopted the Concept of Operations to serve as the guideline for the development and implementation of a detailed Operational Plan to govern the 2010 elections.

The Operational Plan itself—which was adopted by IEC in May 2010—provides a detailed overview of all the necessary, interdependent activities and tasks for the electoral operation (including but not limited to candidate nomination, voter registration, political campaigns; and the counting, tallying and announcement of the results). Table 2 illustrates the election timeline as elaborated in *Wolesi Jirga* Operational Plan (all dates for planning purposed only and are subject to change).

Table 2: Key Dates in the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* Elections

13 to 19 April	Launch of candidate nomination process
5 to 19 April	Candidate nomination materials sent to provinces
20 April to 4 May	Nomination of candidates
29 May 8 June	Training for Regional and Provincial Public Outreach Officers
30 June to 16 July	Voter Educator recruitment process
5 to 12 May	Candidate nomination materials retrieved from provinces to Kabul
5 to 11 May	Preparation of preliminary candidate list
25 May – 10 June	Public outreach material (lot 1) sent to provinces
12 June	Commencement of Voter Registration Update
12 to 18 May	Display of preliminary candidate list and challenges
12 May to 10 June	ECC hearings and decisions
1 July to 18 July	DFC recruitment process
18 July	Launch of Voter Education/Public Information campaign
18 July	Commencement of employment and training for Civic Educators
18 August	Regional and provincial review of draft movement plans with Security forces
15 May	Final national movement plan developed
11 June	ECC informs IEC of decisions on nominations
12 to 21 June	IEC prepares final list of candidates
23 June to 2 July	IEC prepares final ballot designs

30 April	Regional and Provincial office recruitment completed
22 June	Publication of final list of candidates
4 July	Final ballot designs sent to printers
4 July to 3 Aug	Printing of ballot papers
23 June to 16 September	Political campaign period
15 August	Support materials and public outreach (lot 2) sent to provinces
12 August	Voter registration in provincial capitals ends
18 July	Commencement of employment of DFCs
25 July to 1 September	Polling staff recruitment
1 August to 1 September	Recruitment of tally centre staff
17 August	Finalize polling centre locations and number of polling stations
3 August	Ballot papers arrive in Kabul
4 August to 17 September	Packing of kits and distribution of ballot papers to provinces and polling
19 August to 18 September	Publicize polling centre locations
27 July to 6 August	Training of regional and provincial training teams on polling and counting
1 August to 30 August	Test runs of tally centre systems
3 September to 17 September	Training of tally centre staff
14 to 25 August	Training of District Field Coordinators on polling and counting procedures
2 to 12 September	Polling and counting training for centre managers, station chairperson and
13 September	Polling centre manager, polling station chairperson and identification officer
1 to 15 September	Polling centre kits (including ballot papers) sent to provinces
10 to 17 September	Election materials sent to polling centres
16 September	Training ballot paper issuer and ballot box controller on polling and counting
17 September	Ballot paper issuer and ballot box controller commence work
17 September	Polling centre queue controller commence work and receive briefing
18 September - 27 Sonbola	Polling day
18 September onwards	Retrieval of results from polling centres
18 September	Payment of polling staff
19 September onwards	Receipt of results from provincial offices
19 September	Tally process commences
1 October – progressive*	Preliminary results for <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> Elections

**Assuming that the IEC will announce results, both preliminary and final, province based.*

In pursuing the 2010 electoral agenda, the IEC adopted several regulations to guide the *Wolesi Jirga* electoral process, with technical support from ELECT and other international technical assistance members (IFES). These included regulation on disclosure of candidate assets; regulation on political campaign finance; and regulation on candidate registration. Several other procedures and regulations were still under discussion by the end of the reporting period, including regulation of special guests; regulation of accreditation of candidate agents; regulation of media and election observers; regulation of approval of election results; regulation of counting; regulation of the Media Commission; regulation of the nomination of candidates; and regulation of voter registration.

The review of polling and counting manual and several other guidelines continued until the end of June.

The candidate nomination process was the first significant operational challenge in the 2010 electoral calendar to be concluded. Despite tremendous obstacles, including tight deadlines, uncertainties with regard to the new election law, security concerns, and stricter nomination criteria inherent in the new electoral decree, the process was considered a success.

In all, 2667 candidates, including 417 females, nominated themselves as *Wolesi Jirga* candidates by the close of the nomination period on 6 May. Of these, 417 were female, 56 were Kuchi and ten of the 56 were female. It is notable that, in 2010, more female candidates nominated themselves, as compared with 2005, which saw only 328 female nominees and 7 female Kuchi nominees.

The candidate vetting process, spearheaded by the Vetting Commission and ECC, was not completed by 30 June 2010. On 20 May, the Vetting Commission (comprising IEC and Afghan National Security Forces) requested that the ECC exclude 83 candidates from the list on the basis of association with illegally armed groups.¹ After an appeal period, all 83 candidates listed by the Vetting Commission were removed from consideration for exclusion. In three separate letters between 17 – 29 June, the Vetting Commission (through the IEC) requested that the ECC exclude 13, 8 and 26 candidates, respectively, from the candidate list. In total, 20 candidates had been excluded by the ECC at the close of the quarter.

The voter registration update exercise was launched across the country on 12 June 2010, and will run for a two-month period. Accordingly, IEC decided that a limited voter registration top-up exercise would be conducted at provincial level only; and would target the registration of 600,000 voters who would have turned 18 years of age at the time of election, as well as those who had lost their voter registration cards, returnees, or those who had simply never registered.

A ballot lottery was held on 19 June to determine the order of candidates on the ballot paper; and this laid the foundation for ballot paper design and printing.

Several achievements were realised as a result of implementing planned UNDP/ELECT Annual Work Plan activities under Output 1 as explained below:

(i) Facilitate IEC to deploy temporary staff to carry out VR and *Wolesi Jirga* elections by providing salaries and other staff payments:

The IEC made arrangements for the recruitment of its temporary staff, comprising approximately 3,150 District Field Coordinators (DFCs); 1,535 Voter Educators; 100,000 polling staff; and 150 Tally Centre Staff. Regulations and procedures to guide the recruitment process were approved, and IEC embarked on the establishment of a staff database and verification system to ensure that individuals who have been black-listed owing to their involvement in the 2009 electoral fraud and irregularities will not re-recruited. The guidelines provided for the short-listing of candidates for temporary IEC staffing positions is to be done electronically – based on set criteria – to avoid or at least minimise incidences of nepotism and influence peddling.

The recruitment of DFCs and Voter Educators began in June and is projected to conclude in early July. Polling and tally centre staff will be initiated in July — in enough time to receive appropriate training in procedures before deployment for the 18 September election. In June, 85 voter registration teams comprising of 340 staff (four staff per team) were deployed to all provinces to conduct voter registration. The distribution of the voter registration is illustrated in Table 3.

IEC reaffirmed its commitment to ensure that at least 50% of temporary staff recruited will be female. To better support and coordinate gender issues in the provinces and at headquarters,

¹ Original figures, published by the ECC, were found to contain duplications and have therefore been revised.

the IEC established a Gender Focal Point for each of the 34 provinces, as well as nine heads-of-department at its headquarters.

Table 3: Planned Distribution of Voter Registration Teams

Central Highlands	Bamyan	2
	Daikundi	2
Central	Kabul	10
	Kapisa	2
	Parwan	2
	Wardak	2
	Logar	2
	Panshijr	2
South East	Ghazni	2
	Paktika	2
	Paktia	2
	Khost	2
Southern	Nimroz	2
	Helmand	2
	Kandahar	2
	Zabul	2
	Uruzgan	2
Western	Badghis	2
	Herat	5
	Farah	2
	Ghor	2
North	Samangan	2
	Balkh	5
	Jowzjan	2
	Sar-i-pul	2
	Faryab	2
North East	Badakshan	2
	Takhar	2
	Baghlan	2
	Kunduz	3
Eastern	Nangarhar	3
	Kunar	2
	Laghman	2
	Nuristan	2

During the reporting period, two additional amendments to the 2009 Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the IEC were signed, providing amongst other things funds for the payment of temporary staff and a transportation allowance in lieu of vehicle rental costs.

A third agreement with the International Organisation for Migration remained in effect. As in 2009, the agreement provides management software and systems for human resources, assets management and financial management, building on work started in 2009 while tailoring software to the needs of the IEC in 2010.

The human resources and payroll database will include the following modules for IEC temporary staff:

HR Module	Payroll Module
Bulk uploading of employee data	Salary payment
Manage employee data	Staff member bank account
Contract information	Taxation of staff salaries
Attendance register	Calculation of daily rates

The International Organisation for Migration, tasked under a Letter of Agreement to establish a financial system for the IEC, drafted a Financial Policy and Procedures Manual. This document will serve as the basis of the system.

(ii) Procure and support IEC to deliver and retrieve assets, materials, and logistical supplies for the VR top-up process and the *Wolesi Jirga* Elections:

As part of the preparations for the national voter top-up exercise, the IEC, with support from the ELECT and UNOPS advisory teams, undertook an inventory of existing materials to ascertain specifications for equipment and materials required to register an estimated 600,000 new voters. In developing these specifications, lessons learned in 2009 were also applied – as an example, ensuring the right consistency of the ink so as not blot voter registration records.

Detailed specifications for candidate nominations, VR, and other phases of the *Wolesi Jirga* operation were developed for an estimated 6,835 polling centres; 19,942 polling stations; and 12 million voters. Drawing from these, UNDP/ELECT formulated a Procurement Plan to guide the procurement process. In turn, the IEC drafted a plan for movement of materials between IEC Headquarters and provincial warehouses, in order to ensure that materials, once procured, would be delivered to the field as appropriate and in a timely manner.

Over the reporting period, ELECT enabled the IEC to access and deliver 139 voter registration kits to all provinces. Of those kits, 41 were distributed during the candidate nomination process, to afford prospective unregistered candidates the opportunity to register as voters, this being a precondition for acceptance of their nomination documents. This provision was particularly important for members of marginalized groups (including women) who perhaps did not have access to voter registration efforts in 2008/09 or 2004/05 to contest *Wolesi Jirga* seats. Additional voter registration materials were prepared for distribution to Gizab District in Uruzgan province (formerly documented as Daikundi province) which had now been liberated by ANSFs from the control of AGEs.

ELECT supported the IEC to deliver 7,200 candidate nomination and information packs were distributed to the provinces early April prior to the launch of candidate nomination on 13 April. The remaining candidate nomination packs (17,400) were distributed for the nomination period itself and were delivered to the provinces prior to 20th April when the nomination started (See Table 4). To deepen public awareness of the candidate nomination process, the IEC was also supported to produce and post factsheets to the web; and to design and broadcast television and radio spots on national and local stations. Soft copies of the public outreach factsheets were also sent to Provincial Offices for distribution.

This large-scale logistical operation demanded a combination of air assets and road missions. Thirty-two provinces received voter registration and candidate nomination materials in a timely manner. The delivery of materials to two provinces (Takhar and Badakhshan) slightly delayed due to severe weather conditions. Special flights were organised to deliver materials on the very day that candidate nomination process started (20 April), but soft copies of the materials had been sent to the provinces, earlier. The IEC extended the nomination process by two additional days for these two provinces to make up for the delays.

The retrieval of candidate nomination materials was equally well executed, with air assets and road missions being combined to complete the retrieval largely as scheduled.

Table 4: Distribution of VR and CN materials per province

Badghis	3	200	500	Air
Heart	5	200	500	Air
Farah	3	200	500	Air
Ghor	3	200	500	Air
Badakhshan	3	200	500	Air
Tahkar	4	200	500	Air
Baghlan	3	200	500	Air
Kunduz	3	200	500	Air
Ghazni	8	200	500	Air
Paktika	3	200	500	Air
Paktia	3	200	500	Air
Khost	3	200	500	Air
Nimroz	3	200	500	Air
Hilmand	13	200	500	Air
Kandahar	9	200	500	Air
Zabul	5	200	500	Air
Uruzgan	3	200	500	Air
Samangan	3	200	500	Air
Balkh	5	200	500	Air
Jowzjan	3	200	500	Air
Sar-i-pul	3	200	500	Air
Faryab	3	200	500	Air
Bamyan	3	200	500	Air
Daikundi	5	200	500	Air
Nangarhar	5	400	700	Road Mission
Kunar	3	200	500	Road Mission
Laghman	3	200	500	Road Mission
Nuristan	3	200	500	Road Mission
Kabul	6	400	700	Road Mission
Kapisa	3	200	500	Road Mission
Parwan	3	200	500	Road Mission
Wardak	5	200	500	Road Mission
Logar	3	200	500	Road Mission
Panjsher	3	200	500	Road Mission

Procurement of materials for the *Wolesi Jirga* election was largely on course with only minor operational glitches, including the contract for printing of polling and procedure materials, which was rescinded by UNDP shortly after being awarded. This could result into a delay in delivery of those specific materials.

By June, UNDP/ELECT had completed award of the following tenders:

- Provision of printing services for mock ballot papers;
- Provision of media-related services such as television and radio spots, and a film documentary;
- Provision of transportation services for IEC staff;
- Supply & delivery of voter screens;
- Supply & delivery of plastic furniture;
- Provision of printing services for IEC public outreach materials; and
- Supply & delivery of polling centre, polling station and training kits.

Procurement of several other materials and equipment was at various stages as scheduled in the Procurement Plan.

Between January and February 2010, more than 80 shipments of materials from 2009 were cleared through Afghan customs, including 38 armoured vehicles. Sixteen soft skin Toyota Land Cruisers were donated to the IEC (See Table 5). These vehicles had belonged to UNDP/ELECT but could no longer be used due to the security situation and the corresponding rules and regulations prohibiting further use of such vehicles by UN personnel.

Table 5: Specifications of Vehicles donated to IEC

1139	SS	JTMDV09K594034939	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0054314	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1142	SS	JTMDV09J694034805	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0054120	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1143	SS	JTMDV09J394035104	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0054505	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1144	SS	JTMDV09J994036046	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055786	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1145	SS	JTMDV09J994036595	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0056442	CR	Kapisa	IEC
1146	SS	JTMDV09J994034538	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0053752	CR	Kapisa	IEC
1147	SS	JTMDV09J694035890	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055564	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1148	SS	JTMDV09J294035479	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0054932	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1149	SS	JTMDV09JX94036461	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0056288	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1151	SS	JTMDV09J594034598	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0053877	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1152	SS	JTMDV09J394036317	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0056109	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1153	SS	JTMDV09J294035644	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055223	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1154	SS	JTMDV09J394035779	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055414	HQ	Kabul	IEC
1155	SS	JTMDV09J394036186	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055951	CHR	Bamyan	Bamyan
1156	SS	JTMDV09JX94036038	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0055778	CHR	Bamyan	Bamyan
1157	SS	JTMDV09J694035081	VDJ200L-GPMNZV	1VD-0054466	HQ	Kabul	IEC

UNDP/ELECT also finalized arrangements to transfer ownership of all assets procured for the Media Center to the IEC.

Also under consideration was the transfer of ownership for all assets assigned to Kabul province. This transfer would gradually and systematically cover assets located in the rest of the provinces. The handover would bolster the IEC's operational independence and (in the case of vehicles) would reduce the number of vehicle lease requirements.

In accord with a Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the International Organisation for Migration, IOM carried on developing an assets management system to better allow the IEC to track and manage its assets. This had been identified as an issue by IEC management in 2009.

(iii) Support IEC to design and deliver appropriate training to VR and Wolesi Jirga election workers:

With guidance from the international technical assistance team, the IEC formulated a Training Plan and appropriate modules to guide the training of various IEC staff.

The first in a series of planned training sessions was delivered from 6 – 7 April for Provincial External Relations Officers and 105 candidate nomination data entry clerks. All Provincial Candidate Nomination Officers were present, with exception of those from Nimroz whose flights were cancelled. Participants were trained on candidate nomination procedures and use of operational forms.

Additional training for Data Operators was conducted on 11 and 12 April just before they were deployed to their respective provinces. In addition, 111 Public Outreach Officers, including (39 male and 72 female) were trained. In total, 249 IEC staff members have been trained to date (See Table 6).

Table 6: Trainings Conducted by IEC

6 – 7 April 2010	Provincial Candidate Nomination Staff – External Relations Officers	33	IEC Headquarters
15 – 18 April 2010	Provincial Candidate Nomination Staff – Data Entry Clerks	105	IEC Headquarters
23 May - 8 June 2010	Provincial Public Outreach Staff (3 sessions total)	111	IEC Headquarters

With the anticipated completion of recruitment for District Field Coordinators and Voter Educators slated for July, IEC readied relevant training manuals and other materials. Arrangements have also been finalised for training of polling officials and tally centre staff for late August/early September. A cascade approach will be used to train temporary IEC staff before they are deployed.

(iv) Provide technical and operational assistance to enable IEC upgrade its Data Centre IT and software systems and capacity:

Procurement of equipment for the IEC Data Centre was completed in 2009. During the reporting period, UNDP/ELECT advisors supported IEC IT staff to assess required upgrades in the IT infrastructure of the IEC, with particular emphasis on the Data Centre/Tally Centre. Priority tasks identified included: upgrading of servers; ensuring redundancy in storage systems; ensuring that storage systems are protected from risks such as fire or theft; and implementing upgrades to the software package which supports the voter registration database.

With regard to software upgrades, two additional modules – one geared towards quality control and assurance and the other intended to create voter lists – were planned. The former module, when completed and applied to the database, will allow the IEC to identify and remove duplicates from the database. The latter will allow it to generate voter lists.

Provision was made for a gender database, intended to ensure more timely delivery of appropriate gender statistics throughout the election process. The Gender Unit with the support of the UNDP/ELECT Gender Advisor identified information needs and possible applicability of the database to, for instance, ensuring that gender statistics are available concurrently with overall results.

By June, the IEC data centre had helped to:

- Finalise the candidate nomination database;
- Generate candidate nomination statistical reports – including the timely preparation of candidate nomination lists;
- Carry out data entry of the remaining voter registry forms from 2008/2009 registration. (By end of June, only 20,000 records remained to be entered);
- Commence data entry of financial and asset information of candidates; and
- Complete development of application and setting up systems for the ballot lottery completed successfully, update of the candidate nomination database with ballot order.

Nearly 110 members of staff were employed at the IEC data centre.

(v) Support IEC to plan and implement awareness-raising public outreach campaign for VR and *Wolesi Jirga* elections:

During the reporting period, ELECT did not embed any international advisor to the IEC Public Outreach Department. The support which was provided by ELECT was largely tailored towards procurement of various public outreach goods and services for the candidate nomination, voter registration, and the *Wolesi Jirga* elections. The following goods and services were procured:

- 24 (12 Dari/12 Pashto) 1-minute TV PSAs, delivered through 7 TV stations an estimated broadcast time of 28000 minutes;
- 24 (12 Dari/12 Pashto) 1-minute radio PSAs, delivered through 36 national and local radio stations for an estimated broadcast time of 29000 minutes;
- A 10-minute TV film documentary of election procedures, broadcast 22 times;
- Two 15-minute radio soap operas, specifically targeting women, broadcast 30 times through 10 national and local radio stations;
- Approximately 6,000,000 outreach materials, comprising leaflets, brochures, sample ballots, and stickers;
- Mobile theatre;
- 400 bill boards;
- 5000 sign posts; and a

- Toll-free call centre with joint funding from IFES and ELECT.

The public outreach campaign will be augmented by 34 Provincial Public Outreach Officers, 118 Provincial Public Outreach Trainers, and 1,500 Voter Educators, who will conduct face-to-face sensitisation sessions with local communities at village level. The IEC estimates that this staff will be able to conduct 2 – 3 -public outreach sessions in 38,000 villages (or 70% of all villages) before Election Day. All efforts have been made to ensure that 50% of Voter Educators are female, in order to conduct female-only sessions.

The Gender Unit ensures that all IEC public outreach materials are gender-sensitive before being produced. The IEC also ensures that due consideration is given to the social and religious sensitivities prevalent in the Afghan society during the design of public outreach materials; and that products have multiethnic representation to the extent possible, so that all groups envisage themselves as part of the process.

(vi) Support implementation of security safeguards for personnel and sensitive electoral materials:

Security at all IEC Headquarters was substantially improved with logistical assistance from both UNDP/ELECT and USAID. Four additional UNOPS Regional Security Advisors were deployed to Western Region, Northern Region, Southeast Region and Southern Region to support IEC teams ahead of the candidate nomination process.

Security arrangements for supporting the Candidate Nomination process were identified and communicated to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). The level of security support for the nomination process was sufficient, with security escorts for the deployment and retrieval of materials. The candidate nomination process was completed without notable security incidents, with the exception of one in Kandahar, which led to the suspension of the candidate nomination process on 28 April.

The ANSF Concept of Operations for the *Wolesi Jirga* election was completed in May 2010 and adopted by the Minister of Interior, Minister of Defence, ISAF Commander, and the Chairperson and the Chief Electoral Officer of the IEC. The Concept of Operations outlines the broad framework of ANSF security support to the electoral process, and provides a snapshot of the support expected from ISAF for security and logistics requirements.

The provisional list of polling centres for the *Wolesi Jirga* election was shared with Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF, who would assess the security of those centres for polling day activities. By 30 June, however, no clear recommendations had been made as to which polling centres could be secured.

Efforts were made, through the IEC and other channels, for early identification of requirements for female searchers at polling stations this year. The IEC Security Working Group has taken this issue forward at the Ministerial level, to ensure timely cooperation and support.

(vii) Support IEC to provide salaries for Media Commission temporary staff:

Salaries for Media Commission at staffing levels identical to 2009 were included in the 2010 budget. However, no disbursements were made during the reporting period as the Media Commission had not yet been established.

The construction on the IEC Media Centre commenced in February; and is expected to be completed in August 2010. Once completed, the Media Centre will be used for large-scale media events such as press conferences to announce results.

(viii) Support IEC to plan and conduct external relations events about the electoral process:

UNDP/ELECT embedded an international advisor within the IEC to support the planning of external relations activities, including press conferences, press releases, interviews, round-table radio and TV discussions. Various press conferences were conducted to communicate key messages to local and international media as follows:

- A press conference was held on 22 January to announce the revised date of election;
- A press conference in March to announce the key dates for the 2010 election;
- Through a press conference on 11 April, the IEC announced the candidate nomination launch process. Special attention was given to the timeline involved, women participation and accreditation requirements. About 32 media outlets were present (24 national and 8 international);
- At a press conference on 20 April, the IEC announced the beginning of the nomination process. The conference focussed on the candidate eligibility criteria, explained the supporters' signatures verification process, underscored female participation, and issued a reminder on the accreditation process;
- A joint IEC/UN press conference on 11 May – soon after the signing of the UNDP/ELECT Project Document – enabled both the IEC and the UN to explain the scope of international electoral support to the media;
- A press conference was held on 13 May to announce the publication of the Preliminary Candidate Lists as well as the commencement of challenges and corrections period.
- The Media Commission held their first press conference on 15 June, wherein they issued their procedures for the upcoming electoral period.
- The IEC held a press conference on 27 May to discuss candidate nomination issues and the ECC's order of 24 May. Forty media representatives attended this event (30 local and 10 international); and
- A final press conference was held on 22 June to announce the beginning of the campaign period the following day.

In addition to these press conferences, an IEC spokesperson attended numerous television and radio round tables to provide information pertaining to election issues and electoral law. The first round of coordination meetings with political party representatives was organized on 25 April to discuss the candidate nomination process, accreditation issues, and current IEC activities. Representatives of 22 political parties were present. Several similar events were held thereafter, targeting not only political party representatives, but also media and civil society organisations.

Accreditation of candidates/party agents, media, and election observers for *Wolesi Jirga* elections has been decentralised to the provincial level. By June, ten entities had been accredited and a total of 258 accreditation badges issued to these entities. IEC expects to accredit approximately 300,000 individuals before the accreditation deadline in September.

All IEC external relations activities were aligned with a Communication Plan, adopted by the IEC in May.

Output 2: Technical and Operational Support to ECC

UNDP/ELECT interventions under this specific output are intended to engender capacity-building, through technical and operational support to the ECC to accommodate 2010 elections. The ECC is a temporary statutory electoral body empowered to receive, investigate and adjudicate complaints about the electoral process.

Evolution of the ECC

While the ECC was technically disbanded 30 days after the certification of the 2009 election results (and in accord with the relevant provisions of the electoral law), donors requested that UNDP/ELECT to maintain a minimal structure until its re-establishment for the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* election. The budget was based on that of the previous year and was to be amended, once a commission had been appointed and requirements stipulated.

A 2010 Electoral Decree issued in February changed both the structure of the ECC and its complaints adjudication mechanisms. Unlike in 2009, when all complaints were adjudicated by ECC headquarters, Provincial Electoral Complaints Commissions (PECCs) would now possess both investigative and adjudicatory power, serving as the primary investigation and arbitration points for electoral complaints. ECC Commissioners have therefore had to restructure the ECC to accommodate their newly acquired adjudicative responsibilities at the provincial level.

All five members of the Electoral Complaints Commission were appointed by President Karzai in an 18 April 2010 decree. Although the decree had provided for full *Afghanisation* of the ECC, a compromise to include at least two internationals with concurring votes, was agreed to by the President after the international community showed reluctance to support a fully *Afghanised* ECC.

Provincial Electoral Commissions were established in 34 provinces – each one comprising three (for provinces with less than 10 *Wolesi Jirga* seats) to five commissioners (for provinces with more than 10 *Wolesi Jirga* seats).

Naturally, the ECC has also demanded greater inputs to accommodate the transition from a central decision-making body with field offices that were symbolic in nature, to 35 decision-making bodies, each with their own structural and operational needs.

The ECC now employs three times as many staff as last year and, in addition, requires additional office space, supplies and services across 25 provinces. ECC Commissioners, in consultation with Technical Advisors from UN and IFES, have revised the overall staffing structure for the 2010 operation.

To date, the ECC has adjudicated more than 400 candidate nomination challenges that were received between 12 May and 18 June 2010 as follows:

- 296 complaints were received from 226 aspiring candidates who had been excluded from the preliminary candidate list owing to defects in their candidacy documentation. They were allowed five days to correct such defects; as a result, 195 candidates were added to the preliminary list. Note that this figure differs from the original figure (188) announced by IEC, due to the return of 7 candidates to the list after a review of their submissions by the ECC.
- 88 individual challenges were received, out of which 79 were dismissed largely because the allegations did not constitute electoral offences. Seven names were removed because of the candidates' failure to resign from their official positions before nomination, and one for providing false registration information as to his identity. One registration was ordered to be altered from party representation to personal candidacy.
- 44 individual challenges alleged membership of illegal armed groups. Of these, two names were already on the official list submitted by the Vetting Commission and were ordered to be removed. The remaining 42 challenges were dismissed.
- 83 individuals who were investigated by the Vetting Commission and whose names were submitted to the ECC for removal from the preliminary candidate list were allowed five days in which to persuade the Vetting Commission that they are not members of such groups. Ultimately the Vetting Commission exonerated 78 of them and the ECC instructed the IEC to

remove the names of the remaining five individuals from the preliminary candidate list because of their membership of illegal armed groups,

- On 17 June the Vetting Commission provided the ECC with eight additional names of individuals on the preliminary list that it identified as members of illegal armed groups. The ECC allowed these individuals five days in which to prove to the Vetting Commission that they are not members of such groups, but ultimately decided to exclude five of these candidates.
- The Vetting Commission provided a further 32 candidates (including five already vetted, for a total of 27 new names). The Vetting Commission allowed a period of 48 hours – later extended by the ECC – for these. In on 5 July, 26 of these candidates were ordered to be stricken from the candidate list. In total 36 candidates had been vetted for links to illegally armed groups.

In accordance with the ELECT Annual Workplan for 2010, several activities were undertaken under this output:

(i) Facilitate ECC to recruit qualified staff to carry out its main office and provincial office functions:

Starting May 2010, national ECC Commissioners embarked on recruitment drive to all provinces. Following these visits, 114 members of Provincial Election Complaints Commissions (PECCs) were formally appointed by President Karzai, but unconfirmed reports of influence peddling and nepotism castigated the recruitment process. Moreover, ECC Commissioners could not recruit a significant number of women for PECC positions. As an example, there are only six female PECCs.

Recruitment of an estimated 80% of all the other ECC national staffing positions had been completed by CTG, a private company engaged to provide related HR services to ECC. By end of June, 97 out of the planned 514 national positions were yet to be filled. Of these, 68 were drivers, whose hiring had been deferred while waiting for the procurement of vehicles. These hires will be complete in July.

(ii) Support the procurement and/or establishment of infrastructure, equipment, logistical supplies, IT and other facilities required for ECC functioning:

The logistical and operational requirements of the ECC were integrated in the overall UNDP/ELECT Procurement Planning for 2010. During the reporting period, assorted goods and services were procured for ECC – including generators for ECC field offices, IT and other office equipment, vehicular maintenance, rentals for ECC offices, and other. The ECC headquarters in Shash Darak area of Kabul remained fully operational throughout the reporting period. By June, ECC had re-opened offices in all 34 provinces although only 20 were fully functional.

(iii) Support ECC to undertake public outreach activities and events to improve public awareness about its functions, powers, and procedures:

UNDP/ELECT supported the ECC to prepare a budget, strategy, broadcast schedule, and procurement documents for its public outreach campaign. Due to time constraints arising from the appointment of commissioners and late hiring of public outreach staff, public outreach around the challenges period was almost entirely absent. Various re-allocations within the budget intended to accommodate staffing numbers and reductions in materials

due to the late start of the public outreach campaign meant the budget was reduced from an estimated USD 800,000 to approximately USD 500,000.

As of June, the ECC had not communicated any changes or approval of the public outreach plans. UNDP/ELECT advised the head of ECC public outreach that that procurement process required to produce and disseminate public service announcements must be accommodated in their planning.

(iv) Support ECC to train to its temporary staff:

Staff training for PECCs and headquarters staff had not commenced by the end of June. However, arrangements had been made for their training to take place on 1-2 July 2010 in Kabul.

(v) Support ECC to establish security measures for its staff and facilities:

A Security Risk Assessment was completed in March 2010 for ECC Headquarters including recommendations, such as razor wire on exterior walls and extra lighting within the compound. UNDP/ELECT provided logistical support to ensure this was rectified. By April, the ECC office had implemented the security measures recommended by UN MOSS; and had commenced security assessments for provincial offices. The ECC adopted the same criteria recommended to the IEC for use in their own national offices.

The reality of insecurity was manifest when the ECC Provincial Office in Logar was shelled on 21 June. One Afghan National Police guard was seriously wounded during the attack. The building suffered heavy damages, prompting the ECC to begin a search for an alternative office.

The issue of close-protection officers for the ECC Commissioners was still being discussed at the close of the quarter. Whilst the government had proposed to provide ANP guards, Commissioners felt they could not depend on personnel provided by the Ministry of Interior. The issue was subject to further discussions and it was ultimately agreed that UNDP/ELECT would initiate a procurement process for close protection and transport, provided from within its own 2010 budget.

Output 3: Long-term electoral reform and IEC capacity building

Long-term electoral reform is a political, rather than technical process. In this context, it was agreed that UNDP/ELECT should only provide technical advice, if required. UNAMA is, however, expected to catalyse high level political discussion which will lead to the establishment of an Electoral Reform Task force to coordinate and drive the reform agenda.

With regards to IEC capacity building, it was also agreed that, given the operational pressures and priorities for the *Wolesi Jirga* process, capacity-building in 2010 will primarily take place in the context of on-the-job learning and technical mentoring.

Consistently with the principle of on-the-job learning, IEC personnel in human resources, finance, and IT worked directly with UNDP/ELECT and IFES advisors in executing their daily tasks. In human resources, finance, and asset management, additional support was provided through International Organisation for Migration. A dedicated Chief Technical Advisor provided support and advice to IEC

Commissioners as well senior management within the IEC Secretariat. Carlos Valenzuela has been acting in this capacity, with exception of a brief interim period, since early July 2010.

A key feature of IEC capacity building reporting was joint support provided by the international technical assistance team comprising UNDP/ELECT, IFES, UNOPS and TAF. The EU has also considered the deployment of international advisors to the IEC. All the international technical assistance was coordinated by the IEC.

Project Management and Technical Assistance

(i) Staffing

At the start of the year, UNDP/ELECT had only 12 international staff, mainly as a result of a staff recall and increased telecommuting, following a violent attack in November 2009. By the end of the second quarter, this number had grown to 80.

In spite of this increase, however, the total number of staff on board is still much lower compared to that of 2009 (140 staff), due to security considerations and the consequent need to scale on international field presence in Afghanistan. On the other hand, the number of national staff was increased from 241 (in 2009) to 277 of end of second quarter (See Table 7) in accord with spirit of increased *Afghanisation* of electoral operations.

Table 7: UNDP/ELECT Staffing (as of June 2010)

SSA – International staff	11
UNV – International staff	8
UNOPS – International staff	22
ALD/FT/TA – International staff	38
DynCorps – International staff	1
Sub-total – International staff	80
SC – National staff	277
Total – All UNDP/ELECT staff	357

(ii) Security

Fatal attacks on UN workers during the 2009 elections necessitated a drastic boost of security measures for staff and facilities. Efforts to raise the security status of regional offices and accommodation to Category A were initiated as a precursor for deployment of international advisors.

UNDP/ELECT international staff were able to operate in Bamyan, Kunduz, and Gardez, due to the presence of Minimum Operating Security Standards/Minimum Operating Regional Security Standard accommodation space, but there was a limited presence in Herat, Mazar-e-Sherif, Jalalabad and Kandahar, due to lack of suitable MOSS/MORSS-compliant accommodation facilities. Temporary arrangements were made to allow the presence of UNDP/ELECT international staff in these locations. In Kandahar, where security was ranked Phase 4, UNAMA hosted two UNDP/ELECT security/logistics staff, who helped to expedite the security upgrades necessary to accommodate staff. UNDP/ELECT national staff continued working in all regional locations.

Pursuant to staffing shortages within the IEC, IFES – on the advice of UNDP/ELECT – recruited a security assistant for the IEC, and is providing one other staff member to assist with data

management. In light of the staff shortage in the area of security, the UNDP/ELECT security advisor took on a greater role in security planning than would have otherwise been the case.

During the reporting period, UNDP/ELECT Security Advisor supported IEC to:

- Re-establish close liaison with Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and ISAF Joint Command (IJC), through weekly electoral security planning meetings of the Joint Operations Planning Group (JOPG,) held at the Ministry of Defense. Representatives of the Afghan National Police (ANP) Afghan National Army (ANA,) and National Directorate of Security (NDS,) were actively involved at these meetings, as have members of the international coalition forces, as they share responsibility for electoral security planning;
- Develop contacts within the Ministry of Interior (Mol) and Ministry of Defense (MoD) international mentorship teams, helping to ensure that these international mentors are aware of the security issues affecting electoral operations, and the required support needed from Mol/MoD for the election;
- Convene weekly IEC Security Working Group meetings at the IEC, involving ANP, ANA, NDS, IEC / UNDP ELECT Field Operations, IEC, and UNDP ELECT security personnel. These meetings focused on the immediate needs and planning details for on-going security support to IEC and UNDP/ELECT operations as opposed to the higher level planning conducted at the weekly JOPG meetings;
- Participate in the formulation of the IEC Security Concept of Operations jointly with UNDP/ELECT Security Advisor, Field Operations and IFES. This document establishes the required security support for the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* elections; and informed the ANSF Concept of Operations for the *Wolesi Jirga* elections;
- Explore strategies for setting up an enhanced capacity for electoral information management, through a software system designed to graphically assist in sorting and displaying such information—in collaboration with UNDP/ELECT Security Advisor and IFES. The system, if adopted, would help to monitor the location of tracked electoral materials, vehicles, and staff.

Challenges

UNDP categorises challenges into either *risks* or *issues*. *Risks* are those factors or events that negatively impact or have the potential to negatively impact project results, and over which project management has no control. *Issues*, on the other hand, are changes in the project operating environment which can effectively be brought under control by specific actions.

Risks

The responsibility for ELECT project outputs is assigned to different stakeholders – these are primarily the IEC (for Output 1); ECC (for Output 2); and UNAMA and UNDP/ELECT (for Output 3).

UNDP/ELECT is responsible for project management and, in collaboration with other international technical assistance institutions, providing technical support to the electoral management bodies. While the risk environment is still being assessed, a myriad of risks could derail progress towards the set outputs (See Annex 3). UNDP/ELECT will liaise with other stakeholders on a formal risk management strategy to mitigate the impact of each of those risks.

That notwithstanding, while it is appreciated that risks are technically beyond stakeholders' control, they have been proactive in undertaking several management actions to lessen the impact of some of the risk-factors on ELECT outputs as elaborated below.

(i) Support for voter registration, and capacity building for *Wolesi Jirga* elections

- Fraud and irregularities dent credibility of the *Wolesi Jirga* elections: Previous elections saw proxy voting, ballot stuffing, intimidation and vote buying. There is usually a link between insecurity and electoral malpractice – so malpractice is likely to reoccur in the *Wolesi Jirga* elections. As noted above, it is unlikely that the new IEC leadership will have ample will or capacity to institutionalise a new organisational culture of impartiality ahead of the *Wolesi Jirga* elections. Moreover, the lack of robust voter registration lists and accurate voting population data could fuel fraud. To mitigate this risk, IEC Management has black-listed nearly 6000 individuals implicated in the 2009 electoral irregularities and will not re-recruit them during the 2010 *Wolesi Jirga* election. Based on the lessons learnt from 2009, IEC endeavours to integrate various fraud deterrence measures into its procedures for voter registration, polling, counting and the transfer of results. The IEC Anti-Fraud Measures are based on four principles:
 1. Highest quality materials;
 2. Strict control over movement and handling of sensitive materials;
 3. Procedures that discourage fraud and ensure its detection; and
 4. Maximum transparency – in particular, scrutiny of observers and agents, as well as media – to maximise detection of error or malfeasance, and to increase confidence. I

IEC does, however, appreciate that electoral fraud is primarily a problem relating to political and security conditions. The planned measures will therefore serve to deter and detect, but not to eliminate fraud.

- Recruitment of the IEC is tainted by influence peddling and nepotism: The 2009 recruitment of polling officials, voter educators and other election staff were reportedly problematic in various provinces and at headquarters. Recruitment teams hired their family members and relatives, or were influenced by powerful entities to recruit individuals linked with those power brokers. To mitigate this risk, the IEC has overhauled its recruitment procedures to ensure closer management oversight to the process. Applications for some jobs will be done on-line, and applicants will be evaluated based on set criteria. This system was fully developed by June 2010.
- The IEC does not perform or is not perceived to perform its duties in a neutral and independent manner: IEC commissioners, the head and deputy head of the secretariat are appointed by the President, who is likely to exert some degree of political influence. In 2009, IEC commissioners were heavily implicated in impartial conduct. Whereas the President, in response to international pressure, fired IEC senior managers that were in charge of 2009 elections, their replacements, although they have pledged fair play, will not have sufficient time to establish an organisational culture of impartiality before the 2010 elections. A specific capacity building role of the Chief Technical Advisor is to advise IEC Commissioners and senior secretariat staff in ethical (evidence-based) decision-making but this is a long-term process that could bear fruit beyond the September 18 election. Therefore, UNDP, UNAMA, IFES and donors should prioritise long-term capacity building even beyond this electoral cycle.
- IEC fails to recruit key staff, particularly women: The IEC struggled in some provinces, particularly in the Southeast, to recruit sufficient staff for voter education and polling. While the IEC managed to engage women from neighbouring districts in some areas; in other cases, staff positions intended for women were filled by men. This could have

negative implications for women's participation in the electoral process. To mitigate this risk, the IEC has reaffirmed its commitment to ensure 50% female recruitment, and has started the recruitment process earlier than it did for 2009. The IEC will also be engaging local leaders such as members of the Ulema and Mullahs to mobilise and encourage qualified females to work on IEC assignments.

- Procurement of election materials is late, so that delivery to polling centers cannot be completed on time: The protracted uncertainties at the start of 2010 (emanating from changes on the election date, debate on election reforms and the 2010 electoral decree, and the scope of international assistance) stretched procurement planning timeline to the limit. Procurement processes for electoral materials and services could not commence in the absence of an agreement between donors and the Afghan government. However, exception was made for a relatively small number of printed materials required for the candidate nomination process, printed prior to the signing of the ProDoc. It is only after approval of the 3rd substantive revision of the ELECT ProDoc in May that concrete support activities could be pursued with certainty. UNDP/ELECT mitigated this by supporting IEC and ECC to finalize all the specifications for goods and services, and based on these, formulated a Procurement Plan which was approved in April. Thus, while the actual process of RFPs/RFQs could not commence before approval of the ELECT ProDoc, at least all the underlying preparatory processes were completed early enough. This enabled UNDP/ELECT to move ahead with concrete procurement actions immediately after approval of the ProDoc revision. Nonetheless, some delays could occur with some items, but the ready availability of ELECT air assets will help IEC deliver received goods to provincial capitals as efficiently as possible.
- Transportation between headquarters and regions or between regions and provinces is curtailed due to insecurity: Armed groups targeted and attacked IEC convoys during the last election. Anticipating a rise in insurgent operations in the run up to the 18 September *Wolesi Jirga* elections, UNDP prioritized contracts for air operations and transportation. It is envisaged that air assets will play a more central role compared with 2009. The IEC has been more proactive in its engagement with ANSF and ISAF, and has provided inputs for the formulation of the ANSF Security Concept of Operations for the *Wolesi Jirga*. The IEC has been keen to share information with ANSFs and ISAF on planned movement of personnel, sensitive materials, and other goods in a timely and well coordinated manner. IEC will maintain close liaison with security partners, based on advanced security and operational planning and on a jointly agreed coordination mechanism.
- Civic educators cannot access all areas of the country, or are intimidated in some areas: Civic educators are more liable to experience intimidation and attacks than other electoral because of their "front-line" obligations. This would hamper face-to-face sessions at village level, and subsequently the level of public awareness of *Wolesi Jirga* elections. Voters may not understand the voting process; leading to confusion on Election Day. IEC Provincial Electoral Officials could engage and lobby community leaders to create support voter educators to perform their functions.
- ANSF delays their assessment of polling centre locations, or produces an inaccurate assessment: In 2009, there were significant problems with security assessment of polling centres locations by the ANSF. Although the IEC shared proposed locations early enough, a final assessment report was not produced until just days before the election. Moreover, the IEC found out too late that the ANSF had provided an overtly over-optimistic view of what which polling centres they were capable of securing. For 2010, the IEC has indicated that it will cross-reference any assessment they receive from security, using District Field Coordinators to ensure that polling materials are sent only to polling centres located in suitable areas.

(ii) Capacity building for the ECC

- Recruitment of the IEC is tainted by influence peddling and nepotism: Allegations have been made that ECC staffing decisions have been influenced by politicians and local power brokers and that family members have, in cases, been recruited. These allegations should be thoroughly investigated.
- There are delays in arbitration of electoral complaints: Delays in the adjudication of challenges could derail the electoral timeline. Yet, it is feared that rushing the process could lower the quality of adjudication. Although the law had provided for disbanding of the ECC 60 days after the release of certified results for 2009 elections, donors requested UNDP/ELECT to maintain the ECC structure to facilitate its re-establishment in 2010. UNDP therefore provided funds to meet ECC transitional costs from January to April. This has enabled ECC structures to be quickly established and for staff to address complaints on candidate nomination.
- The public is not aware about the role of ECC in the electoral process: In 2009, media and election observers generally agreed that the ECC did not carry out an adequate public outreach campaign – leading to misunderstandings about its mandate. Lack of public appreciation about the role and functions of ECC will impact the relevance of the institution as a body to which aggrieved politicians or voters could turn with their grievances. The public will not know for instance how to file a complaint, or which complaints qualify for arbitration by the ECC. The 2010 budget for the ECC includes dedicated resources to ensure that sufficient public outreach is carried by the complaints arbitration body. The early establishment of ECC structures at both the headquarters and provincial level should enable such an outreach campaign to be rolled out to the entire nation much more efficiently than in 2009.
- Afghan voters react negatively to international involvement in the ECC: High level political statements have recently been made to the effect that “foreigners” have hijacked the electoral process in Afghanistan. These sentiments are likely to be echoed as the internationally-supported ECC starts uncovering and reporting incidents of electoral irregularities and fraud. A strong, negative reaction against the involvement of the international community in the electoral process may inflame security risks and limit the willingness of UN leadership to support long-term electoral reforms and capacity building of electoral management bodies.
- The neutrality of ECC is questioned by Afghan voters and political entities: Perceptions of bias within the ECC could dent the credibility of the institution. This was certainly the case in 2009, owing to inadequate public outreach messaging. The ECC can turn this around by mounting a robust public outreach and external relations campaign to explain its procedures. There is a dedicated budget to support this within the ELECT basket fund, but it will be up to the ECC commissioners to be proactive and reach out to all stakeholders.

(iii) Long-term electoral reform and IEC capacity building

- Lack of high-level political interest in long-term electoral reforms: Electoral reform is a political, rather than a technical process that requires high-level political support. It is likely that the reform agenda will not be given priority, at least during 2010, because of preoccupation with the operational aspects of the *Wolesi Jirga* election. Secondly, some political personalities may be pleased by the a legal and institutional environment that does not afford them any advantages. Whatever the reason, lack of political support will suffocate any reform agenda initiatives. As mitigation, the international community

should encourage government to prioritise electoral reform. UNAMA can play a lead role in catalysing high-level political debate coordinated by an Electoral Reform Task Force.

- The International Electoral Assistance Team gets distracted from its long-term capacity building mandate: There has been debate over whether capacity building of the IEC can be done as a stand-alone support component at a time when the IEC is organising an election. While some stakeholders wish to see a more formally institutionalised approach, the international technical assistance team favours a mentor approach that is integrated within all the operational aspects of the IEC-led *Wolesi Jirga* electoral operation. There is great potential for such an approach to improve electoral cycle management within the IEC and deliver quick short-term capacity gains. On the other hand, it will not help strengthen complementary capacities such as organisational learning, knowledge management, and strategic performance review and planning – all of which are critical to the long-term viability of the IEC.

(iv) Project Management and technical assistance

- Lack of suitable, secure office and accommodation space for UNDP/ELECT staff: UNDP/ELECT personnel were specifically targeted by violent groups in 2009; and this could reoccur, given the escalating violence and insurgent activities. It is understood that the lack of properly secured office and accommodation space will severely inhibit the support of UNDP/ELECT to the 2010 elections in areas where accommodations are not available. ELECT has been undertaking security upgrades at offices and guest houses in regional hubs. By June, there was no permanent international presence in Kandahar and Jalalabad, as suitable locations for office and guest houses could not be identified.
- Continuation of an unstable Afghan security situation prohibits UNDP/ELECT staff from operating in some or all areas of the country: Afghan security situation in 2010 is unlikely to be much improved from 2009. Owing to security concerns, UNDP has decided that international staff will only be deployed at regional level. No permanent provincial level deployments are allowed, but international staff based in regions are able to conduct critical day missions subject to security clearance.
- UNDP rules are ill-suited to time-bound operations affects critical activities: Areas most at risk include: procurement due to the multi-layered approval processes which impede timely conclusion of procurement for election materials; and staff recruitment in which lengthy hiring processes result in critical vacancies. As a mitigation measure, UNDP/ELECT has made provision for a longer lead time for procurement as compared with 2009 to allow completion of approval processes in a timely manner. UNDP/ELECT could seek waivers in cases where procurement processes cannot be accommodated by existing procedures. Measures such as use of the EAD roster to shorten the hiring process were helpful in 2009, this could be used once again in 2010. UNDP has also applied innovative recruitment methods such as “detailed assignment” to source and place critical staff to gap-fill on a short-term basis.
- Funding shortfalls derail UNDP/ELECT programming: Funding shortfalls could directly neutralize UNDP/ELECT’s ability to achieve its expected results. By June, the 2010 budget for UNDP/ELECT still had a deficit of USD 13.5 million. Although there are still sufficient funds to accommodate on-going obligations such as procurements, salaries, and security upgrades, donors should commit additional resources to account for funding shortfall before it affects project implementation. As a mitigation measure, UNDP/ELECT has maintained close communication with donors to ensure they are all are aware of the potential risks in delayed funding.

Issues

Staff turn-over for Senior Management positions and delays in recruitment: Following the end of the 2009 electoral cycle, a number of senior positions were vacated, including those of Chief Operations Advisor and Chief Electoral Advisor. Other critical positions, such as Finance Specialist, have also been vacant for a considerable period of time. While UNDP has ushered in innovative recruitment methods to fill gap (through short-term detailed assignments or short-term Special Service Agreements); greater consistency and continuity for such critical positions will be helpful.

Security Upgrades to UN compounds: UNDP/ELECT struggled to locate and upgrade adequate accommodations for its staff in regional centres. This is partially due to the stringent security requirements in place for UNDP staff, making adequate accommodations scarce. Field staff commutes between Kabul and regional centres – sometimes multiple times per week – causing disruption to their work. Work on upgrading accommodations has proceeded much more slowly than it should, leading to lack of permanent international presence in some regions such as Kandahar and Jalalabad.

Gender: The IEC demands long working hours, and over the course of the elections timeline, lengthens them in order to ensure urgent work is finished. Managers at the IEC headquarters do appreciate that female staff cannot be flexible like male staff, due to family obligations and cultural barriers to travel after dark. IEC management was initially reluctant to provide transportation arrangements to enable women to leave earlier than male staff, but this was later resolved through reorganisation of drivers.

Lessons Learned

Many of the lessons learned in during the 2009 Presidential Elections have been used to inform the 2010 Elect Project. Some of these include:

Act within mandate. In past elections, many observers had considered the UN presence a guarantee of elections free of fraud and irregularity. Equally symptomatic of widely-held but unrealistic expectations, UNDP/ELECT bore a disproportionate amount of responsibility, in areas that exceeded the parameters of its mandate. As an example, Output 5 of the 2009 Project Document implicates UNDP/ELECT in the delivery of “credible elections.”

UN presence is a trust-building mechanism. More specifically, UNDP/ELECT supports and facilitates credible elections through technical and operational expertise. However, by virtue of the fact that UNDP/ELECT supports Afghan institutions but does not act on their behalf, it can *not ensure* credible elections. Measures taken may serve to *deter* and *detect* fraud, but do not necessarily *eliminate* it:

“...the first line of protection is always the integrity of those involved in the process, including electoral management bodies, polling staff, political parties, candidates, observers and voters, themselves.”

“...An important caveat: electoral fraud is primarily a problem relating to *political* and *security* conditions.” (*Anti-Fraud Measures: 2010 Wolesi Jirga Elections*, International Electoral Committee, 21 June 2010)

Acknowledge achievements, even when they are not ideal. In past elections, issues of fraud were of great concern. Fraud was completely unacceptable; but it was not unexpected.

It is important to manage expectations: A country-at-war is unlikely to carry out elections in a way that is comparable to peaceful, developed and well-established democracies.

Conversely, the occurrence of fraud in elections is not a categorical failure. It should be recognised that in 2009, electoral fraud was detected, acknowledged and effectively managed. Resulting issues were solved institutionally and this is an example of a most significant achievement for a newly-democratic nation.

Realistically, one might envisage an electoral system that is imperfect but that will improve in time.

Distribute responsibilities equitably among partners. While UNDP/ELECT shared responsibilities with its partners, it accepted disproportionate responsibility for high-risk activity. Chairing meetings and accounting for the process gave UNDP/ELECT a high-profile and exposed it to harsh criticism - to which stakeholders were not subject.

Adopt a targeted approach in goal-setting. Not only did UNDP/ELECT embark on high-risk activities, the scope of the team's activities was too broad. Rather than over-extending resources in attempt to achieve numerous and disparate goals; it is more efficient to direct resources more heavily and at fewer goals – which have a greater likelihood of being achieved.

Effective capacity-building is practical and continuous. Capacity-building is not an issue of human resources, training or the acquisition of equipment. It is not a one-time gift. Rather, the most effective capacity-building is that which is acquired through practice and alongside a mentor. Additionally, for capacity-building to be sustainable, it must be institutionalised and not dependent on the existence of an outside party.

Minimise opportunities for fraud. As outlined in *Anti-Fraud Measures: 2010 Wolesi Jirga Elections*, *ibid*, there are four principles best used to deter fraud. These are:

- Highest quality materials
- Strict controls on movement and handling of sensitive materials
- Procedures which discourage fraud and ensure its detection
- Maximum transparency for detection of error or malfeasance and to increase confidence

To this end, material samples are required of suppliers before signing contracts; counting is carried out in polling stations; reducing movement and opportunities for tampering; and preliminary results by polling stations will be made public immediately so that the public will be able to spot any discrepancies in final numbers.

In case of failure, be prepared with alternatives. At the time of the 2009 Presidential elections, a list of secure centers was produced only days before polling day. This forced the IEC to send sensitive materials to the field without a clear distribution plan; to carry out staff recruitment without knowing the locations in which they would operate; and effectively produced the conditions for systematic fraud. In 2010, similar concerns have been raised as a security assessment has yet to be produced by the ANP, in spite of its commitment to do so. This time, however, response is to be proactive and District Field Coordinators, stationed in the provinces will begin to conduct their own investigations so that results will not come as a surprise and the necessary provisions can be put into place.

Calculated risk is sometimes necessary. Receiving unclear messages and uncertain support from the international community until May of this year, UNDP/ELECT confronted a dilemma. It would take at least 5 – 6 months to prepare for elections and so the need to set plans into motion was imminent. On the other hand, without solid financial and strategic support of donors, UNDP/ELECT would risk loss (both financially and in terms of credibility) if it acted independently and without justification. In an act of cautious optimism, UNDP/ELECT accepted low-cost risks,

putting into place the infrastructures necessary to accommodate an election – office infrastructure, staffing, procurement of ballot papers and polling station materials. When, eventually, political mandates were established and the will of the international community garnered, these structures were already functional and simply gained momentum.

Electoral reforms are a long-term goal. In spite of a concerted demand for electoral reform, ideas about “what electoral reform is” are often superficial. As an example, change in the IEC chair and even maintaining an international presence in the ECC were considered a “reform”, when in fact they were simply corrective measures.

Credible electoral reform, however, is a long-term goal and must be an on-going objective. Its fruits may not be immediately visible.

Future Plans

As per the electoral timeline, the next three months will be critical for the *Wolesi Jirga* operation. The voter registration update has to be concluded and data uploaded in the database; both the IEC and ECC will finalise recruitment, training and deployment of key staff; UNDP/ELECT must complete procurement of polling kits, voter education materials, and other electoral goods and services; and IEC must deliver electoral goods and equipment to polling centres in a timely manner so that polling can commence as planned on 18 September. It is expected that ANSFs will clarify recommendations as to which polling centres can be secured for polling by 30 June so that movement planning can be completed. Before that, however, the ECC must oversee political campaigns and ensure it arbitrates all complaints associated with the campaign. In accordance with its mandate, UNDP/ELECT will render technical and logistical as required to ensure the final sprint towards 18 September progresses as per the electoral timeline.

Annex 1 - Financial Overview

TABLE 1
Financial Overview
For the period January to August 2010
(All amounts in thousands US\$)

Donor	Donor Description	2010 Opening Balance	2010 Income Received	Total Available Cash	Receivables (Income)	Total Resources	2010 Budget	Expenditure QTR 1 (Jan-Mar)	Expenditure QTR 2 (Apr-Jun)	Expenditure QTR 3 * (Jul-Aug)	Total Expenditure	Balance
		(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)+(b)	(d)	(e)=(c)+(d)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)=(g)+(h)+(i)	(k)=(f)-(j)
AusAID	AUSTRALIAN AGENCY FOR INTL. DEV.	1,190		1,190		1,190	1,190	564	242	18	824	366
CIDA	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEV.	4,514	9,671	14,185		14,185	13,914	(3)	692	615	1,304	12,610
DEN	GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK	66	1,640	1,706		1,706	1,666		2		2	1,664
DFID	DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPMENT	1,478	3,016	4,494		4,494	4,378	(19)		16	(3)	4,381
EU	EUROPEAN UNION	47,500		47,500	2,100	49,600	49,600	6,528	9,093	17,904	33,525	16,075
FRA	GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE	1,103		1,103		1,103	1,103	99	79	121	299	804
GER	GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY	4,270		4,270	3,000	7,270	7,270		233	(75)	158	7,112
IND	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	34		34		34	34				0	34
IRE AID	IRISH AID	66		66		66	66				0	66
ITA	GOVERNMENT OF ITALY	7,598		7,598	1,200	8,798	7,598	4,840	615	654	6,109	1,489
JPN	GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	0	19,561	19,561		19,561	19,600	(16)	(585)	(2)	(603)	20,203
LUX	GOVERNMENT OF LUXEMBOURG	105		105		105	105				0	105
NET	GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS	5,625		5,625		5,625	5,625	1,463	425	(2)	1,886	3,739
NOR	GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	3,669		3,669		3,669	3,669	48	50		98	3,571
ROK	GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA	809		809		809	809	1			1	808
SIDA	SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOP	2,852		2,852	2,400	5,252	5,252	(6)			(6)	5,258
SPA	GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN	230		230		230	230				0	230
SWI	GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND	394		394		394	394	2	(44)	2	(40)	434
TUR	GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	106		106		106	106				0	106
UKM	GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM	2		2		2	2	(216)	(3)	(27)	(246)	248
UNDEF	UN DEMOCRACY FUND (UNDEF)	9		9		9	9				0	9
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROG.	0		0		0	0	(4)			(4)	4
USAID	USAID	35,952		35,952		35,952	45,587	7,506	5,960	78	13,544	32,043
Grand Total		117,573	33,888	151,461	8,700	160,161	168,208	20,787	16,759	19,302	56,848	111,360

* QTR 3 Expenses as at 5 August 2010

TABLE 2
Expenditure by Budget Category
For the period January to June 2010
(All amounts in thousands US\$)

Budget Category	Budget Item	Output	Output Description	Activity	Activity Description	2010 Budget	Expenditure Jan-June 10	Balance
Wolesi Jirga Elections	In-Country Travel	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff Salary for VR & Election	446	428	18
	Temporary Staffing	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff Salary for VR & Election	24,607	8,771	15,836
	Election Material	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	6,709	449	6,260
	Transport & Infrastructure	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	48,988	11,519	37,469
	Voter Registration Update	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	573		573
	Public Outreach & Gender	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.5	Support IEC - Public Outreach Campaign	4,794		4,794
	Training	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.3	Support IEC - Design & Deliver Training	542	(3)	545
	Communications IT	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.4	Support IEC - Data Centre & Software System	3,115	74	3,041
	Security (IEC)	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.6	Security - Personal and electoral Materials	1,023		1,023
	Media Commission	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.7	Support IEC - Media Commission Temp Staff	275		275
	External Relations	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.8	Support IEC - External Relations	1,464	1,332	132
Wolesi Jirga Elections Total						92,536	22,570	69,966
ECC	Staffing	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	3,871	49	3,822
	Infrastructure	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, assets, logistics.	1,024	773	251
	Communication & Office Equipment	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, assets, logistics.	812	567	245
	Transport	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, assets, logistics.	1,302	260	1,042
	Public Outreach & Gender	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.3	Support ECC - Public Outreach	1,743		1,743
	Training	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.4	Support ECC - Training	159		159
	Security ECC	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.5	Support ECC - Security	694	187	507
ECC Total						9,605	1,836	7,769
PM & TA	PM National Staff	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	2,675	1,926	749
	PM International Staff	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	3,323	4,549	(1,226)
	Infrastructure & Security (PM)	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	6,881	637	6,244
	Infrastructure & Security (TA)	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.4	Security - Technical Assistance	1,792		1,792
	Technical Assistance	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	22,354	3,635	18,719
PM & TA Total						37,025	10,747	26,278
2009 Commitments	Construction of Media Centre	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.1	Construction of Media Centre	256		256
	Air Operations (UN DPKO)	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.2	Air Operations (UN DPKO)	7,640		7,640
	UNV Payments	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.3	UNV Payments	1,277		1,277
	Staff Transportation (Nov-Dec 2009)	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.4	Staff Transportation (Nov-Dec 2009)	3,390		3,390
	Transportation of Goods (Nov-Dec 2009)	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.5	Transportation of Goods (Nov-Dec 2009)	814		814
	IOM Letter of Agreement (A) - 2009-2010	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.6	IOM Letter of Agreement (A) - 2009-2010	1,977		1,977
	IOM Letter of Agreement (B) - 2009-2010	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.7	IOM Letter of Agreement (B) - 2009-2010	1,823		1,823
	UNOPS	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.9.8	UNOPS	90		90
2009 Commitments Total						17,267	0	17,267
Sub Total before GMS						156,433	35,153	121,280
					General Management Services (GMS) - 7%	11,775	2,392	9,383
Grand Total						168,208	37,546	130,662

TABLE 3
Expenditure by Donor
For the period January to June 2010
(All amounts in US\$)

Donor	Donor Description	Output	Output Description	Activity	Activity Description	Expenditure Jan-June 10
AusAID	Australian Agency for Int'l De	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.7	Support IEC - Media Commission Temp Staff	0
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	6,768
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	536,762
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.5	Support ECC - Security	161,234
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	670
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	1,640
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	14,845
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.0	GMS	84,300
AusAID Total						806,218
CIDA	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOP	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.3	Support IEC - Design & Delivery Training	(3,200)
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	3,285
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	(2,700)
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.3	Support ECC - Public Outreach	(0)
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.4	Support ECC - Training	0
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.5	Support ECC - Security	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	691,822
CIDA Total						689,207
DEN	GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	2,404
DEN Total						2,404
DFID	DEPARTMENT FOR INT'L DEVELOPME	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	(515)
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	(2,337)
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	(15,848)
DFID Total						(18,700)
EU	EUROPEAN UNION	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	3,822,555
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	2,114,915
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.4	Support IEC - Data Centre & Software System	54,675
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.6	Security - Personnel & Election Materia	300
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.8	Support IEC - External Relations	1,327,535
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	23,664
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	237,298
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	41,813
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	23,882
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	7,089,199
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.0	GMS	884,668
EU Total						15,620,505
FRA	GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	(31,000)
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.6	Security - Personnel & Election Materia	0
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	18,575
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	173,621
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	15,943
FRA Total						177,139
GER	GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY	Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.3	Support ECC - Public Outreach	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	75,000
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.0	GMS	158,251
GER Total						233,251
ITA	GOVERNMENT OF ITALY	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	71

TABLE 3
Expenditure by Donor
For the period January to June 2010
(All amounts in US\$)

Donor	Donor Description	Output	Output Description	Activity	Activity Description	Expenditure Jan-June 10
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	2,472,440
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.8	Support IEC - External Relations	2,820
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	12,115
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	615,158
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	60,620
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	2,187,596
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	640
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	103,185
ITA Total						5,454,645
JPN	GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	5,173,201
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	(5,774,682)
JPN Total						(601,481)
NET	GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	464,599
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	35,272
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.5	Support ECC - Security	20,856
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	913,566
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	20,397
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	61,889
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	371,765
NET Total						1,888,344
NOR	GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	(1,246)
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	99,224
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	0
NOR Total						97,978
ROK	GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	752
ROK Total						752
SIDA	SWEDISH INT'L DEVELOPMENT COOP	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	(5,270)
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	(1,030)
SIDA Total						(6,300)
SPA	GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	0
SPA Total						0
SWI	GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	174,501
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	(215,968)
SWI Total						(41,468)
TUR	GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY	Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	8
TUR Total						8
UKM	GOVERNMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	0
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.4	Support IEC - Data Centre & Software System	0
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	(219,043)
UKM Total						(219,043)
UNDP	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PRO	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	(4,000)
UNDP Total						(4,000)
USAID	USAID	Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.1	Support IEC - Temp Staff	59,915
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.2	Support IEC - Procurement, Assets, Materials, Logistics	6,920,753
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.4	Support IEC - Data Centre & Software System	18,828

TABLE 3
Expenditure by Donor
For the period January to June 2010
(All amounts in US\$)

Donor	Donor Description	Output	Output Description	Activity	Activity Description	Expenditure Jan-June 10
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.7	Support IEC - Media Commission Temp Staff	0
		Output 1	Support IEC - VR & Capacity-Building	Activity 1.8	Support IEC - External Relations	1,880
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.1	Support ECC - Staff Recruitment	2,575
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.2	Support ECC - Procurement, Assets, Logistics	178,534
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.5	Support ECC - Security	4,920
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.1	PMU - National Staff	892,269
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.2	PMU - International Staff	2,051,540
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.3	PMU - Security	573,082
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.4	Technical Assistance-Security	58
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.5	PMU - Technical & Operational Support	1,497,132
		Output 4	Project Management Support	Activity 4.0	GMS	1,239,439
		Output 2	Support ECC - Capacity Building	Activity 2.0	GMS	25,415
USAID Total						13,466,338
Grand Total						37,545,797

Annex 2 - Procurement Update

(a) PROCUREMENT ACTION COMPLETED *Contract delivery and management either completed or still on-going**

S/N	Description of Goods/Services	Department	Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Cost (USD)	Preferred date of Supply	Remarks
1	Lease of 3 x Mi-MTV helicopters	IEC	12	1,285,688	15,428,256	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
2	Helicopter Aircrew Accommodation - Green V	IEC	12	50,000	600,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
3	Helicopter aircrew transportation - 2 x Hiace V	IEC	24	1,400	33,600	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
4	Security Guards Armed - TCN	UNDP ELECT	8	60,000	480,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
5	Fuel for Vehicles	UNDP ELECT	10	9,000	90,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
6	Service and maintenance for Vehicles and Ge	UNDP ELECT	15	2,000	30,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
7	Maintenance of Armored Vehicles	UNDP ELECT	7	12,000	84,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
8	PMU Office Facilities / Rent	UNDP ELECT	1	240,000	240,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
9	Fuel for PMU Office	UNDP ELECT	1	218,880	218,880	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
10	MORSS Rate	UNDP ELECT	1	308,000	308,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
11	Equipment for ELECT Security Guards	UNDP ELECT	1	6,000	6,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
12	Office furniture for PMU	UNDP ELECT	1	5,000	5,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
13	Infrastructure wiring	UNDP ELECT	1	37,500	37,500	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
14	Motorola Canopy Microwave Point-to-Point (r	UNDP ELECT	2	2,000	4,000	Ongoing	Contract Awarded.
15	Rental vehicles for POs/ROs (while we are pro	IEC	76	3,600	273,600	1-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
16	Sim Cards for Regional and Provincial offices (A	IEC	1000	20	20,000	1-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
17	HR Contract for ECC staff	ECC	1	3,500,000	3,500,000	1-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
18	Recharge phone cards for four (4) National Air	UNDP ELECT	40	50	2,000	1-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
19	Candidate Nomination Printing	IEC	1.00	79,090	79,090	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
20	Nomination Laptops	IEC	30	1,500	45,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
21	Nomination Scanners (USB Powered Flatbed)	IEC	40	250	10,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
22	Nomination Printers (portable laser)	IEC	40	400	16,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
23	Digital Cameras for Nomination	IEC	40	200	8,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
24	Nomination Printers Cartridges	IEC	130	75	9,750	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
25	Nomination DVD for backup (10 pcs set)	IEC	500	10	5,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
26	Nomination Scratch Cards	IEC	68	20	1,360	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
27	Nomination CDs	IEC	6,000	1	3,000	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
28	Complete Set of Projector	IEC	34	1,300	44,200	20-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
29	Candidate Nomination Materials	IEC	1	64,638	64,638	31-Mar-10	Contract Awarded.
30	VR Materials	IEC	1	50,000	50,000	1-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
31	Location and Management of Provincial Office	ECC	1	600,000	600,000	1-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
32	Close Protection Services	UNDP ELECT	1	780,000	780,000	1-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
33	Top-up Cards for Mobile Phones	UNDP ELECT	100	2,000	2,000	1-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
34	SIM Cards for Mobile Phone	UNDP ELECT	50	250	250	1-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
35	Production PSA for radio 1-min [22 types(11 in	IEC	22	264,000	264,000	5 April - 18 July 10	Contract Awarded.
36	Production PSA for TV 1-min [12 types]	IEC	22	550,000	550,000	5 April - 18 July 10	Contract Awarded.
37	Broadcast 1-min PSA radio	IEC	18,900	435,000	435,000	10-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
38	Broadcast 1-min PSA TV	IEC	1,890	700,000	700,000	10-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.

Annex 2 - Procurement Update

(a) PROCUREMENT ACTION COMPLETED *Contract delivery and management either completed or still on-going**

S/N	Description of Goods/Services	Department	Quantity	Unit Price Approximate (USD)	Cost (USD)	Preferred date of Supply	Remarks
39	IEC Regulation on Observers, Political Party an	IEC		29,670	29,670	10-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
40	Medical Support Services	UNDP ELECT	6	1,500,000	1,500,000	15-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
41	Post paid for Mobile Phones	UNDP ELECT	55	3,850	3,850	15-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
42	Stationary/Supplies	UNDP ELECT	1	18,000	18,000	15-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
43	Transport Contract Materials delivering	IEC	400	7,356,000	7,356,000	30-Apr-10	Contract Awarded.
44	Production Radio soap opera 30 episodes 15 n	IEC	30	30,000	30,000	18-May-10	Contract Awarded.
45	Printing POD Assorted	IEC		520,450	520,450	20-May-10	Contract Awarded.
46	Design and install billboards	IEC		804,000	804,000	25-May-10	Contract Awarded.
47	SIM for CE	IEC	800	48,000	48,000	1-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
48	Top-up cards for CEs	IEC	200	12,000	12,000	1-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
49	Candidates & Party Agent Training	IEC	1	1,200,000	1,200,000	1-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
50	Broadcast Radio Soap Opera [30 episodes bro	IEC	1,800	81,600	81,600	18 June - 18 Sep 10	Contract Awarded.
51	Voting Screens	IEC	80,000	528,000	528,000	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
52	Thurayas	IEC	600	336,000	336,000	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
53	Thuraya Top-up Cards	IEC	1200	300,000	300,000	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
54	Polling Center Kit	IEC	22000	577,615	577,615	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
55	Polling Station Kit	IEC	7000	1,559,830	1,559,830	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
56	SIM for DFCs	IEC	1575	94,500	94,500	20-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
57	Plastic Furniture Stations 4882 tables	IEC	10000	210,000	210,000	30-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
58	Plastic Furniture 4200 chairs	IEC	10000	50,000	50,000	30-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
59	Additional Furniture for reg/prov and Tally/Ca	IEC	34	102,000	102,000	30-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
60	Mock Ballot papers (Training)	IEC	9200 sets	460,000	460,000	30-Jun-10	Contract Awarded.
61	Top-up cards for DFCs	IEC	500	45,000	45,000	1-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
62	Top-up Cards for Polling staff	IEC	7000	140,000	140,000	1-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
63	Training Printing Materials	IEC		100,070	100,070	3-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
64	Polling and Counting Printing Materials	IEC		80,080	80,080	3-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
65	Training Kits	IEC	2300	107,387	107,387	3-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
66	Banners [printing]	IEC	340	17,000	17,000	18-Jul-10	Contract Awarded.
67	ballot papers WJ election	IEC	40,320,000	3,225,600	3,225,600	01-Aug	Contract Awarded.
68	Mock ballots stickers	IEC	5,000	5,000	5,000	15-Aug-10	Contract Awarded.
69	Mock ballots [printing]	IEC	100,000	8,000	8,000	15-Aug-10	Contract Awarded.
70	Top-up Cards for ELECT Field Staff (National ar	UNDP ELECT	12	4,200	50,400	Monthly	Contract Awarded.
TOTAL - PROCUREMENT ACTIONS COMPLETED					58,313,546		

Annex 2 - Procurement Update

(b) PROCUREMENT ACTIONS IN PROGRESS

S/N	Description of Goods/Services	Dept	Quantity	Unit Price Approximate	Total Cost	Preferred date of Supply	Remarks
1	Consultant - female work skills training	IEC	1	8,250	8,250	1-May-10	Procurement under progress.
2	Transport Contracts Staff - DFC's and VE's	IEC	6	7,330,820	7,330,820	1-Jun-10	Procurement under progress.
3	Printing costs for gender-specific information	IEC	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	1-Jun-10	Procurement under progress.
4	250 meter Fiber cable between the tally centre	IEC	4	2,000	2,000	20-Jun-10	Procurement under progress.
5	Rack Mount Servers	IEC	1	7,000	7,000	20-Jun-10	Procurement under progress.
6	Production of 10-min film documentary	IEC		20,000	20,000	18-Jul-10	Procurement under progress.
7	Printed Media for dailies	IEC	600	90,000	90,000	18 July - 18 Oct 10	Procurement under progress.
8	Printed Media for weeklies	IEC	80	32,000	32,000	18 July - 18 Oct 10	Procurement under progress.
9	Printed Media for local papers	IEC	170	85,000	85,000	18 July - 18 Oct 10	Procurement under progress.
10	Sample ballot (printing)	IEC	200,000	32,000	32,000	15-Aug-10	Procurement under progress.
11	Broadcast 10-min film documentary	IEC	150	2,500	375,000	18 Aug - 18 Sep 10	Procurement under progress.
12	Consultant - training on gender budgeting	IEC	3	49,500	49,500	1-Dec-10	Procurement under progress.
13	Consultant - gender mainstreaming training	IEC	1	16,500	16,500	TBA	Procurement under progress.
TOTAL - PROCUREMENT ACTIONS IN PROGRESS					8,148,070		

(c) PROCUREMENT ACTIONS YET TO BEGIN

S/N	Description of Goods/Services	Dept	Quantity	Unit Price Approximate	Total Cost	Preferred date of Supply	Remarks
1	Commercial charter of IL76 and AN26	IEC	14	999,992	999,992	15-Aug-10	To be completed
TOTAL - PROCUREMENT ACTIONS YET TO BEGIN					999,992		

Annex 3 - Risk Identification

Risks are diverse and threaten the credibility of elections. Some of these are:

Legal/Political

- Parliament attempts to, or succeeds in rejecting the 2010 Legislative Decree on Electoral Law after the electoral process begins.
- Late changes to the legal framework occur before elections, impacting, for instance, eligibility criteria or the composition of IEC or ECC.

Planning & Preparation

- Elections are postponed due to insecurity.
- Election materials are procured or arrive late.
- Retraction of agreement from relevant ministries, results in insufficient polling facilities.
- Movement of equipment and supplies is impeded by security threats or attacks.
- Polling staff of the March 2010 *Blacklist* is rehired.
- Recruitment of polling staff is politicized, corrupt or excludes distinct communities.
- Procedures and training are not well understood across the IEC structures.
- IEC is unable to recruit adequate female polling staff.

Voter Registration

- Limited voter registration disenfranchises voters, such as women and groups with limited mobility.
- Allegations are made regarding multiple registrations, underage registrations, or fake registrations.

Outreach, External Relations, Media Commission

- IEC civic educators cannot access voting areas.
- IEC civic educators are threatened, injured, or killed while carrying out their duties.
- The IEC is unable to identify a sufficient number of qualified men and women to carry out public outreach activities, such as civic education in particular.
- IEC is unable to monitor the conduct of civic educators/sub-contracted voter education programmes.
- IEC is unable to establish reliable communication with observer organisations, civil society and the media.
- Outreach materials are not produced and distributed in time for the election campaign
- Free air time, provided by Media Commission, leads to allegations of partiality.
- Service providers, especially in electronic media, renege on support to elections.
- Media Commission is not supported by comprehensive media monitoring, or the effort comes too late to accommodate the duration of the electoral process
- The IEC External Relations Department is unable to respond to the volume of information requests from media, political parties and observers.

Voter Access and Turnout

- Security forces are castigated for inadequate security. Turnout is low, or is reported as low, in certain areas.
- Women's participation is low, or is reported as low, in certain areas.

- Use of fraudulent 2004/5 voter registration cards or 2008/9 voter registration cards occurs or is alleged to have occurred.

Observer & Agent Access and Turnout

- Observer reports are not taken seriously, or are not seen to be taken seriously, by key stakeholders.
- Observer groups are unable to control member organisations; some are, or are seen to be, partisan.
- Observer groups are unable to recruit and train sufficient female observers.
- Observers/agents are prevented from or are incapable of conducting sufficient observation.
- Observers/agents interfere in the electoral process.

Polling and Counting

- Widespread electoral fraud occurs at the polling station level.
- Indelible ink can be washed off, leading to multiple voting.
- Recorded turnout – particularly that of women – is unrealistically high.
- Polling and counting is controlled locally by strongmen or community leaders.
- Some polling stations don't open but are reported ("ghost" polling stations).
- Additional, unofficial, polling stations opened.
- Polling station counts are unclear.
- Women are not present in polling stations throughout the count.
- Voters are threatened with harm, if indelible ink is spotted on their fingers.
- Staff is not paid on time due to bureaucracy and remoteness of polling centres.

Candidate and Campaigns

- Candidate data is lost or stolen during candidate registration.
- A major candidate drops out, dies, or forms a coalition with other candidates prior to polling.
- Candidates are unable to campaign.
- Candidates use private media to dominate public space before the elections. Candidates with fewer resources do not have access to media resources.
- Candidates fail to declare assets/income.
- There is a lack of female candidates.
- Candidates are intimidated, injured, or killed during the campaign.
- Candidates do not recruit their agents in time for training.
- Security constraints impede the devolution of training across the country.
- State resources are exploited by individual candidates during the campaign or polling.
- Candidates do not understand candidate requirements.
- Candidates boycott polls.

Tallying & Results

- Polling station staff is threatened or harmed.
- Results transfer is problematic, results unreported or materials lost between polling centres and provincial offices.
- The IEC does not perform or is not perceived to perform its duties in a neutral and independent manner.
- Results database is compromised.
- Ballot boxes are subject to tampering.

- Reserved seats mean that women win seats with fewer votes than men that don't win seats.
- Tally staff engages in or is accused of engaging in fraud during the tally process.
- Candidates (or multiple candidates) claim victory before final tally is returned.
- Results are contested by candidates.
- Disgruntled employees, former employees or commissioners make allegations of fraud or inappropriate behaviour within the IEC.
- Staff does not follow decommissioning procedures following election day; and equipment and materials are lost.

Challenges & Complaints

- The vetting of candidates is either politicized or perceived as such.
- The ECC is not established in time to adjudicate challenges in accord with the Electoral Law and timeline.
- The ECC is overwhelmed by complaints and expectations of the complaints mechanism are disappointed.
- Communications regarding complaint mechanisms lead to public disenchantment.
- Allegations arise that the ECC is controlled by foreigners.
- Disgruntled employees, former employees or commissioners make allegations of fraud or inappropriate behaviour within the ECC

Security Provision

- Coordination between the IEC and national and international security agencies is insufficient.
- Security resources to support the elections are insufficient.
- Security authorities do not provide feedback, or provide inaccurate feedback regarding their ability to secure polling centres.
- The number of polling stations deemed necessary to retain legitimacy & credibility cannot be properly secured.
- Polling stations are closed, or are seen to be closed, for politically-motivated reasons.
- Police interfere in the polling process.
- ANA/ANP/international security forces fail to provide necessary security.
- Ministry of Interior is unable to recruit and deploy adequate female searchers.
- Civil unrest breaks out after results are announced.
- There is a direct attack on IEC or ECC facilities in Kabul or the provinces.
- Polling facilities are attacked during polling or counting –by AGE or factions.
- Electoral officials are intimidated, attacked, kidnapped, or killed.
- International electoral staff are intimidated, attacked, kidnapped, or killed.
- A state of emergency is declared, either before or after the announcement of results.

Sustainability

- The Ministry of Finance has insufficient finances to allocate to the IEC from domestic revenue.
- Permanent staff leaves the IEC after the election.
- If no agreement is reached on IEC's sustainability before the election, the prospects for more sustainable post-2010 elections will be uncertain.

Annex 4 - Performance Tracking Matrix

ELECT OUTPUT # 1: VR and *Wolesi Jirga* Elections Conducted

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Support the IEC to conduct a limited voter registration top up as required for the 2010 election; and capacity-building through the provision of technical and operational assistance for the 2010 election.</p>	<p>a) Number of eligible voters (disaggregated by sex and geographical location) issued with new voter registration cards;</p> <p>b) IEC ability to manage the VR and the election process with reduced international support;</p> <p>c) Proportion of the Afghan population (disaggregated by sex and geographical location) who view the 2010 elections as better than 2009 elections.</p>	<p>a) 4,566,623 Afghans received new voter registration cards between October 2008 and February 2009. Those registered included 1,809,194 females, representing 40% of the total registered voters. Nearly 150,000 Kuchis were also registered across the country. An additional 95,709 voters were registered during follow-on mobile voter registration that ended in June 2009.</p> <p>b) The management of the 2009 electoral process was fraught with operational and technical shortcomings;</p> <p>c) But according to the IRI survey, 55% of Afghan public felt IEC organised the 2009 elections well.</p>	<p>a) IEC has access to materials, equipment, logistical supplies and personnel required to register at least 600,000 new eligible voters;</p> <p>b) All electoral benchmarks--- voter registration, candidate nomination; staffing; delivery and retrieval of polling materials; polling; processing and announcing of election results, etc---are achieved in accordance with standards and timelines prescribed by IEC;</p> <p>c) A bigger proportion of the Afghan public perceives the 2010 election as better organised by IEC, compared with 2009;</p> <p>d) Increased confidence is exhibited by IEC staff in planning and conduct of 2010 electoral activities;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter registration commenced on 12 June and is being run by 75 teams at provincial capitals only. All voter registration materials were procured and delivered on time. • A candidate nomination exercise was concluded in which 2667 candidates nominated themselves for the <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> seats, including 417 females.
<p>Activities:</p> <p>1.1 Facilitate IEC to deploy temporary staff to carry out VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections by providing salaries and other staff payments</p>	<p>a) Number of temporary staff recruited for voter registration and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections;</p> <p>b) Timeliness of temporary staff payments;</p> <p>c) Proportion of female staff recruited and attending on</p>	<p>a) Approximately 27,000 voter registration staff comprising of 38% female were engaged by IEC.</p> <p>b) About 120,462 temporary election staff were recruited of which approximately 39% (47,056) were female. All the temporary staff were</p>	<p>a) 296 temporary voter registration staff recruited by the IEC (74 teamsx4per).</p> <p>b) The IEC employs 3000 District Field Coordinators, 1500 Voter Educators, 100,000 polling staff, and 150 tally center staff.</p> <p>c) At least 50% of the IEC temporary staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for recruitment of <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections staff were adopted; recruitment will done through a centralised database to reduce influence peddling and nepotism; • 85 VR teams comprising of 340 staff (four staff per team) were deployed to all

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
	polling day;	trained on polling and counting procedures through a cascade training system. c) Approximately 1/3 rd of all female temporary polling day staff positions were taken by men in the 2009 elections d) Payments for temporary staff were often times behind schedule.	recruited are female; d) Payments for temporary staff are processed in a timely manner in accordance with LoA between UNDP and IEC.	provinces to conduct voter registration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recruitment of DFCs and Voter Educators began in June and was expected to be completed in early July; The 2009 Letter of Agreement between UNDP and the IEC was amended to provide funds for payment of temporary staff and a transportation allowance in lieu of vehicle rental costs.
1.2 Procure, and support IEC to deliver and retrieve assets, materials, and logistical supplies for the VR top-up process and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections	a) Availability of Movement and Procurement Plans approved by IEC and UNDP respectively; b) Type and quantity of equipment and materials procured; c) Percent of polling centers that receive required supply of electoral materials as specified in the Procurement and Movement Plans. d) Percent of polling centers that retrieve polling materials within time lines specified in the movement plan.	a) Movement plans were approved by IEC a head of 2008/2009 VR and presidential/provincial council election; b) Distribution of the voter registration materials such as voter registration kits, car batteries and camera kits, training materials, etc was completed although slightly behind schedule in 2008-09. Minor to significant delays were experienced in some insecure areas; c) All election materials were procured and delivered to all polling locations ahead of the 2009 elections despite the slow customs clearance procedures; d) Three UNDP/ELECT helicopters, 35 chartered fixed wing flights, 3,039 trucks, and 3,171 donkeys were used to deliver polling materials in 2009. Very few PCs and PSs reported shortages of polling materials but this was quickly addressed by the IEC provincial offices; e) The retrieval of material took place in	a) Movement Plans for VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections are formulated and approved by IEC before end of May 2010. b) The Procurement Plan for VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election is approved by UNDP Country Office by April 2010; c) Procurement of assorted VR and election materials is concluded within timelines specified in the Procurement Plan; d) At least 85% of the polling centers receive electoral materials on or ahead of schedule, and are able to retrieve polling results to the Tally Centre in accordance with the movement plan; e) An inventory of existing assets and election materials (at Hqs, regional and provincial levels) completed by June, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC has drafted a Movement Plan to ensure that materials, once procured, got delivered to the field as appropriate and in a timely manner; The UNDP/ELECT Procurement Plan was approved in April 2010. This is based on detailed specifications for candidate nominations, VR, and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election—for an estimated 6,835 polling centres; 19,942 polling stations; and 12 million voters. It also includes ECC and ELECT PMU requirements. IEC accessed and delivered to all provinces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 139 voter registration kits 7200 information packs for the launch of the candidate nomination 17400 packs of candidate nomination materials Procurement of <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections goods and services is underway—at various stages.

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
		<p>an efficient manner with a few minor delays, but those from 6 polling centres were presumed either lost or destroyed as they never reached the Tally Centre.</p>		
<p>1.3 Support IEC to design and deliver appropriate training to VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election workers.</p>	<p>a) Number and type of training courses delivered; b) Number of staff (disaggregated by sex) trained; c) Level of IEC staff compliance with guidelines and procedures.</p>	<p>a) During 2008/2009, IEC organized and conducted more than 200 training sessions for 952 District Field Coordinators (DFCs); 110 Provincial Public Outreach Officers (PPOOs); and 1,600 civic educators, of which 26% and 5% were female and Kuchi respectively; b) No post-training evaluations were carried in 2008/2009; c) Reports from domestic and international observers revealed widespread disregard for electoral guidelines, procedures and regulations by IEC VR and election workers. IEC sanctioned 6000 election workers for misconduct.</p>	<p>a) The VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections Training Plans are formulated and approved by June 2010; b) Training modules and materials reflect the 2009 lessons learnt, and are produced within timelines specified in the IEC Training and UNDP Procurement Plans; c) 74 VR teams (296 staff), 3000 District Field Coordinators, 1500 Voter Educators, 100,000 polling staff, and 150 tally center staff are trained as per approved Training Plans; d) At least 85% of all female staff are trained; e) There are fewer incidences of transgressions by VR and <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election workers compared with 2009 elections.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEC formulated a Training Plan and appropriate modules; • 249 IEC staff have been trained thus far, mainly on candidate nomination procedures

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>1.4 Provide technical and operational assistance to enable IEC upgrade its Data Centre IT and software systems and capacity.</p>	<p>a) Number and type of Data Centre software upgrade modules and other facilities installed; b) Number of VR records scanned and entered; c) Timeliness and quality of the processing of VR, candidate nomination, and tallying of election results.</p>	<p>a) The 2009 Data Centre was furnished with 550 computers and 12 sets of data scanning equipment. 292 data entry clerks were trained and engaged to perform data entry. b) Only 3.5, out of 4.5 VR records (forms) for 2008/2009 were scanned by end of 2009, while data entry had been completed for approximately 1.5 million scanned forms. c) The biometric and automatic fingerprint identification technology was operationalised in 2009, but its effectiveness was not systematically assessed. d) Tallying of the 2009 presidential election results was completed on schedule, but anti-fraud triggers which had been embedded therein were disregarded.</p>	<p>a) IEC Data Centre is upgraded as per technical specifications by June 2010; b) All the remaining 2008/2009, as well as the 2010 VR records are processed through the biometric scanning system by end of August 2010; c) Processing of VR, candidate nomination, and tallying of election results is completed within timelines prescribed in the IEC Operations Plan; and in accordance with standards set by the relevant regulations, procedures and guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data centre was improved through server and software upgrades; • A gender database intended to ensure more timely delivery of appropriate gender statistics throughout the election process has been incorporated in the data centre; • By June, the IEC data centre had helped to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalise the Candidate Nomination database; - Generate candidate nomination statistical reports – including the timely preparation of candidate nomination lists; - Carry out data entry of the remaining voter registry forms from 2008/2009 registration. Approximately 20,000 records were yet to be entered in the database; - Commence data entry of financial and asset information of candidates (ongoing). - Complete development of application and setting up systems for the ballot lottery completed successfully, update of the candidate nomination database with ballot order

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>1.5 Support IEC to plan and implement awareness-raising public outreach campaign for VR and Wolesi Jirga elections</p>	<p>a) Category and quantity of public outreach events and materials used by IEC; b) Proportion of voters (disaggregated by sex) who cast their votes properly.</p>	<p>a) In 2008/2009, public outreach involved 1,700 flipcharts; 250,000 posters; 500,000 leaflets; 300,000 booklets; and more than 55,000,000 mobile phone text messages (SMSs). 10-minute video documentaries; TV and radio spots about voter registration procedures and other educational themes were disseminated on more than 30 stations. 400 billboards with five different messages were erected around the country. On average, the IEC toll-free data centre received more than 100,000 calls every month from the public. b) About 3% of the votes cast on polling day were invalid.</p>	<p>a) Multi-media public outreach materials and events are procured and disseminated in quantities and within timelines specified by IEC Public Outreach Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500,000 posters, • 2,200,000 leaflets, • 100,000 mock ballots, • 200,000 sample ballots, • 400 billboards, • 1,100,000 brochures, • 1,500,000 fact sheets, • 1800 flip charts, • 340 banners, • 26 Radio and TV PSAs, • 26 Film documentaries, • 30 soap opera episodes, • Etc. <p>b) Public outreach materials and events that specifically target women are procured and disseminated in quantities and within timelines specified in the Gender Strategy of the POD;</p> <p>c) At least 95% of the votes cast on Election Day are valid.</p>	<p>Procurement has been initiated and/or completed for the following goods and services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 types (12 Dari/12 Pashto) of 1 minute TV PSAs—delivered through 7 TV stations an estimated broadcast time of 28000 minutes; - 24 types (12 Dari/12 Pashto) of 1 minute radio PSAs---delivered through 36 national and local radio stations for an estimated broadcast time of 29000 minutes; - 10 minute TV film documentary of election procedures—broadcast 22 times; - Two 15-minute radio soap operas specifically targeting women broadcast 30 times through 10 national and local radio stations; - Approximately 6,000,000 outreach materials comprising of leaflets, brochures, sample ballots, stickers, etc; - Mobile theatre; - 400 bill boards; - 5000 sign posts; - Toll-free Call Centre (190)—with joint funding from IFES and ELECT.

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
1.6 Support implementation of security safeguards for personnel and sensitive electoral materials	a) Level and quality of security investments/measures at electoral offices and staff accommodation facilities; b) Adequacy and timeliness of information sharing between IEC/ELECT and ANSFs/ISAF; and between IEC HQs and the field.	a) In 2009, electoral offices and staff accommodation facilities were targeted by terrorist elements. A commercial guest house housing mostly UN electoral workers was attacked resulting in the killing of 5 UN international staff members; b) IEC shared polling centre locational information with ANSFs as planned, but feedback delayed. In general, information sharing mechanisms were not very effective during 2009 elections.	a) Security is beefed up at Electoral offices and staff accommodation facilities at Hqs and field levels in compliance with latest UN security standards; b) IEC and UNDP/ELECT are involved in the formulation of a VR/ <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> elections joint security coordination strategy with Mol, MoD, NDS, and ISAF; c) IEC and ELECT security personnel provide relevant information (movement plans for personnel and sensitive materials, polling centre locations, etc) to ANSFs and ISAF in a timely and coordinated manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security upgrades at all IEC Hqs was substantially improved with logistical assistance from both ELECT and USAID; but those for the provincial offices lagged. • ANSF Concept of Operations for the <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election was completed in May 2010, with inputs from IEC. • Security arrangements for supporting the Candidate Nomination process were identified and communicated to ANSFs who provided escort services as required; • The provisional list of polling centers for the <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election was shared with Afghan National Security Forces and ISAF for their assessment; feedback was expected end of June.
1.7 Support IEC to provide salaries for Media Commission Temporary staff	Number of temporary Media Commission Staff receiving payment from the UNDP/ELECT basket fund	14 staff were facilitated by UNDP/ELECT in 2009 (5 Commissioners, 9 staff members)	Payments for temporary Media Commission staff are processed in a timely manner in accordance with LoA between UNDP and IEC;	Provision for Media Centre salaries was incorporated in the ELECT basket fund.
1.8 Support IEC to plan and conduct external relations events about the electoral process	a) Availability of External Relations Strategy and plan; b) Number and category of External Relations events undertaken; c) Timeliness of IEC regulations on accreditation	a) Information and communications on the 2009 elections were guided by an External Relations plan. b) Press conferences were held on a weekly, bi-weekly, daily, bi-daily, and every second day basis---depending on the tempo of public information demand; c) Various election observer and candidate liaison meetings were held; d) More than 280,000 observers comprising 22% female (61,951) were accredited to participate in the 2009 elections	a) Formulation of the IEC External Relations strategy is undertaken in consultation with key stakeholders and completed by end, June 2010; b) Accreditations, stakeholder fora, media conferences, and other external relations events are implemented as planned; c) IEC develops and passes regulations on accreditation of observers, candidates' agents and media in a timely manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive external relations strategy was adopted by IEC; • Various press conferences, interviews, TV and Radio round-tables discussions, candidate/political party fora, etc were conducted to communicate key messages to local and international media ; • Accreditation of observers was decentralised to provinces. By June, ten entities had been accredited and a total of 258 accreditation badges issued to these entities

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
		e) Regulations on accreditation for the 2009 elections were timely.		

ELECT OUTPUT # 2: ECC Supported to Fill its Mandated Role

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>Output #2:</p> <p>Capacity-building, through technical and operational support to the ECC, to manage their responsibilities in the conduct of the 2010 election</p>	<p>a) Ability of the ECC to adjudicate electoral complaints; b) Level of professional independence of the ECC.</p>	<p>a) ECC structures in 2009 were established at province level too late for the candidate nomination process; the complaints arbitration was slow – resulting into a 6-week’s delay in the certification of election results; b) ECC received 302 challenges related with candidate nominations; and more than 2,854 allegations of widespread electoral fraud and irregularities during the 2009 elections. All complaints received were assessed and adjudicated or dismissed for lacking merit; c) All decisions of the ECC concerning the 2009 elections were independently taken</p>	<p>The ECC is able to receive and arbitrate electoral complaints associated with candidates’ nomination, political campaign, polling, and processing of election results without any biases and within prescribed timelines.</p>	<p>The ECC has adjudicated more than 400 challenges and complaints linked with candidate nomination challenges. Over 95% of these were dismissed.</p>
<p>2.1 Facilitate ECC to recruit qualified staff to carry out its HQ and provincial office functions</p>	<p>a. Number of staff (disaggregated by sex) recruited by ECC ; b. Timeliness of the recruitment process</p>	<p>In 2009, ECC recruited 40 staff members at HQ, while about 200 ECC provincial posts were filled by CTG (the company contracted to handle all ECC staffing issues at sub-national level)</p>	<p>a) Core ECC Secretariat staff are onboard in time to arbitrating candidate nomination complaints; b) Flexible contracting arrangements with an HR service provider are approved by UNDP to ensure timely staff recruitment; c) All planned ECC staffing positions are filled in time for training to commence ahead of the campaign period.</p>	<p>Core ECC staff in provinces were not hired in time for candidate nomination challenges, but ECC Head Office was staffed early enough to arbitrate challenges;</p> <p>The recruitment of ECC staff is being administered by CTG, which had by June filled 417 out of the planned 514 posts.</p>

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
2.2 Support the procurement and/or establishment of infrastructure, equipment, logistical supplies, IT and other facilities required for ECC functioning	a) Type, quantity, and timeliness of procurements; b) Number of provinces with functional ECC facilities and structures;	a) Assorted equipment, IT, vehicles, and other facilities were procured for ECC during 2009; b) 34 Provincial offices implemented ECC activities	a) ECC logistical and infrastructural requirements are integrated within the UNDP/ELECT Procurement Plan by April, 2010; b) ECC facilities and structures are established, equipped, and operationalised in all (34) provinces at least 60 days before the 2010 elections; c) All procurements for ECC are concluded within timelines specified in the UNDP/ELECT Procurement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The logistical and operational requirements of the ECC were integrated in the overall UNDP/ELECT Procurement Planning for 2010; assorted goods and services were procured for ECC – including generators for ECC field offices, IT and other office equipment, vehicular maintenance, rentals for ECC offices; ECC has re-opened offices in all 34 provinces although only 20 were fully functional by June
2.3 Support ECC to undertake public outreach activities and events to improve public awareness about its functions, powers, and procedures	a) Category and quantity of public outreach events and materials used by ECC; b) Level of public awareness about ECC, its functions and procedures	ECC remained relatively unknown to the general public with regards to what the institution does; its responsibilities and powers; and how it receives and processes electoral complaints – largely because it did not have adequate time for its public outreach.	Multi-media public outreach materials and events are procured and disseminated in quantities and within timelines specified by ECC Public Outreach Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180,000 fact sheets, 100,000 brochures, 250,000 posters, 340 bill boards, 3154 TV PSAs, 10,602 radio PSAs, Etc. 	UNDP/ELECT supported ECC to prepare a budget, strategy, broadcast schedule, and procurement documents for the ECC's public outreach campaign; but due to time constraints arising from the appointment of commissioners and late hiring of public outreach staff, public outreach around the challenges period was almost entirely absent.
2.4 Support ECC to train to its temporary staff	a) Number and type of training courses delivered; b) Number of staff (disaggregated by sex) trained.	All ECC staff received intensive training about the complaints procedure ahead of the campaign period.	All ECC staff involved in the complaints process are trained about the complaints procedure through a three-phased ECC training plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training had not commenced by June; The ECC had not formulated detailed training plans

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
2.5 Support ECC to establish security measures for its staff and facilities	Type of security measures put in place	Security guards, anti-blast doors, armoured vehicles, and other physical enhancements are some of the security measures implemented by ECC in 2009.	All ECC offices are equipped with security measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Security Risk Assessment was completed in March 2010 for ECC Hqs on the basis of which, upgrades were made; • Security assessments for provincial offices are on-going to determine what security upgrades would be required.

UNDP/ELECT Output #3: Support to long-term reform and capacity-building

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>Output #3:</p> <p>Support to long-term electoral reform and capacity-building of the electoral management bodies</p>	<p>Willingness and capacity of IEC to contribute to the long-term electoral reform and institutional strengthening process</p>	<p>Electoral management bodies are facing considerable planning and management constraints/challenges;</p>	<p>IEC is able to contribute to electoral reform, if required, based on the experience of the 2009 and 2010 electoral processes, exposure to international experience and participation in capacity-building programmes..</p>	
<p>3.1 Advise IEC Commissioners and Secretariat on electoral policy development, issues analysis, and ethical (evidence-based) decision making</p>	<p>a) Availability of a Chief Technical Advisor to support the IEC Board of Commissioners if required;</p> <p>b) Level of professional independence of the IEC and the Media Commission;</p> <p>c) Willingness of the IEC to formulate and enforce anti-fraud measures;</p>	<p>a) There were no mechanisms for policy support to IEC commissioners in 2009;</p> <p>b) The independence of the IEC during the 2009 elections was cast in doubt after the Commissioners decided to disregard antifraud triggers embedded in the National Tally Centre;</p> <p>c) The Media Commission performed its functions independently in 2009, but could not enforce compliance with the media code of conduct owing to lack of institutional and political support.</p>	<p>a) A Chief Technical Advisor provides high-level policy guidance to IEC Commissioners as required;</p> <p>b) Regulations, guidelines, and fraud mitigation strategies are passed by the IEC Board of Commissioners in a timely manner, and are enforced without fear or favour to ensure a better election compared with 2009;</p> <p>c) The IEC Board of Commissioners encourages and actively supports the Media Commission to dispense its functions independently and rationally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Technical Advisors have been assigned to support IEC leadership; • The IEC had adopted robust Anti Fraud Measures based on four principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - highest quality materials - strict controls on movement and handling of sensitive materials - procedures which discourage fraud and ensure its detection; and - maximum transparency • The IEC Media Commission was not yet fully functional by June 2010

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
<p>Activities:</p> <p>3.2 Provide technical assistance to review the legal and institutional framework for Afghan elections and inform a long-term electoral reform agenda</p>	<p>Presence of a functional Electoral Reform Task Force;</p>	<p>No electoral reform process and Task Force in 2009;</p>	<p>Electoral Reform Task Force is established by UNAMA by July 2010, and facilitates the review modalities for improving the legal and institutional framework for Afghan elections;</p>	<p>The recruitment of a Legal Advisor to the IEC is underway</p>
<p>3.3 Support IEC to undertake a strategic planning process to inform the post-2010 Concept of Operations</p>	<p>Outline of the post-2010 agenda for the IEC</p>	<p>IEC produced Concept of Operations and Operational Plans for 2009 and 2010, but did not engage in institutional development planning.</p>	<p>a) The Post-2010 operational and institutional development priorities are identified by IEC Management before end, December 2010; b) Institutional development plan addresses issues of marginalisation based on gender, ethnicity, disability etc</p>	<p>Not yet initiated.</p>

Project Management and Technical Assistance

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
Output: Technical and Operational support is provided to IEC and other electoral institutions as required.	Level of IEC staff confidence to plan implement and manage the electoral cycle.	IEC staff heavily relied on international technical advisors during the 2009 electoral cycle.	IEC demonstrates improved confidence in planning and implementation of VR and the election process.	Planning and implementation of voter registration, candidate nominations, and other <i>Wolesi Jirga</i> election activities are fully IEC-led. ELECT and other international engagement is limited to providing core logistical and technical advice.
Activities:				
Recruit and deploy PMU national staff.	Number of national staff providing operational and management support to the electoral process;	Almost 250 national staff were involved in supporting the 2009 electoral process;	About 200 national staff are engaged in supporting the 2010 electoral process	251 national staff are engaged
Recruit and deploy PMU international staff.	Number of national staff providing operational and management support to the electoral process;	20 international ELECT PMU staff were involved in supporting the 2009 electoral process;	12 PMU international staff are engaged in supporting the 2010 electoral process	About 10% of the all ELECT international staff work within the PMU
Support implementation of security safeguards for UNDP/ELECT PMU personnel, office, and international staff residences	Level and quality of security investments/measures at electoral offices and staff accommodation facilities;	In 2009, security measures were implemented in accordance with Minimum Operating Security Standards of the UN	Security measures are upgraded to "Category A" standard set by UNDP	The PMU office is fully Category A compliant.
Support implementation of security safeguards for the Technical Assistance Team	Level and quality of security investments/measures at electoral offices and staff accommodation facilities;	In 2009, security measures were implemented in accordance with Minimum Operating Security Standards of the UN	Security measures are upgraded to "Category A" standard set by UNDP	Upgrades for Bamyan, Herat, Kunduz, Kabul and Gardez regions were completed, allowing for international staff to be deployed. Those for Mazar on-going, but ELECT presence in Southern Region (Kandahar) and Eastern (Jalalabad) remains on hold.
Provide Technical and operational support – with a focus on core activities – to	Number of international technical advisors embedded in IEC structures to mentor and guide their national	Almost 140 international staff, and 250 national staff were involved in supporting	The 2010 electoral process is supported by 85 international advisors, UN volunteers	About 70 ELECT and UNOPS international advisors are providing technical and logistical

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks/Targets	Implementation Progress (Jan-June 2010)
enable IEC implement the 2010 electoral programme	counterparts (department heads);	the 2009 electoral process;	and specialists; and 250 national staff;	support to IEC

ELECT FUNDING STATUS – AN OVERVIEW, 15 August, 2010

Opening cash balance 2010	Accounts receivable 2010	Income received 2010	Total cash available	2010 AWP	Funding Gap
USD 117.573 Million	USD 8.7 Million	USD 33.888 Million	USD 160.161 Million	USD 168.208 Million	USD 8.047 Million

Income received 2010

Donors	Amount in National Currency	Approximate Amount in USD	Remarks
CIDA	CAD 10 Million	9.671 Million	
Denmark	Euro 1 Million	1.640 Million	
DFID	Pound Sterling 2.0 Million	3.016 Million	
Japan		19.561 Million	
Total		33.888 Million	

Accounts Receivable

Donors	Amount in National Currency	Approximate Amount in USD	Remarks
EU	Euro 1.735 Million	2.1 Million	
Germany		3.0 Million	
Italy	Euro 1 Million	1.2 Million	
SIDA	SEK 20 Million	2.4 Million	
Total		8.7 Million	