

**QUARTERLY PROJECT REPORT [FIRST QUARTER, 2009]**

**United Nations Development Programme  
Afghanistan  
Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow – (ELECT)  
January – March 2009**



**Mobile voter education improved access to information in Phase III and Phase IV provinces**

**Project ID:** 00050324

**Duration:** 50 Months (01/10/06 – 31/12/10)

**Strategic Plan Component:** Goal 2 / Service line 2.1

**Total Budget:** \$224,000,000

**Unfunded:** \$18,000,000

**Implementing Partners/Responsible parties:**  
Independent Election Commission (IEC)

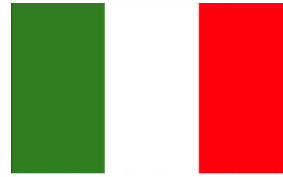
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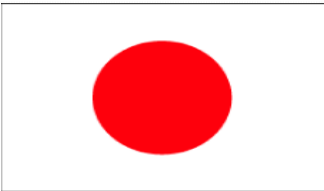
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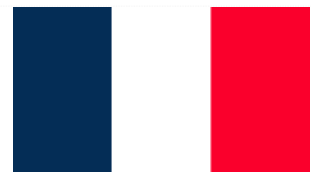
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## Executive Summary

The first quarter of 2009 was marked by the finalisation of the voter registration exercise and intensive planning for the 2009 elections including, in partnership with the IEC, the:

- development of the Concept of Operations,
- preparation of the budget;
- conduct of a Pledging Conference on 19 January to mobilise resources for 2009;
- taking of key decisions by the IEC and acceptance by other stakeholders, on the election date;
- Implementation of more robust, comprehensive, and clearer security planning processes co-led by the MoD and ISAF. This process ensures the IEC's operational and movement plans and needs are responded to by a specifically mandated joint security planning and implementation operation. UNDP/ELECT is represented at the security planning level by ELECT's Chief of Operations and by security and logistics specialists.
- progressing of planning for broader electoral safeguard activities including media training and monitoring; the Electoral Complaints Commission; police training; support to domestic observation; party and candidate agent training and consultations with UNAMA about political rights verification programming;
- conduct of workshops and training sessions for civil society organisations on proposal writing and budget planning;
- creation of a joint communications and messaging working group co-chaired by the IEC and UNDP that engages international spokespeople, embassies and others with discrete election-communications needs to improve harmonisation of both the IEC and ECC key messages and strategies;
- continued support to the IEC through the technical support team embedded with the IEC at the HQ and field levels. Within the Public Outreach Department posters and a range of other communications materials were designed. The ballot paper design was concluded.
- IEC staff received specialised training on project documentation preparation including the development of logical frameworks, results and resources frameworks etc. This increases the IEC's capacity in project development and management.
- Support to FEFA was provided in fine tuning of the core activities that make up the observation plan and budget.
- The Peace Dividend Trust (PDT) , on a pro bone basis, carried out a series of five specialised training sessions for local businesses on UNDP procurement processes to enhance the capacity of the local market to participate more competitively in UNDP procurement processes, noting opportunities for the local market in electoral procurement. The PDT continued to provide these trainings after the first five sessions in February with a resultant significant increase in tenders and proposals from the local market. Local market input has increased more than fivefold since these workshops were initiated.

In addition, UNDP/ELECT moved ahead with the following:

- Discussion and preparation of a thematic risk analysis and mitigation strategy which will be regularly reviewed by donors and other key interested parties;
- Supporting the visit by Ambassador Tim Carney to review electoral preparations;
- Progressing critical procurement processes for nomination and election materials. UNDP must procure at least \$50 million of electoral materials (ballot papers, ballot boxes, training materials etc) in the next three to four months. From the UN perspective all efforts are being made to ensure that the United Nations is able to act in a timely manner and to that end a weekly video conference has been established between UNDP, UNAMA and UNHQ to ensure responsiveness. on schedule have their tacit support.

- Continuing to strengthen the PMU (Business Centre) with the appointment the PMU Manager and Deputy; a new permanent Head of HR Department; the identification of a Gender Advisor and other appointments including specific support to the civic education and other Outputs 7 and 8 areas;
- Working with donors to resolve the outstanding funding gap of \$18m. The budget for the 2009 processes is \$225m. This includes allocations for the administration of the elections; for the Electoral Complaints Commission; a quarantined budget in the event of a run-off election and support for activities that engage the broader stakeholder community and act as electoral safeguard activities. These include media training, media monitoring and programming; training of the police, candidate and party agents, and support to domestic observer efforts. Signed pledges for all but \$18m of the required budgets have been made between donors and UNDP. The \$18m gap covers core electoral management activities and is urgently required to guarantee procurement commitments are able to be met. UNDP continues to liaise with donors to ensure this gap will be met.
- The provision of a three day training, planning and information session to all UNDP /ELECT field staff was conducted at the IEC.
- The finalization of the Annual Work plan, HR Plan and articulation of the 2009 Procurement Plan.

UNAMA and UNDP continued to ensure comprehensive information-sharing and the provision of leadership through the management and coordination structures of the UNDP/ELECT project including:

- Support to the monthly donor meetings. UNDP thanks Andreas Lovold of the Norwegian Embassy for his role in assisting to coordinate the meetings over recent months and wishes him well in his new posting;
- Conduct of the first quarterly Board Meeting approved the Second Substantive Revision of the Project Document and supporting documentation;
- Monthly Steering Committee meetings co-chaired by the IEC, UNAMA and UNDP
- The Weekly Stakeholder meetings co-chaired by the IEC and UNAMA
- The Weekly ELECT Bulletin which is distributed every Monday evening to more than 500 subscribers both within and outside Afghanistan. The mailing list continues to grow each week;
- Ad hoc meetings on diverse issues including risk and analysis and mitigation;
- The provision of regular briefings to a wide stakeholder body including ISAF's Strategic Communications Group and UNAMA's weekly media briefings to international spokespeople;
- Regular monthly information sharing meetings with USAID, NDI, IRI and IFES to ensure harmonization and mutual leverage of activities and to preclude duplication of efforts.

The following quarterly report provides additional details on these activities.

## I. Implementation progress

### 1. Strengthened IEC capacity to design and implement a national voter registration programme (ELECT Output 4):

**Summary of achievements:** IEC completed voter registration process, with 4,566,623 individuals being registered in all provinces. Compared with the planned target of 5,000,000 new registrations, this represented a 91% percent achievement. Those registered included 1,809,194 females, representing 40% (same as the IEC target) of the total registered voters. In addition, IEC reported that 148,947 Kuchies were registered across the country.

During the quarter, UNDP/ELECT supported IEC to undertake national voter registration through the following activities:

- (i) Payment of salaries for IEC Temporary staff: UNDP/ELECT provided funds for payment of salaries for VR temporary within the framework of a LoA between ELECT and IEC. During the quarter, nearly 27,000 IEC temporary VR staff received their monthly salaries. However, inconsistencies, omissions, and other errors in IEC financial records caused some delays in disbursement of funds. The financial management software which IOM had earlier created for the IEC to streamline payments was further refined.
- (ii) Procurement of equipment, commodities and facilities: An additional 440 voter registration kits were procured, packaged and delivered to phase III and phase IV provinces<sup>1</sup>. IEC provincial offices were facilitated with internet connectivity, generators, computers, and other official equipment – including vehicles.
- (iii) Data centre: ICTGlobe Management (Pty) Ltd - a firm engaged by UNDP/ELECT to perform services in respect of the provision of Biometric Duplication Analysis System and Services to the IEC prepared and tested the biometric hardware and software and delivered it to IEC Hqs in Kabul on 30 January 2009. The inspection was done inside the Pinnacle Micro ISO certified assembly plant in South Africa.

In mid February, the Biometrics hardware was cleared from customs and installed in the Scanning Data Center server room on a temporary basis until the IEC Data Center is renovated. By close of the reporting period, the Biometrics system was fully operational. Also, more than 700,000 VR forms had been processed. Scanning Data Center had also started reconciliation process with the numbers from the field.

The contract for the refurbishment of the data centre and construction of toilet building at IEC compound was concluded, leading to the initiation of construction works. It's anticipated that the data centre will be operational by May 2009. Procedurally, RFQs for construction were supposed to be reviewed by New York, but this would create even further delays. ELECT had therefore requested for a waiver so as to expedite the process.

- (iv) Transportation of VR materials and personnel: IEC faced challenges in relation to the retrieval of VR materials from some insecure areas such as Ghazni (1 district), Logar (1 district) and Nuristan (1 district). Materials from two phase III provinces (Paktika, and Zabul) also could not be retrieved on time. VR materials from five Wardak districts were retrieved by an ISAF helicopter to the provincial center of Maidan Shar on 14<sup>th</sup> January.

<sup>1</sup> Phase III provinces: Ningarah, Laghman, Khost, Paktika, Zabul, and Farah;  
Phase IV provinces: Kandahar, Hilmand, Nimroz, and Uruzgan

Unfortunately, some sensitive materials (camera kits) were left behind in the districts of Behsud 1 and 2 due to unavailability of space on the helicopter. However, the PEO ensured that those materials were in the safe custody of the District Governor.

The retrieval of VR material for Phase II was completed on 16 January with the arrival (at IEC Hqs) of convoys from the two remaining Badghis districts (Gormach and Jawand) with ISAF assistance. Some materials from Kandahar and Uruzgan are yet to be retrieved.

- (v) Public outreach activities: The IEC conducted two seminars for each of provinces of Phase III and phase IV. One of the seminars targeted elders, ulama and imams, while the other specifically targeted women. The objective of the workshops was to mobilise women to participate in the VR process and highlight the role of elders and mullahs in enabling women's participation.

Two types of radio spots for encouraging the participation of women in the on-going voter registration were produced. The first spot disseminated the Mullah's Fatwa on women's involvement; while the second implored women in phase III and phase IV to emulate success stories in provinces where women turnout was been very high.

- (vi) Training of IEC personnel: IEC Hqs monitored VR training sessions in Kandahar and Nimroz provinces. However, trainings in Hilmand and Uruzgan were not monitored due to security reasons. IEC organized training sessions for 100 male, and 62 female civic educators in phase three provinces; and 132 male, 24 female civic educators in Phase IV provinces.

- (vii) External relations, media conferences and stakeholder fora: Weekly press conferences were conducted by the IEC to inform the public about progress in VR, electoral planning and relevant political developments. Weekly stakeholder's meeting co-chaired by IEC and UNAMA were also held to brief stakeholders about progress of VR and electoral planning.

- (viii) Technical assistance to IEC: UNDP/ELECT developed a Human Resources Plan which identifies all staffing needs for 2009 and to guide efficient and timely recruitment of technical assistance and project support unit personnel. By end of March 2009, UNDP/ELECT comprised of 165 staff (100 National and 65 International staff members). In accordance with the HR plan, nearly 150 additional posts are yet to be filled or under recruitment.

With the arrival of the Project Manager and Deputy Project Manager during the reporting period, a review of the Programme Management Unit (PMU) structure, staffing and administrative issues was carried out. The PMU will create new procedures to ensure adequate support is provided to the operations in the field.

### **Update on voter registration**

The Independent Election Commission (IEC) completed voter registration exercise (VR) in six Phase III provinces (12 January) and remaining four Phase IV provinces (February 20). Statistics provided by IEC revealed that 980,033 people registered to vote in phase III provinces, of which 411,770 or 42% were female (see table 1(a)). In Phase IV provinces, IEC reported that 573,081 people registered, 35% or 201,975 being female (see table 1(b)). As indicated in the tables 1 (a) and (b) below, 74,849 and 16,059 Kuchies were also registered in phase III and IV respectively.

Table 1(a): Summary of voter registration in Phase III provinces (13 Dec - 13 Jan 2009)

Province	No. VRCs	No. of VRSs	Number of People Registered					
			Male	Female	Kuchi	Mobile	Total	
1	Ningarhar	44	244	253,919	187,707	28,176	2,913	47,2715
2	Laghman	13	73	92,370	87,137	16,600	363	196,470

3	Khost	19	94	38,500	72,958	24,098	1,816	136,372
4	Paktika	21	71	45,559	44,621	4,436	290	94,906
5	Zabul	12	49	27,596	1,611	1,078	694	30,979
6	Farah	15	83	29,858	17,736	461	536	48,591
<b>Total</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>487,802</b>	<b>411,770</b>	<b>74,849</b>	<b>5,612</b>	<b>980,033</b>

*Source: IEC*

Table 1(b): Summary of voter registration in Phase IV provinces (20 Jan- 19 Feb 2009)

Province	No. VRCs	No. of VRSs	Number of People Registered					
			Male	Female	Kuchi	Mobile	Total	
1	Kandahar	38	199	164,590	130,527	11,116	2,249	308,482
2	Hilmand	30	150	111,066	35,086	2,255	609	149,016
3	Nimroz	6	26	13,614	7,032	782	870	22,298
4	Uruzgan	11	55	60,660	29,330	1,906	1,326	93,222
<b>Total</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>349,930</b>	<b>201,975</b>	<b>16,059</b>	<b>5,054</b>	<b>573,081</b>

*Source: IEC*

With VR completed across the whole country, IEC reported that 4,566,623 individuals were registered during all four phases. This achievement compared favourably with IEC's original projection and target of 5,000,000. Those registered included 1,809,194 females representing 40% of the total registered voters. The level of female participation attained during the VR exercise is consistent with IEC's performance target of "at least 40% of those registered are women". In addition, IEC reported that 148,947 Kuchies were registered across all phases. Table 1(c) below provides a national summary of voter registration.

Table 1(c): National summary of the VR process (all phases)

Phase	No. VRCs	No. of VRSs	Number of People Registered					
			Male	Female	Kuchi	Mobile	Total	
1	Phase I	261	1,239	726,965	573,543	11,386	13,225	1,325,119
2	Phase II	326	1,928	998,665	621,906	46,653	21,229	1,688,453
3	Phase III	124	614	487,802	411,770	74,849	5,612	980,033
4	Phase IV	85	430	349,930	201,975	16,059	5,054	573,018
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>796</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>2,563,362</b>	<b>1,809,194</b>	<b>148,947</b>	<b>45,120</b>	<b>4,566,623</b>

*Source: IEC*

It should be noted that IEC decided to extend VR in 23 districts which had experienced some delays in opening VR centers. The duration of the extension was equal the delay time. IEC also decided to leave at least one VRC open at each provincial capital to cater for people who could not register during the allotted time. More over, IEC intended to undertake a thorough evaluation of the VR process to determine whether there a longer extension of the VR exercise is necessary. In which case, it would consider facilitating at least one mobile VR team and one VRC to remain operational in each province for up to 60 days before the election date.

According to the IEC, only ten districts across the country could not undertake the registration process for security reasons.

### Monitoring of VR

A joint donor monitoring visit was conducted together with UN, IEC with support from ISAF, to Provincial Councils, VRCs, Governors, community, tribal and religious leaders and other stakeholders in Kandahar, Helmand and Uruzgan. The purpose of the visit was to observe the VR

process and discuss emerging issues and challenges with, and motivate local authorities and IEC staff. The visit went extremely well. Donors indicated their desire to undertake similar visits in the near future.

## 2. Elections are concluded by the IEC with minimal disruption and controversy (ELECT Output 5)

**Summary of output 5 achievements:** Strategic landmarks on the road-map to 2009 elections were achieved: Planning for the establishment of election safeguards was advanced further such as the Electoral Complaints Commission, the Media Commission and joint security planning. Additional electoral regulations and guidelines were passed to ensure delivery of a credible election.

The following activities were implemented in pursuance of ELECT output 5:

- a) Review and/or formulation of electoral regulations and procedures: IEC passed regulations on the Media Commission and indicated that the media commission would be established earlier than the mandatory 60 days before the election. Regulations on political campaign finance disclosure; (presidential election); procedures on presidential & provincial council elections along with the related forms; and the media policy were also finalised during the reporting period. However, IEC was still working on procedure for dealing with media.
- b) Procurement and installation of infrastructure, equipment and other logistical supplies: The IEC movement plan was approved, translated into Dari/Pashto and submitted to provincial offices for preparation of provincial distribution and retrieval plan. Vehicle allocation schedules for the presidential election period was finalised for 1457 vehicles out of the 1500 available. The remaining 43 vehicles will be allocated on a case-by-case basis based on emerging needs. The same exercise was conducted in regards to DFC teams. 1472 out of 1500 DFC teams (each comprising 2 members) were assigned to the 34 Provinces. The remaining teams will be assigned based on emerging needs. Further, 27 armoured Vehicles were registered, a number of which will be deployed to the regions

It is anticipated that candidate nomination kits will arrive in country in the first week of April. Forms and procedures were finalized and will be printed by the first week of April. UNDP/ELECT also issued tender documentation for the SMS broadcasting and Call Centre Operations to cover the election period.

- c) Recruitment, training and management of temporary election staff: UNDP in conjunction with IEC organized and conducted a briefing session for UNDP/ELECT field staff (REAs/PEAs/PO/TOs). During the briefing, ELECT advisors and the IEC heads of the departments presented and discussed the operational plan for upcoming electoral events, the Concept of Operations candidate nomination procedures, and functions of the Electoral Complaints Commission. IEC also organized and conducted election operation briefing for provincial election officers and regional coordinators.

A draft trainer's guide was formulated based on Presidential/ provincial council candidate nomination procedure. Training materials were also developed on provincial, polling and counting staffing for upcoming elections, content of polling and counting procedures, polling and counting steps, staff responsibilities.

- d) Security for electoral activities is planned, coordinated and ensured: Security planning for the election commenced in earnest with a decision that the MOD will take the lead in planning and the launch of the Joint Security Planning Group (JSPG) at MOD, and the appointment of an ISAF focal person on election planning.

With the launch of the security planning process, which will be centered at the Joint Security Planning Group at MOD, the IEC held its first meeting of the IEC Election Security

Working. The IEC working group will be the forum for the IEC to articulate its plans, provide information and request assistance from the security forces. The security forces will then take the information and the requests to the JSPG which will coordinate the development of the detailed election security plan

During the reporting period, the JSPG met several times to articulate a comprehensive security plan for elections based on data provided by the IEC.

- e) The Media Commission: During the reporting period, the IEC Board of Commissioners passed regulations on the functioning of the Media Commission and reaffirmed that the media commission would be established earlier than the mandatory 60 days before the election. With logistical support from UNDP/ELECT, IEC commissioned the construction of the Media Commission Office at IEC Hqs which would be operational by May 2009.
- f) IEC External Relations activities are facilitated: The IEC's external relations department was finalising a strategy for outreach with political parties and candidates. It is projected that IEC will hold regular forums with candidates after the publication of the final list of candidates.

Accreditation unit accredited 44 entities and issued 2748 badges to observers and media reporters

- g) IEC Public Outreach activities: A four-day, lessons learned workshop was conducted for 34 provincial public outreach officer and FEFA representatives at IEC HQs.

The IEC Call Center continued serving as a forum through which the public obtains clarifications on electoral issues. There were 6058 call-ins of which 438 from female during the first quarter.

The designs of four types of posters were finalised and approved by the IEC although minor changes were still needed. These portrayed: 1) E-day announcement, 2) polling procedures, 3) location of the polling centre, and 4) importance of the women's vote. The fifth poster – on the future of the country needed a change in the painting, while the sixth poster about elections and development of the country would be finalised in April.

In addition, the IEC finalised nine fact sheets on 1) about the IEC, 2) candidate nomination, 3) challenge period, 4) Presidential elections, 5) Provincial Council elections, 6) counting and transfer of the results, 7) Polling Day, 8) roles and responsibilities of parties' agents and national and international observers, and 9) the Media Commission and the conduct of the media during the election campaign.

During the reporting period, ISAF confirmed their intention to support the IEC with the production and broadcast of three TV PSAs: 1) on the successful voter registration and the possibility to continue registration at the provincial capitals; 2) on the independency of the IEC; and 3) on the transparency of the electoral process.

- h) Electoral Complaints Commission (ECC): The ECC scope of work, staffing and logistical requirements were defined during the reporting period. ECC will have a fifty-person headquarters in Kabul and regional and provincial representation. UNDP/ELECT negotiated a lease for the EEC HQ building and issued RFPs for EEC's furniture and IT equipment. Negotiations also took place for the rental of a hotel room for one month to house the ECC on an interim basis.

The SRSB identified persons to fill three international positions. On the other hand, contracting was concluded for two national nominations to the ECC. In addition, UNDP progressed an arrangement with a firm through whom the rapid subcontracting of all national staff could be processed.

Discussions between UNDP and UNAMA were on-going regarding what specific support the latter can provide: 1) in identifying regional/provincial staff, and 2) ensuring smooth establishment and functioning of ECC regional/provincial structures in general.

### **3. IEC has a continuing mandate, an approved plan, access to financing, management structure, staffing and inventory needed to better maintain its electoral functions beyond 2010 (ELECT Output 6)**

**Summary of output 6 achievements:** An interactive planning model driven through various thematic working groups was launched as the main pathway for 2009 election planning. The model put IEC departmental heads at the centre to ensure that not only relevant departmental needs, challenges and priorities were addressed, but also it would eventually boost departmental capacity for future planning. A draft concept of operations and budget for 2009 elections had been produced by end of the first quarter.

The detailed and comprehensive planning process put in place within the IEC to develop the Concept of Operations and Budget was a significant period of intensive capacity building within for the IEC. From early January, many (up to 14) thematically based working groups comprising department heads and staff and the international advisory counterparts worked together to review needs, plans, and required resources. This planning process, never previously undertaken by the IEC or its staff, culminated in the finalisation of the Operational Plan and Key Dates (previously circulated).

Likewise, within each Department, the UNDP/ELECT advisors worked closely with IEC counterparts to build up the core knowledge base within the Commission, providing training and support in a continual capacity building relationship.

A Capacity Building Advisor position is under recruitment; it is anticipated the position will be filled in course of the next quarter.

### **4. Police, candidates' agents, domestic observers and the media trained (ELECT Output 7)**

**Summary of output 7 achievements:** Preparations and contracting modalities for capacity building of the broader electoral stakeholders (police, candidates' agents, domestic election observers, and the media) were initiated by UNDP.

During the quarter, UNDP implemented several activities towards the achievement of output 7. These included:

- (i) Media capacity building: UNDP issued RFPs for media monitoring and media training.
- (ii) Capacity building of MOI/ANP: There was liaison between EUPOL and UNDP ELECT to establish a framework and LoA by which a cascade training program can take place led by EUPOL and supported by a separately contracted administrative support agency. RFPs were issued for this aspect.

In general, it was agreed that subjects concerning police ethics, conduct during election and the election process education were identified as items to be embedded as part of the longer term curriculum. As EUPOL is in the process of starting an ANP master trainer program which would cascade to the district level, this activity was seen as an opportunity to include specific information and courseware on this summer's election security plan.

- (iii) Training of party representatives, and candidates' agents: An RFP for candidates' agents training was issued. This would be closing on 14<sup>th</sup> April.
- (iv) Domestic observers: UNDP/ELECT engaged a full-time domestic observation expert to strengthen FEFA's capacity in domestic observation.

IEC had issued an official invitation to the EU and Government of Japan to participate in electoral observation. So far, EU had confirmed their participation and would send an advance planning team in April to work out the necessary modalities. In addition, IEC would consider a general invitation to all foreign missions to participate in electoral observation if they so wished.

A budget and scope of work for FEFA has been determined, which will culminate into a financing agreement between UNDP and FEFA. Discussions are on-going between UNDP and FEFA to identify and determine the nature of bilateral support already being provided so as to optimise UNDP financing and capacity building support. NDI has been involved in these discussions.

## 5. Informed participation of the Afghan electorate in the 2009 and 2010 elections (ELECT Output 8)

**Summary achievements for output 8:** Consultations were initiated and conducted with various civil society organisations to identify leverage opportunities – based on what needs to be done to accomplish informed participation, but also in light of what other on-going bi-lateral civic empowerment initiatives. Training was delivered to enable civil society organisations to formulate their proposals.

UNDP's undertaking under this output was focused on the following:

Civic engagement and empowerment: UNDP/ELECT formulated and circulated a short concept note highlighting thematic issues to be addressed within the civic empowerment component. The concept note was shared with civil society actors and some donor representatives. Discussions were convened with various civil society organisations to identify leverage opportunities and capacity building needs with regard to planning and delivery voter education programmes.

In addition, UNDP/ELECT hosted a one-day workshop on project proposal writing and budget development for civil society organizations (CSOs). Nineteen participants, four of which were women, representing 14 CSOs attended. A participatory methodology was used to work with participants both individually and in groups to begin developing objectives, indicators, activities, and budgets while learning UNDP/ELECT's guidelines and procedures.

The National Constitutional Centre for Civic Education Materials has volunteered to prepare civic education materials on a *pro-bono* basis. This will be done within an MoU framework between UNDP/ELECT and the organisation, and with the blessing and agreement of the CSOs. This arrangement will expedite the development and production of civic education materials.

## II. Project implementation challenges

### *Updated project risks and actions*

Risks and uncertainties underlying electoral planning: The IEC is fully cognizant of the significant political, security, logistical, and administrative risks within which they are planning for delivery of the 2009 electoral cycle.

**Action:** UNDP/ELECT formulated a comprehensive Risk Analysis and Mitigation strategy, which was approved by the Project Board in March 2009. The risk environment would be reviewed on a quarterly basis to determine risk levels and any changes required in the mitigation strategies. The first such review meeting was planned for early April 2009.

Electoral Law: The electoral law is still before the WJ for discussion and had not been approved yet. Although no major amendments were expected on the law, there was concern that any late changes in the law – such as a provision for district level ballot counting – would impose severe operational challenges.

**Action:** IEC, with support from UNAMA recommended to the parliament, that the electoral should have a transitional clause stating the electoral law once passed, would only apply to the 2010 elections.

Election date: IEC announced that a decision had been reached on the date for presidential and parliamentary elections, which had been set as 20<sup>th</sup> August 2009. The decision of the date catalysed intense media and political debate, with some quarters accusing the IEC of abrogating the constitutional provisions. However, IEC contended that it had arrived at the decision after careful consideration of all relevant constitutional provisions (not just one article) and the practical realities of managing an election. One central issue under debate concerned the constitutional impasse and leadership vacuum that could ensue between 20<sup>th</sup> May and 20<sup>th</sup> August.

While the Supreme Court on 30 March, issued an opinion on the constitutional status of President Karzai between 1 Jawza, or 22 May, and the election date advising that it is in the interest of the country for the Presidential and Vice Presidents to continue their terms beyond 1 Jawza and until the next presidential inauguration, opposition members of parliament rejected the supreme court decision. Legislative discussions over the ruling continued into April.

**Action:** UNDP voiced its strong and consistent support for IEC's decision to hold election in August, and urged the international community to raise their voices in support of IEC's decision.

Vetting of candidates: The DIAG database on illegal armed groups/combatants was still incomplete as of the end of the first quarter. Five provinces had not yet complied with a request to provide relevant DIAG updates.

**Action:** IDLG issued a compliance instruction to Provincial Governors in the five remaining provinces. As a result, Kandahar and Helmand availed the information, with Uruzgan promising to fulfill its requirements in the next few days. The DIAG Joint Secretariat was also waiting for feedback from Zabul and Dai Kundi.

### *Updated project issues and actions*

Resource Mobilisation: At present, UNDP/ELECT has a funding gap of \$18M. This deficit notwithstanding, the Project is under pressure to take on additional activities (over and above

what is specified in the ProDoc) such as support to regional election observation; provision of free airtime for candidates, etc.

**Action:** Whereas UNDP/ELECT would be willing to discuss modalities for supporting such additional programming, it stressed the importance of maintaining its primary focus on core activities elaborated in the ProDoc. Therefore, UNDP/ELECT will not attend to extra programming unless all its core activities have been adequately addressed. Discussions were scheduled with donors with a view to soliciting additional donor commitments to plug the budget deficit.

### III. Financial status and utilization

#### Financial status

**Table 1: Contribution Overview [01.10.2006 – 31.12.2010] Status as of 31 March 2009**

<b>Contributions Overview (USD)</b>			
<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>Committed</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Contribution Balance</b>
Denmark	657,194	666,108	-8,914
Italy	7,158,060	6,976,060	182,000
Canada	20,764,119	4,159,678	16,604,441
UNDEF	336,567	336,567	0
UK (FCO)	13,157,843	1,980,198	11,177,645
DFID	16,191,261	9,007,353	7,183,908
UNDP	1,269,435	1,269,435	0
Germany	22,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Norway	7,444,639	7,444,639	0
Netherlands	11,168,521	6,756,717	4,411,764
Spain	1,943,005	1,943,005	0
Sweden/SIDA	7,537,688	2,512,563	5,025,125
AusAID	3,989,122	1,945,525	2,043,597
USAID	65,000,000	56,701,780	8,298,220
France	1,278,772	1,278,772	0
Japan	36,600,000	36,600,000	0
SDC	1,320,423	0	1,320,423
Estonia	40,000	0	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>217,856,649</b>	<b>149,578,400</b>	<b>68,278,209</b>

## Financial utilization

**Table 2: Summary of Expenditure for the period of 1st August- 31 March 09 by Activity**

ACTIVITY NAME	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE			AVAILABLE FUNDING	DELIVERY RATE
		Q1-Q2-Q3 & Q4 (Jan - Dec 2008)	Q1 (Jan-March 2009)	TOTAL		
Activity 1 - Capacity Building	3,687,043	2,753,771	842,933	3,596,704	90,340	98%
Activity 2 - Legal Support	85,532	138,652	-53,120	85,532	0	100%
Activity 3 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	8,556,124	7,380,578	1,090,205	8,470,783	85,341	99%
Activity 4 - Project Mgt & Tech. Support	4,874,569	2,533,572	1,351,165	3,884,736	989,833	80%
Activity 5 - Voter Registration	71,471,281	36,631,406	3,923,664	40,555,070	30,916,211	57%
Activity 6 - Election	49,499,940		904,916	904,916	48,595,024	
GMS	11,403,910	4,047,451	-206,683	3,840,768	7,563,142	34%
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>149,578,399.27</b>	<b>53,485,430</b>	<b>7,853,079</b>	<b>61,338,509</b>	<b>88,239,890</b>	<b>41%</b>

**Table 3: Summary of Expenditure for the period of 1st August- 31 March 09 by Donor - Activity**

DONOR NAME	ACTIVITY	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE			AVAILABLE FUNDING	DELIVERY RATE
			Q1-Q2-Q3 & Q4 (Jan - Dec 2008)	Q1 (Jan-March 2009)	TOTAL		
Denmark	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	266,850	249,097	64	249,161	17,690	93%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	1,364	1,261	0	1,261	103	92%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	326,380	269,243	43,865	313,109	13,272	96%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	2,030	2,030	0	2,030	0	100%
	UNDP GMS	69,483	40,498	1,945	42,443	27,040	61%
<b>Total Denmark</b>		<b>666,108</b>	<b>562,129</b>	<b>45,875</b>	<b>608,004</b>	<b>58,104</b>	<b>91%</b>
Italy	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	258,608	66,876	93,663	160,538	98,069	62%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	502,462	164,589	170,391	334,980	167,481	67%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	420,818	56,183	10,032	66,215	354,603	16%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	2,800,874	139	139	139	2,800,735	0%
	ACTIVITY 06 - Election	2,701,027	0	0	53,716	2,647,311	2%
	UNDP GMS	292,272	21,661	12,823	34,484	257,788	12%
<b>Total Italy</b>		<b>6,976,060</b>	<b>309,448</b>	<b>287,047</b>	<b>650,072</b>	<b>6,325,987</b>	<b>9%</b>
Canada / CIDA	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	565,787	373,384	192,403	565,787	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 02 - Legal Support	85,532	138,652	-53,120	85,532	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter	53,221	0	53,216	53,216	5	100%

	Regis Exer.						
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	676,707	515,419	179,030	694,449	-17,743	103%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	2,464,932	0	152,290	152,290	2,312,642	6%
	UNDP GMS	313,499	77,335	24,533	101,868	236,164	32%
<b>Total Canada</b>		<b>4,159,678</b>	<b>1,104,791</b>	<b>548,352</b>	<b>1,653,143</b>	<b>2,531,068</b>	<b>40%</b>
	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	214,485	214,484	0	214,485	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	267,407	-142,113	198,137	56,024	211,383	21%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	1,355,264	771,571	-3,287	768,284	586,979	57%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	2,192	2,192	0	2,192	0	100%
	UNDP GMS	140,851	63,174	15,223	78,397	62,454	56%
<b>Total UK</b>		<b>1,980,198</b>	<b>909,309</b>	<b>210,073</b>	<b>1,119,382</b>	<b>860,817</b>	<b>57%</b>
UNDEF	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	9,742	9,742	0	9,742	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	284,764	23,719	252,544	276,263	8,501	97%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	18,944	18,452	266	18,718	226	99%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	398	398	0	398	0	100%
	UNDP GMS	22,720	2,753	19,868	22,621	99	100%
<b>Total UNDEF</b>		<b>336,567</b>	<b>55,063</b>	<b>272,678</b>	<b>327,741</b>	<b>8,826</b>	<b>16%</b>
USAID	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	2,371,572	1,840,188	531,384	2,371,572	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	6,917,953	6,589,096	328,857	6,917,953	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	366,229	290,208	23,551	313,759	52,470	86%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	42,240,869	23,733,429	2,188,877	25,922,306	16,318,563	61%

	UNDP GMS	4,805,157	2,588,097	-223,244	2,364,852	2,440,305	49%
<b>Total USAID</b>		<b>56,701,780</b>	<b>35,041,017</b>	<b>2,849,424</b>	<b>37,890,442</b>	<b>18,811,338</b>	<b>67%</b>
Germany	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	612,520	612,495	0	612,495	25	100%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	8,687,130	6,628,431	1,523,039	8,151,471	535,659	94%
	UNDP GMS	700,351	585,626	93,499	679,124	21,226	97%
<b>Total Germany</b>		<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>7,826,551</b>	<b>1,616,538</b>	<b>9,443,089</b>	<b>556,911</b>	<b>94%</b>
UNDP	ACTIVITY 01- Capacity Building	25,420	25,420	0	25,420	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	87,060	87,060	0	87,060	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	829,403	829,403	0	829,403	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	327,552	327,627	0	327,552	-75	100%
<b>Total UNDP</b>		<b>1,269,435</b>	<b>1,269,509</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,269,435</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>100%</b>
Norway	ACTIVITY 03 - Joint Civil & Voter Regis Exer.	744,026	744,026	0	744,026	0	100%
	ACTIVITY 04 - Project Mgt & Technical Support	268,305	0	268,305	268,305	0	0%
	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	1,601,506	902,225	-238,538	663,687	937,819	56%
	ACTIVITY 06 - Elections	4,307,323	0	0	0	4,307,323	0%
	UNDP GMS	523,479	129,439	-2,627	126,812	426,695	25%
<b>Total Norway</b>		<b>7,444,639</b>	<b>1,775,690</b>	<b>27,140</b>	<b>1,802,830</b>	<b>5,671,837</b>	<b>24%</b>
DFID	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	7,060,052	5,154,271	29,547	5,183,818	1,876,234	73%
	ACTIVITY 06 - Elections	1,279,509	0	0	0	1,279,509	0%
	UNDP GMS	667,793	419,534	-29,367	390,166	277,627	63%
<b>Total DFID</b>		<b>9,007,353</b>	<b>5,573,804</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5,573,984</b>	<b>3,433,369</b>	<b>62%</b>
Netherlands	ACTIVITY 05 - Voter Registration	6,283,747	0	149,188	149,188	6,283,747	0%
	UNDP GMS	472,970	0	0	0	472,970	0%

Total Netherlands		6,756,717	0	149,188	149,188	6,756,717	0%
Spain	ACTIVITY 06 - Building National Capacity	1,806,995	0	0	0	1,806,995	0%
	UNDP GMS 7%	136,010	0	0	0	136,010	0%
Total Spain		1,943,005	0	0	0	1,943,005	0%
AUSAID	ACTIVITY 06 - Building National Capacity	1,840,148	0	851,200	851,200	988,948	46%
	UNDP GMS 7%	105,377	0	0	0	105,377	100%
Total AUSAID		1,945,525		851,200	851,200	1,094,325	
France	ACTIVITY 06 - Building National Capacity	1,189,258	0	0	0	1,189,258	0%
	UNDP GMS 7%	89,514	0	0	0	89,514	0%
Total France		1,278,772	0	0	0	1,278,772	0%
Sweden/SIDA	ACTIVITY 06 - Building National Capacity	2,337,680	0	0	0	2,337,680	0%
	UNDP GMS 7%	174,883	0	0	0	174,883	0%
Total Sweden/SIDA		2,512,563	0	0	0	2,512,563	
Japan	ACTIVITY 06 - Building National Capacity	34,038,000	0	0	0	34,038,000	0%
	UNDP GMS 7%	2,562,000	0	0	0	2,562,000	0%
Total Japan		36,600,000				36,600,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>149,578,400</b>	<b>54,427,312</b>	<b>6,857,695</b>	<b>61,338,509</b>	<b>88,239,891</b>	<b>41%</b>

## Annex 1: UNDP/ELECT Results and Resources Framework

<p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME:</b> Area of co-operation: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights; Outcome 1: By 2008, transparent, effective and efficient legislative and policy frameworks and processes are established and implemented</p>
<p><b>INTENDED OUTCOME AS STATED IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK:</b> State capacity enhanced to promote responsive governance and democratization</p>
<p><b>Applicable Focus and Key areas:</b> Democratic Governance – Strengthening accountable and responsive governance institutions</p>
<p><b>INTENDED CPAP OUTPUT:</b> Democratic assemblies and electoral institutions strengthened at national and sub-national levels (Parliament operational, efficient and recognised by all the people; Provincial councils elected and functional; Village Chiefs elected and officially recognised; Independent Electoral Commission institutionalised and autonomous)</p>
<p><b>CPAP OUTPUT INDICATOR(S), BASELINE AND BENCHMARK:</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.5:</b> Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) fully integrated in administrative, financial and budgetary systems of the Afghan Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Baseline:</b> 1 National Office dependant from international aid</li> <li>• <b>Benchmarks, 2009:</b> (a) IEC sub-national offices established; (b) yearly running costs included in National Budget</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 1.6 :</b> IEC staff is able to design and manage quality voter registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Baseline:</b> Voter register 2004/2005 invalid</li> <li>• <b>Benchmark:</b> Voter registration completed for 2009 Presidential elections</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project title and ID:</b> Enhancing Legal and Electoral Capacity for Tomorrow (ELECT): ID No - 00050324</p>

Project Outputs	Performance Indicators (baseline and benchmark)	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs (\$)
4. Eligible men and women (including harder to reach groups) who do not have voter registration certificate are given the opportunity to obtain one in time for 2009 elections	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of voters registered; disaggregated by gender, social groups and province</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1,047,048 people registered in the first phase of voter update (October 6 - November 4 2008) covering 14 provinces; 414,702 of being female and 11,401 being Kuchies (ref, IEC records).</p> <p><b>Benchmark:</b> At least 5 million eligible voters are registered by end of February 2009 in accordance with criteria set by the IEC</p>	4.1 Assist IEC's HR management through the provision of salaries and a payment system for all temporary staff	UNDP	15,633,000
		4.2 Procure equipment and commodities for voter registration including camera kits, registration kits, registration forms and all other commodities	UNDP	15,458,375
		4.3 Procure communication equipment and materials for the data centre	UNDP	7,744,848
		4.4 Transport of VR materials and personnel	IEC	14,640,500
		4.5 Support public outreach activities	UNDP	7,629,133
		4.6 Train Provincial Public Outreach Officers and Civic Educators about the voter registration methodology and guidelines	UNDP	315,280
		4.7 Provide advice on external relations, media conferences and stakeholder fora	UNDP	24,300
		4.8 Provide technical assistance to IEC	UNDP	20,236,993
		4.9 Provide VR management support and coordination	UNDP	19,780,860
5. 2009 and 2010 elections concluded by the IEC with minimum disruption and controversy	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Percent of eligible voters (disaggregated by gender, special needs groups and province) who turn out to vote in 2009 and 2010 elections</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% total voter turnout, 37% female voter turnout in 2004</li> <li>56% male turnout, and 41% female turnout in 2005 (ref. JEMB records)</li> </ul> <p><b>Benchmark:</b> 70% turnout for men; 40% turnout for women in 2009 and 2010 elections.</p>	5.1 Formulate regulations and procedures for the electoral process	IEC	172,160,252
		5.2 Support implementation of IEC's operational plan for the 2009 and 2010 elections (infrastructure, equipment, staffing, logistics, etc)	UNDP	
		5.3 Enhance IEC human resource capacity (temporary electoral staff)	UNDP	
		5.4 Ensure security for electoral activities	IEC	
		5.5 Support the Media Commission	UNDP	
		5.6 Support external relations	UNDP	
		5.7 Support public outreach	UNDP	
		5.8 Support the Electoral Complaints Commission	UNDP	
		5.9 Support political party registration process	UNDP	

Project Outputs	Performance Indicators (baseline and benchmarks)	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>6. IEC has a continuing mandate, an approved plan, access to financing, management structure, staffing and inventory need to better maintain its electoral functions beyond 2010</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of IEC benchmarks on institutional independence and performance achieved (<i>ref. IFES report</i>)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 14, out of 47 benchmarks on institutional independence and performance were achieved either wholly or partly in September 2008 (<i>ref. IFES report</i>)</p> <p><b>Benchmark:</b> At least 40 IEC benchmarks on institutional independence and performance achieved by December 2010</p>	<p>6.1 Develop management, administrative and programming systems and capacity of the IEC</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
		<p>6.2 Develop IEC post-election strategy</p>	<p>IEC, UNAMA and UNDP</p>	
<p>7. Police, candidates' agents, domestic observers and the media each play a more positive role in the electoral process according to the their mandates</p>	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Voters' perceptions (disaggregated by gender) on the role played by (1) police, (2) candidate's agents, (3) media, and (4) observers during the electoral process.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Not available</p> <p><b>Benchmark:</b> At least 40% of (both male and female) voters perceive a positive role played by police, agents, media and observers.</p>	<p>7.1 Develop media capacity for electoral reporting and monitoring</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>11,284,839</p>
		<p>7.2 Facilitate capacity building of Mol/ANP's for electoral policing</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
		<p>7.3 Enhance role of party representatives and candidates' agents</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	
		<p>7.4 Ensure deployment of trained domestic observers</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	

Project Outputs	Performance Indicators (baseline and benchmark)	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
8. Informed participation of the Afghan electorate in the 2009 and 2010 elections	<p><b>Indicator:</b> Percent of voters (disaggregated by gender, youths, IDPs and Kuchis) with positive assessment of the role of elections in ensuring good governance in Afghanistan</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008, 56% of the Afghan population believed “voting can lead to improvement in the future” (<i>ref. TAF survey</i>);</li> <li>• 82% of the population felt 2004 presidential elections were free and fair (<i>ref, IRI survey</i>)</li> <li>• 74% of the population in 2005 felt the Wolesi Jirgah election was free and fair, while 73% of the population felt that Provincial Council election had been free and fair (<i>ref, Charney Omnibus survey</i>)</li> <li>• 93% percent of the population felt, in 2005, that a government leader should be elected by the people in order to be accepted by the people (<i>ref, Charney Omnibus survey</i>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Benchmark:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 70% of the voters demonstrate understanding of the positive role of elections in ensuring good governance;</li> <li>• At least 70% of the population consider the results of the 2009 and 2010 elections as acceptable</li> </ul>	8.1 Promote voter education and civic engagement in the electoral process	UNDP	
<b>Technical Assistance and Project Management costs</b>				<b>40,717,747</b>

## Annex 2: UNDP/ELECT Performance Tracking Matrix – as of March 2009

### UNDP/ELECT Output #4: Voter Registration

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress: Jan-Mar'09
<b>Output #4:</b> Eligible men and women (including harder to reach groups) who do not have voter registration certificate are given the opportunity to obtain one in time for 2009 elections	Number of voters registered; disaggregated by gender, social groups and province	1,047,048 people registered in the first phase of voter update (October 6 - November 4 2008) covering 14 provinces; 414,702 of being female and 11,401 being Kuchies ( <i>ref, IEC records</i> ).	At least 5 million eligible voters are registered by end of February 2009 in accordance with criteria set by the IEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IEC completed voter registration process, with 4,566,623 individuals being registered in all provinces.</li> <li>Compared with the performance target, this represented a 91% percent achievement.</li> <li>Those registered included 1,809,194 females, representing 40% of the total registered voters and 148,947 Kuchies</li> </ul>
<b>4.1 Assist IEC's HR management through the provision of salaries and a payment system for all temporary staff</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of temporary staff recruited for voter registration;</li> <li>Proportion of female staff recruited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>36,800 voter registration staff in 2004, half of whom were female, and half of the female were literate;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22,500 temporary voter registration staff recruited by the IEC;</li> <li>50% of the recruited staff are female</li> </ul>	Nearly 27,000 IEC temporary VR staff received their monthly salaries within a framework of a LoA between UNDP and IEC
<b>4.2 Procure equipment and commodities for voter registration.</b> a) Acquire, set up or improve infrastructure facilities at IEC Hqs, Regional and Provincial offices b) Establish and equip voter registration centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of electoral offices set up and running;</li> <li>Number of voter registration centres established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 provincial offices set up in 2004;</li> <li>Assorted office, communications and security equipment for all offices in 2004;</li> <li>Local companies subcontracted for varied tasks e.g. furniture, fuel supply in 2004;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement plan developed, approved by July 2008;</li> <li>Supplies, equipment, materials and infrastructure investments for voter registration procured according to schedule;</li> <li>IEC Offices established at Regional and Provincial level by September 2008,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,000 voter registration kits, 450 camera kits, 8,000 Car batteries, envelopes, blue boxes, 70 armoured vehicles, 59 Diesel Generators (32Kva, 65Kva and 110Kva), 4,000 digital inverters, voter registration forms, stationary, kit boxes, registration centre banners, 450 voter registration training kits, training manuals and flipcharts, laptops for the technical assistance team, spare parts for the IEC vehicle management unit and other materials were procured and delivered to the IEC headquarters in Kabul or the IEC field offices.</li> </ul>

			<p>equipped and maintained throughout the electoral cycle;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 600 Voter Registration Centres (VRCs) established around the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 Regional and 34 Provincial offices coordinated IEC activities. They were facilitated with internet connectivity, generators, vehicles and other facilities including as 500 computers</li> <li>Voter registration was undertaken in 796 VRCs and 4,211 voter registration stations (VRSs) in all provinces</li> </ul>
<b>4.3 Procure communication equipment and materials for the data centre</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type and quantity of equipment and materials procured for the data centre;</li> <li>Total number of voter records entered into the voters' register</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,100 mobile HF units, 35HF base stations, and 6,200 satellite phones were programmed and managed nationally in 2004;</li> <li>A data entry centre was constructed at UNAMA compound and equipped with 122 data entry computers; 8 administrative computers; 2 Microsoft Structure Query Language servers; and 2 domain controllers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National data centre set up at IEC and equipped with communication and IT facilities by October 2008;</li> <li>Voter registration data is entered into the register in time for the presidential elections;</li> <li>At least 5 million voters' records processed through the biometric scanning system by end of June 2009</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five hundred fifty (550) Data Centre computers were procured;</li> <li>The contract for the refurbishment of the data centre and construction of toilet building at IEC compound was concluded, leading to the initiation of construction works;</li> <li>The biometric hardware and software was prepared, tested, and delivered to IEC Hqs in Kabul on 30 January 2009;</li> <li>More than 700,000 VR forms were processed in the Scanning Data Center;</li> </ul>
<b>4.4 Facilitate transportation of voter registration materials and personnel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type and scale of transportation facilities used to transport voter registration materials;</li> <li>% of voter registration centres that receive equipment and materials on schedule</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,250 Russian jeeps deployed in 2004;</li> <li>113 vehicles (86 Ford Pickups and 27 Nissan Patrols) procured and deployed in 2004;</li> <li>Donkeys hired to deliver registration teams in remote areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assorted transportation means deployed to ensure 600 voter registration centres are supplied with registration materials in time for voter registration exercise; and materials are retrieved after the exercise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voter Registration kits were delivered to all provinces in a timely manner. Minor delays occurred in less than five provinces due to security constraints.</li> <li>Retrieval of materials is complete in most provinces except Paktika, Zabul; Wardak Kandahar, Logar, Nuristan, Ghazni, Uruzgan and Helmand.</li> </ul>

		<p>in 2004;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coalition airdrops of registration teams to insecure areas in 2004;</li> </ul>		
<p><b>4.5 Support public outreach activities</b></p> <p>a) Design and implement a nationwide public outreach campaign on TV and Radio;</p> <p>b) Design and install public outreach on billboards all over the country;</p> <p>c) Design, publish and disseminate posters, flipcharts and leaflets;</p> <p>d) Establish a call centre for public outreach;</p> <p>e) Develop and implement an SMS public outreach campaign through major mobile telecommunication companies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Categories of public outreach activities implemented;</li> <li>% of the population that is aware and informed about voter registration by gender;</li> <li>Number of male, female and Kuchi voters registered as eligible voters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3000 copies of a 112-page lexicon of election terminology in both Dari and Pashto were developed and distributed to village leaders, mullahs, NGOs and community groups In 2004;</li> <li>4000 mobile radio, mobile cinema and theatre productions in 2004/2005;</li> <li>90% of eligible voters aware that they needed a registration card to vote according to TAF survey of March 2004;</li> <li>72% of the population reached through radio in 2004/2005;</li> <li>28% of the population reached by TV in 2004/2005;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A public outreach campaign on TV and radio developed and implemented nationwide by end of February 2009;</li> <li>A public outreach campaign on billboards developed and implemented nation-wide through 400 billboards placed all over the country by end of February 2009;</li> <li>250,000 posters, 1,700 flipcharts, 300,000 brochures, 500,000 leaflets developed, printed and distributed around the country by end of February 2009;</li> <li>A Call Centre put into place by 21 September 2008;</li> <li>55 million SMS messages on voter registration sent to the public by end of February 2009;</li> <li>At least 1 small grant given out to support local public outreach groups and/or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,700 flipcharts, 250,000 posters, 500,000 leaflets, and 300,000 booklets were produced for IEC civic educators to use during face-to-face meetings with community members;</li> <li>More than 40,000,000 mobile phone text messages (SMSs) were disseminated to all mobile phone subscribers in Afghanistan to encourage and motivate them to register;</li> <li>Up to 400 public outreach billboards were printed and installed all over the country;</li> <li>A 10-minute video documentary; TV and radio spots about voter registration procedures and other educational themes were broadcast in the local media;</li> <li>IEC conducted two face-to-face public seminars for mullahs/elders/ulama; and women for each of the provinces;</li> <li>Two types of radio spots for specifically encouraging the participation of women in voter registration were produced and disseminated;</li> <li>Nearly 500,000 calls were made by the public to the IEC's toll-free call centre to obtain clarifications on VR issues.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% of the population reached through the print media in 2004/2005;</li> </ul>	<p>initiatives in each province by February 2009;</p>	
<p>4.6 Train IEC personnel including short term voter registration staff</p> <p>a) Train Provincial Public Outreach Officers and Civic Educators on voter registration methodology, guidelines and procedures;</p> <p>b) Train Police Commanders on Electoral Security Guidelines;</p> <p>c) Provide additional facilitation to female staff (mehrmas) – if necessary to maximise female participation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of /category of trainees by gender;</li> <li>• Number/category of training delivered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1500 Civic Educators were trained in 2004;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 110 Provincial Public Outreach Officers trained by February 2009;</li> <li>• 1,500 Civic Educators trained by February 2009;</li> <li>• 100% of all the IEC and voter registration female employees trained by February 2009;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC organized training sessions for 1,405 male, and 452 female civic educators in all provinces. These included 85 Kuchis.</li> <li>• 4,503,358 people in the whole country received civic education directly from civic educators</li> </ul>

<p><b>4.7 Provide advice on external relations, media conferences and stakeholder fora</b></p>	<p>Number of external relations, media conferences and stakeholder fora held</p>	<p>Irregular external relations, media conferences and stakeholder fora events before June 2008</p>	<p>Weekly external relations/media events conducted, starting August 2008;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly press conferences were conducted by the IEC to inform the public about progress in VR, electoral planning and relevant political developments;</li> <li>Weekly stakeholder's meeting co-chaired by IEC and UNAMA were also held to brief stakeholders about progress of VR and electoral planning</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.8 Provide international and national technical assistance to the IEC</b></p> <p>a) Recruit and engage international Technical Advisors to support IEC at Hqs, Regional and Provincial levels;</p> <p>b) Recruit and engage international UN volunteers to support IEC at Hqs, Regional and Provincial levels;</p> <p>c) Recruit and engage international staff to support voter registration process through the UNDP/ELECT Project Management Unit;</p> <p>d) Recruit and engage National Associates at the IEC;</p> <p>e) Recruit and engage National Associates at the UNDP/ELECT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of international staff recruited by gender</li> <li>Number of national staff recruited by gender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nearly 200 International staff in 2004;</li> <li>237 national staff in 2004</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>131 international staff providing technical and management support to the electoral process, at least 50% of which being female;</li> <li>370 national staff providing technical and management support to the electoral process, at least 50% of which being female;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 165 staff within UNDP/ELECT (100 National and 65 International staff members).</li> <li>Nearly 150 additional posts are yet to be filled or under recruitment.</li> </ul>

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Project Management Unit				
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**ELECT OUTPUT # 5: National Elections Conducted...**

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress: Jan-Mar'09
<p><b>Output #5:</b> <b>2009 and 2010 elections are concluded by the IEC with minimal disruption and controversy</b></p>	<p>Percentage of eligible voters (disaggregated by gender, social groups, and province) who turn out to vote in 2009 and 2010</p>	<p>70% total voter turnout in 2004 (Afghanistan); 37% female voter turnout in 2004; 56% male turn out and 41% female turnout in 2005 (ref. JEMB records)</p>	<p>At least 55% total voter turnout on election day, of which 35% will be female</p>	
<p><b>Activities:</b> <b>5.1 Review/formulate electoral regulations and procedures that are consistent with the legal framework</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of procedures and regulations passed by IEC;</li> <li>• Extent to which IEC regulations and procedures are understood by:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) IEC personnel;</li> <li>b) Candidates;</li> <li>c) Observers</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Extent to which IEC procedures and guidelines encourage women to participate as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Voters;</li> <li>b) Political candidates;</li> <li>c) Observers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The following procedures were enacted in 2004/5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Candidate nomination procedures;</li> <li>• Voter registry update procedures;</li> <li>• Procedures for transfer of election materials;</li> <li>• Counting procedures;</li> <li>• Quarantine and audit procedures;</li> <li>• Meshrano Jirga election procedures</li> </ul> <p>Women participation is recognised in existing legal frameworks as an important ingredient of successful elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IEC Board of Commissioners approves regulations and procedures in a timely manner to ensure the integrity of the electoral process;</li> <li>• IEC regulations and procedures are understood by at least 75% of IEC personnel; candidates, and observers;</li> <li>• Gender is mainstreamed in all IEC procedures &amp; guidelines so as to promote participation of women as voters, candidates, and political observers</li> </ul>	<p>IEC passed regulations on the Media Commission; political campaign finance disclosure (presidential election); conduct of presidential &amp; provincial council elections. The media policy was also formulated.</p>

<p><b>5.2 Facilitate implementation of the IEC’s operational plan for 2009 and 2010 elections through procurement and installation of infrastructure, equipment and other logistical supplies</b></p> <p>(i) Assess infrastructure requirements for the 2009 and 2010 elections,  (ii) Procure equipment and supplies (local sourcing, to the extent possible),  (iii) Install equipment (e.g. communications), service as required, and,  (iv) Retrieve and secure custody of electoral assets for future use</p>	<p>Percentage of polling centres that:</p> <p>a) open and remain open,  b) receive an adequate supply of materials for the 2009 and 2010 elections,  c) transfer electoral data without loss, disruption or significant delay,  d) return equipment and supplies to storage after election day  e) women-only polling stations that remain open and maintain an adequate supply of materials</p>	<p>5000 polling centres were operational in 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 75% of the polling centres per province are opened and closed within timelines established by the IEC during the 2009 and 2010 elections;</li> <li>• At least 50% of the polling centres per province will be supplied with adequate election materials and equipment within timelines established by the IEC;</li> <li>• At least 50% of the PEOs are able to submit electoral data – candidate nomination, voter counts, etc – to HQ within timelines established by the IEC;</li> <li>• A comprehensive inventory of electoral assets is conducted at IEC HQ and PEOs three months after the 2009 and 2010 elections;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A comprehensive movement plan for all electoral materials and personnel was drafted as part of the IEC operational plan.</li> <li>• Candidate nomination kits were procured--- expected to arrive in country in the first week of April.</li> <li>• Candidate nomination forms were finalized--- these will be printed in the first week of April</li> </ul>
<p><b>5.3 Enhance IEC human resource capacity by recruiting, training and managing temporary election staff</b></p> <p>(i) Recruit temporary election staff,  (ii) Provide staff training  (iii) Pay staff salaries and compensation  (iv) Monitor and evaluate staff performance</p>	<p>Number of temporary election staff (male and female) deployed;</p> <p>Proportion of IEC staff who have received relevant training and are able to perform their duties effectively;</p>	<p>125,000 JEMB polling staff were deployed in 2004;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30% of the IEC staff recruited are female;</li> <li>• 80% IEC (male and female) staff are trained per province, before the 2009 and 2010 elections;</li> <li>• 75% of the trained IEC staff (male and female) understand and perform their duties in accordance with regulations and guidelines established by the IEC;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC formulated a draft HR plan – also as part of the electoral operation plan for 2009.</li> <li>• A draft trainer’s guide was formulated based on Presidential/ provincial council candidate nomination procedure.</li> <li>• Training materials were developed on provincial, polling and counting staffing for upcoming elections, content of polling and counting procedures, polling and counting steps, staff responsibilities.</li> </ul>

<p><b>5.4 Plan, coordinate and ensure security for electoral activities</b></p> <p>(i) Formulate an electoral security provision and coordination plan in collaboration with Mol, MoD, ISAF, and any other formal electoral security providers as applicable;</p> <p>(ii) Maintain liaison with security service providers (e.g. ANP, MoD, and ISAF);</p> <p>(iii) Provide regular briefings on elections logistics, share information, as appropriate, across the various elections operations centres</p> <p>(iv) Establish and operationalise security coordination structures at HQ, regional and provincial levels</p> <p>(v) Frequently review the electoral security environment and develop contingency plans as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of a joint/consensus electoral security coordination plan;</li> <li>• Satisfaction of security actors with:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the frequency and specificity of the information provided by IEC</li> <li>b) information/communication protocols in place between IEC and security forces, and within the IEC, HQ to provinces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Satisfaction of IEC with:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the frequency and specificity of the information provided by security actors</li> <li>b) information/communication protocols in place between IEC at all levels – HQ to provinces) and security forces</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Security plans and coordination structures &amp; plans were in place for 2008/9 VR process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A security provision and coordination plan – specifying in particular, modalities to ensure women’s participation – is endorsed by all formal security agencies by June 2009;</li> <li>• Roles for different security actors at national and sub-national level are clearly spelled out, and are performed throughout the 2009 and 2010 election period in accordance with the joint security coordination plan;</li> <li>• Electoral security coordination structures are established and operational at HQ, regional and provincial levels by June 2009 to ensure free flow of information between IEC and security agencies;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was decided that the MOD will take the lead in provision of election security;</li> <li>• The Joint Security Planning Group (JSPG) comprising of various security agencies was formed to coordinate the development of the detailed election security plan</li> </ul>
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<p><b>5.5 Support the Media Commission by strengthening its media regulation, monitoring and reporting capabilities</b></p> <p>(i) Develop guidelines to regulate the establishment and operation of the Media Commission;</p> <p>(ii) Develop and publish the media Code of Conduct, in consultation with media houses;</p> <p>(iii) Undertake media monitoring, analyse monitoring findings and complaints received and prepare reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of a functional Media Commission</li> <li>• Number of media institutions signing up to Media Code of Conduct once agreed</li> <li>• Proportion of media outlets that avail journalists (male and female) to be trained within the media capacity building framework, and who demonstrate clear understanding of the provisions of the media code of conduct.</li> <li>• Extent to which media monitoring findings on political communications keep track of candidate air time allocated negative campaigning activity, hate messaging (including gender bias) by candidates</li> <li>• Number and type of sanctions and incentives used to enforce the media code of conduct</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Electoral Law (2005) provides for the Media Commission;</li> <li>• 84 Media outlets (radio and TV stations) were closely monitored in 2004/5 elections;</li> <li>• In 2004/2005 elections, the Media Commission reprimanded and instructed defaulting media outlets to apologise to aggrieved candidates and political parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Media Commission is established and operational by June 2009;</li> <li>• At least 50% of all the media outlets (radio &amp; TV stations) per province are engaged in formulating the media Code of Conduct, and sign up to the code by June 2009; and again in June 2010;</li> <li>• At least 80% of the media outlets that signed up to the media code of conduct make both male and female journalists available for training, and engage in balanced and gender-sensitive reporting/coverage during the 2009 and 2010 electoral cycles;</li> <li>• Candidate air time allocations, negative campaigning, hate messaging (including gender bias) by candidates is monitored and reported per province by the Media Commission in a fair, transparent and efficient manner during the 2009 and 2010 electoral campaigns;</li> <li>• Media Code of Conduct/policy is passed by April 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IEC Board of Commissioners passed regulations on the functioning of the Media Commission;</li> <li>• IEC commissioned construction of the Media Commission Office at IEC Hqs---this will be operational by May 2009.</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The media code of conduct is enforced by the Media Commission using appropriate sanctions and incentives in a fair, transparent and efficient manner;</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5.6 Support IEC External Relations activities</b></p> <p>(i) Formulate and implement an IEC external relations strategy;</p> <p>(ii) Deliver on core external relations mandates including management of accreditations procedures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of an External Relations Strategy for IEC;</li> <li>Proportion of eligible entities receiving accreditations by the agreed timeline</li> </ul>	No IEC external relations strategy in 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An IEC public affairs strategy is agreed and enacted in consultations with key stakeholders by April 2009, and reviewed/ revised in the first quarter of 2010;</li> <li>IEC public affairs are conducted in accordance with timelines and procedures laid out in the External Relations Strategy and other relevant IEC guidelines;</li> <li>Accreditations are issued to eligible entities within timelines set by the IEC;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The IEC drafted the external relations strategy;</li> <li>44 entities were accredited;</li> <li>2748 badges were issued to observers and media reporters</li> </ul>

<p><b>5.7 Support IEC Public Outreach activities</b></p> <p>(i) Design and deliver broad-based, gender- and culturally sensitive public outreach campaign for the 2009 electoral process</p> <p>(ii) Review the 2009 public outreach campaign by the first quarter of 2010 to inform Public Outreach programming during the 2010 electoral period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of voters (disaggregated by gender and social groups) who identify the following as their main source of information about the election:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Radio, TV</li> <li>b) Print media</li> <li>c) Posters or pamphlets</li> <li>d) Mullah or Shura</li> <li>e) Civic educators</li> <li>f) Other</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Percentage of the public (disaggregated by gender / social group) who describe:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the purpose/value of elections;</li> <li>b) the steps needed to participate in elections</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<p>72% of the population received radio messages in 2004;</p> <p>28% of the population received TV messages in 2004;</p> <p>90% of eligible voters were aware that they needed a voter registration card to vote in 2004 (TAF Voter Education Survey)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% and 40% of the male and female members of the population respectively receive public outreach messages on the 2009 and 2010 elections through a range of media options;</li> <li>• At least 50% and 40% of the eligible male and female voters respectively including marginalized social groups are:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) aware of the importance/value of elections;</li> <li>b) informed about the steps they must take to cast a vote</li> </ol> </li> <li>• At least 75% of the voters who turn out to vote in the 2009 and 2010 election link their decision to vote with public outreach information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The public made 6058 call-ins to the IEC toll-free call centre;</li> <li>• The designs of four types of posters were finalised and approved by the IEC;</li> <li>• IEC finalised nine fact sheets on 1) about the IEC, 2) candidate nomination, 3) challenge period, 4) Presidential elections, 5) Provincial Council elections, 6) counting and transfer of the results, 7) Polling Day, 8) roles and responsibilities of parties' agents and national and international observers, and 9) the Media Commission and the conduct of the media during the election campaign.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>5.8 Support the Electoral Complaints Commission</b></p> <p>(i) Launch the Electoral Complaints Commission as an independent, body with a staff and office presence in all provinces</p> <p>(ii) Create public awareness about ECC to ensure political parties, candidates, candidate agents and voters understand role, process and responsibilities of ECC</p> <p>(iii) Adjudicate electoral complaints from political parties, candidates, candidate agents and voters in a manner that equitable, transparent, and which enables vulnerable entities such as women and kuchies to seek and obtain redress.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of ECC regulations and procedures;</li> <li>• The number of provinces with accessible ECC facilities and structures;</li> </ul> <p>Percentage of total claims of misconduct by police, candidates' agents and media reported to the ECC that are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) judged to be valid, and</li> <li>b) adjudicated in a timely and transparent manner</li> </ol> <p>---by gender and province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percent of:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) voters</li> <li>b) candidates,</li> <li>c) agents,</li> <li>d) political parties</li> </ol>             --- who understand the role, responsibilities, and process of dealing with ECC by gender and province           </li> </ul>	<p>Not available – to be determined after 2009 elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECC regulations &amp; procedures are approved by April 2009;</li> <li>• ECC facilities and structures are established and operationalised in all provinces at least 60 days before the 2009 and 2010 elections;</li> <li>• ECC will adjudicate at least 50% of the valid electoral complaints lodged by voters, candidates, agents and political parties within a timeframe set by ECC regulations and guidelines;</li> <li>• At least 75% of the candidates, agents, political parties; and 40% of the voters understand the role, responsibilities and process of dealing with ECC,</li> <li>• A special unit within the ECC is created and operationalised to examine cases of complaints from women and other vulnerable groups in all provinces.</li> </ul>	<p>The ECC scope of work, staffing and logistical requirements were defined and finalised.</p>
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**UNDP/ELECT Output #6: An Increasingly Self-Reliant IEC with a Post Elections Plan...**

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress: Jan-Mar'09
<p><b>Output #6:</b></p> <p><b>IEC has a continuing mandate, an approved plan, access to financing, management structure, staffing and inventory needed to better maintain its electoral functions beyond 2010</b></p>	<p>Number of IEC benchmarks on institutional independence and performance achieved (Ref. IFES Report on IEC Institutional Assessment Benchmarks for details);</p>	<p>14, out of 47 benchmarks on institutional independence and performance were achieved either wholly partly by September 2008 (IFES)</p>	<p>At least 40 benchmarks on institutional independence and performance are achieved by December 2010</p>	
<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p><b>6.1 Develop IEC management, administrative and programming systems and capacity</b></p> <p>Develop and implement a gender sensitive capacity development strategy to strengthen strategic management, administration, finance, HR, and IT systems based on priority departmental needs</p>	<p>Availability of an approved IEC capacity building strategy; Percent of IEC departments achieving their departmental targets as set out in the IEC Operational Plans</p>	<p>No IEC capacity development strategy in 2008;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A gender sensitive capacity development strategy of IEC is developed in consultation with all IEC senior staff, and approved by the Board of IEC Commissioners by December 2009, and reviewed annually – starting December 2010;</li> <li>• At least 75% of IEC departments meet their operational targets within timelines set in the IEC's 2009 and 2010 Operational Plans as a result on implementing the capacity development strategy;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All IEC departments formulated their respective scope of works within the framework on the comprehensive operational planning for 2009 elections.</li> <li>• The concept of operations and a detailed operational plan and budget was drafted by the IEC</li> </ul>

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<p><b>6.2 Formulate IEC post-election strategy:</b></p> <p>Formulate the IEC sustainability strategy in consultations with and UNAMA to secure increased direct core funding, maintain electoral infrastructure and core staffing at national and sub-national levels beyond 2009 and 2010 elections</p>	<p>Availability of an approved IEC post-2010 sustainability strategy;</p> <p>Percent of IEC's budget funded by Government of Afghanistan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC lacked a post-2010 sustainability in 2008;</li> <li>• Less than 1% of IEC's 2008 budget was funded by Government of Afghanistan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IEC Post-2010 sustainability strategy specifying:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) post-2010 programming priorities,</li> <li>b) staffing,</li> <li>c) infrastructure needs, and</li> <li>d) budget</li> </ul>             --- is approved by Board of IEC Commissioners and submitted by September 2010, to the Ministry of Finance for funding;           </li> <li>• Government of Afghanistan commits to funding at least 50% of IEC's budget for 2011</li> </ul>	
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**UNDP/ELECT Output #7: A Conducive Environment for elections...**

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress: Jan-Mar'09
<p><b>Output #7:</b></p> <p><b>Police, candidates' agents, domestic observers and the media each play a positive role in the electoral process according to their mandates</b></p>	<p>Voters' perceptions (disaggregated by gender &amp; social group) on the role played by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Police,</li> <li>b) Candidates' agents,</li> <li>c) Media,</li> <li>d) Observers</li> </ul> <p>--- during the electoral process</p>	<p>Not available - to be developed after 2009 elections</p>	<p>At least 60% of both male and female voters perceive a positive role played by police, agents, media and observers</p>	
<p><b>7.1 Develop media capacity for electoral reporting and monitoring</b></p> <p>(i) Develop a media capacity building strategy;</p> <p>(ii) Train media institutions in accordance with training needs and media capacity building strategy</p>	<p>Availability of media capacity building strategy</p> <p>List of media organizations participating in media capacity building;</p> <p>Number of training participants (men and women), by media organization, by province;</p> <p>Proportion of journalists who, after the training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) report clear understanding and knowledge on rational electoral reporting;</li> <li>b) Engage in professional and fair coverage of the electoral process;</li> </ul>	<p>No media capacity building strategy during the 2004/2005 elections;</p> <p>Not available - to be developed after 2009 elections)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media capacity building strategy is developed by May 2009 in consultations with Afghan media institutions;</li> <li>• Gender sensitive media training content is developed and delivered in all provinces, based on needs assessment and insights generated through the media monitoring starting June 2009;</li> <li>• At least 30% of the female journalists are trained during the 2009 and 2010 electoral cycles;</li> <li>• 75% of the trained men and women journalists report clear understanding and knowledge on rational electoral reporting during the 2009 and 2010 electoral</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP issued RFPs for media monitoring and media training</p>

			<p>cycles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• At least 50% of the candidates in 2009 and 2010 electoral cycles feel they received fair media coverage.</li></ul>	
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<p><b>7.2 Facilitate capacity building of MOI/ANP in electoral policing</b></p> <p>(i) Liaise with MOI/ANP CSTC-A, ANA, and ISAF to jointly develop an electoral policing training strategy;</p> <p>(ii) Prepare and deliver electoral policing training modules cast within a human rights perspective and focused on:</p> <p>a) general electoral awareness, b) roles and responsibilities of police officers over an election period</p> <p>(iii) Provide technical assistance /mentoring to MOI/ANP as required.</p>	<p>Availability of electoral policing training modules which reflect training needs endorsed by Mol/ANP leadership;</p> <p>Number of men and women police officers and commanders who complete training;</p> <p>Proportion of (men and women) police officers and commanders who, at the end of the training:</p> <p>a) can describe their role in the electoral process b) indicate confidence in being able to carry out this role c) understand basic human rights principles; and d) articulate how understanding of human rights helps them improve their electoral policing functions</p>	<p>Not available – to be developed after 2009 elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Electoral policing training modules are developed in a consultative manner, and endorsed by Mol/ANP by April 2009; and reviewed in the first quarter of 2010;</li> <li>• 80% of the police officers and commanders identified for training by Mol/ANP complete training at least 2 weeks before election day;</li> <li>• 80% of female police women are trained and involved in electoral policing;</li> <li>• 75% of the trained officers and commanders (men and women) demonstrate clear understanding and knowledge of their role in the 2009 and 2010 electoral processes;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A framework and LoA by which a cascade police training program will be delivered was discussed by UNDP and EUPOL;</li> <li>• RFPs for police training were issued by UNDP.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>7.3 Enhance role of party representatives, and candidates' agents</b></p> <p>Design and deliver training modules for candidates, and candidates' agents on their respective electoral roles and responsibilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number (male and female) political candidates, and candidates' agents, trained;</li> <li>• Proportion of (men and women) candidates, and candidates' agents who, at the end of the training can describe their roles and responsibilities</li> </ul>	<p>Not available – to be determined after 2009 elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30% of the candidates and agents who attend training prior to the 2009 and 2010 elections are female;</li> <li>• 75% of candidates, and candidates' agents (male and female) who attend training report a clear understanding of their respective roles and responsibilities in the 2009 and 2010 electoral processes;</li> </ul>	<p>A RFP for candidates' agents training was issued by UNDP.</p>
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<p><b>7.4 Facilitate deployment of trained domestic observers</b></p> <p>(i) Engage with the Free and Fair Election Foundation of Afghanistan (FEFA) and other domestic observers as appropriate, in the design and delivery of gender-sensitive observer training and the provision of technical assistance;</p> <p>(ii) Develop a capacity development strategy to enhance FEFA's sustainability and quality of operations;</p> <p>(iii) Facilitate deployment of accredited domestic observers by FEFA and other entities as appropriate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of polling stations covered by trained and accredited domestic observers, by province;</li> <li>• Number of observers (men and women) who are:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) trained</li> <li>b) deployed, --- by province</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Availability and timely submission of domestic observation reports;</li> <li>• Availability of FEFA's sustainable capacity development strategy;</li> </ul>	<p>Domestic observers (from different institutions) were present in 65% of polling stations <u>observed</u> by AIHRC in 2004;</p> <p>5,321 domestic, 121 international observers were deployed on polling day in 2004</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained observers who include both men and women, are deployed in at least 50% of the polling stations to observe 2009 and 2010 elections;</li> <li>• Impartial domestic observation reports highlighting evidence-backed instances of fraud, intimidation, manipulation and other breaches of electoral procedures (if any) are submitted to the IEC/ECC on a weekly basis during the 2009 and 2010 election campaign period; and a final comprehensive report submitted two weeks after the 2009 and 2010 election day;</li> <li>• A Sustainable Capacity Development Strategy for FEFA is developed in consultation with IFES and other international electoral stakeholders partners by Sept 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP/ELECT engaged a full-time domestic observation expert to strengthen FEFA's capacity in domestic observation;</li> <li>• A budget and scope of work for FEFA has been determined, which will culminate into a financing agreement between UNDP and FEFA</li> </ul>
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**UNDP/ELECT Output #8: Informed Participation...**

Hierarchy of Results	Progress Indicators	Base-Line Information	Performance Benchmarks and Targets	Implementation Progress: Jan-Mar'09
<p><b>OUTPUT #8</b></p> <p><b>Informed participation of the Afghan electorate in the 2009 and 2010 elections</b></p>	<p>Percent of voters (disaggregated by gender, youths, IDPs and Kuchis; province) with positive assessment of the role of elections in ensuring good governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008, 56% of the Afghan population believed "voting can lead to improvement in the future" (<i>ref. TAF survey</i>);</li> <li>• 82% of the population felt 2004 presidential elections were free and fair (<i>ref. IRI survey</i>)</li> <li>• 74% of the population in 2005 felt the Wolesi Jirgah election was free and fair, while 73% of the population felt that Provincial Council election had been free and fair (<i>ref. Charney Omnibus survey</i>)</li> <li>• 93% percent of the population felt, in 2005, that a government leader should be elected by the people in order to be accepted by the people (<i>ref. Charney Omnibus survey</i>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 70% of the voters (disaggregated by gender &amp; social group) demonstrate understanding of the positive role of elections in ensuring good governance;</li> <li>• At least 60% of the population (disaggregated by gender &amp; social group) consider the results of the 2009 and 2010 elections as acceptable</li> </ul>	

<p><b>ACTIVITIES:</b></p> <p><b>8.1 Promote voter education and civic engagement in the electoral process</b></p> <p>(i) Support CSOs to design audience specific messaging on democratic participation themes using a broad range of media (e.g. TV, radio, theatre, etc.).</p> <p>(ii) Provide technical and management support in delivery of gender sensitive civic empowerment initiatives</p> <p>(iii) Engage with women's and other disadvantaged groups on outreach initiatives that encourage these constituencies to participate in the electoral process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of CSOs, women and other disadvantaged groups engaged on civic empowerment programmes</li> <li>• Number and range of voter education/civic empowerment materials distributed by province;</li> <li>• % of messages that emphasise women's participation</li> <li>• Number of people (men, women, youths, IDPs, Kuchis, disabled) directly reached through programming;</li> </ul>	<p>Not available (i.e. for CSO) – to be determined after 2009 elections</p> <p>72% of the population received radio messages in 2004;</p> <p>28% of the population received TV messages in 2004;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSOs, women and other disadvantaged groups are supported in all 34 provinces during the 2009 and 2010 electoral cycles;</li> <li>• At least of 30% of the civic empowerment messaging specifically emphasises women's participation during 2009 and 2010 programming;</li> <li>• Electronic, print and other non-formal civic education materials are received by 65% of the target audiences.</li> </ul>	<p>14 CSOs were trained by UNDP/ELECT in proposal development to enable them competitively bid for civic education grants.</p>
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