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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 Part IV and 2017 Part I in favour of the Asia region to be financed from the general budget of the European Union.

**Action Document for Support for Afghanistan-centred Regional Cooperation
INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS
WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS**

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.3.1

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Support for Afghanistan-centred Regional Cooperation CRIS number: ACA/2016/ 038-215 financed under Asia and Central Asia Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Afghanistan The action shall be carried out at the following locations: mostly in Afghanistan Actions will also take place in Afghanistan's neighbouring countries	
3. Programming document	Asia Regional MIP 2014-2020	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Regional Integration - Regional Cooperation	DEV. Aid: YES
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 36 629 102 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000 The action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: Finland for an amount of 1 000 000 EUR Italy for an amount of 152 000 EUR Japan for an amount of 270 000 EUR Russia for an amount of 180 000 EUR Sweden for an amount of 1 532 000 EUR Other donors' funding (pending confirmation): EUR 28 495 102 This action is co-financed by potential grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 0.	
6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation	Project Modality Indirect Management with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Direct management: grants – call for proposals	

modality(ies)				
7 a) DAC code(s)	15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management			
b) Main Delivery Channel	41000 – United Nations agency, fund or Commission			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Aid to environment	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A			

SUMMARY

Afghanistan's National Unity Government prioritizes regional cooperation. Since 2015, the Government's genuine efforts reaching out to its regional neighbours have yielded results in giving a particular impulse to regional economic development projects. Along the same lines, the Afghan Government has managed to sustain regional partners' engagement in peace and reconciliation, confidence building, active participation in regional dialogues and processes. Afghanistan's geographical location may generate new opportunities through infrastructure investments, transportation, trade and energy. In this context, the Heart of Asia (Istanbul) process has played a significant role highlighting the potential socio-economic benefits of regional cooperation and raising awareness about potential regional solutions to regional problems. Partners in the Heart of Asia region increasingly recognize that economic integration and connectivity may generate interdependences vital to fostering peace, economic development and security.

The overall objective of the proposed action is to support the Government of Afghanistan implementing its strategy to foster cooperation and political and policy dialogue with the countries in the region. The specific objective is to capacitate key sectors of Afghanistan's public administration to pursue and implement reforms in key sectors towards improved regional connectivity and aiming at inclusive socio-economic development, with a focus on the Heart of Asia (HoA) Process.

The action comprises two components:

1. Capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lead regional cooperation policies with a focus on the Heart of Asia Process as a regional political and developmental platform.
2. Support to stronger regional counter-narcotics cooperation through the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (2016-2019) implemented by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime.

The two components are follow-on actions and are in line with EU strong political backing of the Heart of Asia Process and its particular commitment to support Heart of Asia confidence building measures, namely: trade, commerce and investment opportunities; counter-narcotics and disaster management.

The proposed action is in line with the Government's strategy for growth and development through regional confidence building, cooperation and connectivity. It is further in line with the EU Regional Asia Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 while ensuring coherence with the EU-Afghanistan Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020.

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

Afghanistan faces daunting political, security and developmental challenges. These are aggravated by the State's fragility, weak public sector and aid dependent economy. After a decade of high growth fuelled by large foreign-financed military and civilian public expenditure, the security transition has already led to a sharp reduction in economic growth from an annual average of 9.4% in the 2003-2012 period to a projected 2% for 2016, only marginally higher than in 2015¹. The fiscal space is highly constrained by low domestic revenue mobilisation, high non-discretionary ODA commitments and high security expenditure. Increasing the revenue potential will require mobilising new sources of growth and investment including diversification through regional cooperation and integration, the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development, and streamlining government and governance.

Regional context

Both intra-regional and inter-regional economic cooperation in South and Central Asia stand at very low levels. This trend is determined by factors such as poor connectivity within the region and global markets as well as production networks; weak trade facilitation policies reflected in high costs of trading across borders; and restrictions doing business with countries within the region, in some cases caused by strained political relations.² Over the medium term, raising levels of productivity and growth will require enhancing integration and cooperation at the national, regional, and global level. It can also provide an anchor to conduct significant reforms in various areas like customs administration, taxation, investment, procurement, trade and transport facilitation, border management, etc. Afghanistan has the potential and determination to play a catalytic role in regional exchanges by bridging South and Central Asia and driving connectivity and integration in the region. Increased regional

¹ IMF, Second Review of the Staff Monitored Program, May 2016

² World Bank, "Global Economic Prospects, 2016

interdependence can play an important role in underpinning a political process by creating incentives for countries in the region to benefit from a more stable Afghanistan.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

Since its first days in office, the National Unity Government (NUG) prioritized and advanced regional cooperation via concerted efforts towards peace and reconciliation, confidence building in various areas, sustained engagement with regional partners, active participation in regional dialogues and processes, and continued commitment to regional economic projects. The NUG regional cooperation agenda is part of its ambitious reform programme laid down in "**Realizing Self-Reliance, Commitments to Reforms and Renewed Partnership**" document (London 2014). It asserts regional (economic) cooperation and connectivity as key policies contributing to poverty reduction, fiscal sustainability, economic growth, and towards achieving long-term stability in the region. The Government's vision of Afghanistan as the "Asian Roundabout" and a hub for regional cooperation aims to advance integration with its South and Central Asian neighbours as a stepping stone towards increased participation in the global economy; it pursues leveraging the country's geographical location to generate new opportunities through infrastructure investments, transportation, trade and energy. The Government's regional cooperation drive increased the engagement by regional partners such as China and Central-Asian countries, and generated positive developments in key regional economic projects such as the Central Asia South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project (CASA 1000) and the Turkmenistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan–India natural gas pipeline (TAPI), as well as the novel Lapis Lazuli trade and transit corridor. These projects were strongly promoted by the Heart of Asia (Istanbul) Process by bringing major stakeholders together through its Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) as well as by highlighting the region mutual interest to promote regional cooperation towards socio-economic development.

The proposed action comprises two components – capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and support for regional counter-narcotics efforts – which are continuation of ongoing regional cooperation interventions. The action is in line with **The European Union Strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016** as it will support concrete Afghan centred regional initiatives. It will contribute to stronger institutional capacities to implement, monitor and follow up the Heart of Asia Process and its CBMs; to improved awareness by Afghanistan's neighbours on the mutual benefits of investing political and financial capital in regional integration fora; and to more efficient regional efforts to reduce organised crime and drug production, trafficking and demand. The proposed intervention is in line with the Regional Asia Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020, is coherent with the EU-Afghanistan Multiannual Indicative Programme 2014-2020 and with the EU's Agenda for Change in that it will promote regional development and integration as a means to contribute to economic development and foster peace and stability. Under the second component, the action is also in line with the EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020 which requires that EU international response and actions in priority third countries and regions around the world in addressing the drugs issue are comprehensive, taking into account every dimension of the drug phenomenon, and address the development, stability and security of these countries and regions through enhanced partnership.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The proposed action will target several Afghan institutional actors across sectors and will be implemented in consultation with institutions and agencies from neighbouring countries to maximise regional cooperation in the relevant areas. The ultimate beneficiary is the general

population, benefitting from improved capabilities and effectiveness of the related administrations.

Component 1. Capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lead regional cooperation policies with a focus on the Heart of Asia Process

The component's primary stakeholder is the Afghanistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Regional Cooperation Directorate (RCD), particularly in its role promoting regional diplomacy and development of regional cooperation policies. With initial EU organizational capacity building assistance (2013-2016), the RCD is the central coordinating structure tasked with driving the regional cooperation agenda within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It leads, coordinates, and facilitates Afghanistan's participation in regional initiatives, processes and organizations as well as regional tri-lateral, quadrilateral and multi-lateral relations.

Within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Economic Affairs and the Border Affairs and Security Cooperation Directorates will also benefit from this action, through institutional building initiatives. The Heart of Asia member countries, as well as the supporting countries and organizations, are key stakeholders as they will benefit from improved Afghan capacities to manage and lead the Heart of Asia Process. Relevant line ministries as well as private sector and civil society organisations will be engaged and consulted as essential partners of specific initiatives. These will ultimately benefit from improved regional connectivity and regional trade facilitation measures.

Component 2. Support to stronger regional counter-narcotics cooperation through the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries

Within this component the main stakeholder is the Ministry of Counter Narcotics as it leads the coordination, policymaking, monitoring and evaluation of all counter narcotics activities and efforts in line with the Afghan Constitution and is in charge of the implementation of the Afghanistan's National Drug Action Plan and respective coordination with the relevant line ministries: Ministry of Interior (MOI), Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Central Prison Department (CPD) and Attorney General's Office (AGO). The Ministry of Health will participate in the different sub-programmes also in complying with the implementation of the National Drug Action Plan. All stakeholders will benefit from increased collaboration and information exchange between the counter-narcotics agencies in the region as well as from capacity building activities. Other stakeholders are the government agencies from Afghanistan and the region tasked with countering narcotics and implementing related policies, such as law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies, health institutions, etc. The component is based on the principle that action against "world drug problems remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international and regional cooperation with a focus on an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach addressing both supply and demand reduction sides."³ Enabling and maintaining regional professional networks active in the relevant areas will contribute to the sustainability of capacity development activities.

³ Conclusion of the Chairs at the High-level meeting of Partners for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, December 2015

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

Regional integration and diplomacy are key components for accomplishing a successful transition in Afghanistan. The EU's engagement in the sector aims at supporting the Government of Afghanistan in strengthening and further developing its regional cooperation agenda.

- **Support for regional cooperation - Heart of Asia (Istanbul) process, multilateral regional formats and MoFA's Regional Cooperation Directorate's role**

The **Heart of Asia (Istanbul) Process (HoA)** launched in November 2011 is a regional political platform that promotes regional consensus towards an agenda for greater security, and strengthened political and economic cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours. In a relatively short time, this Afghan-led platform has built momentum for collective initiatives within a region traditionally characterized by lack of collaboration, mistrust and conflict. The HoA member countries mutually agreed six Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) gathering member and supporting countries around areas of mutual interest (Disaster management; Counter-narcotics; Trade Commerce and Investment Opportunities; Counter-Terrorism; Regional Infrastructure and Education); respective annual implementation plans identify concrete priority cooperation activities. The HoA promotes regular meetings gathering countries and promoting policy dialogue at multilateral level which otherwise, most likely, would not happen in the current geopolitical constellation.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs' **Regional Cooperation Directorate (RCD)** has been instrumental in facilitating and steering the HoA at policy and technical levels towards delivering tangible results and promoting partnerships and multilateral dialogue with the countries in the region. EU capacity development project – "**Promoting Regional Cooperation Capacity in [the] Ministry of Foreign Affairs (PRCC)**" – plays an important role strengthening RCD's capacities to implement Afghanistan regional strategies and to coordinate regional processes, both internally and externally, with a focus on the Afghan-centred, regional-led Heart of Asia (Istanbul) Process. The RCD firmly established itself as a single point of contact on regional and multilateral issues, ensuring a comprehensive approach to regional cooperation beyond the traditional bilateral perspective. The Directorate successfully advanced the Government's regional cooperation vision by facilitating Afghanistan's pro-active participation in various regional and multilateral processes.

While a solid capacity and human resources foundation was developed by the EU funded PRCC project within a relatively short time-frame (less than three years), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the RCD still require continued capacity support for furthering Afghanistan's complex regional cooperation policies and strategies and the related reform efforts. Driven by Afghan leadership, the HoA Process has laid the foundations for the development of an effective architecture addressing regional security and economic intricacies. As de-facto secretariat and critical enabler of the HoA Process, RCD's organizational development requires further focus on the implementation of the HoA Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) with an enhanced results-oriented approach.

Sustainability of the Process still depends on the capacity of the RCD to effectively coordinate and improve the implementation of the different CBMs ensuring sustainability and convergence of the CBMs into cohesive regional programmes. Follow-on support to the RCD needs to focus on sustaining human resources capacity and ensuring capacity development to

further coordinate the HoA ministerial, diplomatic and technical tiers as well as to facilitate a robust government-led policy dialogue and to implement the CBMs in an effective manner.

The proposed action is in line with EU's strong commitment to support Afghan-centred regional processes, and in particular to support three HoA CBMs: trade, commerce and investment opportunities; counter-narcotics and disaster management (HoA Ministerial Conference Declaration, Kabul 2012; European Union Strategy for Afghanistan 2014-2016).

- **Support for regional counter-narcotics efforts**

Poppy cultivation and trade continue to have overarching negative impact on state-building and peace-building efforts in Afghanistan, with negative spill overs in the region. The **UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (RP)** recognises that the solution to the Afghan drug problem lays in an integrated regional response. The UNODC RP (2011-2015) has established itself as the primary platform for Afghan-centred regional cooperation and policy dialogue on counter-narcotics among Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. The RP focuses on a selected number of substantive areas (Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation; International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters; Prevention and Treatment of Addiction Among Vulnerable Groups; Trends and Impacts) with the purpose of building capacity and fostering collaboration, joint solutions, cross-border initiatives on counter-narcotics and facilitating harmonisation of national policies on counter-narcotics. As the best equipped cooperation mechanism in the region, the RP was identified as the main vehicle for delivering joint collaboration activities under the HoA Counter-Narcotics CBM.

A mid-term evaluation found that the RP is timely and highly relevant; both internationally and regionally, being one of the few international mechanisms that could bring Afghanistan and its neighbours together to focus on drug and crime issues on a regular basis, generating regional dialogue and implementing joint solutions.⁴ The RP provided a means for trust building through dialogue and policy and operational partnerships towards creating a sustainable regional network of counter-narcotics administrations and professionals. The second phase of the RP (2016-2019) will continue, consolidate and strengthen the work undertaken under the four RP sub-programmes during the first phase. Smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons are new areas that reflect the current context of the migration crisis and the relevance of a regional approach in addressing these issues. Regional policy discussions on regional support to the development of the licit economy in Afghanistan will also receive attention.

Contributing to the objectives of the RP as a platform for confidence building and active policy dialogue owned by the regional countries reflects the EU's commitment to support the HoA Counter-Narcotics CBM. The RP's second phase meets the objectives of the Afghanistan National Drug Action plan adopted in 2015. It prioritizes regional and international cooperation on counter narcotics, particularly in the areas of law enforcement and criminal justice. It is in line with the EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020 and EU's holistic comprehensive approach to Afghanistan's counter-narcotics efforts, through support to complementary

⁴ *In-Depth Mid-Term Evaluation of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries 2011-2015*. United Nations Independent Evaluation Unit, New York, March 2015

actions, alternative livelihoods and governance and rule of law implemented within the framework of the EU development cooperation initiatives in Afghanistan⁵.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Lack of buy-in from regional actors	H	Active involvement of regional governments in the Confidence Building Measures. Advocacy for support from regional actors for Afghanistan's stability and development.
Security and political climate within the region hampers joint activities and collaboration	H	The EU will continue to advocate for concerted international political and policy dialogue and promote and support regional cooperation processes and solutions.
Security situation may deteriorate	H	The security situation requires monitoring and regular review of threat and risk assessments. Interventions rely on implementing partners with substantial experience in implementing activities in crisis countries and regions.
Corruption	H	Government has pledged to fight the drivers of corruption through reform and targeted measures, in particular as regards the illicit economy. Consistent pressure exerted by international partners on tackling (drug-related) corruption.
Human rights violations related to counter-narcotics (law enforcement, prison, drug service centres etc.)	M	A human rights component included in all training activities. Take immediate steps if human rights violations are reported. Human Rights components are embedded as a principle in all elements of UNODC RP as a cross cutting issue. RP ensures mitigation of risks in line with UNODC Guidance Note on Human Rights.
Assumptions		

⁵ EU focal sectors agriculture and rural development, health, justice, governance and rule of law, democracy and accountability; and non-focal sectors border management and trade facilitation.

Sustained commitment and ownership of a robust regional agenda by the Afghan Government. Government's leadership and political will to persistently advance relations with countries in the extended neighbourhood.

Relevant regional fora generate synergies and momentum for the promotion and facilitation of regional partnerships building on project activities. Continued willingness by institutional stakeholders from Afghanistan and the region to be involved and cooperate on joint capacity building activities and operational collaboration initiatives.

Firm political will to combat drug, crime and terrorism will continue in the region. The anti-narcotics component is closely interlinked with wider anticorruption policies and strategies.

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

- Support for Regional Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA)

EU Results Oriented Monitoring highlighted that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs continues to require strengthened capabilities at administrative, policy and political levels. RCD is the *de facto* secretariat for HoA Process, yet the respective resource allocations have not changed proportionally to its role and mandate. The Directorate remains heavily under-resourced with difficulties to retain qualified staff. Involving other Ministry of Foreign Affairs departments dealing with regional cooperation in the capacity building initiatives (e.g. supported by the EU) would contribute to improved effectiveness and impact on policy action. Comprehensive coordination on various technical issues merits stronger engagement with line ministries, parliament, civil society and other relevant national stakeholders. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs aims to strengthen its involvement in programming and coordination of cross-border initiatives in various thematic fields with focus on an integrated approach to sustaining regional cooperation relations.

An important task for the RCD in steering ahead the HoA Process consists in streamlining the endeavours being made under the various CBMs by identifying sequences of activities aimed at achieving tangible results, while limiting ad hoc activities (HoA Islamabad Ministerial Declaration, December 2015).

- Regional Counter-Narcotics

Considerable political and practical differences between Afghanistan and its neighbours as well as within the region remain a significant challenge to cooperation on tackling narcotics and related illicit economy activities. An inherent limitation of the RP, is the restricted number of areas and topics around which RP Member States are willing to collaborate. The programme has had some major successes in building and maintaining key initiatives aimed at enhancing regional information sharing and operational coordination, such as the Regional Intelligence Working Group on Precursors, the Regional Working Group on Forensic Capacity and Drugs, the Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan Initiative and the Triangular Initiative (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran). Donor support continues to be required to maintain the progress in the abovementioned initiatives but mostly to ensure overall regional counter-narcotics collaboration. As underlined by the mid-term evaluation of the RP, "regional solutions must not only be brokered, but nurtured and supported". Success is a medium to long-term goal.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The two components of this Action Document are complementary in addressing stability and development through support to regional cooperation and to the Heart of Asia Confidence Building Measures.

The proposed components are complementary and will seek synergies with other EU-supported regional cooperation interventions, in particular: Border Management in Northern Afghanistan (EU BOMNAF), Border Management in Central Asia (BOMCA) and Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP), Support to CAREC Trade Facilitation, Capacity Development for Afghan Railway Authority, Trade-Related Assistance for Afghanistan.

Particularly in the field of regional counter-narcotics cooperation, UNODC RP collaborates extensively with various partners, such as the OSCE, the EU Heroin Route II Programme, ECO, EUROPOL, EUROJUST, INTERPOL, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventative Diplomacy in Central Asia and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, etc. The RP contributes to the concretization of the wider political support to regional efforts under the Counter-Narcotics CBM of the HoA Process (as its main delivery mechanism) and the Paris Pact.

The United States, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom and Japan support regional cooperation initiatives including the Heart of Asia Process, both politically and operationally. Donor coordination is ensured by the United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the EU Delegation.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Governance and sustainable economic development are the main expected direct impact resulting from the implementation of capacity development actions towards improved public administration capacity, transparency and institutional information exchanges and implementation of legal frameworks.

Gender balance will be pursued by mainstreaming gender in all interventions and advocating, within male dominant society(ies), for measures to empower women and to ensure gender strategies in the respective sectors. In particular, UNODC RP will implement gender-focused activities related to the role of women in advocacy on drug control, the specific needs of women in the criminal justice system, etc.

Anti-corruption: Training and awareness raising activities will contribute to maintaining corruption in check particularly with respect to counter narcotics. A dedicated UNODC RP activity will support improving the capacity of countries to investigate transnational corruption offences.

Human rights, research, policy and monitoring, cooperation with civil society will be taken into account during all implementation stages. The UNODC RP ensures a particular focus to Human – including women and children – Rights. UNODC will follow a Human Rights Due Diligence Policy and use UNODC Human Rights Assessment Tool. Civil society will be systematically involved in consultation processes or through ad hoc measures including in ensuring conflict sensitivity and a “do no harm-do maximum good” approach.

Migration: the components of the proposed action will contribute to improve institutional capacities to address migration issues and its root causes. Whereas the **component 1** aims at promoting regional cooperation and integration with the purpose of boosting economic development and ultimately contribute to stabilisation; **component 2** directly promotes

regional legal cooperation exchanges to better address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target Goal 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), but also promotes progress towards Goal 17 (Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). This does not imply a commitment by Afghanistan when benefiting from this programme.

Overall objective (OO): Enhanced cooperation, and political and policy dialogue between Afghanistan and the countries in the region.

Specific Objective (SO): Afghanistan's public administration pursues and implements reforms in key sectors towards improved regional connectivity and aiming at inclusive socio-economic development, with a focus on the Heart of Asia (HoA) Process.

The above objectives will be pursued through the following components:

1. Capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lead regional cooperation policies with a focus on the Heart of Asia process (HoA) as a regional political and developmental platform.
2. Improved counter-narcotics cooperation and information exchanges between the regional countries through the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries (2016-2019) implemented by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

4.2 Main activities

4.2.1. Capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) to lead regional cooperation policies with a focus on the Heart of Asia Process.

ER1. Regional Cooperation Department (RCD) capacity to participate and lead the HoA Process and to coordinate and implement HoA Confidence Building Measures (CBM) is improved.

Activities include:

- Capacity building activities: strategy design and policy implementation; resource management, development planning and coordination;
- Awareness raising and organisation management: workshops, conferences at national and regional level on the HoA Process and promotion of CBMs.

ER2. RCD capacity to ensure overall regional cooperation policies and strategies is developed and implemented in a more efficient manner.

Activities include:

- Department and individual training needs assessment; design training including train the trainers courses and targeted capacity building packages;

- Capacity building activities: policy advice and strategies on participation in regional organizations, trilateral, quadrilateral and other regional initiatives and processes and entities.

ER3. Knowledge sharing mechanisms for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and RCD staff on regional policy negotiation, formulation and implementation are established in partnership with relevant regional institutions.

Activities include:

- Peer-to-peer study tours and internships within the Heart of Asia region for exchange of knowledge and confidence building;
- Training and preparation for policy-makers and officials to participate in relevant regional cooperation fora and events.

ER4. EU Support to the RCD is phased out while ensuring the required functions/positions are maintained in compliance with Capacity Building for Results.

Activities include:

- Independent internal organisation audit: clearly define the structure of the organisation and understanding of the institutional dynamics that interact to produce the organisation's strengths and weaknesses;
- Assessment of resources taking into consideration the strategic framework – mission, vision, values;
- New organigramme is designed with a functional structure in line with the Capacity Building for Results (CBR) requirements and implementation starts.

4.2.2. Regional Programme for promoting counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries.

Sub-Programme 1: Regional Law Enforcement Cooperation

ER1. Law Enforcement authorities increasingly communicate, cooperate and coordinate to identify and investigate illicit trafficking of drugs as well as precursor chemicals.

Activities include:

- Operational case meetings for regional law enforcement cooperation, developing concrete investigation cases on precursors and illicit drugs;
- Provision of technical expertise, capacity building and training activities and procurement of necessary equipment in key areas including forensics, precursors and New Psychoactive Substances.

Sub-Programme 2: International/Regional Cooperation in Legal Matters

ER2. Regional cooperation and coordination in fighting drugs and crime is enhanced among Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries through capacity building and by bringing domestic and institutional frameworks in closer compliance with the UN drugs and crime conventions (in the areas related to drugs and international cooperation in Criminal Matters) and international standards.

Activities include:

- Assistance to strengthen regional and international cooperation in criminal cases through harmonization of national legislation/ legal frameworks based on UN legal instruments and international standards;

- Training and workshops on criminal matters including on mutual legal assistance and extradition; transfer of foreign prisoners; conducting transnational corruption investigations; and on legal cooperation to better address human trafficking and smuggling of migrants;
- Support for training and workshops to strengthen cooperation on countering illicit financial flows.

Sub-Programme 3: Prevention and Treatment of Addiction including Vulnerable Groups through regional knowledge sharing platforms

ER3. Drug dependence is reduced.

Activities include:

- Provision of comprehensive evidence-based drug prevention programmes and HIV/AIDS prevention including training and advocacy on practices in drug related HIV prevention;
- Provision of treatment and care services to high-risk populations as well as women and children with drug use problems and capacity building for health and other related professionals in delivering diversified and scientific-based drug dependence treatment and care;
- Support networking and capacity building among agencies and professionals working in the drug prevention, drug treatment and drug related HIV prevention fields.

Sub-Programme 4: Trends and Impact

ER4. Policies and strategies through trends analysis and impact monitoring at the regional level are evidence-based and adequately informed;

Activities include:

- Strengthen the capacity of countries in the region to collect, analyse and share data related to illicit drugs and crime;
- Research on the licit economy, drug trafficking and illicit financial flows; drug markets and use patterns; and, human trafficking.

4.3 Intervention logic

The action reflects EU's support and promotion of Afghan-centred regional cooperation in two complementary fields (capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and regional counter-narcotics efforts) with significant importance for state-building and peace-building efforts. It builds on the experience and lessons learned during the implementation of the first phase of each of the two components both with the purpose of strengthening national institutional capacity and sustaining respective human resource development. The implementation of Afghanistan's regional cooperation and regional integration strategy depends strongly on the institutional capacity and development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its Regional Cooperation Directorate. Within the Afghan context of security and economic instability, developing a sustainable public administration corps capable of taking the current regional engagement forward, including in the field of regional counter-narcotics exchanges, is a long-term process, influenced by the multifaceted and complex regional dynamics. The ownership and sustainability of the components of this action are based on the Government's commitment to a nationally owned comprehensive reform programme with a strong focus on regional cooperation enhancing connectivity and countering the illicit economy. Recent positive developments within the HoA confirm the convergence of regional

interests and the opportunity for the EU to continue to contribute to the process by stabilising the progress made and phasing out its support ensuring the relevant functions and respective capacity development are in line with the Government objectives and priorities, the RCD's mission is clearly defined, its organisational structure identified, and appropriately staffed and meets its financial circumstances. In addition, strengthening and sustaining Afghan-centred regional cooperation on counter-narcotics issues through capacity building, legal support, sharing best practices, and developing joint operations combining both the judicial and law enforcement sectors continues to be essential for achieving sustainable impact. In line with the EU Drugs Strategy, the protection of human rights will be fully integrated in the implementation and delivery of the counter-narcotics component of the action.

Continued international solidarity and financial support is needed not only to ensure a strong Afghan leadership to steer regional diplomacy but also to maintain and strengthen the engagement of the regional partners. Re-enforcing public administration capacities under the two components of this action will contribute to the effective implementation of the HoA Confidence Building Measures, strengthening formal and informal relationships across borders, which are critical pillars for stability and the peaceful and prosperous development of Afghanistan and the region. Thus the proposed action will contribute also to tackling the root causes for out-migration.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

5.3 Implementation modalities

5.3.1 Grant: Call for proposals "Support for Regional Cooperation capacity in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

This implementation entails the objectives and activities specified in section 4.2.1.

(b) Eligibility conditions

The applicant must be a legal person and non-profit organisation.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 100% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Articles 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100 %. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

1 trimester of the year 2017.

5.3.2 *Indirect management with an international organisation*

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the activities described in 4.2.2. This implementation is justified because of the experience and specialized thematic and regional expertise of the UNODC. The UNODC has successfully established, developed and implemented the first phase of the Regional Programme on counter-narcotics (2012-2015). It is a global leader in addressing the problem of illicit drug use and transnational crime, and is mandated to assist its Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs. UNODC is perceived as a neutral and efficient broker in the region with extensive experience in Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: managing and enforcing the contracts concluded (making payments, accepting or rejecting deliverables, enforcing the contract, carrying out checks and controls, recovering funds unduly paid), and also running the procurement and grant award procedures preceding the conclusion of such contracts, including the award and rejection decisions.

The entrusted international organisation is currently undergoing the ex-ante assessment in accordance with Article 61(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 . The Commission's authorising officer responsible deems that, based on the compliance with the ex-ante assessment based on Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and long-lasting problem-free cooperation, the international organisation can be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks under indirect management.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified
5.3.1 – Call for Proposals "Support for Regional Cooperation capacity in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (direct management)	2 000 000	EUR 0
5.3.2. – Indirect management with UNODC	3 000 000	EUR 31 629 102 ⁶
Totals	5 000 000	EUR 31 629 102

5.6 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

5.6.1. *Capacity development to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide overall general guidance to the action. It will involve Ministry of Foreign Affairs leadership, Regional Cooperation Directorate representatives and the EU Delegation. The PSC may also include representatives of the Economic Affairs and Border Affairs and Security Cooperation depending on the specific items under discussion.

5.6.2. *UNODC Regional Programme*

The Regional Programme governance mechanism has been devised to ensure ownership by the participating national governments, and at the same time to be adaptable and responsive to the changing environment and needs of partner countries. The primary governance vehicle is the annual Programme Steering Committee Meeting (PSC), which is attended by Head of Drug Agencies, Regional Programme staff, donor representatives and specialized agencies. To support the PSC governance mechanism, expert level Regional Task Force Meetings organized around the thematic focus of each sub-programme are held at least once a year for each sub-programme in conjunction with regular activities such as regional workshops.

5.7 Performance monitoring and reporting

Relevant data, such as interviews with counterpart agencies, questionnaires, surveys and other sources of verification will be monitored and analysed annually by the implementing partners, and reflected in progress reports.

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action,

⁶ InforEuro exchange rate of May 2016

difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

In the framework of UNODC Regional Programme, work plans will be prepared by UNODC at the start of each year and will be monitored in accordance with the indicators laid out in the logical framework. UNODC Regional Programme will provide Annual and Semi-Annual Project Progress Reports.

5.8 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission using the funds of another Decision (Supporting Measures) already adopted.

It will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to lessons learnt and the upcoming EU programming period.

A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels, including for policy revision, taking into account in particular the fact that the action is a regional intervention.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded in the third quarter of 2018 and first quarter of 2020.

5.9 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded in second quarter of 2020 using the funds of another Decision (Supporting Measures) already adopted.

5.10 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Indicatively, one contract for communication and visibility services shall be concluded in the first quarter 2018, using the funds of another Decision (Supporting Measures) already adopted.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Enhanced cooperation, and political and policy dialogue between Afghanistan and the countries in the region.	Implementation status of regional cooperation initiatives/legal frameworks/Confidence Building Measures and agreements	Assessment during the first quarter to evaluate GIRoA current involvement in regional processes (2016)	Compile a list of indicators from the assessment	Bi-annual reports on the Heart of Asia Process and its Confidence Building Measures Annual UNODC Opium Survey; Annual UNODC RP reports and analysis Trade statistics from IMF, World Bank and national sources Regional organizations reports	
Specific objective(s):	Afghanistan's public administration pursues and implements reforms in key sectors towards improved regional connectivity and aiming at inclusive socio-economic development, with a	Key indicators below will need to be revised in line with the project documents specifically agreed between the implementing	1.1., 1.2. Number frequency, attendance of coordination meetings with	1.1., 1.2. Number of outputs, frequency and attendance of:	1.1., 1.2., 1.3. Minutes of meetings, workshops, events 1.1., 1.2., 1.3.	GIRoA remains committed to Regional Cooperation with its neighbouring countries.

	<p>focus on the Heart of Asia (HoA) Process.</p>	<p>partners and the EU:</p> <p>1.1. Extent to which conferences, SOMs, RTGs, Ambassadors' meetings, fora for Heart of Asia Process/CBMs are effectively led, coordinated and followed up by RCD/ MOFA.</p> <p>1.2. Extent to which GIRoA ensures participation and input in regional organizations' events and processes (e.g. SAARC, ECO, CAREC, etc.)</p> <p>1.3. Extent to which regional counter-narcotics initiatives have been initiated and are sustained</p>	<p>line ministries.</p> <p>1.1, 1.2. Number frequency, attendance of coordination meetings with external HoA partners</p> <p>1.1., 1.2. Number of briefs, background documents and policy recommendations drafted for leadership (2015)</p> <p>1.3. Number of regional legal frameworks enforced (2018)</p>	<p>Coordination meetings with line ministries and with external HoA partners (2018)</p> <p>1.1., 1.2. Quality of briefs, background documents and policy recommendations for leadership (2018)</p> <p>1.3. Number of regional legal frameworks sustained and enforced (2018)</p>	<p>Attendance to meetings, workshops, events</p> <p>1.1., 1.2., 1.3. Project reports</p> <p>1.1., 1.2., 1.3. ROM monitoring</p> <p>1.1.; 1.2. MoFA strategies and reports</p> <p>1.2. SAARC/CAREC/AD B/ECO reports and studies</p> <p>1.3. UNODC progress reports</p>	<p>Continued support and buy-in among the regional countries on Afghanistan-centred regional initiatives</p> <p>Security and political climate conducive to joint regional activities and collaboration</p>
	<p>Component 1. Capacity development to Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>ERI Regional Cooperation Department (RCD) capacity to facilitate and lead the HoA Process and to coordinate and implement Confidence Building Measures (CBM) processes is improved.</p>	<p>1.1. Status of MOFA programming and implementation of HoA CBMs, regional frameworks, and coordination with other Ministries involved in regional cooperation (Heart of Asia Process). CBM guidelines, performance monitoring</p>	<p>1., 2. Current level of RCD engagement and policy support in Regional Ministerial Conferences, SOMs, technical meetings and consultations under regional cooperation</p>	<p>1.1. Increased level of RCD's engagement, policy support, communication activities (to be defined more specifically in the inception phase)</p> <p>1, 2. Ministerial</p>	<p>1. Reports on the Heart of Asia Process and its Confidence Building Measures (CBMs implementation plans)</p> <p>1.2 Press releases</p> <p>2. Reports on participation in</p>	<p>MoFA's interest and capacity to mobilize stakeholders from varied constituencies and to lead regional cooperation processes.</p> <p>Other MoFA Directorates and line ministries involved in Regional Cooperation collaborate effectively with the Regional Cooperation</p>

	<p>ER2 RCD capacity to ensure overall regional cooperation policies and strategies are developed and implemented in a more efficient manner.</p> <p>ER3. Knowledge sharing mechanisms for Ministry of Foreign Affairs and RCD staff on regional policy negotiation, formulation and implementation are</p>	<p>1.2. Number of communication and visibility activities implemented by RCD</p> <p>1.3. Extent to which measures included in the implementation plans for the six key confidence building measures (CBMs) are implemented*</p> <p>1.4. Number of CBM funding pledges made</p> <p>2.1 Number of regional cooperation policy documents, action plans, briefs, concept notes drafted by RCD</p> <p>2.2 Extent to which MoFA is engaged in regional cooperation organizations activities.</p> <p>2.3 Extent to which MoFA contributes to mainstreaming of regional cooperation policies and relevant national strategies.</p> <p>3.1 Number of training modules/material produced</p> <p>3.2 Number of participants</p>	<p>mechanisms (to be assessed during inception phase)</p> <p>1.1. 0-1 HoA RTG per CBM per year (2015)</p> <p>1.1. 2 -3 HoA seminars/expert level meetings(2015)</p>	<p>Conferences and SOMs as required</p> <p>1.1. 2 HoA RTGs per CBM per year (2017)</p> <p>1.1. 10-12 HoA seminars/expert level meetings (2017)</p>	<p>regional cooperation organizations (e.g. CAREC, ECO, SAARC reports)</p> <p>2. MoF/MoCI/ADB/WB reports in different regional fields (trade and transit, energy, infrastructure, etc.)</p> <p>3. Modules, materials produced</p> <p>4. MoFA tashkeel organigram</p>	<p>Directorate and support the regional cooperation agenda</p>
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	<p>established in partnership with relevant regional institutions.</p> <p>ER4. EU Support to the RCD is phased out while ensuring the required functions/positions are maintained in compliance with Capacity Building for Results.</p>	<p>successfully passing trainers' assessment</p> <p>3.3 Number of research papers and background documents</p> <p>4.1 Extent to which MoFA/RCD organigram is in line with CBR</p>				
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	<p>Component 2. UNODC Regional Programme</p> <p>ER1 Sub-Programme 1: Law Enforcement authorities increasingly communicate, cooperate and coordinate to identify and investigate illicit trafficking of drugs as well as precursor chemicals.</p> <p>ER2 Sub-Programme 2: Regional cooperation and coordination in fighting drugs and crime is enhanced among Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries through assisting them in building their capacity as well as bringing their domestic and institutional frameworks in closer compliance with the UN drugs and crime conventions (in the areas related to drugs and international cooperation in Criminal Matters) and international standards and norms.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of transnational precursor trafficking cases and number of transnational illicit drug trafficking investigations jointly identified by the law enforcement agencies or other competent authorities supported by UNODC</p> <p>1.2 Number of regional simultaneous or joint operations with participation of at least five RP countries coordinated through information sharing bodies with support of UNODC</p> <p>2.1 Number of draft MoUs signed in order to promote international/regional cooperation in anti-money laundering and countering of financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) as well as Mutual Legal Assistance, Extradition and transfer of foreign prisoners</p> <p>2.2 Number of technical meetings organized to enhance the capacity of the RP countries to better address drug and crime</p>	<p>1.1.1 2 precursor cases identified per year (2015)</p> <p>1.1.2 10 trafficking cases identified per country per year (2015)</p> <p>1.2 1 operation per year(2015)</p> <p>2.1 7 bilateral MoUs or Agreements on AML/CFT were signed among some of the RP countries (2015)</p> <p>2.2 30 regional technical meetings (2015)</p>	<p>1.1.1 10 cases identified per year (2018)</p> <p>1.1.2 15 cases per year (2018)</p> <p>1.2 2 operations per year (2018)</p> <p>2.1 14 bilateral MoUs or agreements on AML/CFT, MLA, extradition and transfer of foreign prisoners signed (end of 201</p> <p>2.2 45 regional technical workshops/training courses organized (by</p>	<p>1.1.Counter-narcotics enforcement records</p> <p>1.2 Research/case studies and trend analysis undertaken by UNODC and other agencies, based on quantitative and qualitative methods</p> <p>2.1 Interviews with and inputs/feedback received from counterpart agencies on strengthened cooperation.</p> <p>2.2 UNODC mission reports, official records of counterparts agencies</p> <p>2.2 Reports/recommendations of the Task Force meetings as well as the reports of Steering Committee's meetings</p> <p>3.1.1 National Policies and strategy documents</p> <p>3.1.2 Policy and strategies of the</p>	<p>Firm political will to combat drug, crime and terrorism will continue in the region.</p> <p>RP countries respond/provide information on their legislations and regional and bilateral cooperation to address drugs and crime cases</p> <p>RP partner governments collect and provide the necessary base data.</p>
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	<p>ER3 Sub-Programme 3: Drug dependence is reduced.</p> <p>ER4 Sub-Programme 4: Policies and strategies through trends analysis and impact monitoring at the regional level are evidence-based and adequately informed.</p>	<p>cases</p> <p>3.1 Number of RP countries that use the international standards and tools while developing and operationalizing their drug prevention programmes and treatment systems</p> <p>3.2 Number of evidence-based studies/ assessments conducted</p> <p>4.1 New and revised national and regional drug and crime policies and strategies are enacted that are informed by evidence-based trend analysis.</p>	<p>3.1 National drug demand reduction and related HIV prevention strategies and policies of RP countries are not in accordance with international best practices and scientific evidence based (2015)</p> <p>4.1 During Phase 1 of the RP Sub-Programme-4 supported drafting of national drug reports in Afghanistan and Tajikistan (2015)</p>	<p>the end of 2019)</p> <p>3.1 At least 6 of the eight RP countries have incorporated scientific evidence based drug demand reduction and related HIV prevention strategies (2018)</p> <p>4.1.1 At least 6 of the eight RP countries have new/improved system for technical capacity building (2018).</p> <p>4.1.2 RP-supported Regional CN Strategy produced (2018)</p>	<p>national government. Training reports</p> <p>4.1.1 Questionnaire sent to Governments.</p> <p>4.1.2 Government and inter-governmental counter-narcotics policy and strategy documents.</p> <p>4.1.3 Reports of relevant regional workshops / training sessions.</p>	
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