

**COUNTRY PROGRAMME
ACTION PLAN (CPAP)
2006-2008**

BETWEEN

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN**

AND

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME (UNDP)**

CONTENTS

List of acronyms	2
The framework	4
Part I : Basis of relationship	5
Part II : Situation analysis	5
<i>Challenges</i>	7
Part III : Past cooperation and lessons learned	8
Part IV : Proposed programme	10
<i>A. Strengthening democratic State and government institutions</i>	11
<i>B. Deepening democracy</i>	13
<i>C. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the poor</i>	14
Part V : Partnership strategy	16
Part VI : Programme management	18
<i>Modalities for resource transfer</i>	18
Part VII : Monitoring, assurance and evaluation	20
Part VIII : Commitments of UNDP	21
Part IX : Commitments of the Government	22
Part X : Other provisions	24
Annex	
<i>Results and Resource Framework</i>	

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AGO	Auditor General Office
AIHRC	Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIMS	Afghanistan Information Management Services
AMF	Afghan Military Forces
ANA	Afghanistan National Army
ANDS	Afghanistan National Development Strategy
ARCS	Afghanistan Red Crescent Society
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CADAP	Central Asia Drug Action Programme
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNTF	Counter Narcotics Trust Fund
CO	Country Office
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DDP	Department of Disaster Preparedness
DevInfo	Development Information
DMIS	Disaster Management Information Systems
ECO TTA	Economic Cooperation Trade and Transport Authority
EWR	Explosive Remnants of War
FACE	Fund Authorizing and Certificate of Expenditures
GAIN	Green Afghanistan Initiative
GCA	Government Coordinating Agency
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Fund Facility
GLOC	Government contribution to Local Office Costs
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IARCSC	Independent Administrative Reform and Civil Service Commission
IBRC	Internet Business Resource Center
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IGO	Inter-Governmental Organisation
IP	Implementing Partner
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
LOFTA	Law and Order Trust Fund
MCN	Ministry of Counter Narcotics
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoAAHF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food

MoC	Ministry of Communication
MoCo	Ministry of Commerce
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MRRD	Ministry of Rural Reconstruction and Development
MUDH	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
NABDP	National Are Based Development Programme
NACP	National AIDS Control Program
NDB	National Development Budget
NEPA	National Environment Protection Agency
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NHDR	National Human Development Report
PRR	Priority Reform and Restructuring
RRF	Results and resource Framework
STAA	Standard Technical Assistance Agreement
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TRAC	Target Resource Allocation from Core
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UDG	Urban Development Group
UN	United Nations
UNAMA	United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDOC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMACA	United Nations Mine Action Center for Afghanistan
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WB	World Bank

The Framework

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) are in mutual agreement regarding the contents of this document and their responsibilities in the implementation of the country programme.

Furthering their mutual agreement and cooperation for the realization of a coherent and integrated United Nations system response to national priorities and needs within the framework for the Millennium Development Goals, the Afghanistan National Development Strategy (ANDS)/Afghanistan Compact, the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and the UN international conferences, summits and conventions to which the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and UNDP are committed;

Building upon the experience gained and progress made during the implementation of previous programmes since 1984, when the last comprehensive framework for UNDP Afghanistan was in operation;

Entering into a new period of cooperation (from 1st January 2006 to 31 December 2008),

Declare that these responsibilities will be fulfilled in a spirit of friendly cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Part I. Basis of the Relationship

1.1 WHEREAS the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) and the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into Agreement through the Standard Technical Assistance Agreement, which was signed by both parties in 1956¹. Based on this agreement, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision, this Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) together with Annual Work Plans (AWPS) (which shall form part of this CPAP, and will be incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the STAA between the Government and the UNDP.

¹*Afghanistan has not signed Standard Basic Assistance Agreement. Consequently UNDP’s programmes of operation are presently administered under the Standard Technical Assistance Agreement , which was signed by Afghanistan in 1956.*

1.2 The CPAP is a legal agreement between the Government of Afghanistan and UNDP to execute the Country Programme Document (CPD) approved by the Executive Board of UNDP in September 2005. The CPAP is a three-year framework defining mutual cooperation between the Government of Afghanistan and UNDP, covering the period 2006-2008. It is prepared based on the development challenges identified in the UN Common Country Assessment 2004 (CCA) and the UN response as outlined in the UN Development Assistance Framework 2006-2008 (UNDAF). These, in turn, take account of the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the lessons learned from past UNDP programming in Afghanistan. The CPAP, prepared in close consultation with key stakeholders, defines the goals and broad outline of strategies and activities that the Government and UNDP jointly subscribe to, with agreed financial parameters.

Part II. Situation Analysis

2.1 Foreign occupation through the 1980s followed by a brutal and devastating civil war in the 1990s left Afghanistan in ruins, so that it is now the poorest country in Asia. Since the ousting of the Taliban, Afghanistan has begun to emerge from decades of conflict which left its economy shattered and its people traumatised.

2.2 Since 2002, Afghanistan has made rapid political progress. Loya Jirgas have been convened; a constitution was promulgated, and the presidential and parliamentary elections were held. The expansion of political and civil freedoms has been impressive, particularly when the conflict and repression of the previous decades are taken into consideration. According to *Afghanistan Omnibus Survey*², 77% of respondents believe the country is headed in the right direction, compared to only 64% a year ago.

2.3 Positive socio-economic changes can also be observed. For instance, at the beginning of 2002 there were approximately six million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and Iran, the second largest refugee population in the world. Since the fall of the Taliban, four million refugees have repatriated from the neighboring countries; five million children returned to school; a new currency was smoothly introduced; and more than 60,000 former combatants were demobilized.

2.4 However, a war-exhausted nation confronts a raft of problems. Extreme poverty, deprivation and discrimination have reinforced existing fault lines in society. Bridging these gaps requires a long-term investment in physical and social capital and the economy, if the relapse/revival of conflict is to be avoided. History shows that roughly half of all countries that emerge from war lapse back into violence within five years³.

2.5 The human security situation in Afghanistan is a source of deep concern. Amongst the population of 23 million, 70% lives under the poverty line of US\$2 a day; the per

² *Afghanistan Omnibus Survey* was a survey conducted by Charney and Research Institute Inc. (New York) in October - November 2005.

³ Report of the Secretary General "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all," New York, 21 March 2005 (A/59/2005) para. 114.

capita GDP is \$190 per year (legal economy); life expectancy is 44.5 years, some 20 years lower than in all the neighbouring countries; Adult literacy rate is 28.7% (43.2% male, 14.1% female) and the maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in the world. Inadequate basic social services lead to malnutrition and vulnerability to diseases and epidemics, including to HIV/AIDS. The Human Development Index (HDI)⁴ ranks Afghanistan at 173 out of 178 countries worldwide. Afghanistan is prone to natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods and drought. These have resulted in some of the highest risk indicators on earth to which the population is very vulnerable. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) pose an additional threat to the population. Furthermore, factional clashes, criminal activity, small arms trafficking continue to affect the physical security of the population.

2.6 The government of Afghanistan endorsed the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs in March 2004, and produced the MDG report, 'Afghanistan's 2020 Vision' in 2005. The report sets a series of targets to be met by 2020 instead of 2015, recognising the capacity constraints and acknowledging the 'lost decade' of 1990s which impeded the country's development. As the report notes, Afghanistan's prospects of achieving the MDGs hinge on successfully navigating the transition from post conflict recovery to sustainable development and requires an investment focus that (i) enhances national and personal security (ii) builds an accountable state capable of providing law and order (iii) creates an enabling environment for the formal taxable private sector, and (iv) improves service delivery coverage through the national budget framework.⁵

2.7 Notwithstanding the fair amount of international assistance in the last four years, there is growing frustration among the Afghan people about uneven distribution of development assistance, especially between the capital Kabul and the rest of the county. In most of the country, the basic infrastructure, be it road or electricity, is still lacking. With the new National Assembly in place, the central government will likely be under extreme pressure to increase its resources allocation to the regions.

2.8 The challenges also lie in the insufficient capacity in the public administration to deliver services to the people. The public administration reform is still at the nascent stage; accountability measures need to be reinforced to ensure the aid effectiveness.

2.9 On the economic front, despite significant economic growth in urban centers and some improvement in food security, the country's multi-year drought devastated the agriculture sector, source of livelihood of 70% of the population. The illicit drug economy has emerged as a major source of employment and income. At present, effective action against drugs is not viable due to an absence of alternative livelihood opportunities and law enforcement. Thus it is imperative to create a vibrant legal economy, primarily through the private sector. Afghanistan's entrepreneurial dynamism has to be channeled into small- and medium-sized businesses through urgent policy changes to promote investments.

⁴ *Afghanistan National Human Development Report, Security with a human face, UNDP, 2004.*

⁵ *Afghanistan MDG report 2005.*

2.10 Afghanistan continues to be vulnerable to environmental damage given the high dependency on natural resources. Limitation of available natural resources owing to its climate and geography was further exacerbated by the long strife, resulting in land degradation and lack of watershed management. Of particular concern is the management of the Amu Darya River and the potential implications for the agriculture of the neighbouring countries. Moreover, inadequate and uneven distribution of natural resources can be an ingredient for a new conflict.

2.11 Another threat to Afghanistan's peace and stability are the militias who remain outside the political system and seek to undermine the democratic process. Despite the concerted efforts by the Government and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the security situation remains volatile, and has even deteriorated in some parts of the country. This threat is linked to the remnants of terrorism, whose agenda is inimical both to Afghanistan and the world. 41% of *Afghanistan Omnibus Survey* interviewees believe that reducing the power of militia commanders is still needed for Afghan citizens to fully enjoy and utilize their rights and freedoms.

2.12 Faced with economic, political and security threats, peace-building in Afghanistan entails addressing four major challenges:

2.13 **The challenge of physical security** - The current level of security is not conducive to major increases of investment into the economy. Elimination of physical insecurity is an unquestionable prerequisite for the state and its population to tackle other challenges. Recognising the critical role of peace and security in achieving MDGs, the Government added 9th MDG on Enhancing Security.

2.14 **The challenge of poverty reduction** - Without the rapid generation of jobs, poverty will not only worsen but also provide a continued stimulus to the drug trade. While GDP growth rates have been high in the past two years, they have had a limited impact on the poor. Thus there is an urgent need to strengthen pro-poor policy, generate employment through private sector development, ensure women's meaningful participation in decision making and economic development as well as their access to education and health facilities, ensure sound natural resource management and revive legal crop production for vulnerable groups.

2.15 **The challenge of capacity development** - Capacity development and improved governance remain key challenges, both to ensure service delivery to the people and to strengthen state institutions. Low capacity in the public sector, in particular at the local level, is one of the main obstacles to the successful realisation of the government's vision for national development.

2.16 **The challenge of deepening democracy** - The next phase of Afghanistan's evolution requires a deepening of democracy. An accountable legislature, an independent judiciary, an active civil society and free press are necessary to secure constitutional rights for all. In this connection, access to justice is the key. Unless people have an

accessible and reliable process to resolve grievances, and one that does not discriminate on grounds of gender, handicap or ethnicity, the seeds of conflict will remain.

2.17 The Monterrey Consensus⁶ stressed the concept of mutual accountability among developing and developed countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. At its core is the acceptance of joint responsibility for the delivery of programmes of assistance that promote close and coherent work at both the strategic and operational levels between the Government and the donors. In Afghanistan's case, this involves the need for an enhanced partnership to ensure not just more aid—committed with more certainty over a multi-year period—but a better quality of aid. Better quality aid, however, can only be attained through a tighter compact between the Government and donors. Alignment with the National Development Strategy is therefore an irrevocable principle for all donors that will serve to enhance its effectiveness and accountability.

2.18 The abovementioned principle was underscored, in March of 2005, by 60 nation states and more than 50 multilateral and bilateral development institutions which became signatories to the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. The majority of those actors are present in Afghanistan today. Their declaration represents, both in spirit and practice, a collective desire, that, through their respective international development initiatives, they will demonstrably promote 'ownership, harmonization, alignment, results and mutual accountability'⁷.

2.19 From January 2002 – March 2004, more than US \$3 billion (or an estimated 71.5% of international assistance) flowed through Afghanistan's External National Development Budget (donor-executed aid), rather than through the Government's Core Budget (government-executed aid, deposited into the Government Treasury or internationally monitored trust funds). For the fiscal years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006, the proportion of donor-executed to government-executed aid has not changed much. This trend reflects, in part, a lack of donor confidence in the government's ability to manage funds and oversee programme implementation on a large scale.

Part III. Past Cooperation and Lessons Learned

3.1 The commitment and support of the international community has been vital to the revival of Afghanistan. UNDP's key role has been in supporting the implementation of the Bonn agreement, which provided a roadmap for the establishment of a democratic state.

3.2 In supporting the Bonn process, the United Nations faced an arduous task as state institutions were close to nonexistent. Under the umbrella of the United Nations

⁶ The Monterrey Consensus emerged from the United Nations Conference on Financing for Development, held in March 2002, in Monterrey, Mexico.

⁷ 'Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC).

Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), UNDP was given a pivotal role in helping establish viable governance structures. Among these efforts were the presidential and parliamentary elections. The elections were a success with large voter turnout including women and a peaceful process. It is recognised, however, that the election was costly due to a complex operation requiring a high proportion of external expertise. Given the sets of elections envisaged in the foreseeable future, it is imperative that the sustainable electoral mechanism be developed for the future.

3.3 Support to the security sector helped highlight UNDP's relevance in peace building. The disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants has shown significant progress. It succeeded in demobilising more than 62,000 soldiers from the Afghan Military Force (AMF). However, the challenge is far from complete. The sustainable reintegration of demobilized combatants is a long term endeavour. Moreover, it is estimated that there are 1,870 illegal armed groups and they may pose threats to civilians or be engaged in criminal acts. The ongoing effort to stabilize the police structure was made possible through the Law and Order Trust Fund (LOTFA). However, financing was just sufficient to cover the salary component, leaving other priorities behind. In partnership with the United Nations Mine Action Centre for Afghanistan (UNMACA), the threat of landmines has been reduced. But the remaining high number of high and medium impacted communities requires sustained mine action efforts. Continued efforts should also be afforded to realise the requested transfer of the programme to the Government to enhance national ownership.

3.4. In an effort to mainstream gender, 11 ministries concluded a compact to ensure the equal rights of women. The Government ratified the *UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW) in March 2003, and the gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution. However, only 22% of *Afghanistan Omnibus Survey* respondents felt that the UN system has been successful in aiding the country in the area of empowering women. In mainstreaming gender, sensitization of both men and women would need to be pursued and the gender-disaggregated data and gender sensitive indicators should be applied to monitor the MDG progress. UNDP also supported the creation of a solid foundation for justice sector reform and human rights protection that shall address the non-fulfillment of the rights of women to survival, development, protection and participation. Building upon the past achievements, a rights-based programme approach will help yield greater results in overcoming gender gaps in the next cycle.

3.5 Capacity development efforts have been wide ranging. Support was provided for public administration, information management, ICT development, aid coordination, urban and rural development, and private sector development. Although those initiatives were successful in their own way, the compartmentalised approach to capacity development did not achieve maximum results across the public sector. UNDP will therefore need to develop a cohesive approach to capacity development under this country programme.

3.6 UNDP has also taken some important regional initiatives to help create opportunities for Afghanistan. One such initiative was a Central Asian conference held in Bishkek in 2004. The success of the meeting has led to a continuing dialogue with the neighbouring states, seeking to provide increased economic and employment opportunities to Afghanistan.

3.7 UNDP has worked in close collaboration with the government, UNAMA, and the UN system with regard to the MDGs, but there needs to be further efforts to place MDGs at the centre of the policy agenda. UNDP is strategically placed to raise awareness and assist implementation towards this end. Nevertheless, the challenge lies in expanding its outreach to the sub-national level. With the advent of the national assembly and provincial councils, there will be enormous demands to support the sub-national governance. In so doing, UNDP will require innovative programming, exploring opportunities such as South-South Cooperation. The National Human Development Report, for example, can be used to monitor MDG progress at the provincial level.

3.8 While the country office managed to deliver approximately one billion US dollars from 2002 to 2005, both the government and donors have stressed the need to increase UNDP staff capacity. Inadequacies of monitoring and evaluation have been acknowledged as a problem in several projects, largely due to staff shortage and the rapid pace of implementation. The country office has been increasing its staff capacity since 2005. International advisors have been recruited to build capacity of the national staff and the programme support function, including monitoring and evaluation, has been undergoing the structural changes to increase its efficacy.

Part IV. Proposed Programme

4.1 Under the overarching theme of human security and peace-building, the UNDAF has identified four priority areas of cooperation: 1) improved governance; 2) the creation of sustainable livelihoods; 3) improvement in the quality of health and education; and 4) addressing the needs of the environment and management of natural resources.

4.2 During this cycle, UNDP will focus its efforts on deepening democracy, strengthening public sector management, and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods, which are closely related to the first, second and fourth priorities of the UNDAF. UNDP will also align itself with the Afghanistan National Development Strategy and the Afghanistan Compact formulated by the government in December 2005.

4.3 UNDP will also build on the targets laid out in the Millennium Declaration and Afghanistan Millennium Development Goals, particularly the “Afghanised” MDG targets for Goal 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), Goal 3 (Promote gender equality and empower women), Goal 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability), Goal 8 (Develop a global partnership for development), and Goal 9 (Enhance security). UNDP will pay attention to building its programme on six cross-cutting principles: developing national

capacities; enhancing national ownership; advocating and fostering an enabling policy environment; seeking South–South solutions; promoting gender equality; and forging partnerships.

A. Strengthening democratic State and government institutions (CPAP Outcome #1)

4.4 UNDP has a strong comparative advantage in addressing the UNDAF’s first priority area of cooperation (governance). In responding to the UNDAF first priority area of cooperation, UNDP’s first objective is *to strengthen the capacity of new democratic bodies, and government institutions at all levels to govern, improve aid effectiveness and government management of aid, and ensure quality public services through advocacy, policy advice and capacity development*. UNDP’s assistance includes support to civil service capacity and reform at the central and sub-national levels, budget-making and financial accountability, information and communications technologies development and information management within ministries, and strengthening counter-narcotics and law and order institutions. The programme strategy focuses on technical, human and financial policy advice and capacity-building in the civil service, institutional reform and restructuring, and building a constituency for sustained attention to capacity development across government and increasing responsibility for aid management by the government.

Strengthening Democratic Assemblies

4.5 For this objective, UNDP will support the establishment of the new National Assembly, Provincial Councils, and District Councils, as well as help to lay the foundation for a sustainable, professional, and independent electoral management body. Activities will concentrate technical, human, and financial resources toward the training of parliamentarians in their representative, oversight, and (in the case of the National Assembly) legislative roles; the design and functioning of rules of procedure, committee structures, and public hearings; strengthening relations with the executive and broader civil service; improving the professional support role of parliamentary secretariats; and extending public outreach through parliamentary libraries, public forums, publications, and parliamentary websites. Special attention will be paid to capacity building on gender equality issues and support to women’s participation in the Loya Jirgas.

Capacity Development of National and Sub-National Civil Servants

4.6 Deepening democracy also involves enhancing public sector capacity at the individual and institutional level. It will include supporting the development of technical, sector-specific, and cross-cutting capacities. The capacity to plan, manage, and implement activities, both at national and sub-national level, is essential for the achievement of Afghanistan’s development objectives. Particular emphasis will be placed on unconventional approaches to capacity-development in provincial and district administration, such as “on-the-job” mentoring for provincial and district-level officials in both leadership and technical skills, twinning with other developing country civil services, and via modern Information and Communications Technologies.

4.7 Recent experiences and lessons learnt suggest that successful capacity development requires that these efforts be owned and carried out by a country itself. UNDP will support the government-owned framework for capacity development that will define its objectives and strategies.

Improving Budget-Making and Financial Management

4.8 UNDP will support efforts to build effective institutional and human capacity in the government to improve accountability, transparency, and efficiency in the direct, government executed use of donor resources and public revenue for enhanced human development. Budget audits and capacity development for gender responsive budgets will assist in making budgets pro-poor and pro-women. Two transitional initiatives in this regard include the Law and Order Trust Fund and the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund. In accordance with the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness”, UNDP will also assist the government in further refinements in developing measures and standards of performance and accountability of the government’s systems in public financial management, procurement, fiduciary safeguards, and environmental assessment, in line with accepted good practices. It will further encourage agreement reached between the government and donor community on more predictable and multi-year commitments on aid flows to Afghanistan, in alignment with a results-oriented Afghanistan National Development Strategy.

Enhancing Information Management and Access to Public Information

4.9 Modern governments must be able to organize vast quantities of information towards good policy formulation and implementation. Moreover, a democratic government must be able to make readily available to its citizens information that concerns their interests and well-being. In support of these endeavors, UNDP will continue to strengthen national capacity in the management of tailor-made information management systems at both central and regional levels including workforce development. It will also facilitate the application of information and communications technologies among a range of development partners from government, civil society, academics, the private sector, and donor communities, as well as the preparation of a national e-governance policy. UNDP will continue to increase Information and Communication Technology capacity in the government, build mechanisms for more access to the Internet and assist the private sector in moving to e-commerce.

Fighting Corruption Across Government, Civil Society, and the Private Sector

4.10 Facilitating both behavioral change and systemic reforms to reduce the human and economic costs of corruption in government, civil society, and private sector is a matter of fundamental importance if Afghanistan is to sustain international support and to deliver the promise of development and a genuine peace divided to all of its citizens. Special attention in this regard will be afforded to the development of a national anti-corruption strategy; strengthening the oversight and coordinating capacities of the government’s Anti-Corruption Commission and Auditor-General’s Office; supporting the

oversight functions in democratic bodies such as the National Assembly, Provincial Council and District Councils; reviewing and holding training seminars about the anti-corruption legislation and related aspects of the Constitution with policy-makers, judges, and the police; promoting stringent financial accountability safeguards, especially in the area of government procurement, in the Ministry of Finance and all government line ministries; organizing a broad-based accountability, transparency, and integrity campaign; and preparing an annual survey on Afghan men's and women's perceptions on corruption.

Strengthening Law and Order Institutions

4.11 Strengthening the government's counter-narcotics and law and order institutions, at both the national and sub-national levels, are vital for ensuring stability and the personal safety of Afghan citizens. Particular attention will be afforded to building the capacity of the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics to coordinate and monitor, as well as help line ministries to initiate and implement, counter-narcotics programmes and projects through the national budget, within the broader framework of the regional Central Asia Drug Action programme (CADAP). Having paid the salaries of the police forces for more than two years, future support for the rule of law will also include institutional development for the police, including capacity building of women for recruitment in the police force.

B. Deepening democracy (CPAP Outcome #2)

4.12 UNDP's second objective is *to deepen democracy through empowering people to participate in democratic processes, ensuring increased access to justice, information, human and constitutional rights, and reducing corruption across Afghan society*. The organization seeks to strengthen the rights of the people as a means towards improving overall governance. The programme strategy focuses on policy and institutional reforms, human and organizational capacity-building, public advocacy and information-sharing and leveraging strategic partnerships among key stakeholders.

Justice Reforms

4.13 The programme will work further to reform the judicial system at central and local levels, aiming to increase access to justice to ensure the rights of the people enshrined in the constitution. Special attention will be afforded to implementing the government's "Justice for All Strategy", developing the administrative capacities of the judiciary in Kabul and the provinces, strengthening the prosecutorial activities of the Attorney-General's Office, the professional and administrative capacity of the Ministry of Justice and ensuring equal opportunities to all Afghan citizens to access legal recourse through an independent and professional court of law. UNDP will further facilitate the training of lawyers and judges, as well as advise the state on the provision of legal aid to those in need.

Supporting Human Rights

4.14 UNDP will strengthen its support to the promotion of human rights with a broad programmatic approach. Particular attention will be afforded to strengthening the data collection and citizen outreach activities of the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission's (AIHRC) regional offices. UNDP will also strengthen the government's ability to report on its human rights treaty obligations. Ensuring a "right-based approach" for all UNDP programming will also be enshrined in the implementation of the forthcoming country programme.

Empowering Women, Youth, and People with Disabilities

4.15 UNDP affords special attention to the particular challenges faced by women, youth, and people with disabilities in Afghanistan. Drawing upon corporate tools such as its "*Gender Strategy and Action Plan*," UNDP will support the promotion of rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, through mainstreaming gender, assisting women entering the labour force, helping to provide youth with social outlets and educational opportunities, and influencing, *inter alia*, health and education policies to benefit disabled people. Considering that one of the primary sources of disability has been ERW/mines and UXO, UNDP will support mine victim assistance programmes.

Building Civil Society Capacities

4.16 Acknowledging that a solid civil society is a prerequisite for a democratic state, UNDP will support the strengthening of civic values and groups including civil society advocacy organizations (especially in the area of human rights, women's empowerment, HIV/AIDS and anti-corruption), business associations, political parties, and free and independent media to ensure broad representation of the population in decision-making. Activities will concentrate technical, human, and financial resources towards building the professional organization and sustainability of non-state actors; training members in the skillful use of constructive advocacy tools, such as citizens' campaigns, radio and newspaper editorials, accountability scorecards, media outreach, and the direct lobbying of policy-makers. UNDP will also support national/sub-national capacity and stronger linkages between Government and Civil Society organisations on the fight against HIV/AIDS.

C. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods for the poor (CPAP Outcome #3)

4.17 UNDP Afghanistan places people's quality of life at the centre of its initiatives. In this area, UNDP aims to *improve sustainable livelihoods and the quality of life for poor people through MDG-focused initiatives such as mainstreaming gender, broadening economic opportunities, and realizing sound natural resource management.*

4.18 This will be an area of expanded UNDP activities. UNDP will contribute to poverty alleviation and support regional development in rural and urban areas through

local poverty initiatives, private sector development, alternative livelihoods and empowerment of women. UNDP's assistance will focus on strengthening the capacity of the poor to secure livelihoods and sustainable sources of energy through empowering communities to articulate their needs and priorities and providing access to social and economic opportunities to the most vulnerable groups (ex-combatants, disabled, and women).

Policy dialogue

4.19 UNDP will support the strengthening of national capacities in policy advocacy and reporting on the Millennium Development Goals in support of the implementation and monitoring of the ANDS. In this endeavor, UNDP will contribute to the improvement of the understanding of poverty in Afghanistan through the refinement of qualitative and quantitative human development and poverty monitoring indicators and partnerships building for research. The National Human Development Report will be an important tool for strategic analysis and policy dialogue. Joint work with the UN country team for MDG and HDI, GDI/GEM monitoring will also help the government to enhance its accountability. UNDP will assist in the development of pro-poor and pro-women policies and poverty reduction strategies and initiatives in both rural and urban areas.

Poverty Reduction, Reintegration and Alternative Livelihoods

4.20 Key areas of focus to promote sustainable livelihoods will be supporting reintegration of refugees as well as demobilized ex-combatants and supporting the counter-narcotics efforts through the Counter Narcotics Trust Fund. A holistic approach is required to address interlinked issues such as fostering regional development, providing a secure environment by reintegrating ex-combatants and illegal militias into civilian life, and breaking the vicious circle of poverty and illicit crop cultivation. With the phasing out of the DDR, UNDP will now focus on ensuring that reintegration of 62,000 DDR beneficiaries becomes a sustainable endeavor by promoting employment opportunities. The National Area-Based Development Programme (NABDP) could be expanded to new target groups such as demobilized combatants, returnees, poppy farmers.

Private Sector Development

4.21 UNDP's assistance to private sector development will focus on strengthening national and local capacities to create micro and small enterprises leading to enhanced income and employment opportunities. UNDP will support the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of SMEs and traditional export strengths including commercial crafts through support to the formulation of a Small Enterprise Development policy, the provision of entrepreneurship, education and export skills, the setting of Internet Business Resource Centers to promote livelihood opportunities for the poor and in particular poor women.

4.22 Within the framework of the ANDS, UNDP will continue to support Afghanistan's efforts towards achieving closer regional cooperation, and integration into the global economic community. This is key support to Afghanistan's quest in regaining its importance as the "land bridge" in the region, acceding to regional and multilateral treaties and the multilateral trading system. UNDP will provide technical support to the integration of Afghanistan in regional economic groupings and the participation of Afghanistan in multilateral treaties.

Energy and Environment

4.23 UNDP commitment to assist the government of Afghanistan to address Energy and Environmental issues is predicated on the interdependence between poverty, gender equality, livelihood, access to energy and environmental degradation. UNDP will continue to support capacity building in natural resource management, with emphasis on sustainable land and regional water management. This will be done through the formulation of M&E policy and strategy, capacity development at central and provincial level and engagement with civil society at the grassroots level. UNDP will also seek Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources to support the implementation of a sustainable rural energy programme to develop alternative and decentralized energy systems and initiate pro-poor sustainable energy interventions.

Natural Risk Reduction and Mine Action

4.24 Building on its recent work on risk reduction and vulnerability analysis, UNDP will continue to work with the key actors to build capacity for disaster risk reduction including natural disaster risks and land mines risks. UNDP will support the development of disaster management programmes at central and provincial level and the development of a Disaster Management Information System. UNDP will also conduct annual public awareness campaigns to strengthen community capacity in disaster preparedness and risk mitigation. In the area of mine action, UNDP will continue to support the government in implementing the Landmine Ban Treaty and in enhancing national capacity through the establishment of a national mine action agency. UNDP will also continue to support the mine clearance projects serving the reconstruction of roads, power lines and water supplies.

UN Joint Programme

4.25 Opportunities for joint programming were also identified during the UNDAF/CPAP process. At present, UNDP participates in the Greening Afghanistan Network Initiative (GAIN) along with other UN agencies. Other areas identified as joint programming priorities include justice, regional and local development, disaster preparedness/response, HIV/AIDS, and youth development. UNDP will also engage in joint monitoring of the MDGs and the ANDS with other UN Agencies.

Part V. Partnership Strategy

5.1 UNDP cooperation with other development partners has been reflected during the preparation of UNDAF. Cooperation modalities are consistent with the OECD/DAC harmonization process.

5.2 Given the programme focus, and based on lessons learned, cooperation strategies will tackle related constraints along the following lines:

- (a) make the achievement of MDGs the core objectives in all priority areas, with a strong emphasis on linking policy with pro-poor approach;
- (b) rights-based development approaches will be taken across the programme areas ;
- (c) target capacity development in UNDP focus areas and avoid a thinly stretched programme.
- (d) mainstream gender in all areas, ensuring that gender analysis is an integral part of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and projects;
- (e) adopt innovative and strategic programme approaches exploring cross-sectoral linkages and programme synergies for programme integration and coherence;
- (f) ensure linkages between national programmes implementation and on going regional cooperation initiatives in counter narcotics, environment and trade.
- (g) identify and disseminate good practices, and connect national partners to global knowledge, as well as expertise from the UNDP global network.

5.3 The list of Implementing Partners (IPs) will be agreed upon with the Government Coordinating Agency (GCA), based on the findings of the capacity assessment of the potential IPs for programme and project management. Potential IPs include line Ministries, governmental institutions, NGOs, IGOs, specialized UN agencies, UNOPS, and UNDP itself.

5.4 UNDP intends to pursue a partnership strategy for achieving the UNDAF Outcomes, the Country Programme/CPAP outcomes and the CPAP with government institutions, non-governmental and private sector entities, other UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral institutions, and civil society.

5.5 *United Nations system:* Through parallel or joint programmes, the UN system provides a package of technical and financial assistance within the UNDAF areas. Possibility of joint programming with other UN agencies will be explored in areas such as justice, regional and local development, disaster preparedness/response, HIV/AIDS, and youth development.

5.6 Bilateral and multilateral institutions: UNDP has received strong support from many bilateral donors, among which some of the largest contributors are Canada, the European Commission, Japan, the USA and the United Kingdom. UNDP will continue to pursue constructive consultation and policy dialogue with the donor community. UNDP will strengthen consultation mechanisms such as review meetings and steering committees. UNDP's partnership with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank will be built around poverty reduction policy development and monitoring.

5.7 Civil society organizations, private sector and academic institutions: Further initiatives will be pursued to build and expand collaboration with these actors at all levels: participation in national development processes; participation in the national poverty monitoring system; and execution of UNDP funded programmes. UNDP will seek academic partners, such as the Kabul University, to undertake applied policy research; and collaboration with the private sector, which will be central to UNDP's work in livelihoods and entrepreneurship.

Part VI. Programme Management

6.1 The management of the country programme will reflect the critical transition from post-emergency to developmental programming, and will see the Government of Afghanistan exercising leadership in programme design, management and implementation. The programme will be executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Government Coordinating Agency). Government ministries, NGOs, IGOs, UN agencies including UNDP will implement the programme activities. The Government Coordinating Agency will nominate the Government Co-operating Agency directly responsible for the Government's participation in each UNDP assisted AWP. The AWPs describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UNDP and each Implementing Partner on the use of resources. The reference to "Implementing Partner(s)" shall mean "Executing Agency(ies)" as used in the STAA.

6.2 The country programme builds on the United Nations reform principles, especially simplification and harmonization, by operating in line with the harmonized common country programming instruments such as the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation, and programme resources frameworks in the CPAP and the AWPs. To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed CPAP and signed AWPs to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents would be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP, and AWPs. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners to in accordance with corporate practices and local requirements. In line with the UNDG Joint Programming Guidance Note, the scope of inter-agency cooperation is strengthened to cultivate new programme and geographical convergence.

6.3 All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Annual Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and UNDP.

6.4 Cash transfers for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a. Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b. After activities have been completed (reimbursement);
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner;
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

6.5 Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorized expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UNDP shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorized amounts.

6.6 Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be reprogrammed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and UNDP, or refunded.

6.7 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner, and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm, selected by UNDP may be hired to conduct such an assessment, in which the IP is invited to participate.

6.8 Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

6.8 Resource mobilization efforts will be intensified to support the RRF and ensure sustainability of the programme. Mobilization of other resources in the form of cost sharing, trust funds, or government cash counterpart contributions will be undertaken to secure funding for the programme.

6.9 In the continued application of results-based management, outcome indicators have been agreed with the government and other key stakeholders in line with the benchmark indicators of the ANDS. Results-based management will be systematically integrated across all UNDP-supported programmes and projects. In addition, comprehensive participatory approaches for monitoring and evaluation will be developed and applied to ensure that basic programme and project monitoring systems are in place and aligned with the results framework.

Part VII

Monitoring, Assurance and Evaluation

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan. The Millennium Development Goals Report (MDGR) will serve as a primary means for reporting on UNDAF activities and targets set in the ANDS. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity. The Implementing Partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization as articulated in the AWP. The reporting will be done in accordance with the procedures and harmonized with UN agencies to the extent possible.

7.2 Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by UNDP or its representatives,
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following UNDP's standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring (quarterly field visits for every project)
3. Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

7.3 To facilitate assurance activities, Implementing Partners and UNDP may agree to use a programme monitoring and financial control tool allowing data sharing and analysis.

7.4 The audits will be commissioned by UNDP and undertaken by private audit services.

7.5 Assessments and audits of non-government Implementing Partners will be conducted in accordance with the policies and procedures of UNDP.

7.6 In addition, UNDP has streamlined a quarterly donor reporting template with an emphasis on "reporting for results", which will be supplemented by a far more detailed Semi-Annual and Annual Report template. UNDP requires mid-term and final external evaluations for every phase of a long-term project.

Part VIII Commitments of UNDP

8.1 Regular resource allocation (TRAC 1.1.1) for the Country Programme period 2006-2008 is foreseen at US\$22 million, subject to availability of funds. Working closely with the Government and other relevant development partners, UNDP plans to mobilize an additional US\$ 800 million as non-core resources, subject to interest by funding partners. These resources do not include emergency funds that may be mobilized in response to any humanitarian or crisis situation. These resource allocations will be utilized for policy advice, technical assistance, capacity-building, systems development and knowledge generation and sharing.

8.2 Limited core resources will serve as a catalyst, but full implementation of the Country Programme will also depend on the mobilization of non-core resources, including bilateral, multilateral and national resources. Given the critical need for leveraging limited core funds, emphasis will be placed on consolidating existing partnerships and proactively seeking new opportunities. Priority will also be given to enhancing alliances with corporate and regional institutions. The partnership and resource mobilization strategy for the country programme will hinge on regular policy dialogue with the Government and UNDP strategic partners.

8.3 A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy has been prepared that consolidates partnerships with contributing donors and identifies non-traditional resources, such as public-private partnerships and other emerging funding mechanisms. This strategy will be translated into specific project-based action plans, in accordance with major principles such as recognized comparative advantages, donor engagement, and capitalizing on non-core funding.

8.4 UNDP will ensure coherence between CPAP/AWP, the UNDAF results matrix and MDGs, including through Monitoring and Evaluation reporting. Through annual reviews and quarterly progress reporting, responsibilities between UNDP, the Government and implementing partners will be emphasized.

8.5 At the Government's request, UNDP will provide the following support services for activities in the CPAP:

- a) Identification and assistance with and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; procurement of goods and services in accordance with the UNDP regulation, rules, policies and procedures;
- b) Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowships and study tours;
- c) Access to UNDP-managed global information systems, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized information systems, including rosters of consultants and providers of development services;
- d) Access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes.

8.6 In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, UNDP shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by UNDP and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in maximum ten working days.

8.7 In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UNDP in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, UNDP shall proceed with the payment within maximum 10 working days.

8.8 UNDP shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third party vendor.

8.9 Where more than one UN agency provides cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN agencies.

8.10 The Results and Resources Framework (RRF) constitutes the core of the CPAP. The CPAP RRF further elaborates the CPD RRF and is linked to the UNDAF results matrix. It spells out the key results that UNDP will be accountable for over the period of the programming cycle.

8.11 The Country Office is continuing to develop in-house expertise in the areas identified in the country programme to offer advice and knowledge in the form of tools and methodologies for programme development, implementation and management of results. The country office structure and staffing pattern will evolve during the next country programme to provide greater service to the clients by building staff capacity through effective learning plans. In addition, the office will use the extra-budgetary resources to complement core positions with technical expertise to strengthen country office capacities. Regional Centres will be tapped as a technical resource for the formulation and management of programmes and for continued knowledge development in the country office.

Part IX Commitments of the Government

9.1 The Government will honor its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the Standard Technical Assistance Agreement, which was signed by both parties in 1956. The Government shall apply the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations agencies to UNDP's property, funds, and assets and to its officials and consultants. In addition the Government will accord to UNDP and its officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of UNDP, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the STAA.

9.2 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation on the progress of the country programme involving civil society and other development partners will be implemented. The Government is also committed to organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings and where appropriate, coordination of sectoral and thematic development partners groups to facilitate the participation of donors, civil society, private sector and UN agencies. In addition, the Government will facilitate periodic monitoring visits by UNDP staff and/or designated officials for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

9.3 A standard Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the Annual Work Plan (AWP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds, or to secure the agreement that UNDP will reimburse or directly pay for planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilization of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorized to provide the account details, request and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner.

9.4 Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities as agreed in the AWP's only.

9.5 Cash received by the Government and national NGO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures is not consistent with international standards, the UN agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

9.6 In the case of international NGO and IGO Implementing Partners cash received shall be used in accordance with international standards in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the AWP's, and ensuring that reports on the full utilization of all received cash are submitted to UNDP within six months after receipt of the funds.

9.7 To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from UNDP will provide UNDP or its representative with timely access to:

- all financial records which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by UNDP;
- All relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

9.8 The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and UNDP. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UNDP that provided cash.
- Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations.
- Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN agencies on a quarterly basis.

9.9 The Government's contribution to the country programme will include:

- a) the total amount contributed by the government in terms of cash or other items;
- b) support for UNDP in its efforts to raise funds required to meet the financial needs of the country programme;
- c) the Government contribution to Local Office Costs (GLOC)
- d) the organization of periodic programme review and planning meetings where appropriate; and
- e) the facilitation of the participation of development partners, including donors and NGOs where appropriate and agreed;

9.10 As a contribution to the programme, Government Cost-Sharing funding arrangements with UNDP will be pursued.

9.11 Mechanisms for participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of the country programme involving other development partners, including the participation of NGOs where appropriate and agreed, will be pursued. The Government will also organize periodic programme review, planning and joint strategy meetings. Where appropriate, the Government will also coordinate sectoral and thematic development partner groups to facilitate fulfillment of programme objectives.

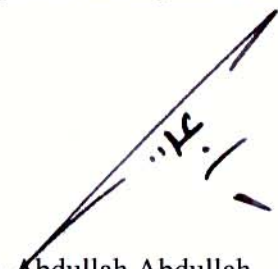
9.12 In addition, the Government will facilitate joint periodic visits for the purpose of monitoring, meeting beneficiaries, assessing the progress and evaluating the impact of the use of programme resources. The Government will make available to UNDP in a timely manner any information about policy and legislative changes occurring during the implementation of the CPAP that might have an impact in co-operation.

Part X. Other Provisions

10.1 This CPAP supersedes any previously signed CPAP between the Government of Afghanistan and UNDP and may be modified by mutual consent of both parties on the recommendations of the joint strategy meeting. There is nothing in this CPAP that shall in any way be construed to waive the protection of UNDP accorded by the contents and substance of the United Nations Convention on Privileges and Immunities to which the Government is a signatory.


10.2 IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Country Programme Action Plan on Wednesday 28 December 2005 in Kabul, Afghanistan.

for the Government of the Islamic
Republic of Afghanistan:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Dr. Abdullah Abdullah', written over a diagonal line that serves as a signature line.

Dr. Abdullah Abdullah
Minister of Foreign Affairs

for the United Nations Development
Programme:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Frederick Lyons', written in a cursive style.

Frederick Lyons
Country Director