(11) Provincial Councils

The Council of the 34 provinces, the assembly of elected representatives on which the oversight role of the provincial council is based, was established in 1995 as the first democratic reform. The council is the supreme legislative body in the provinces and is responsible for the elected representatives of the people residing in the province. The council must convene at least once every six months. The council's session is chaired by the president of the province and is attended by representatives of the provincial government, the provincial attorney, and representatives of civil society organizations.

In Kandahar, the provincial council has been working to address local issues, such as the security situation and reconstruction efforts. The council has also been focusing on improving the quality of education and health services in the province. However, there are concerns about the effectiveness and transparency of the council's operations.

(12) Local Funds

Local funds are a significant source of revenue for provincial and municipal governments in Afghanistan. These funds are generated through various sources, including taxes, fees, and other local levies. Local funds are used to finance local projects and services, such as education, health, and infrastructure development.

However, there are concerns about the transparency and accountability of local funds. Several reports have highlighted issues related to corruption and mismanagement of local funds. As a result, there is a need for increased oversight and transparency in the management of local funds to ensure that these funds are used for their intended purposes.

(13) Violence

Violence remains a significant challenge in Afghanistan, with reports of attacks and violence affecting both the population and the security forces. The Afghan government and international partners are working to address these issues, but progress has been slow.

(14) Education

The education sector in Afghanistan is facing many challenges, including a lack of infrastructure, inadequate funding, and high levels of illiteracy. The government and international partners are working to improve the education system, but progress has been slow.

(15) Health

The health sector in Afghanistan is facing many challenges, including a lack of infrastructure, inadequate funding, and high levels of illiteracy. The government and international partners are working to improve the health system, but progress has been slow.

(16) Women's Rights

The protection of women's rights is a priority for the government and international partners. However, women in Afghanistan still face many challenges, including gender-based violence, limited access to education and healthcare, and discrimination.

(17) Corruption

Corruption remains a significant challenge in Afghanistan, with reports of high levels of corruption affecting various sectors, including government, law enforcement, and business.

(18) Infrastructure

The government is working to improve infrastructure in the country, including roads, transportation, and communication. However, there are concerns about the effectiveness and transparency of these efforts.