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About us

3–4 Minuten

CADAP

WHAT IS CADAP?

CADAP is the Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP).

It is an initiative of the European Union to promote the development of effective drug demand reduction policies in Central Asian countries. It is currently in phase 7.



SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENTS

Since its launch in 2003, the different phases of CADAP have been supporting the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in the implementation of strategies and measures to reduce the demand for drugs, promoting prevention initiatives and improving the treatment offered by public institutions to drug users in the region

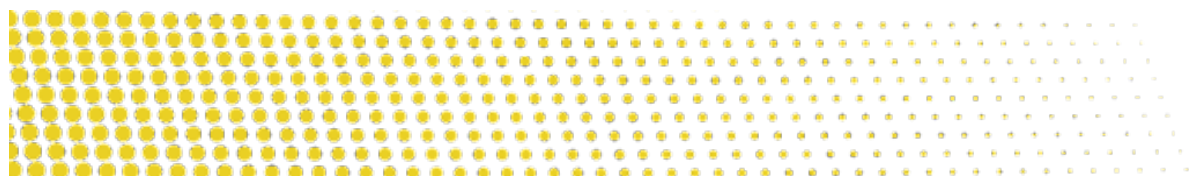
EU COMMITMENT TO PARTNERS FROM CENTRAL ASIA

In line with the EU Drug Strategy 2021-2025 and the Joint Communication on “The EU and Central Asia: New opportunities for a stronger partnership”, CADAP 7 reflects the continuity of the EU’s long-term commitment to partners from Central Asia to help further. strengthen their national drug demand reduction plans and continue to cooperate in the development of integrated and balanced drug policies.



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Respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, solidarity, the rule of law and human rights.



UN CONVENTIONS

CADAP 7 is also based on the relevant UN Conventions that provide the international legal framework to address the phenomenon of illicit drugs and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The implementation of CADAP 7 will be guided by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

WHAT WE DO?

With a 42-month implementation period, the overall objective of CADAP 7 is to contribute to the reduction of drug use and its associated risks and harms.

CADAP gives support to Central Asian governments in the development of integrated and evidence-based drug policies and to improve access to quality drug demand reduction interventions to vulnerable groups including a gender and human rights-based approach (HRBA).

AREAS OF ACTION

The five main areas of action aim to achieve the following key results:

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Result 1

Drug Policy.

Enhance the incorporation of an evidence and mainstream the Agenda 2030 into national and regional drug policies.

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Result 2

Data Collection.

Strengthen National Information System to produce objective, reliable, gender sensitive, scientific standards-based information on drug situation based on EU good practices and international standards.



Result 3

Prevention.

Improve evidence-based prevention programmes, both in their formulation and implementation

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Result 4

Treatment.

Increase and improve healthcare and social responses to tackling drug use by consolidating good practices



Result 5

Coordination.

Increase efficiency and effectiveness of the programme by implementing a systematic gender and HRBA to the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the targeted interventions.