

ANNEX

AU PLAN OF ACTION ON DRUG CONTROL AND CRIME PREVENTION (AUPA) (2013-2017)

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Outcomes and Outputs	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions/Risks
Goal: Improve the health, security and socio-economic well-being of the people in Africa by reducing drug use, illicit trafficking and other associated crimes			
Outcome 1: Continental, Regional and National management, oversight, reporting and evaluation of the AUPA enhanced			
Output 1.1: AUC strengthened to manage implementation of Plan of Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational AUPA Secretariat at DSA • Formal AUC inter-departmental taskforce on drug control • Core team of experts continentally, regionally and nationally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of partnerships and technical cooperation programmes developed • Resource mobilisation plan funded 	Meeting frequency Contact list and regular exchange	
Output 1.2: Programme activities identified and jointly developed by RECs and Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of programmes and activities • Implementation of programmes 	Publication Programme Progress Reports and Reviews	
Output 1.3: Research capacity strengthened to collect data and analyse trends related to drugs according to international standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of research reports on drugs submitted to AUC 	Questionnaires submitted	AUC Collaboration with Partners
Output 1.4: National Inter-sectorial Drug Control Coordinating Committees that include members from the criminal justice, health, social, development and law enforcement sectors and NGOs established and meets regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries with national inter-sectorial Drug Control Coordinating Committees • No. of countries that have strengthened Inter-sectorial Drug Control Coordinating Committees (e.g. adding sectors, adding NGOs, etc.) 	Committee meeting reports	Committees meet periodically
Outcome 2: Outcome 2: Evidence-based services scaled up to address the health and social impact of drug use in Member States			

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<p>Output 2.1: Baseline studies conducted on:</p> <p>(a) epidemiological information on patterns and trends related to drug use and HIV, and</p> <p>(b) inventory of programmes and services available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries with national baseline studies conducted • No of countries with data on drug use patterns and trends • No of countries with data on drug related HIV • No. countries with inventory of intervention programmes and services • No. of countries with data on service uptake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline studies reports • Research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will • Budgets available • Research capacities • Funding
<p>Output 2.2: National and regional Drug Use Surveillance Networks established and operational</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a standardized data collection and analysis method • No. of countries with adopted standardized data collection and analysis method • No. of countries with the required capacity on the methodology • No. of countries with surveillance networks operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardized data collection and analysis method developed • Network reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commitments • Available budgets • Available technical capacities
<p>Output 2.3: Information disseminated to policy makers, professional bodies, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups and the public at large through advocacy, mass media campaigns and awareness raising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of policy advocacy campaigns at all levels • No. of countries reporting use of research findings in policy and programmes formulation • No. of countries reporting increased uptake of prevention and treatment services • No. of countries publishing annual drug situation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy reports • Policy documents • Statistics • Treatment records • AU Common Position on drug control awareness raising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commitments • Shortage of resources (e.g. human, financials and materials)
<p>Output 2.4: Comprehensive, accessible, evidence-informed, ethical and human rights based drug use prevention, dependence treatment and aftercare services available:</p> <p>2.4.1 Continental minimum standards for prevention and treatment services developed</p> <p>2.4.2 Structured and evidence based drug abuse prevention and treatment programmes implemented</p> <p>2.4.3 A comprehensive package on HIV prevention, treatment and care among injecting and non injecting drug users (IDUs), most at risk populations and in prison settings, developed and implemented</p> <p>2.4.4 Inclusion of drug users as beneficiaries of national social protection programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries adopting and implementing ethical and minimum quality standards in prevention and treatment • Percentage increase of clients in need who access services • No. of countries implementing the comprehensive package on HIV prevention, treatment and care among injecting (IDUs) and stimulant users • No. of countries implementing comprehensive package on HIV prevention, treatment and care in prison settings • No. of countries with social protection measures for women and young people who have completed drug treatment (and rehabilitation). • No. of countries with aftercare plans • Advocacy during the AUC Conference of Ministers of Health of the revised AUPA • AU minimum standards for drug dependence treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country reports • Assessment reports • Taskforce ToRs • Meeting reports • Network meetings and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commitments • Shortage of resources (e.g. human, financials and materials)

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<p>Output 2.5: Institutionalise alternatives to incarceration programmes for drug users in conflict with the law, especially those who commit minor offenses resulting from their drug taking status..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols established • No. of countries with provisions for alternatives to incarceration such as public work programmes, with an accreditation system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols available • Reports 	
<p>Outcome 3: Drug trafficking and related challenges to human security counteracted by supporting Member States and RECs to reduce trends of illicit trafficking and drug supply in accordance with fundamental human rights principles and the rule of law</p>			
<p>Output 3.1: Strengthening the legal and policy frameworks in the area of drug trafficking and related crime prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap analysis conducted and recommendations made; • Number of member states who have received technical assistance provided to harmonize legislation; • No. of revised country legal frameworks; • Number of Member States that have developed policy and strategic framework; including on international cooperation; • ; • No. of countries that have operational plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States Focal Point (MSFP) Annual Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will • Funding • Capacity • Cooperation with and technical assistance from partners

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Output 3.2: Strategic information (including research, surveys and data collection on illicit production, trafficking and supply trends) generated and updated for improved understanding and enhanced ability to respond to the challenges of drug production, trafficking, demand and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update information on trends and patterns on drug trafficking and use; • AUC statistical data base; • New data sources such as CEWS and threat assessments; • Studies conducted by UNAFRI, academic and other specialised institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States monitoring reports; • AUC reports on trafficking trends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will • Funding • Capacity
Output 3.3: Epidemiological information on drug trafficking available from surveillance networks mentioned under output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of annual data on seizures (levels and routes), cultivation and manufacturing disaggregated by drug type; • Availability of data on drug purity and price; • Threat assessments in at least 50% of the five (5) AU regions; • Continental, regional, national and community Drug Early Warning systems • Data on emerging threats (counterfeits, diversion of precursors and ATS) • Number of member states included in the epidemiological network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States monitoring reports; • INCB reports; • AUC reports on trends. • UNODC reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political will • Funding • Capacity
Output 3.4: Advocacy for policy development at the continental, regional and national levels covering prevention of drug trafficking and related offences and international cooperation.	<p>No. of M/S reporting on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seizures, • arrests, • prosecution • convictions • confiscation of proceeds of crimes • Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) • Arrestees into alternatives to incarceration programmes • HONLEA meetings reports • Continental sentencing guidelines disseminated • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States Focal Point (MSFP) Annual Reports • HONLEA reports 	<p>Law enforcement to shift to quality arrests and diversion programmes to cater for arrestees with drug possession for personal consumption</p>
Output 3.5: Evidence based public awareness and community involvement carried out covering the prevention of drug use, trafficking and related offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries that have drug control strategies including public awareness and community involvement • • No. of countries undertaking community awareness and stigma reduction campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member States Focal Point (MSFP) Annual Reports. 	
Outcome 4: Capacity building in research and data collection enhanced through strengthening of institutions to respond effectively to challenges posed by illicit drugs, and to facilitate the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes			

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Output 4.1: Improved capacities of criminal justice system to investigate and prosecute as well as take other measures to contain drug related organized crimes	No. of countries that have developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inter-agency cooperation mechanism • Training programmes for law enforcement • Training programmes for prosecutors • Training programmes for judges and magistrates, including on alternatives to imprisonment • Training for (Civil Society) providers of legal aid support • No. of countries having in place mechanisms to combat corruption • No. of countries establishing informants and witness protection programmes • EAPCCO, SARPCCO, WACI platforms • Continental increase in successful prosecutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment reports • Training reports • Activity reports • EARPCCO, SARPCCO WACI reports 	Political will Funding Capacity Cooperation with and technical assistance from partners
Output 4.2: Barriers limiting availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes removed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of countries applying to the INCB for their adequate requirements of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purpose • No. of countries participating in “PIN online training” 	INCB reports	Countries not applying for INCB quota
Output 4.3 Capacity for control of precursor chemicals by Member States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Member States with relevant legislations • Number of Member States with national institutional framework for precursor control • No. of clandestine laboratories dismantled 	Member states reports	

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<p>Output 4.4: Continental Common Position related to capacity building in prevention, treatment, research and surveillance developed</p> <p>4.4.1 Formulation of Continental Common Position on capacity building in prevention, treatment, research and surveillance</p> <p>4.4.2. Adoption of the various AU policy and protocol documents, and minimum standards for treatment, by the African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Drug Control</p> <p>4.4.3 Mainstreaming of drug use prevention and treatment modules in curricula of institutions of learning</p> <p>4.4.4 Training in drug use prevention and treatment for relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions</p> <p>4.4.5 Mobilize and strengthen national capacities to conduct scientifically sound research and set-up surveillance system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental common position on capacity building in prevention, treatment, research and surveillance available • AU policy and protocol documents, and minimum standards for prevention, treatment, research and surveillance adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Drug Control • No. of countries adopting AU policy and protocol documents, and minimum standards for prevention, treatment, research and surveillance • No. of countries reporting mainstreaming of drug use prevention and treatment modules in curricula of institutions of learning • No. of countries reporting on training in drug use prevention and treatment for relevant governmental and non- governmental institutions • No. of countries reporting scientifically sound research activities on drug use • No of partners providing capacity building in the above domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU policy and protocol documents available • Reports of countries adopting Au policy and protocol document • Research reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commitments • Shortage of resources (e.g. human, financials and materials)
<p>Output 4.5 Continental Common Position relating to the availability of adequate pain medication agreed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continental Common Position relating to the availability of adequate pain medication adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers in Charge of Drug Control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document available • Reports of implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries commitments • Shortage of resources (e.g. human, financial and materials)