The aim of this Country Programme is to bring the international mandate of UNODC: ‘A world safer from the threats posed by organised crime, drug use and terrorism’ into reality in Afghanistan. The objective of the Country Programme is to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan to impede the devastating consequences of drugs and crime.

The Country Programme has been developed through a series of thorough consultations with relevant ministries. In practical terms, the Country Programme document serves three purposes: Firstly, the document is to serve as a guiding strategy for the UNODC Country Office for Afghanistan in support of the Government of Afghanistan’s efforts in the area of Drugs and Crime. Secondly, the document will function as a reference for national counterparts and international partners and stakeholders and as a framework for partnerships. Thirdly, the document serves to inform potential donors of the vision, scope and potential of UNODC activities in Afghanistan in support of the Government efforts. The Country Programme is a living document and will be revised as required.

**Structure of the Country Programme**

The Country Programme is based on the integrated programme approach and aims to deliver outcomes and outputs through sub-programmes rather than through stand alone projects and initiatives. The integrated approach mirrors the complexity of the drug and crime related challenges in Afghanistan and focuses on four sub-programmes:

- **Sub-Programme 1 - Research, Policy and Advocacy**
- **Sub-Programme 2 - Law Enforcement**
- **Sub-Programme 3 - Criminal Justice**
- **Sub-Programme 4 - Health and Livelihood**

The Country Programme is also strongly linked to the *Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries 2011-14*, which allows UNODC to assist governments to tackle drugs and crime related challenges in the regional context. The time period covered by this Country Programme is aligned with the transition process, which forecasts that the majority of international military forces leave Afghanistan by 2014. The Country Programme for Afghanistan 2012-2014 has a total budget of approximately 117 million USD.
Increased access to quality drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services

National illicit crop monitoring system strengthened

Building Afghan narcotics analytical capacity for evidence-based policy and advocacy

Afghan capacity for delivery of counter-narcotics responses developed

SUB – PROGRAMME 1
Research, Policy, Advocacy

SUB – PROGRAMME 2
Law Enforcement

Operational capacity of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan strengthened

Enhanced border law enforcement; including regional cross-border cooperation

OUTCOMES

SUB – PROGRAMME 3
Criminal Justice

Afghan authorities reform the Criminal Justice system in line with international standards

Anti-corruption measures strengthened in line with UNCAC

Prison and juvenile justice systems reformed in line with international standards and norms, with an emphasis on alternatives to imprisonment and detention

OUTCOMES

SUB – PROGRAMME 4
Health and Alternative Livelihoods

Increased access to quality drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services

Increased access to quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care services for drug users (with a focus on IDUs, prisoners and PVHT)

Wider coverage of alternative livelihoods for drug affected communities

OUTCOMES
Sub-Programme 1: Research, Policy and Advocacy

Accurate and credible data are essential for evidence-based policy and advocacy. UNODC has built a strong research reputation through its opium, cannabis and drug addiction surveys, its provincial profiles and socio-economic assessments as well as through studies on the impact of CN public awareness campaigns, criminal justice system and corruption surveys. These have been conducted in partnership with the MCN, MoI, MoPH, MoJ, and HOO among others.

Sub-Programme 1 supports capacity development of the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) in the areas of crop monitoring, research, inter-agency cooperation and provincial outreach.

UNODC aims to expand and further develop MCN capacity in illicit crop monitoring; support MCN ability to promote public awareness on Counter Narcotics; as well as build and develop a strong statistical and analytical team within MCN itself.

Under the research component, UNODC aims to build research capacity of the MCN and other relevant ministries for evidence-based policy and advocacy. The final outcome of this component is an Afghanistan Drug Report developed and produced by MCN. This report will detail the progress made on the National Drug Control Strategy against set benchmarks.

The sub-programme also points to strengthen the institutional and operational capacity of MCN in Kabul and throughout the provinces of Afghanistan to ensure that its vision, enshrined in the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS), can be effectively pursued and coordinated with other Ministries, and national and international stakeholders throughout Afghanistan.

The Research, Policy and Advocacy Sub-Programme is the backbone of the Country Programme for Afghanistan, providing evidence, policy advice and advocacy to support all the other sub-programmes and ensure they are delivered in an integrated manner. The sub-programme will also support the MCN in mainstreaming counter narcotics efforts in the National Priority Programmes.
1. National illicit crop monitoring system strengthened

1.1 Information on opium and cannabis trends and patterns used by the Government of Afghanistan and key stakeholders to formulate Afghan CN policy and strategy

1.2 The Government of Afghanistan uses evidence on opium cultivation trends at the start of cultivation season (early warning function) to fine tune its counter narcotics strategies

1.3 The Eradication Working Group in Kabul formulate immediate CN strategies using regularly-updated information for reimbursement of eradication expenditure to provincial Governors based on area of eradicated poppy fields (verified through ground measurements and satellite checks)

1.4 National and international stakeholders make use of improved knowledge on impact of opium cultivation, trade and economics due to volatile changes in drug prices in Afghanistan and its neighbours

1.5 National and international stakeholders make use of improved knowledge on impact of opium cultivation, trade and economics due to volatile changes in drug prices in Afghanistan and its neighbours

2. Building Afghan counter narcotics analytical capacity for evidence-based policy and advocacy

2.1. MCN gradually takes ownership of the research and analytical skill sets in order to inform evidence-based policy

2.2 MoI, MoJ and MCN share information needed to inform policy making and reporting, through permanent and streamlined processes

2.3 MCN and MoPH regularly coordinate and share information on treatment and drug demand reduction with a view to generate research, which will inform future policy making and reporting

2.4 MCN, MRRD and MAIL regularly coordinate and share information on cultivation, eradication and sustainable alternative livelihoods with a view to generate information and statistics, which will inform policy making and reporting

3. Afghan capacity for delivery of counter-narcotics responses developed

3.1 Government (MCN) institutional and operational capacity for drug control at central and provincial level developed

3.2 Afghan national development strategies and programmes incorporate tangible counter-narcotics responses

3.3 Increased capacity within MCN to develop counter-narcotics policies and strategies and to coordinate multi-stakeholder responses

3.4 National and international stakeholders make use of improved knowledge on impact of opium cultivation, trade and economics due to volatile changes in drug prices in Afghanistan and its neighbours
Sub-programme 2 - Law Enforcement

Afghanistan faces tremendous drug and crime challenges that require effective responses. While over 90% of world’s opiates come from Afghanistan only 2% is seized in the country. Along the borders of Afghanistan unimpeded movement of insurgents and the massive illicit trade of drugs, precursor chemicals, money, people and weapons are proliferating. Increased support to the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA) by UNODC and international partners has recently boosted operational successes on which UNODC COAFG Law Enforcement will further capitalise and enhance on through further delivery of core objectives.

Sub-programme 2 focuses on improving the capacity of counter narcotics law enforcement agencies to meet the daunting challenges the country is facing. This is specifically designed to enhance law enforcement capabilities through mentoring, specialized curricula and training focusing on intelligence-led policing and increased use of forensic information for strategic drug control and crime prevention.

Sub-programme 2 - Law Enforcement - supports national partners in Afghanistan in specific niche areas such, Intelligence, Mobile Detection, Training, Forensic Science and precursor control within the (CNPA). In addition, further assistance is provided in the area of Border Management, specifically through the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLO).

In working towards a secure border, the sub-programme includes support in equipment and training for drug interdiction operations as well as Afghanistan’s active participation in regional border management activities. This also incorporates the promotion of Afghan intelligence-led initiatives between key stakeholders in neighbouring countries; creating and increasing opportunities for initiatives which to lead to the disruption of organised crime groups working within the region.

Furthermore, train-the-trainer sessions are incorporated to ensure sustainability of all activities. These areas are complemented by the integration of a code of ethics for law enforcement agencies, introducing integrity and governance principles from the anti-corruption work of the criminal justice sub-programme.
1. Operational capacity of the Counter Narcotics Police of Afghanistan developed in the areas of training, intelligence, mobile detection teams, forensics and precursor control

   1.1 National professional training mechanism to deliver a wide-ranging drug law enforcement curriculum and regular training to officers implemented through the Training Directorate

   1.2 An intelligence fusion cell (Tactical Operation Centre for TOC) established, equipped and staff trained

   1.3 Mobile Detection Teams established, equipped, trained and mentored

   1.4 CNPA Forensic Laboratory equipped, trained and mentored to develop intelligence on heroin manufacturing and trafficking

   1.5 Afghan authorities are equipped trained and mentored to interdict smuggled consignments of precursor chemicals

2. Enhanced border law enforcement, including regional cross border cooperation

   2.1 Cross border liaison structures (Border Liaison Offices or BLOs) of law enforcement authorities established and used at selected high risk locations

   2.2 Mobile Interdiction Teams established, equipped, trained, and effectively conducting drug interdiction operations

   2.3 Operational response and capacity to prevent drug and other trafficking through international airports in Afghanistan enhanced

   2.4 Joint and/or simultaneous operations facilitated between Afghan law enforcement authorities and their regional counterparts
Sub-programme 3 - Criminal Justice

Although in the last ten years much has been accomplished and the justice system has been reanimated, specific areas such as prisons, juvenile justice, anti-corruption, and the overall capacity of criminal justice sector need further improvement and sustainability. Justice institutions face the same challenges as the rest of the government, i.e. poor infrastructure, lack of professional staffing and perceived corruption, as well as a lack of independence from the executive branch of the government. The rule of law in Afghanistan still requires significant investment and support by national and international stakeholders.

Sub-programme 3 aims to re-establish the rule of law by building integrity, addressing impunity, and developing a professional judicial culture, which are all essential pre-requisites for peace and stability in Afghanistan and an essential basis to address narcotics trafficking.

The sub-programme will promote and support criminal justice reform in order to align Afghanistan’s laws to international standards. It focuses on anti-corruption efforts, which includes support towards compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and increased capacity for evidence-based policy and adjudication. Measures intended to enhance criminal justice cooperation nationally and internationally, to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, as well as to create a culture of integrity based on Codes of Conduct are central to this sub-programme. Equally significant, prison system reform to be implemented as an integral component of the rule of law and for improved management and administration, and including social reintegration programmes with special focus on juvenile justice system reform, will be pursued.

The sub-programme will explore possible interface with the Regional Programme to support cooperation on strengthening of financial investigation units (i.e. FINTRACA in Afghanistan). Through this sub-programme UNODC will advocate for human rights, gender and special care for vulnerable groups in the justice system.
SUB – PROGRAMME 3
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OUTCOMES

1. Afghan authorities reform criminal justice system in line with international standards and norms

   1.1 Support to the legislative reform process, as a permanent consultative process involving Afghan institutions and major experts within the international community

   1.2 Strengthened legislative and institutional capacity to prevent and combat terrorism

   1.3 National capacities for international judicial cooperation in criminal matters of justice and law enforcement institutions promoted

   1.4 Measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in Afghanistan set in place

   1.5 Enhanced operational capacity (including working conditions) of judges and prosecutors in selected provinces

2. Anti-corruption measures strengthened in line with international standards and norms, with an emphasis on UNCAC

   2.1 Strengthened professional capacity in the High Office for Oversight. Training Directorate

   2.2 Research capacity of HOO enhanced for more effective evidence-based policy

   2.3 National law harmonized with Afghanistan’s obligations under the UNCAC

   2.4 Strengthen the capacity of CSOs and the private sector to advocate for anti-corruption enforcement measures

   2.5 Support promotion of integrity by justice and law enforcement bodies with a focus on the implementation of Codes of Conduct implementation of Codes of Conduct

3. Prison system reformed in line with international standards and norms, with an emphasis on alternatives to imprisonment and pre-trial detention

   3.1 Improved penitentiary system conditions through the implementation of comprehensive training curricula for prison officials

   3.2 Alternatives to imprisonment and detention established with special focus on women and girls.

   3.3 Vocational and educational training established and available to facilitate reintegration for male, female prisoners and juveniles

   3.4 Health and drug treatment services available for prisoners in selected facilities

   3.5 Special care for vulnerable groups, including imprisoned women and their children

   3.6 Improve the capacity of the district detention system

   3.7 Juvenile justice system reformed to be in line with international standards
Sub-programme 4 - Health and Livelihoods

Afghanistan faces immense challenges in the fields of health and livelihood security. With more than 1 million drug users and 5% of the population involved in drug cultivation, Afghanistan pays a very high cost for the illicit drug problem in the country. Heroin use has more than doubled in recent years; with a concentrated epidemic among injecting drug users.

Sub-programme 4 aims to address the needs of drug-affected communities, offering alternative livelihood streams to poppy/cannabis growing households and persons affected by drug use and dependence including injecting drug users, with special focus toward vulnerable groups such as injecting drug users and populations in closed settings.

The major objective of the support in the area of health is to provide evidence based prevention and treatment for illicit drug use, drug dependence, and drug-related diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Incorporating humanitarian interventions in its response, the health programme additionally focuses on marginalized groups: the homeless, mobile populations of returnees and refugees, women and children. The sub-programme aims to address the serious shortfalls in available treatments for drug dependence; it will contribute to the establishment of evidence-based treatment and care services across the country, including residential and outpatient treatment centres.

Support in the area of livelihoods covers three main areas. Firstly, the programme will strengthen the capacity of MCN on Alternative Livelihoods (AL) policy development, programme planning and impact monitoring. Secondly, the programme will support the strengthening of inter-ministerial and government–non-government coordination on AL, promoting the genuine mainstreaming of CN across the wide array of traditional development programmes. Thirdly, the programme will develop a range of strategic evidence-based AL sub-projects centred on community participation, while endeavouring to promote better uptake, promulgation and sharing of lessons learned from past AL support. The AL sub-projects will focus on: agricultural diversification and value addition; paying special attention to the role of women; training of key farmers; job creation through skills enhancement; rehabilitation and protection of livelihoods resources; and entrepreneurship.
OUTCOMES

1. Increased access to quality drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services
   1.1 Selected service providers equipped and skilled to provide evidence-based prevention, treatment and care services in priority provinces
   1.2 Workplace drug use prevention and treatment available for ANP
   1.3 Effective information, education and communication on drug use developed
   1.4 Assist MCN and MOPH to ensure there is an inclusive National response to drug dependence developed
   1.5 Drug use monitoring system in place

2. Increased access to quality HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care services for drug users (with a focus on IDUs), prisoners and persons vulnerable to human trafficking (PVHT)
   2.1 Assist NACP in scaling up the comprehensive package of services for prevention, treatment and care drug users (focussed on IDUs),
   2.2 Institutional and civil society capacity strengthened
   2.3 Increased availability of data on effective responses to HIV/AIDS
   2.4 Assist MCN, MOPH and MOJ to ensure Afghanisation of responses to HIV/AIDS amongst drug users (focussed on IDUs), in prison settings and among

3. Wider coverage of alternative livelihoods for drug affected communities
   3.1 Integrated / multifaceted AL demonstration projects aimed at breaking households’ linkages with the illicit drug economies
   3.2 Strengthened MCN capacity on AL policy, project planning and monitoring at central and provincial levels
   3.3 Improved coordination and genuine mainstreaming of AL-related strategies and programmes in Government, and among Government, multilateral / bilateral donors, and the private sector

OUTPUTS

3.1 Integrated / multifaceted AL demonstration projects aimed at breaking households’ linkages with the illicit drug economies

3.2 Strengthened MCN capacity on AL policy, project planning and monitoring at central and provincial levels

3.3 Improved coordination and genuine mainstreaming of AL-related strategies and programmes in Government, and among Government, multilateral / bilateral donors, and the private sector

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**Programme Management, Governance and Funding**

UNODC’s Regional Representative and head of the Country Office in Afghanistan is ultimately responsible for all of UNODC’s operations in Afghanistan, carries the function of Special Advisor on CN to the SRSG and is responsible for the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries. The Deputy Representative is the day to day manager and will oversee the implementation of Country Programme. A senior manager with in depth substantive knowledge leads each of the sub-programme.

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to oversee the Country Programme. The PSC will ensure good communication between UNODC and government counterparts, particularly with regards to providing strategic direction of programme activities.

The overall budget for the Country Programme 2012-2014 is approximately US $117 million. UNODC expects to mobilize the majority of required funding from traditional donor countries to UNODC Afghanistan, but the organization is constantly seeking partnerships with new member states, other organizations and private companies. To implement the integrated Country Programme, UNODC encourages donors to channel funds directly to the Country Programme or one of its Sub-Programmes – not to specific outputs and activities. Donors are also called upon to accept UNODC’s standard bi-annual programme progress reports, in order to direct more financial and human resources to the implementation of programme activities.