



THE COLOMBO PLAN

DAP

Drug Advisory Programme

BUILDING RECOVERY NETWORKS IN AFRICA & ASIA

RECOVERY PORTFOLIO | 2021–2026

Evidence-based synthesis of recovery training, Universal Recovery Curricula, the Global Recovery Network, partnerships, delivery results and lessons for future programming.



RECOVERY
TRAINING



UNIVERSAL
RECOVERY
CURRICULA



GLOBAL
RECOVERY
NETWORK



PARTNERSHIPS
& COLLABORATION



DELIVERY RESULTS
& LESSONS



GLOBAL
RECOVERY
NETWORK



Prepared for

The Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full form / meaning
APCEDA	Authorization for Performance Completion Excusable Delay Agreement
CPDAP	Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme
DDR	Drug Demand Reduction
GRN	Global Recovery Network
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State
ISSUP	International Society of Substance Use Professionals
NRI	National Recovery Institute
PEERS	Recovery PEERS curriculum / peer recovery learning pathway
TOT	Training of Trainers
UC	Universal Curricula
UPC	Universal Prevention Curriculum
URC	Universal Recovery Curricula
UTC	Universal Treatment Curriculum

1. Executive Summary

The project “Building- Recovery Networks in Africa and Asia” under RG-100 recovery portfolio represents a multi-year effort of the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP) to strengthen recovery-oriented capacity, professional learning and network connectivity across Africa and Asia. The final performance report covers September 2021 to February 2026 and brings together four successive RG-100 projects. The portfolio used the Universal Recovery Curricula (URC), particularly Recovery PEERS and Recovery ALLIES, alongside the emerging Global Recovery Network (GRN), as mutually reinforcing mechanisms for learning, professionalization and network development.

The key activities support a contribution-level impact assessment rather than a definitive causal impact claim as a project. The strongest documented contributions are: (i) expanded access to recovery-focused learning and professional exchange; (ii) strengthened peer, ally and practitioner connections across countries; (iii) establishment and visibility of GRN infrastructure, including the web portal and dialogue mechanisms; (iv) practical recovery training reach in Africa, where two URC Recovery Peer trainings completed in April 2025 covered seven countries; and (v) a substantial recovery-dialogue reach through the Faces & Voices of Recovery webinar series, which recorded 2,036 attendees across eight webinars and participation from 119 countries. The latter is best treated as a reach and engagement output, following donor requests, not as an unduplicated beneficiary or outcome measure.

The portfolio also demonstrates the limits of delivery against the original network-building ambition. The 2022 design targeted five recovery networks in Africa and five in Asia, nonetheless recovery network building was delivered through a broader network via Global Recovery Network. Similarly, the later performance framework for this report set targets for partner engagement, network participation, website/network enhancement and technical assistance. Several of these targets were interrupted after the January 2025 stop-work order.

In summary, the recovery project overall deliverable confirms development of the GRN website from 1 May 2024 to 28 April 2025, completion of French and English URC Recovery Peer training from 14–25 April 2025, additional interpretation and translation support, and a contractual activity focused on mapping and strengthening recovery networks. The portfolio also supported the Faces & Voices of Recovery webinar series, which extended recovery advocacy, lived experience and leadership dialogue to a broad international audience. Project also reports on activities that were not implemented following the January 2025 executive order. In assessing recovery impact reference documents are assessed separately from the broader performance measures to avoid treating an output as proof that a higher-level outcome target was achieved.

2. Background and Strategic Rationale

At its inception year in 2021, recovery project positioned recovery as a necessary complement to prevention and treatment, particularly because recovery can involve relapsing risk and requires continuing support beyond formal treatment episodes. The 2022 proposal therefore moved beyond stand-alone training and proposed a network model: build a critical mass of recovery professionals, connect peers and allies, establish national and regional recovery networks, and link those networks through the Global Recovery Network.

The proposed architecture placed the Universal Recovery PEERS and ALLIES curricula at the center. Countries were intended to be selected where existing UTC and UPC foundations could provide a complementary professional base. Regional symposiums, technical consultants, stakeholder coordination and agreed country-level network tasks were intended to reinforce the training pathway.

The later Global Recovery Dialogue framing further strengthened the conceptual basis for this approach by treating recovery as personal, non-linear and broader than treatment alone. This supported a more inclusive recovery ecosystem in which lived experience, professional knowledge, advocacy and multiple pathways could be connected through common learning and dialogue.

At portfolio level, the strategic logic can therefore be summarized as: strengthen people and professional learning → connect peers, allies and institutions → build national and regional relationships → link these through GRN infrastructure → sustain learning, advocacy, visibility and professional development.

3. Recovery Portfolio Trajectory, 2021–2026

Recovery-focused RG-100 implementation trajectory, 2021–2026

- Sep 2021 — Portfolio period begins
- 2022 — Formal network model proposed
- Jun 2024 — GRN portal launched
- 25 Jan 2025 — Stop-work order interrupts implementation
- 25 Mar 2025 — Order un-paused
- 14–25 Apr 2025 — Africa Recovery Peer trainings completed
- Aug 2025 — USD 8,000 realigned to Zambia training
- 12 Feb 2026 — 2023-RG-100 terminated
- Jul 2026 — Final performance report prepared

Figure 1. Recovery-focused RG-100 implementation trajectory. The dates reflect milestones documented in the portfolio records.

The project was developed in successive stages. The 2021 project used the ISSUP platform to expand professional learning and Universal Curricula activity. The 2022 project shifted emphasis toward formal recovery networks and network-development mechanisms. The 2023 project strengthened GRN infrastructure, culminating in the launch of the GRN web portal during ISSUP Greece in June 2024. The 2024 phase was intended to continue this agenda, but detailed outputs were limited by early closure. The January 2025 stop-work order then interrupted implementation; following resumption in March 2025, selected Africa recovery activities were completed before the portfolio was ultimately closed in February 2026.

Period	Strategic focus	Documented contribution
2021	Recovery learning and professional exchange	450+ practitioners engaged; 90% completion among 300 curriculum trainees. Note that 450+ participants under 2021 project covers a broader Universal Curricula/DDR platform, including WISE, Recovery PEERS, UPC Family, UTC advanced and refresher courses, symposiums and forums.
2022	Formal recovery-network design	Target of 5 networks in Africa and 5 in Asia; GRN consultation, technical committee and stakeholder coordination.
2023–2024	GRN expansion and visibility	GRN web portal launched in June 2024; Recovery PEERS (14) and ALLIES (17); meetings, dialogues and UC translation materials produced.
Jan–Mar 2025	Interruption and resumption	Stop-work order interrupted implementation; order un-paused in March 2025.
Apr 2025	Africa recovery delivery	French and English URC Recovery Peer trainings completed across seven countries.
Aug 2025	Realignment	USD 8,000 approved for realignment to 2023-RG-009 for Zambia in-person training.
Feb 2026	Termination	2023-RG-100 terminated on 12 February 2026; later portfolio closure continued through 2026.

4. Recovery Curricula and Delivery Model

4.1 Universal Recovery Curricula

The Universal Recovery Curricula provided the common learning architecture for RG-100. Recovery PEERS was positioned as a peer-oriented pathway that values lived experience and peer engagement, while Recovery ALLIES provided a complementary route for professionals, stakeholders and supporters contributing to recovery-oriented systems. The curricula were used through training, examinations, technical engagement and the distribution or translation of learning materials.

4.2 Training, dialogue and network linkage

The RG-100 project did not rely exclusively on classroom delivery. The portfolio combined training with GRN meetings, technical committee engagement, Global Recovery Dialogues, interpretation services during exchanges among networks, and the establishment of the GRN web portal. This combination matters because training can build individual capability, while networks create opportunities for continued exchange, peer support, advocacy and professional development.

4.3 Africa co-partnership and echo-training model

The Africa evidence also highlights a co-partnership model in which partner institutions can support ground-level costs such as venues and logistics, while CPDAP provides technical expertise, master trainers, coordination, participant mobilization and materials. Echo training provides a multiplier mechanism by allowing trained professionals to transfer learning locally. This approach is relevant to future recovery programming because it can strengthen local ownership and reduce dependence on a single funding stream.

5. Documented Recovery Outputs and Results

5.1 GRN web portal and network infrastructure

The GRN web portal is one of the clearest infrastructure outputs in the portfolio. The project website was developed from 1 May 2024 to 28 April 2025, till its formal launch during the ISSUP global convention in Greece in June 2024. The portal was complemented by GRN meetings, Global Recovery Dialogues, interpretation support, Universal Curricula materials and a webinar series on GRN realignment.

Impact significance: the portal and related dialogue mechanisms created an identifiable platform through which recovery actors could access visibility, information and cross-country exchange. The evidence supports a conclusion of strengthened network infrastructure and visibility; it does not, by itself, establish sustained user activity or a quantified increase in network membership.

5.2 Recovery PEERS and ALLIES participation

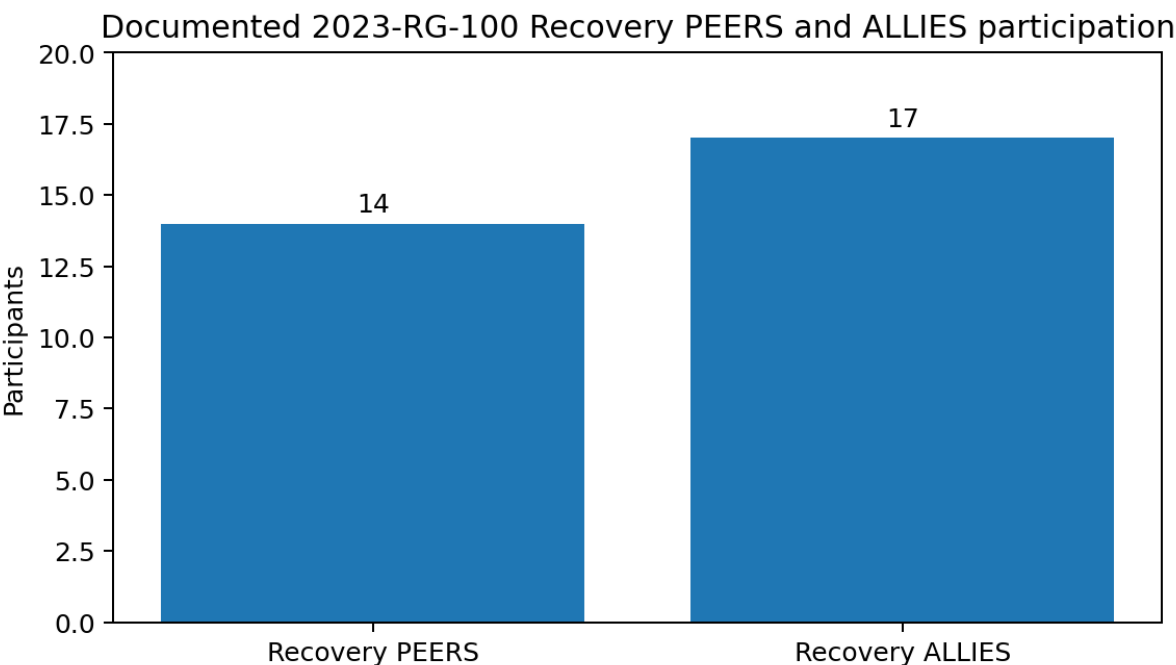


Figure 2. Documented 2023-RG-100 Recovery PEERS and ALLIES participation.

In total 14 Recovery PEERS participants and 17 Recovery ALLIES participants benefitted under recovery project. Together, these figures represent 31 documented participants as main training outputs. They should be interpreted as activity-level participation rather than an unduplicated portfolio beneficiary total. They also represent direct beneficiaries under UC recovery training for RG-100 specifically during 2024–2025.

5.3 Africa Recovery Peer training

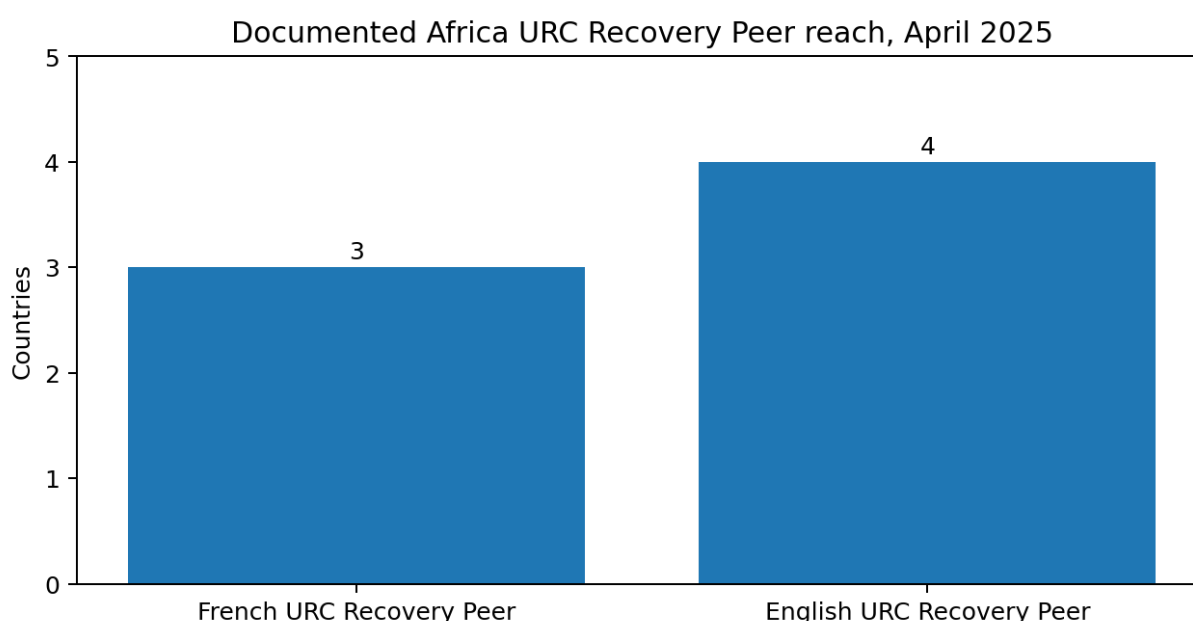


Figure 3. Documented country reach of the two Africa URC Recovery Peer trainings completed in April 2025.

Following the lifting of the stop-work interruption and the relevant no-objection, the Africa recovery programme resumed and completed two URC Recovery Peer training courses from 14 to 25 April 2025. The French-language training covered Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo. The English-language training covered Namibia, Zambia, Eswatini and Ghana. The two courses therefore help deliver recovery training reaches across seven countries.

The significance of this result is less about the absolute number of countries than about the demonstrated portability of a shared recovery curriculum across language and national settings after an implementation interruption. The main focus of RG-100 was developing the GRN network through a consultancy contract and supporting participation in annual ISSUP conferences.

5.4 Additional recovery support

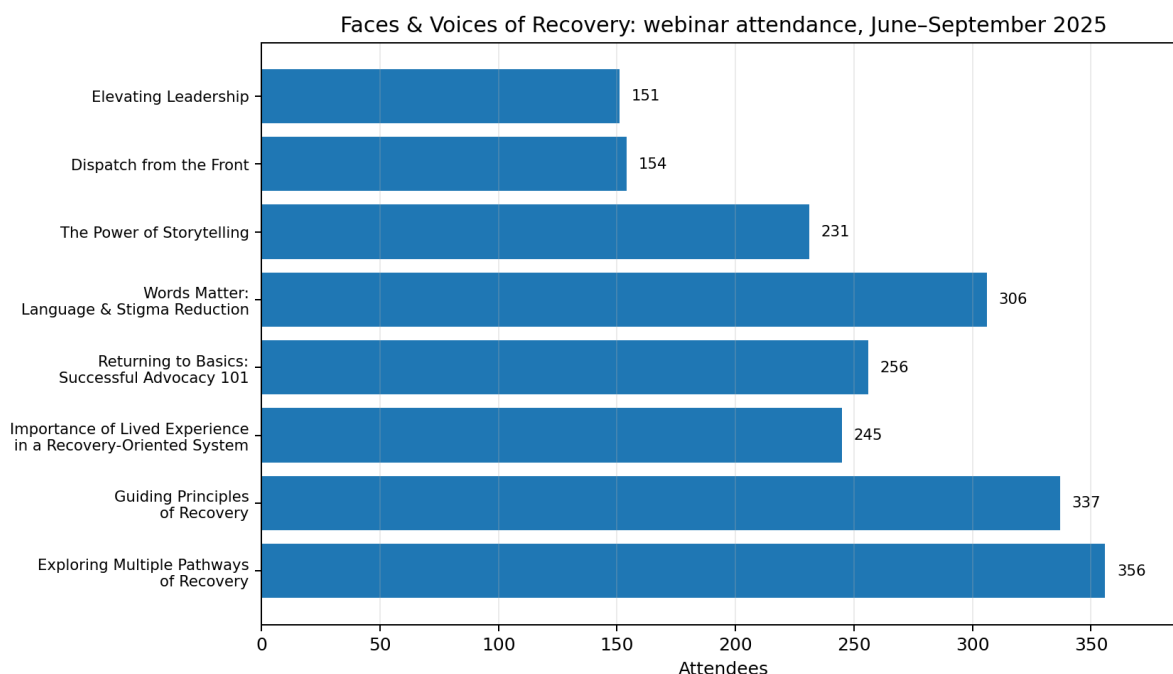
The project in general identifies additional recovery-related activities that were not part of the core delivery list. These included interpretation services for URC ALLIES and URC PEERS materials in Bosnia and support for continuing education hours associated with Global Recovery Webinars and Dialogues. Spanish interpretation for Global Recovery Dialogues was also approved and contracted in April 2025.

These activities illustrate the portfolio's role as enabling infrastructure: translation, interpretation and dialogue support can lower language barriers and widen access to shared recovery concepts. They should nevertheless be treated as supporting output rather than as evidence that the broader technical-assistance performance target was achieved.

5.5 Faces & Voices of Recovery webinar series

The analysis on Faces & Voices of Recovery report documents eight webinars completed between 24 June and 30 September 2025, with 2,036 aggregate attendees, an average of 254.5 attendees per webinar and representation from 119 countries. The series covered three broad themes: core foundations of recovery, returning to basic/successful advocacy, and leadership development. Its strongest reach came from recovery-foundation topics: the report records an average attendance of 312.67 for that theme, compared with 260.67 for successful advocacy and 152.50 for leadership development. The series therefore adds an important dialogue and visibility dimension to RG-100, complementing the smaller, more intensive URC training cohorts.

Figure 4A. Faces & Voices of Recovery webinar attendance across the eight documented sessions.



Source: Faces & Voices of Recovery, ISSUP Global Webinar Series report to CPDAP. The source records 2,036 total attendees and 119 countries across eight webinars.

Impact significance: the webinar series demonstrates that RG-100-related recovery work could generate reach well beyond the direct training cohorts, particularly through advocacy, lived experience, storytelling and recovery-oriented dialogue. However, webinar attendance is not an unduplicated participant measure and does not demonstrate sustained behavior, institutional change or network membership growth. The source also notes some discrepancies between narrative reporting and spreadsheet totals for individual sessions; the report uses the actual totals shown in its tables. It is also noted that there is a date inconsistency in the Faces & Voices document with the Colombo Plan: the cover is dated 7 October 2024, while the project overview and webinar dates refer to June–September 2025.

5.6 Zambia realignment and continuity of capacity building

Prior to pre-mature project closure in 2025, INL approved a USD 8,000 realignment from 2023-RG-100 to 2023-RG-009, together with other projects, for in-person UPC School, Environment and UTC basic training in Zambia. This supported trainings for School and Environment national trainers, as well as completion of UTC 1–3 and UTC 4–5 basic trainings, with UTC 6–8 subsequently continued through self-led courses and mentoring.

Because this activity was realigned to another project, it is not counted as a direct 2023-RG-100 output in the impact assessment. It is, however, relevant as evidence of programme continuity and adaptive use of resources following disruption.

6. Assessment Against the Five Performance Measures

The project performance framework sets five higher-level measures. The assessment below deliberately distinguishes the target wording from the delivery evidence in the closing and performance reports. This is important because a completed training activity does not automatically demonstrate achievement of a partner-engagement or network-growth outcome.

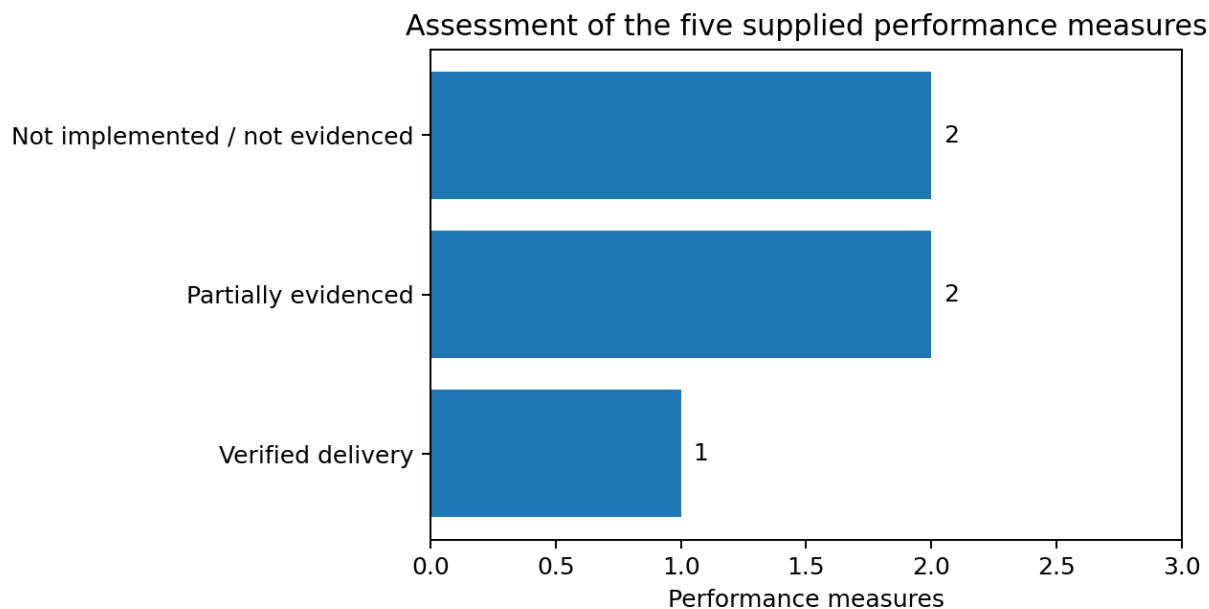


Figure 4. Evidence-based classification of the five performance measures.

Performance Measure	Performance Target	Assessment	Evidence-based reading
1	Support Recovery Network initiatives in Africa; engage at least 3 African partners	Partially evidenced	Africa recovery training was completed across seven countries, but the closing report does not verify achievement of the specific three-partner engagement target or measurable network growth.
2	Support Recovery Network initiatives in Asia; engage at least 3 Asian partners	Not implemented / not evidenced	No completed Asia recovery-network activity is documented against the measure following the January 2025 stop-work interruption.
3	Consulting contract to enhance Recovery Networks; increase GRN membership and participation	Activity recorded; outcome not verified	The closing report identifies a consulting contract for mapping, framework development and maintaining/expanding recovery networks. A quantified increase in GRN membership or participation is not established.
4	Recovery website and network enhancement; promote GRN through at least 5 targeted virtual events or newsletters per year	Website element verified; promotion target not verified	The GRN website was developed from May 2024 to April 2025 and launched in June 2024. The record documents dialogues, meetings and webinars, but does not establish the annual five-event/newsletter target as a verified result.
5	Technical assistance to recovery organisations; develop at least 2 tools, factsheets or trainings	Not evidenced as specified	Additional translation, interpretation and dialogue-support activities are documented, but the specific target of two tools/factsheets/trainings for recovery organisations is not verified in the close-out evidence.

Overall assessment: the portfolio demonstrates tangible recovery-network infrastructure and training outputs, but the higher-level performance measures were only partially achieved or evidenced. The strongest verified areas are the GRN website/infrastructure and Africa recovery training; the weakest evidence concerns quantified partner engagement, membership growth and the Asia-specific and technical-assistance targets.

7. Reach, Participation and Geographic Evidence

Indicator	Documented value	Interpretation / caveat
Portfolio period	September 2021–February 2026	Final performance report
2021 activity	450+ practitioners engaged; 90% of 300 curriculum trainees completed	Portfolio-level learning platform; not all participants were recovery-only
2023 Recovery PEERS	14 participants	2023 project
2023 Recovery ALLIES	17 participants	2023 project

Indicator	Documented value	Interpretation / caveat
2025 Africa Recovery Peer – French	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo	14–25 April 2025
2025 Africa Recovery Peer – English	Namibia, Zambia, Eswatini, Ghana	14–25 April 2025
Africa country reach from these two RG-100 courses	7 countries, 24 participants	Participant total : Francophone 12 (Togo 5, Côte d'Ivoire 3, Cameroon 4); Anglophone 12 (Namibia 2, Ghana 1, Zambia 5, Eswatini 4).
Faces & Voices webinar series (2025)	2,036 attendees; 119 countries; 8 webinars	Large-scale recovery dialogue/reach indicator; not an unduplicated beneficiary or outcome measure.

The evidence indicates broad geographic reach, but the measurement base is uneven. The 2021 figure covers a broader Universal Curricula and professional-learning platform and should not be treated as a recovery-only beneficiary count. Similarly, the 31 PEERS/ALLIES participants recorded under the 2023 project are activity-level figures, while the seven-country Africa figure is a verified country-reach indicator for the two April 2025 recovery courses. The Faces & Voices webinar series adds a separate large-scale reach indicator—2,036 aggregate attendees from 119 countries across eight webinars—but these are attendance records rather than unique beneficiaries. Taken together, the evidence suggests a useful continuum from intensive cohort-based capacity building to broader recovery dialogue and visibility.

8. Partnerships and Coordination

Partnership area	Documented contribution
INL / U.S. Department of State	Funding and strategic direction for recovery-network and DDR capacity enhancement.
ISSUP	Platform for recovery training, professional exchange, conferences, examinations, dialogues and visibility.
Global Recovery Network	Network architecture, consultations, coordination, web portal, dialogues and visibility.
Faces & Voices / recovery-sector partners	Global recovery webinar/dialogue participation, advocacy, leadership and lived-experience engagement.
Technical consultants	Support to recovery-network mapping, framework development, network maintenance/expansion and technical content.
National and regional African institutions	Country-level participation in URC Recovery Peer training and the wider recovery capacity ecosystem.

Partnership was therefore part of the delivery architecture rather than an auxiliary activity. The evidence suggests that the portfolio worked best where technical content, established platforms and local institutions were connected. The Africa co-partnership model is particularly relevant for future programming because it distributes operational responsibilities while retaining a central technical-quality function. The Faces & Voices collaboration further shows the value of external recovery-sector partners in extending advocacy, lived-experience and leadership dialogue beyond the core training cohorts.

9. Impact Assessment

Impact dimension	Evidence of change	Assessment
Workforce capability	URC PEERS/ALLIES training, Universal Curricula delivery and recovery-focused learning	Strengthened access to a common evidence-informed recovery knowledge base; long-term practice change is not directly measured.
Peer and Ally engagement	Documented PEERS and ALLIES cohorts and cross-country learning	Expanded opportunities for lived experience and allied professional engagement; durability of these relationships is not quantified.

Network infrastructure	GRN web portal, meetings, dialogues, technical coordination and interpretation	Moved recovery work toward a more connected network model; sustained membership growth is not verified.
Regional reach	Africa recovery training across seven countries in April 2025	Demonstrated multilingual and multi-country delivery capacity.
Continuity and resilience	Virtual delivery, resumed Africa training after interruption, additional translation/interpretation support	Showed adaptability, while funding disruption constrained continuity.
Professionalisation	Recovery training linked with broader professional learning and credentialing mechanisms	Strengthened pathways to professional recognition; accreditation backlogs remained a constraint.
Recovery dialogue and visibility	Eight Faces & Voices webinars reached 2,036 attendees from 119 countries, with themes covering recovery foundations, advocacy and leadership.	Demonstrates broad engagement and visibility; sustained behavior, membership growth and institutional change are not directly measured.

Overall impact judgement: the most defensible legacy of RG-100 is not the establishment of a specific number of formal networks, because the final deliverables does not substantiate the original ten-network target. The stronger evidence-supported contribution is the combination of recovery capability, shared curriculum language, cross-country relationships, GRN infrastructure and broad recovery dialogue. The Faces & Voices series is particularly relevant as evidence of reach and engagement, while the URC cohorts provide stronger evidence of intensive capacity building. The two forms of delivery should be interpreted as complementary rather than directly comparable outcomes.

10. Implementation Constraints and Their Effects

- COVID-19 and related travel restrictions shifted early delivery toward virtual training, webinars, meetings and monitoring. This demonstrated that recovery capacity building could continue through adaptive modalities.
- The January 2025 stop-work Executive Order interrupted foreign-funded implementation and affected planned travel, training schedules, network activities and closure processes.
- The order was un-paused in March 2025, allowing selected Africa recovery activities to resume and complete in April 2025.
- The non-approval of APCEDA requests constrained completion of some commitments under the 2022 project, including recovery TOT and related consultancy commitments.
- Travel and participation constraints, including the Colombo Plan non-representation decision at the Malaysia Recovery Symposium, reduced opportunities for in-person regional exchange.
- Early closure reduced the time available to convert training and network infrastructure into measurable longer-term outcomes such as sustained membership, network maturity and institutionalization.
- Variations in Faces & Voices webinar attendance indicate that engagement was not uniform across themes. The report records substantially lower average attendance for leadership development (152.50) than for core foundations of recovery (312.67) and successful advocacy (260.67). The report recommends further attendee feedback and analysis of factors directly relevant to recovery, such as recovery-month commitments, content and delivery, goals and expectations achieved, and the overall quality of the webinar.
- The Faces & Voices source also identifies discrepancies between some narrative figures and spreadsheet-derived totals. This reinforces the broader RG-100 evidence-quality lesson that a common data definition, unique-participant approach and consistent reporting protocol are needed if reach is to be compared across activities.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Evidence Quality

Monitoring and evaluation across RG-100 focused on delivery against approved objectives, activity outputs, participant engagement, training completion, stakeholder coordination and budget performance. The references include participation records, conference and meeting records, GRN working-group follow-up, email correspondence, closure reporting and financial tracking.

For an impact-oriented reporting framework, the main evidence gap is the absence of a common, unduplicated participant and network database spanning the portfolio. Future recovery programmes would benefit from a small set of consistent indicators covering participant completion, echo-training reach, active network membership, cross-country collaboration, professional credentialing and practical recovery-support linkages.

Level	What the report can assess	Evidence quality
Output level	Training delivered; website developed; dialogues and meetings held	Strongest evidence base; dates and activity records available.
Outcome level	Improved capability, connections and network participation	Partially evidenced through participation and coordination records.
Network/system level	Sustained formal networks, membership growth and institutionalization	Insufficiently measured or verified.
Impact level	Long-term changes in recovery systems or service access	Not directly measurable from the available records; report therefore uses contribution language.

12. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

12.1 Lessons learned

- Recovery training is more likely to generate system value when it is paired with an intentional network strategy rather than delivered as a stand-alone activity.
- Recovery PEERS and ALLIES are complementary pathways; lived experience and professional expertise are stronger when connected through common learning and dialogue.
- Flexible delivery models are essential. Virtual and hybrid approaches helped maintain continuity during COVID-19 and later allowed selected activities to resume after the stop-work interruption.
- Established platforms such as ISSUP can accelerate visibility, professional exchange and cross-country connections.
- Local ownership and co-partnership can improve cost efficiency and sustainability when partners share operational responsibilities while CPDAP provides technical quality assurance.
- Impact measurement should be designed at inception, including a common participant registry, network-maturity indicators and follow-up measures.
- Align financial monitoring with the impact pathway by tracking project-level budget utilization, planned-versus-actual activity expenditure, unspent balances, realignments and closure commitments alongside recovery outputs. This will make it easier to identify implementation risks early and protect resources for network consolidation.
- Closure planning should begin early for externally funded, multi-country programmes, especially where travel, consultancy and procurement commitments are significant.

12.2 Recommendations for future recovery programming

1. On balance, RG-100's most credible long-term contribution is therefore best understood as a foundation rather than a fully consolidated network system: a shared recovery curriculum base, trained recovery actors, cross-country relationships, dialogue mechanisms and GRN infrastructure that can be reactivated and strengthened through future programming. Financial evidence reinforces this interpretation: substantial resources were utilized in the 2021 and 2023 projects, while lower utilization in 2022 and especially 2024 indicates that implementation disruption and early closure limited the conversion of available resources into sustained network outcomes.
2. Priorities short, repeatable URC PEERS/ALLIES cycles followed by supported echo training and mentoring, rather than relying mainly on large one-off events.
3. Use a tiered network model linking country recovery focal points, national networks, regional communities of practice and the GRN.
4. Maintain the GRN portal and a modest, scheduled dialogue series as practical knowledge-sharing infrastructure, with clear editorial and coordination ownership.
5. Use the Faces & Voices experience to maintain a small, evidence-informed recovery dialogue series linked to the GRN, with topic-level attendance monitoring, post-session feedback and deliberate follow-up to convert broad webinar reach into sustained professional and peer-network engagement.
6. Introduce a recovery impact dashboard from the start, covering participants, completion, echo-training reach, active membership, cross-country collaboration, credentialing and selected recovery-support linkages.
7. Build funding resilience through co-partnership, modest cost sharing, technical-assistance packages and blended virtual/in-person delivery.
8. Create an explicit continuity plan for periods of funding disruption so that communication, technical support and participant engagement can continue where permissible.

13. Conclusion

Across 2021–2026, RG-100 contributed to the development of a more connected recovery ecosystem in Africa and Asia. The portfolio combined a common Universal Recovery Curricula foundation with Recovery PEERS and ALLIES learning, GRN coordination and infrastructure, international dialogue and country-level training. The clearest verified outputs are the GRN web portal, documented PEERS and ALLIES participation, cross-country recovery learning, and the completion of Africa URC Recovery Peer training across seven countries in April 2025.

The portfolio did not complete all planned network-building and technical-assistance activities. The evidence does not verify the original ten formal-network targets, and the five performance measures show gaps in quantified partner engagement, Asia implementation, membership growth and specified technical-assistance outputs. These limitations are closely associated with implementation interruptions, the January 2025 stop-work order, APCEDA constraints and early closure.

On balance, RG-100's most credible long-term contribution is therefore best understood as a foundation rather than a fully consolidated network system: a shared recovery curriculum base, trained recovery actors, cross-country relationships, dialogue mechanisms and GRN infrastructure that can be reactivated and strengthened through future programming.

14. References

[1] Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP). (2026). Final Performance Report: Building Recovery Networks in Africa and Asia based on the Universal Curricula. Reporting period September 2021–February 2026. Prepared 13 July 2026.

[2] Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP). (2026). Closing Report: Project No. 2023-RG-100, Building of Recovery Networks. Project-level implementation, close-out and financial records.

[3] Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP). (2026). Africa Brief – July 2026 by Charuni Ranaweera, Programme Officer for Africa. Recovery-related Africa implementation, partnership and continuity evidence.

[4] Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP). (2022). 2022-RG-100 Proposal: Building Recovery Networks in Africa and Asia Based on the Universal Curricula.

[5] Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme (CPDAP). (2026). Global Recovery Dialogue presentation/materials. Recovery framing, lived experience, advocacy and network dialogue.

Appendix C. Financial Notes on the 2023 Project – retained close-out detail

[7] National Institutes of Health / National Library of Medicine. Recovery and relapse-prevention literature cited in the RG-100 proposal and closing report.

[8] Faces & Voices of Recovery. Recovery advocacy and recovery movement materials cited in the RG-100 closing documentation.

Reference-use note: Third-party sources are listed separately from Colombo Plan programme records. They are included because they are cited or relied upon in the programme materials; this revised report does not present them as independent verification of programme performance.

Appendix A. Recovery Activity Evidence Matrix

Project / period	Planned recovery intent	Verified evidence	Status / caveat
2021-RG-100	Recovery learning through ISSUP	450+ practitioners engaged; 90% of 300 curriculum trainees completed	Broad UC platform; not all participants were recovery-only.
2022-RG-100	Build 10 formal recovery networks; train PEERS/ALLIES; strengthen credentialing	GRN consultations, technical committee engagement, stakeholder coordination and consultancy support	Ten formal networks not verified; Malaysia symposium non-representation; later stop-work-order disruption and APCEDA constraints.
2023-RG-100	Expand GRN and regional networks; Recovery TOT; PEERS/ALLIES; visibility	GRN portal; PEERS 14; ALLIES 17; GRN meetings/dialogues; UC materials; Africa recovery training	Some network/TOT outcomes remained incomplete; project terminated in Feb 2026.

Project / period	Planned recovery intent	Verified evidence	Status / caveat
2024-RG-100	Continue recovery-network strengthening and workforce professionalization	Continuity of GRN/recovery-network agenda noted	Detailed outputs are limited by early closure.
Africa, Apr 2025	Resume partially completed recovery activity	French: Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo; English: Namibia, Zambia, Eswatini, Ghana	Completed after resumption; seven-country reach; participant total 24.

Appendix B. 2023-RG-100 Close-out Activity Matrix

Activity / deliverable	Close-out evidence	Impact assessment status
Recovery website	Website developed 1 May 2024–28 April 2025	Verified output; GRN portal launch in June 2024.
Africa URC Recovery Peer – French	14–25 April 2025; Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo	Completed.
Africa URC Recovery Peer – English	14–25 April 2025; Namibia, Zambia, Eswatini, Ghana	Completed.
Asia-Pacific URC Recovery TOT	Not implemented following January 2025 executive order	Not implemented.
Consulting contract for recovery networks	Mapping, framework development, maintenance and expansion of recovery networks	Activity recorded; quantified network-growth outcome not verified.
Interpretation/translation support	Bosnia URC ALLIES/PEERS materials; Spanish interpretation for Global Recovery Dialogues	Additional recovery-support outputs recorded.
Travel for INL partner meeting / recovery launch	Planned activity	Not implemented following non-representation decision by CPDAP.

Appendix C. References

- Final Performance Report – Building Recovery Networks in Africa and Asia Based on the Universal Curricula, prepared by CPDAP, 13 July 2026.
- 2023-RG-100 Closing Report, including the project activity, additional activity and financial records.
- Africa Brief – July 2026, used selectively for recovery-related Africa delivery and partnership evidence.
- 2022-RG-100 Proposal – Building Recovery Networks in Africa and Asia based on the Universal Curricula, used to establish the original theory and network-building intent.
- Global Recovery Dialogue presentation/materials, used to interpret recovery framing and the role of dialogue, lived experience and multiple recovery pathways.
- Faces & Voices of Recovery / National Recovery Institute. (2024 report to CPDAP). ISSUP Global Webinar Series. Includes eight webinars, attendance, country reach, development/logistics and future recommendations.

Appendix D. Faces & Voices of Recovery – brief project evidence

The Faces & Voices report documents eight ISSUP Global Webinar Series sessions completed between 24 June and 30 September 2025. The sessions generated 2,036 aggregate attendees and represented 119 countries, with an average of 254.5 attendees per webinar. The highest-attended session was Exploring Multiple Pathways of Recovery (356 attendees), which also had the broadest country reach (86 countries). The report groups the sessions into core foundations of recovery, successful advocacy and leadership development. Average attendance was 312.67, 260.67 and 152.50 respectively. These results strengthen the report's assessment of RG-100 as having contributed to broad recovery dialogue and visibility, while also highlighting the need to improve engagement in lower-attendance themes and to avoid treating attendance as evidence of longer-term impact.

Source-quality note: the report is dated 7 October 2024 on its cover, while its project overview and webinar table describe sessions dated June–September 2025. This internal date inconsistency should be verified in the source package before external publication. The report also notes discrepancies between some narrative and spreadsheet attendance figures; the table totals are used here as the documented source values.

Measure	Documented result
Webinars completed	8
Aggregate attendance	2,036
Average attendance	254.5 per webinar
Countries represented	119
Highest-attendance webinar	Exploring Multiple Pathways of Recovery – 356 attendees
Broadest country reach	Exploring Multiple Pathways of Recovery – 86 countries
Theme average – core foundations	312.67 attendees
Theme average – successful advocacy	260.67 attendees
Theme average – leadership development	152.50 attendees

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