

## Executive Summary

The Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework (SMAF) required revenue-generating Ministries of Afghanistan to develop and publish their Anti-Corruption Plans (ACP) by end of 2015. The remaining Ministries were subsequently directed to complete their plans by the end of 2016.<sup>1</sup>

The Independent Joint Anti-Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (“MEC”), has undertaken this review of the Anti-Corruption Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL).

The aim of conducting this review is to identify any shortcomings in the ACP development, its implementation, subsequent monitoring and evaluation phases, as well as to provide recommendations to reconcile these shortcomings.

MEC review found that MAIL had not conducted a formal corruption risk assessment to identify the vulnerabilities and risks.

The MAIL ACP has three objectives<sup>2</sup> and thirteen activities. Of the 13 activities, only two have been fully implemented, namely creating a Farmer Call Center and creating a digital library. The following eight activities lack SMART-tested indicators; therefore, measurement for implementation of these activities remains uncertain. They are listed as: Asset management in MAIL through M-Pulse Database, Designing and implementing Procurement Management System, Identifying G.P.S points for every implemented project, Designing and implementing a control system for documents in the Minister’s office, Designing and implementing an IT Help Desk, Activating Cisco phones for 7 MAIL branches, Registering MAIL’s fixed assets, and Completing verification of usurped MAIL properties

One activity of the Ministry’s ACP, “Designing and implementing a transport management system,” had been implemented in 2016. This activity was still considered in the 2017 ACP, but without considering the remaining percentage of its development.

Meanwhile, some activities of the ACP have no direct relation to tackling or preventing corruption in the Ministry, e.g., establishing a Farmer Call Center. However, MEC acknowledges that the Call Center may provide some opportunity for individuals to identify suspected cases of corruption.

MAIL also assigned a team to monitor implementation of the activities of their ACP, identify gaps in the implementation, and report the findings to the leadership.

In order to improve the ACP and properly oversee its implementation process, MEC is issuing five recommendations to MAIL within this Review.

Overall, MEC’s review indicates that the MAIL ACP appears to be a “tick-the-box” activity to fulfill the formal SMAF requirement. The ACP lacks a thorough or formal risk assessment of MAIL functions and procedures, and a coherent plan to mitigate risks.

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<sup>1</sup> GIRoA, Self-Reliance through Mutual Accountability Framework, Annex: Short-term deliverables by 2016, January 2017. Retrieved

<sup>2</sup> MAIL, Anti-Corruption Plan for 2017