

**AMENDMENT TO THE LETTER OF AGREEMENT ON
POLICE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND
COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAMS OF MARCH 9, 2006
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN**

I. GENERAL

The Government of the United States of America (USG) and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (GIRoA) jointly agree to modify and amend the Letter of Agreement (LOA) between the USG and the GIRoA signed March 9, 2006, as amended, in the following respects:

This agreement continues U.S. and Afghan efforts to address two major strategic objectives in Afghanistan: improved governance through improved administration of justice and enhanced rule of law, and increased peace and security through curtailment of the narcotics trade and the illicit revenues obtained by terrorists and criminals from it. The following sections describe in detail the specific projects, and their associated goals and measures of accomplishment that the two governments will undertake together in pursuit of these overarching program objectives.

Programs instituted under this Amendment to the LOA further U.S. and Afghan policy, adopted in 2009, to redirect program support from central government-led eradication towards enhanced interdiction and agricultural development activities. At the farm-gate end of the illegal drug trade, support will emphasize providing incentives for farmers to switch from poppy cultivation to licit crops. While a limited program of governor-led crop destruction will continue to create local disincentives to poppy cultivation, support for Afghan central government-led counternarcotics activities will focus on pre-planting campaigns to warn farmers of the dangers of the drug trade to their communities, on incentivized supply reduction and on interdiction campaigns to attack the later stages of the drug trade – i.e., on seizing and destroying bulk stockpiles of opium, precursor chemicals, and processed drugs. Under this policy, there will be increased support for GIRoA initiatives to dismantle drug trafficking organizations and to arrest and prosecute key figures in the drug trade. The present agreement provides enhanced resources to support this new USG/GIRoA counternarcotics strategy.

At the same time as the focus of the counternarcotics program shifted, the bilateral program directed increasing resources to improving the administration of justice, anti-corruption efforts and rule of law in Afghanistan. In the law enforcement area, the police training program has also

undergone significant changes. Coalition military forces are assuming responsibility for the core police training mission; however, other, specialized elements of law enforcement reform will continue to receive support under this amendment.

This amendment to the LOA provides additional funding to continue existing projects and programs and funds for new projects and programs. New funding will be obligated through associated face sheet. Increases or decreases to the funding specified in the present face sheet will be made by means of subsequent face sheet amendments. All other obligations, terms and conditions contained in the LOA dated March 9, 2006, as amended, shall remain applicable and in full force and effect. The Parties authorize their respective implementing agencies to enter into Memorandum(s) of Understanding setting forth instructions to implement the projects identified in the LOA dated March 9, 2006, as amended.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

The project descriptions below expand those contained in the LOA dated March 9, 2006, as amended.

A. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROGRAM

The Administration of Justice Program contains four components: 1) Justice Sector Support, which includes a training project; salary supplements; security, systems and infrastructure; and expanding service delivery; 2) Counternarcotics justice and anti-corruption efforts which includes support for specialized counternarcotics, corruption and major crimes entities; 3) Corrections System Development; 4) a cross-cutting emphasis on protection of women and girls.

1) Justice Sector Support Program: Funding continues for the Justice Sector Support Program launched under earlier bilateral agreements. That program works to reform specific aspects of the Afghan criminal justice system within the framework of the National Justice Program of the National Justice Sector Strategy. USG-funded projects address all six National Justice Program components: 1) accountable institutions, 2) justice infrastructure, 3) human capacity, 4) legal framework, 5) integrated justice, and 6) citizen rights awareness.

The overall objective of the Justice Sector Support Program is to contribute to the creation of a fair, efficient, and transparent Afghan justice system. The program achieves this goal by implementing projects to 1) improve the efficiency and competence of justice-sector personnel, 2) improve justice-sector security and infrastructure, 3) attack corruption, and 4) improve the capacity of justice sector institutions to improve service delivery across the justice spectrum. The JSSP program endeavors to have a significant presence in eight to nine provinces, with smaller presences throughout the rest of Afghanistan.

Justice Sector Training Project – The Justice Sector Training Project is reforming Afghan justice institutions to modernize them and enhance their administrative capacity. The project achieves this by training and mentoring prosecutors, investigators, judges, and high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Justice, Attorney General’s Office, and related justice institutions. It also promotes administrative reforms within the Ministry of Justice to enhance linkages among police, criminal justice officials, and the corrections system. The desired end result is a fair and transparent criminal justice system that functions in accordance with international standards of human rights and the due-process protections of the Afghan constitution.

The project will provide technical advice and training to Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Attorney General’s Office (AGO), and court officials both in Kabul and in the provinces so as to increase the number of personnel trained in modern investigative and prosecutorial procedures. Programs will place special emphasis on training, mentoring, and supporting opportunities for women to assume a greater role in Afghanistan’s justice sector, as part of a larger effort to reduce violence against women in Afghanistan and to expand women’s knowledge of their rights. Training will include specific efforts on violence against women, corruption, counternarcotics and national security issues.

As a complement to improved training and mentoring, the Justice Sector Training Project will develop professional, public and private legal systems, such as a licensing regime and legal aid centers, and significantly expand public, private and pro-bono legal defense programs in order to ensure that all Afghans have access to adequate legal defense in an Afghan Court as proscribed under the Afghan Constitution.

The Project will provide regional prosecutors with additional equipment and training needed to implement a standardized case-management system. It is essential that the Ministry of Justice be able to track cases as they proceed through the Afghan justice system in order to guarantee transparency in the delivery of justice and increase public respect for justice institutions. To this end the implementation of the Case Management System will be a critical focus of USG assistance efforts to the Afghan Justice system.

Project support will include assistance with equipping, and furnishing, facilities and headquarters; assisting with transportation needs and security as appropriate; infrastructure and renovation projects; and critical and immediate needs to allow investigative police, prosecutors, judges, ministerial officials and defense attorneys to effectively accomplish their goals.

Project activities will focus on all important justice institutions of Afghanistan, including but not limited to the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General’s Office, provincial justice offices, the juvenile justice system, the independent bar association, Afghan Law Faculties, and the Independent National Legal Training Center. Legal education will stress the

rights of women and ethnic minorities and will expand the reach of legal-aid services into the provinces and districts. Of particular importance will be provincial justice conferences to raise public awareness of legal rights.

2) Specialized Justice Task Forces, including Anti Corruption: In addition to system-wide reform efforts, this agreement provides assistance for specific justice-sector projects such as the Senior Federal Prosecutors Program, the Criminal Justice Task Force, the Central Narcotics Tribunal, and other specialized groups established to address particular areas of criminal activity. Among these the Major Crimes Task Force, the Anti-Corruption Unit, and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal are particularly important. The Major Crimes Task Force is a special investigative body created to investigate high-level crimes such as corruption, kidnapping, and organized crime. Parallel efforts will support specialized training of prosecutors who support the Major Crimes Task Force.

Counternarcotics Justice Center – The USG and the GIRoA are working together to operate a specialized criminal justice facility known as the Counternarcotics Justice Center (CNJC). The purpose of the CNJC is to provide a secure facility for pre-trial detention, investigation, and trial of mid- to high-level narcotics offenders. The center also addresses corruption cases, including those related to narcotics trafficking. Under the present agreement the USG will provide assistance to secure, equip, furnish, and operate the center during a period of transition until the Ministry of Justice can assume the full procurement, operations and maintenance costs using GIRoA resources. During this transition period the USG will continue to train GIRoA personnel assigned to the facility. Operations and maintenance responsibility of the CNJC is scheduled to be transitioned from the USG to the GIRoA by May 2011.

Judicial Security Program – The USG has completed an overall, nationwide assessment of judicial security conditions. The objectives of this assessment were to define systemic security issues and to identify justice-system personnel, especially judges, who are at high risk of retaliation or intimidation owing to the nature of their duties. As a result of the security assessment, training, mentoring, and equipping efforts supporting the Judicial Security Unit (JSU) have been expanded. This includes the construction of a compound in Kabul to house JSU officers and additional planned construction in other critical areas. The USG will continue to support operations and maintenance costs for these centers until they can be transitioned to the Afghan Government. The JSU is charged with protecting justice-system personnel deemed to be at special risk, as well as justice system personnel working on critical, high risk issues such as counternarcotics, anti-corruption, kidnapping, major crimes and national security cases. Operations and maintenance responsibility of the JSU compound in Kabul is scheduled to be transitioned from the USG to the GIRoA by May 2012.

Anti-Corruption Program – The USG will assist the GIRoA in implementing an effective Anti-Corruption Program. This project, initiated under earlier bilateral agreements, will continue with the objective of aggressively attacking official corruption. The effort involves establishing and training the following units: 1) a specialized Anti-Corruption Unit (ACU) of prosecutors to investigate and prosecute cases in an Afghan court; 2) a specialized Anti-Corruption Tribunal (ACT) to hear anti-corruption cases of significance; and 3) a cadre Major Crimes Task Force (MCTF) of National Directorate of Security (NDS) and Ministry of Interior (MOI) investigators that will investigate high level corruption cases and effect arrests as approved by the Afghan Attorney General. The project will train and mentor investigators, prosecutors, and judges assigned to this unit. It is critical that these institutions remain independent entities operating with the legal authority of their respective ministries (the AGO, NDS, MOI, and Supreme Court). It will also provide infrastructure, equipment, and transitional operational support to these entities. Under this agreement the USG will coordinate efforts and provide continuing support to the GIRoA's justice and oversight institutions, such as the High Office of Oversight, and including but not limited to such Afghan entities as the Attorney General's Office, the Ministry of Interior, and the National Directorate of Security. The USG will also assist with the establishment and sustenance of the Anti-Corruption Tribunal.

The entities mentioned above are centrally important to the Afghan Government's anti-corruption strategy. Training, mentoring, advice, operational assistance, and infrastructure support will go to several Afghan organizations involved in combating all forms of corruption. These will include operational support for the Afghan Judicial Security Unit, and enhanced security for the Anti-Corruption Unit, the Anti-Corruption Tribunal, and the Major Crimes Task Force, among other related entities that exist or may be created in order to achieve this objective. The parties agree to support these entities provided they remain free from political interference or influence and are able to enforce existing Afghan law and the Afghan constitution, operating under best practices recognized by the international community, and this project may be terminated by either party if this condition is not met.

Justice-Sector Salary Enhancements – Funding will support temporary enhancement of justice-sector salaries until such time as the Afghan Government, drawing on resources available through the Law and Order Trust Fund, the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund, or similar donor or revenue sources can provide competitive salary levels. Enhanced salaries will help deter low-level corruption and will attract a competent, professional justice-sector work force. The USG agrees to fund a portion of salary reform efforts for the Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of Justice following the Priority Reform and Reorganization and Pay and Rank Reform plans currently under development.

3) Corrections System Support Program: The USG will provide funding to partner with the Afghan Government's Central Prisons Directorate (CPD) in building a safe, secure, and humane

Afghan corrections system that strives to meet international standards and Afghan cultural requirements. The program will address all aspects of the corrections system. It will assess the adequacy of existing corrections infrastructure and, where appropriate, provide funding to renovate or replace existing facilities and equipment. It will evaluate Ministry of Justice and Central Prisons Directorate administrative systems and provide mentors to assist in implementing recommendations for improvement. Where needed, the program will provide technical training and mentoring of corrections staff and prison leadership. The USG agrees to fund a portion of salary reform efforts for the Central Prisons Directorate following the Priority Reform and Reorganization and Pay and Rank Reform plans currently in place. These activities, initiated under earlier agreements, will expand from the six existing provincial teams to additional provinces. These activities will also expand from provincial prisons and Kabul detention facilities to include key district detention centers as well as facilities operated by other Afghan government entities. The USG will also continue funding and supporting programs for women and children in prisons.

Under this project, the Corrections System Support Program will develop improved rehabilitation and reintegration programs as well as alternatives to incarceration designed to undercut insurgent inmates' ability to use Afghan prisons as a recruiting ground. A parallel effort will enhance security for high-risk prisoners within the corrections system. Most important in this context will be an improved prison management program that will expand Central Prisons Directorate capacity to monitor prisoners and control prisoner unrest.

Prison Renovation and Construction (previously noted as Corrections Infrastructure) – This project will continue upgrades to the corrections infrastructure. Funding provided under earlier agreements initiated renovation and additional construction at Pol-i-Charkhi prison near Kabul.

Prisons other than Pol-i-Charkhi also need renovation and/or replacement. The USG has already provided funding to construct and equip prisons in Wardak and Baghlan provinces. Under the present agreement, the USG and GIRoA will assess remaining prison construction requirements so as to identify and fund the highest-priority projects, including one additional provincial prison which will serve as a model prison and will include mentoring staff and equipment.

4) Program to Protect Women and Girls: INL's programs to protect women and girls seek to empower women working in the justice and law enforcement sectors while also working to advance the rights of Afghan women and girls. Funding will support humanitarian, educational, and rehabilitation assistance for women and children imprisoned in major provinces of Afghanistan. Assistance will also seek to prevent, reduce, and respond to instances of violence against women through a variety of mechanisms including legal and psychological counseling services, shelter, mediation, and social services for Afghan women at risk of or victimized by gender-based violence. Programs will place special emphasis on training, mentoring, and

supporting opportunities for women to assume a greater role in Afghanistan's justice sector, including in the reduction of violence against women and the promotion of women's legal rights. Support and protection for women and girls are also included in the Corrections and the Justice Sector Support programs.

B. COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAM

The USG and the GIRoA will continue to devote significant resources to attacking the illegal drug trade by reducing cultivation, trafficking and addiction. The program will also strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics to manage these programs. The present agreement will provide resources to support GIRoA efforts to destroy drug bazaars and opium stockpiles, to interdict drug trafficking operation, to arrest and prosecute high-level drug traffickers; to reduce cultivation of opium poppy; and to prevent and treat drug addiction. The present program will emphasize disruption of illegal-drug processing and trafficking, especially where such trafficking financially benefits anti-government forces. This counternarcotics strategy concentrates program impact on the stockpiling, refining, and trafficking of illegal drugs. By attacking this portion of the trade, drug law enforcement will reduce the monies terrorists and criminals can derive from this illegal activity.

1) Reduction of Cultivation: The bilateral counternarcotics effort will continue to address opium poppy cultivation through support to Governor-Led Eradication (GLE) efforts and pre-planting public information campaigns designed to convince farmers to switch voluntarily to licit crops. In addition, INL will continue to provide support for monitoring and verification of illegal drug crops to enhance the general understanding of trends on cultivation and trafficking, as well as contribute to initiatives that enhance regional and cross-border initiatives.

Good Performers Initiative – The USG will assist the GIRoA in continued implementation of the Good Performers Initiative (GPI). This program provides incentives for provincial authorities to reduce opium poppy cultivation. Good Performers Initiative funding enables local communities to receive development assistance in return for successfully reducing poppy cultivation. The program works through provincial and district authorities so as to ensure that approved projects are coordinated with other development programs.

Assistance takes many forms, depending on local needs. The Ministry of Counternarcotics administers the program for the GIRoA. As a secondary benefit, the program serves to develop the Afghan Government's ability to coordinate operations effectively between the national and provincial levels. While focusing attention on provinces in Southern Afghanistan that have high levels of poppy cultivation, the program also channels assistance to poppy-free and poppy-reducing provinces in other regions of the country that receive comparatively little attention.

GPI incentivizes future political action against the drug trade by enabling governors to provide tangible development-based assistance to communities that have abandoned opium poppy cultivation in favor of licit crops. The long-term goal of GPI is to reduce opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan to negligible levels. In working toward these goals, the program contributes to broader counter-terrorism objectives by enhancing village-based agricultural opportunities and by providing work for young Afghans who might otherwise be tempted to join the Taliban for economic reasons.

Monitoring, Verification and Cooperation Program (previously noted as Verification Program) – This project continues support to monitor the illegal drug-crop cultivation and opium production in Afghanistan. The principal component of the Verification Program is the annual Afghanistan Opium Survey, jointly conducted by the GIRoA's Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The annual opium survey provides essential data to inform policy and program decisions in support of the counternarcotics strategy in Afghanistan. It provides an independent, empirically verified database for determining the level of poppy cultivation and opium production in each province. This survey, and its associated Opium Rapid Assessment survey of Afghan farmers' poppy-planting intentions, are the principal objective measures guiding assessments of poppy cultivation and opium production in Afghanistan and their impact on the Afghan economy.

The USG and GIRoA use annual opium survey data in a variety of ways. Good Performers Initiative awards go to provinces that achieve reductions in poppy cultivation, with funding being distributed among provinces on the basis of survey results. Survey findings also act as a guide for public information efforts to dissuade farmers from planting poppies, and as a guide to the associated governor-led eradication program. Such assessments provide an empirical basis for evaluating the effectiveness of opium-control programs and for targeting development assistance to areas that have abandoned poppy cultivation.

In addition to providing support for monitoring and verification of illegal drug crops to enhance the general understanding of trends on cultivation and trafficking, INL will also contribute to initiatives that enhance regional and cross-border initiatives with Afghanistan's neighbors.

Public Awareness and Public Information Program – The Public Awareness and Public Information Program supports the public awareness pillar of the Afghan Government's National Drug Control Strategy through the Counternarcotics Public Information Campaign. The Ministry of Counternarcotics leads this campaign. The Public Information Program will provide funding to non-governmental organizations that develop and disseminate anti-drug messages in Afghanistan. These messages will expand grassroots communications at the district and village levels and underscore the negative impact of poppy cultivation on Afghan society.

The USG will help the GIRoA mobilize support for its counternarcotics policies and programs by producing and disseminating tailored messages, conducting opinions surveys, and building a public-information capability within the Afghan Government. For this latter effort the GIRoA will provide the personnel and facilities needed to produce public-information materials for various media. The USG will provide training, mentoring, equipment, and temporary operational support. Other elements of the Public Information Campaign will support grassroots information programs at the provincial and district levels. These local activities will involve religious and community leaders as well as education efforts in schools.

The Public Information Program is central to the Afghan Counternarcotics Strategy. Surveys have repeatedly shown that Afghan farmers know they should not plant poppies. Following the Taliban opium ban in 2001 farm-gate prices for opium soared and persisted for a number of years. These high prices induced many farmers to rationalize their involvement in poppy cultivation on the grounds of economic necessity. This changing economic environment makes it more important for public information messages to stress the negative economic, social, and moral effects of the illegal drug economy. Such messages will further undercut the inclination of Afghan farmers to become or stay involved in illegal drug production.

2) Interdiction Program: This project develops the law enforcement capabilities of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) through mentoring, training, operational advice, sustenance, equipment and infrastructure support. This support is principally dedicated to the specialized, vetted, narcotics law enforcement organizations. These include the Sensitive Investigations Unit, the Technical Investigative Unit, and the National Interdiction Unit. In addition, USG funding provides financial support for operations and maintenance of various CNPA facilities and forward operating bases. For its part, the GIRoA provides land, real property, and personnel adequate to support the program as needed.

In the near-term, the drug interdiction program concentrates on seizing increased quantities of illegal drugs and chemicals used in their production, and on arresting greater numbers of drug traffickers, especially key members of organized narcotics operations with ties to the insurgency or corrupt officials. Over the longer-term, increased interdiction of bulk opium supplies, precursor chemicals, and refined narcotic drugs, along with the arrest and prosecution of major Afghan drug traffickers, will reduce the illegal income available to insurgents and criminals linked to the drug trade.

3) Demand Reduction Program: INL will also continue and expand its efforts to battle the growing problem of opiate addiction in Afghanistan, which threatens the very fabric of Afghan social structures and can destroy entire families. Local drug use is an increasingly critical aspect of addressing the narcotics problem in Afghanistan, with the numbers of local addicts of all ages, including children under the age of seven, increasing rapidly. International drug control efforts

have long recognized that drug-producing countries predictably develop local drug-consumption problems. Consequently, a comprehensive strategy to eliminate drug production in Afghanistan must address Afghan drug consumption.

The USG will help the GIRA implement drug abuse prevention and treatment programs in cooperation with international agencies, non-governmental organizations, and Afghan Government offices. Technical advisors will help build an Afghan capability to treat and rehabilitate drug-dependent individuals. The program will also establish drug education programs and promote awareness of drug abuse issues among government officials and community leaders. The program will train community-based personnel, provide technical assistance in drug treatment, and undertake community outreach. Special treatment and rehabilitation efforts will be directed at women and children having drug dependence problems and at rural communities.

In the short term, the program will expand treatment, counseling, and rehabilitation services and will improve community-based drug abuse prevention and outreach. Over the longer term the project will develop effective drug demand reduction capabilities that are culturally relevant and sustainable within the constraints of future Afghan Government and community-based resources.

4) Ministry of Counter-Narcotics Mentoring Program: This project will focus on mentoring Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) staff in Kabul and in its provincial offices, and developing their capacity to assume responsibility for and manage effectively the programs under the ministry's purview. The MCN needs significant, intensive mentoring support to improve its internal operations and its external interaction with other Afghan Government agencies and with international donors and non-governmental organizations. Of particular importance will be training and mentoring for MCN staff members who administer INL-funded counternarcotics projects such as the Good Performers Initiative and Governor-Led Eradication programs.

The USG will provide capacity building support to the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics to coordinate and evaluate the implementation of the Afghan Law on Counternarcotics and the National Drug Control Strategy. International advisors and Afghan personnel from the Ministry of Counternarcotics will pursue capacity building programs, including recruiting, mentoring, training, and logistical, equipment and infrastructure support to discourage poppy cultivation, support and monitor provincial and district supply reduction programs, and to promote sustainable development. The MCN will hire and assign qualified Afghan personnel to support the capacity building program, and will provide office space, personnel and other support as is mutually agreed to be necessary.

C. AVIATION SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Aviation Support Program provides technical services related to aircraft operations, maintenance, safety, and aviation-base construction in Afghanistan as these relate to travel for all the projects covered under this agreement, including operational support for drug interdiction missions carried out by the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan who are mentored by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. These same Aviation program assets provide transportation in support of counternarcotics and law enforcement programs under the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Counter Narcotics, including opium poppy crop survey and verification activities conducted by or in support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Afghanistan.

Safe, professional aviation support to INL's counternarcotics, criminal justice and law enforcement programs in Afghanistan is central to the viability of these programs. This requires, in the short- to medium-term, that sufficient aircraft be mission-ready with sufficient flight hours to meet customer requirements. The program does this by maintaining operational bases in Kabul, Kandahar, and other locations within Afghanistan as determined by operational requirements. As required, aviation assets will provide passenger and cargo transport, armed escort, convoy cover, surveillance and reconnaissance, resupply, medical evacuation, and search and rescue support to all program activities covered under the present agreement.

D. LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPORT PROGRAM (previously noted as Anti-Crime Program)

Law enforcement support under this program will consist of training, mentoring, and infrastructure development for specialized units of the Afghan National Police. In addition to assistance to the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan, support will be provided to other specialized law enforcement elements such as the Family Response Units (part of the Ministry of Interior's Criminal Investigation Division), and female members of the Afghan National Police. USG experts will continue to assess the operational environments of these groups and will identify the specialized training, mentoring, infrastructure, and equipment requirements they pose. The Law Enforcement Support Program will provide specialized assistance as appropriate and mutually agreed.

The present agreement will also continue to implement the ongoing Ministry of Interior Reform Project. This effort focuses primarily on organizational adjustment and reform of pay and rank. It includes continued support for development of recruitment and deployment strategies, standard operating procedures, professional standards, community policing programs, and revenue-generation initiatives.

The USG will continue to provide non-lethal personal equipment packages and uniforms to the police so as to improve public identification of an enhanced police presence in the community. The project will also improve the ministry's police identification-card system and its police-personnel database.

Through this LOA, as amended, the GIRoA grants unimpeded access to and use of regional, provincial, and district police facilities by the mentoring teams, trainers, and expert advisors so that they can carry out their responsibilities in a safe and efficient manner, and further agrees to take such steps as may be required to ensure elements of the GIRoA implement this provision.

IV. PROJECT GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENT VERIFICATION

The high-level goals of the projects funded under this agreement are to:

1. Reform and modernize the justice and corrections systems of Afghanistan.
2. Assist in building the capacity of the Ministry of Interior to enable it to operate as a professional and democratic law enforcement institution.
3. Reduce opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan to negligible levels.
4. Reduce the use of and dependence upon illegal drugs in Afghanistan to negligible levels.
5. Develop an Afghan law enforcement capability to disrupt the trafficking of illegal drugs and precursor chemicals.
6. Increase the proportion of development assistance delivered through GIRoA ministries up to 50% by the end of FY 2012.

The cooperating governments will measure progress toward these goals in terms of specific objectives listed below. The GIRoA and the USG will jointly devise a plan to develop baselines where necessary and set targets and timelines for each of these objectives.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE PROGRAM

A. Increased institutional capacity within the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the Supreme Court to process criminal justice cases as measured by:

1. A decrease in the number of days individuals spend in pre-trial detention;
2. Reduced time between arrest and final case disposition;
3. Increased numbers of cases processed through the formal justice system; and
4. Determined handling and disposition of corruption cases resulting in the removal of corrupt officials and narcotics offenders from official capacities in the GIRoA.

B. Increased adherence to human rights and due-process standards as measured by:

1. Parity in sentencing for male and female offenders;
2. Development of a functioning juvenile justice system; and
3. Improved conditions in jails and prisons as assessed by independent observers.

C. Implementation of a separate, secure justice system to detain, prosecute, try, and incarcerate mid- to high-level narcotics offenders as measured by:

1. Increased numbers of arrests and successful prosecution of mid- and high-level narcotics traffickers;
2. Increased numbers of seizures of narcotics, funds and property, and the subsequent return of eligible funds and property to Afghan government control; and
3. Overall decrease in drug flows within and from Afghanistan as trafficking becomes more of a risky proposition.

COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAM

A. Improved narcotics interdiction results as measured by:

1. Increased quantities and seizures of illegal drugs and precursor chemicals;
2. A minimum of 25 percent of seizures resulting in trafficker arrests.

B. Improved prevention and treatment defined by:

1. The opening of six additional treatment facilities (2 for men, 2 for women, and 2 for children);
2. An annual 10-percent increase in the number of patients treated.
3. Development of national certification standards for drug treatment facilities by the Ministry of Public Health, by the end of 2011.

C. Increased Ministry of Counter-Narcotics capacity to deliver public information concerning the harm done by the production, trafficking, consumption and use of illegal drugs as measured by:

1. An annual 10-percent increase in the number of counternarcotics messages delivered in schools; and
2. An annual 10-percent increase in the number of listeners and viewers reached by counternarcotics messages delivered through public media.

D. Increased Ministry of Counter-Narcotics capacity to provide general guidance on counternarcotics policy and administer independent programs as measured by:

1. The successful publication of a revised National Drug Control Strategy by the MCN which is agreed upon by the Afghan National Security Council.
2. The ministry's capacity and ability to conduct counternarcotics planning workshops for Governors and to assist with the development of provincial counternarcotics plans.

E. Improved and transparent public financial management systems and controls as measured by:

1. Mutually acceptable level of progress by the GIRoA in strengthening public financial management systems by improving budget execution, raising revenues, and reducing corruption, including relevant measures noted earlier in this section;
2. Relevant GIRoA ministries being successfully assessed by the USG to transparently receive, manage, distribute and account for USG funding.

LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Increased Afghan National Police capability to recruit and retain qualified officers as measured by:

1. Decreased attrition rate (to 15 % or less per year);
2. Increased representation of women among Afghan National Police officers (to 2% or higher of the total police force nationwide);
3. Improved payroll processing to ensure that at least 80 percent of Afghan police nationwide are paid on time and in the correct amount.

AVIATION PROGRAM

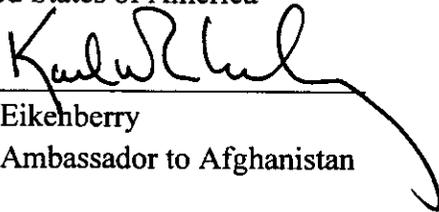
1. Availability of sufficient mission-ready aircraft with sufficient flight hours to meet customer requirements.

Methods of Verification will include:

1. Observation and field monitoring by USG and GIRoA personnel;
2. Independent assessments by internationally recognized organizations;
3. Annual USG and UNODC estimates of the extent of illegal drug production and trafficking;
4. Statistical reports of criminal justice system case-processing times and volumes;
5. Statistical reports of reported crimes;
6. Drug treatment program statistics on numbers of facilities and patients treated; and
7. Periodic surveys of Afghan public attitudes and knowledge concerning drugs and crime.

Done in duplicate at Kabul, Afghanistan, this 23 day of SEPT of 2019 in English and Dari. In case of a discrepancy between the English and Dari language texts, the English text will take precedence.

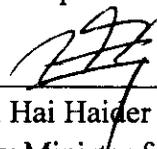
For the Government of the
United States of America



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Karl Eikenberry', written over a horizontal line.

Karl Eikenberry
U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan

For the Government of the
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Abdul Hai Haider', written over a horizontal line.

Abdul Hai Haider
Deputy Minister for Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

**PARTICIPANT CERTIFICATION
NARCOTICS OFFENSES AND DRUG TRAFFICKING**

1. I hereby certify that within the last ten years:
 - A. I have not been convicted of a violation of, or a conspiracy to violate, any law or regulation of the United States or any other country concerning narcotics or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances.
 - B. I am not been an illicit trafficker in any such drug or controlled substance.
 - C. I am not and have not been as knowing assistor, abettor, conspirator, or colluder with others in the illicit trafficking in any such drug or substance.
2. I understand that the United States Department of State (DOS) may terminate my training if it is determined that I engaged in the above conduct during the last ten years or during my DOS-financed training.

Signature:

Name (Printed):

Date: