

PROGRESS REPORT

2016-2017

OCTOBER 2017



Message from the Executive Director



It has been just over one year since the UN General Assembly Special Session on drugs (UNGASS) that took place in April 2016, and for IDPC it has been another busy and productive period. There was much to do following the UNGASS to analyse and unpack the outcomes,

reflect on the lessons learned and most importantly, capitalise on the growth in the visibility, credibility and reach that the IDPC network gained from being front and centre of civil society efforts in the UNGASS process. A key focus has been on supporting our members and other civil society partners to leverage the progress made in the Outcome Document on human rights, harm reduction, criminal justice reform, etc. in national and regional policy debates.

At the global level, we are now preparing for the next big moment – a high-level meeting in March 2019, which marks the end of the current 10-year period of the 2009 Political Declaration and Action Plan on drug control. Governments have committed to review progress towards the targets set in the 10-year plan, and IDPC will work to ensure strong and meaningful civil society involvement in that process. We will also work to ensure that the significant gains made on human rights, health, criminal justice reform (particularly proportionality of sentences) and development in the UNGASS Outcome Document is defended and entrenched in the global drug policy debate going forwards.

While we can note gains made at the UN level, one of the most troubling national developments in the last 12 months has been Duterte's war on drugs in the Philippines. There are now over 10,000 extra-judicial

killings of people suspected of using drugs or being involved in the drug trade. Responding to this crisis has been a central focus of IDPC's regional office in Bangkok. In the face of this devastating situation, we have coordinated advocacy efforts in the region to support civil society groups in the Philippines, as well members and partners in other South East Asian countries who are concerned that their governments may follow the Philippines example. In August 2016, we coordinated a global sign on letter which garnered sign on from over 370 NGOs worldwide to put pressure on the UN drug control bodies to condemn the situation in the Philippines. The situation remains deeply concerning and will continue to be a central focus of our advocacy efforts in South East Asia.

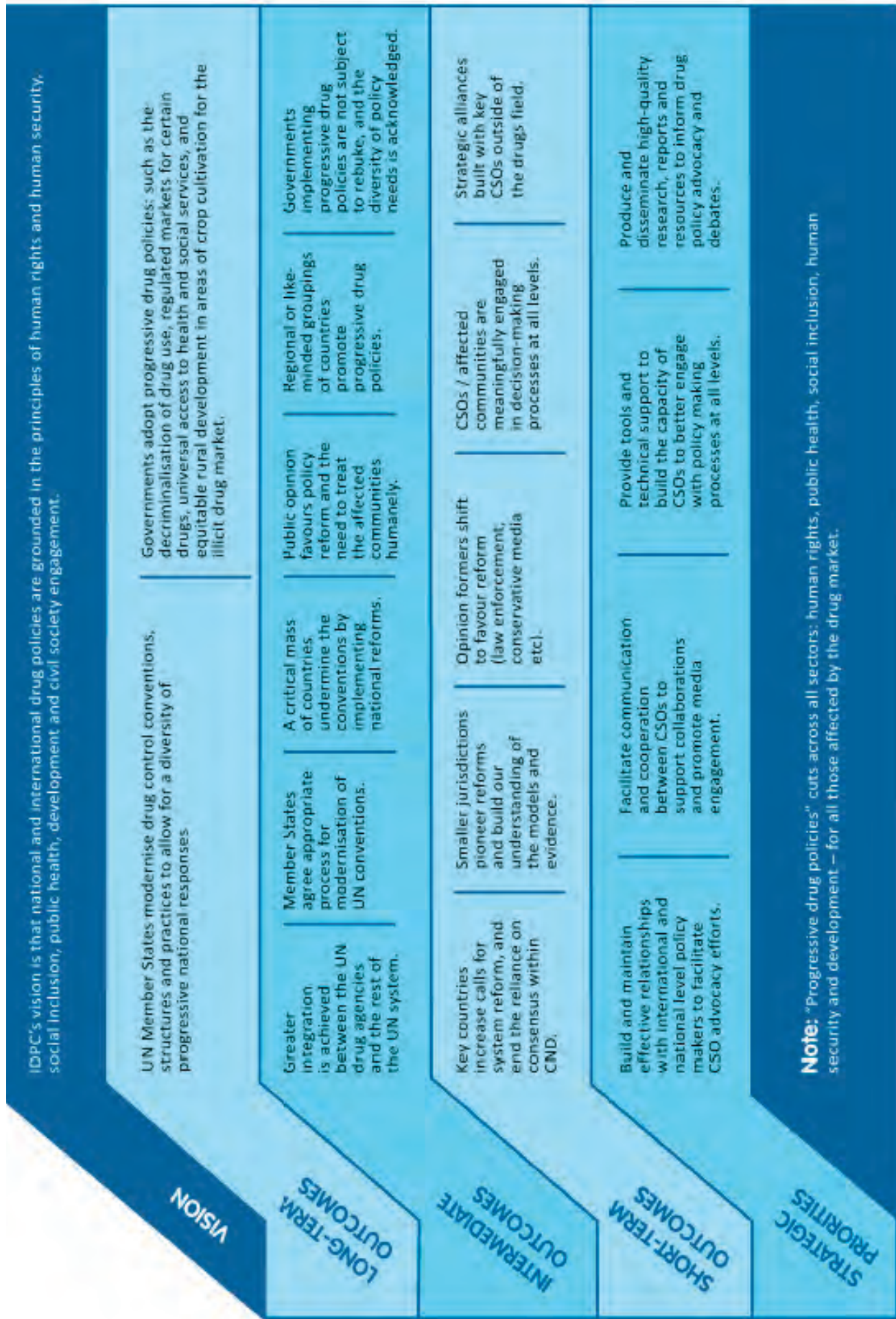
Finally, we are incredibly proud and humbled by the exponential growth and diversity of the international community behind the Support. Don't Punish campaign, which provides a visible global platform for drug policy reform advocates. The campaign is central to our goal to build the movement and ensure the voices of affected communities (especially people who use drugs and subsistence farmers) are heard. Once again, in 2016, the fourth global day of action far exceeded our expectations with thousands of people across 130 cities in 69 countries taking part.

Our progress report provides much more detail in relation to our activities over the past year, including our continuing efforts to build capacity for drug policy advocacy (2016 saw our first 'train-the-trainers' workshop in Bali) and the numerous publications and resources produced during this period. I hope you will enjoy reading it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ann Fordham'. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial 'A' and a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ann Fordham
Executive Director

IDPC's theory of change



About us

The [International Drug Policy Consortium](#) (IDPC) is a global network of more than 170 NGOs that comes together to promote open debate on the effectiveness, direction and content of drug policies at the national and international level, and supports evidence-based policies that are effective in reducing drug-related harm.

We intervene at two levels in the decision-making process: We facilitate networking and collaboration between civil society stakeholders, and seek to empower civil society and the most affected populations to better engage with and influence policy making processes. In parallel, we also intervene directly with high-level policy making processes by providing analysis and expertise to governments and UN agencies on effective and more humane drug policy options.

Our goals

IDPC's vision is that national and international drug policies are grounded in the principles of human rights and human security, social inclusion, public health, development and civil society engagement. To achieve this goal and inform our overall advocacy strategy, we have elaborated a theory of change which includes [four strategic priorities](#):

- **Priority 1:**
Engage with governments at national, regional and international level to influence drug policies
- **Priority 2:**
Facilitate NGO communications and cooperation
- **Priority 3:**
Build the capacity of NGOs to better engage in drug policy advocacy
- **Priority 4:**
Produce high-quality multilingual drug policy resources.

Our policy principles

IDPC members agree to promote [five core policy principles](#) in our advocacy work with governments and international agencies. Drug policies should:

- be developed through an objective assessment of priorities and evidence
- be undertaken in full compliance with international human rights law
- focus on reducing the harmful consequences rather than the scale of drug use and markets
- promote the social inclusion of marginalised groups, and not focus on punitive measures towards them
- be developed and implemented based on open and constructive relationships with civil society.

Priority 1:

Engage with governments at national, regional and international level to influence drug policies

Key achievements in 2016-2017:

- Build on the positive momentum created by the UNGASS on drugs and supported follow up actions on human rights, harm reduction, criminal justice reform and links to the SDGs at the national, regional and international levels
- Leveraged the UN human rights mechanisms to improve dialogue on drugs and human rights at the Human Rights Council, the Universal Periodic Review and the Committee on the Prevention of Discriminations Against Women, among others
- Brought strong visibility to the gender dimension of drug policies in Latin America, as part of the '[Women and drugs in Latin America](#)' project, in collaboration with the Washington Office on Latin America, DeJusticia and the Inter-American Commission on Women
- Contributed to tangible legislative reforms in Ghana and [Thailand](#) to promote a health- and rights-based approach towards drug use.

Case study: Influencing global drug policy

The United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on drugs, held in April 2016, was a [landmark moment](#) in global drug control. The event gave unprecedented visibility to health, human rights and development imperatives, and provided real space for civil society and UN agencies to participate in the high-level debates. In the aftermath of the UNGASS, it was important for IDPC and our members to reflect on the lessons learned from the event with a view towards the future, to initiate the thinking process on the next big moment in global drug policy: the review of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action at a high-level meeting planned for March 2019.

In the past year, IDPC has encouraged and facilitated strategic discussions between NGOs, government officials, academics and UN agencies on UNGASS implementation and on the 2019 process. The [Brandenburg Forums](#) are a good example here. These Forums have created a constructive space for governments, civil society representatives, academics and experts to share experiences and thoughts (under Chatham House rule) on the successes and failures of the UNGASS, and how to follow up its outcomes. Organised as part of the [Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development](#), these two events were co-hosted by the German Federal Government's Drug Commissioner, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, IDPC and the Transnational Institute (TNI) in July 2016 and February 2017. At the second Forum, participants identified various recommendations, such as increased funding for harm reduction programmes; ensure

the meaningful participation of affected communities in policy making processes; review the indicators used to assess drug policies by incorporating human rights and development imperatives; and increase the visibility and role for UN human rights, health, development and security agencies at the CND, among others.

IDPC was also involved in supporting other important dialogues on the direction of drug policies post-UNGASS, including the Cartagena Group, alongside various IDPC members. The CND intersessionals held in October 2016 and January 2017 – and the 60th Session of the CND itself – were key opportunities for IDPC members to engage in this process, through statements, side events, the dissemination of recommendations for 2019, and also via strategic discussions with supportive member states on opportunities for advocacy in the next two years.



CND intersessional meeting on the Post-UNGASS process, October 2016

What next?

As we look towards the 2019 high-level meeting on drugs, the key objective for the Consortium will be to consolidate gains made at the UNGASS – both in terms of content and process. In terms of procedure, the broad participation of all relevant UN agencies (and not only those working on drug control) and of civil society must continue to be strengthened. On content, the forward-looking seven-pillar structure of the UNGASS Outcome Document must

form the basis for the future discussions on global drug control, as it offers greater opportunities to discuss all aspects of drug policy, including those related to human rights, development, access to controlled medicines, gender, harm reduction, and criminal justice reform.

Key resources:

- [The UNGASS on the world drug problem: Report of proceedings](#)
- [2nd Brandenburg Forum: 'Scenarios and proposals for a roadmap towards 2019'](#)
- [Submission by IDPC for the 60th Session of the CND on the 2019 high-level review](#)
- [View a summary of discussions on the UNGASS debates on the CND Blog](#)

Case study: Condemning blatant human rights abuses in the Philippines

2016 has been marked by the devastating impacts of the violent war on drugs launched by Filipino President Rodrigo Duterte in May 2016 – which has led to thousands of extrajudicial killings sanctioned by Duterte's government. The government is also seeking to reinstate the death penalty for drug offences and lower criminal responsibility to 9 years old – both blatant violations of basic human rights.

Two months into Duterte's drug war, the UN drug control agencies – the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Narcotics Control Drugs (INCB) – had remained silent; an unacceptable omission in the face of the horrifying events that were quickly unfolding in the Philippines. IDPC, in consultation with NGO partners and human rights groups in the Philippines, coordinated a joint letter which was [signed by over 370 NGOs](#) worldwide to call on the [UNODC](#) and the [INCB](#) to



Participants at the 2nd Brandenburg Forum, February 2017



© NoBox Transitions

Filipino advocate protesting against the Philippines war on drugs as part of the Support. Don't Punish Global Day of Action 2017

take urgent action. The letter was widely picked up by prominent media outlets around the world. 24 hours later, both the [UNODC](#) and the [INCB](#) released statements condemning the killings.

The INCB – a body that has historically been reticent in discussing human rights abuses committed in the name of drug control – made its **boldest ever statement**, calling ‘on the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to issue an immediate and unequivocal condemnation and denunciation of extrajudicial actions against individuals suspected of involvement in the illicit drug trade or of drug use, to put an immediate stop to such actions, and to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice in full observance of due process and the rule of law’.

Various UN human rights entities followed suit, with powerful statements issued by the [UN High Commissioner for Human Rights](#) and the [Special Rapporteurs](#) on summary executions and on the right to health. To keep building international pressure on the Philippines, IDPC supported Filipino NGO colleagues to engage with the Philippines’ Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in Geneva. The UPR is a unique mechanism of the Human Rights Council in which countries’ commitments with their international human rights obligations are reviewed every four years. Ahead of the Philippines’ review in 2017, a small team comprising IDPC and NoBox Transitions (as well as the Indonesian NGO LBH Masyarakat, as Indonesia was also being reviewed) travelled to Switzerland to meet with Geneva Missions and raise awareness of the issue. The small NGO delegation organised a side event at the Human Rights Council with speakers from Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia to discuss alternative approaches to repressive drug policies.

IDPC members also applied pressure on national and regional bodies to push them to condemn the killings. This included various global campaigns, prominent among them was the International Network of People who Use



The Philippines killings make the front page of the New York Times in early August 2016

Drugs’ [‘Stop Duterte Now’](#) campaign. Partly in response to civil society pressure, several countries including Australia, the USA and the UK have raised concerns about the crisis. Similarly, the European Parliament released two resolutions resolution on the Philippines’ war on drugs in [September 2016](#) and [March 2017](#). The EU is now revisiting its trade agreement with the Philippines in response to the continued human rights abuses in the country.

Despite international pressure from all sides, President Duterte has not diverted from his bloody war on drugs approach, with new killings being reported daily. He has also threatened human rights groups for denouncing the violence. International condemnations were met with disdain and [insults](#). Nevertheless, a strong political stance from well-recognised UN agencies and powerful trade partners is critical to exert sustained pressure on the Philippines. Vocal criticism of the Philippines’ policy is important to ensure that other countries in the region do not follow suit. Developments in [Cambodia](#) and [Indonesia](#) have been worrying, as there been escalating crackdowns on people suspected of drug use or trafficking.

What next?

We will continue to work alongside Asian civil society partners to counter renewed ‘war on drugs’ approaches in the region – both at national level (Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia) and regionally in the context of ASEAN (which is currently chaired by the Philippines). In parallel, we will keep promoting more humane drug control, focusing on good practices from Asia – especially Thailand and Myanmar, which are currently reviewing their drug laws.

Key resources:

- [Over 300 NGOs call on the UN to take immediate action on the hundreds of extrajudicial killings of suspected drug offenders in the Philippines](#)
- [Global outrage forces spotlight on extrajudicial killings in the Philippines’ war on drugs](#)
- [What a Filipino can learn from Thailand’s drug policy](#)

Priority 2:

Facilitate NGO communications and cooperation

Key achievements in 2016-2017:

- Coordinated actions by thousands of activists to call for drug policy reform as part of the **Support. Don't Punish** campaign – including influencing the media, raising awareness among the general public and opening a dialogue with policy makers
- Facilitated visible and impactful NGO participation at UN level (especially at the CND and the UNGASS) with information sharing, logistical support, strategizing and creating space for NGOs to engage with their national government
- Improved the visibility of harm reduction and drug policy reform by supporting civil society engagement within the UNODC-Civil Society Group on HIV and people who inject drugs
- Increased the impact of local advocacy actions by providing international support and reach via the IDPC network, via joint position papers, letters and activities

Case study: Support. Don't Punish – A global show of force for drug policy reform

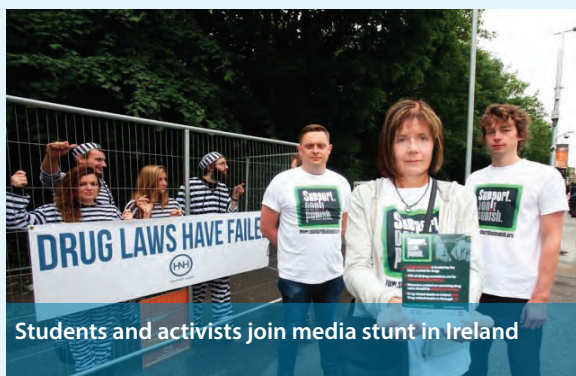
Five years after its creation, the **Support. Don't Punish** campaign continues to go from strength to strength, organically adapting and evolving to the pulse of the thousands of activists around the world that bring it to life. What started as a relatively small campaign with an initial target of actions in just five countries, has grown into a global movement with campaigners from across all five continents who drive and shape it.

Throughout 2016, the campaign continued to engage a broad base of advocates, creating space for constructive exchanges, and projecting local voices onto a global platform. The campaign's social media presence (**Facebook** and **Twitter**) and its **Interactive Photo Project** (with over 8,500 entries!) remain key features of **Support. Don't Punish**.

But the campaign's most extraordinary accomplishment continues to be its **Global Day of Action**. A testament to the participatory ethos at the heart of this movement, this global effort carried forward takes place every year on, or around, the 26th June. This date marks the UN International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, a day on which many governments celebrate their, often gruesome, contributions to the global 'war on drugs'. The campaign participants subvert this narrative by 'reclaiming' the day and instilling it with messages that do not glorify repression and punishment, but celebrate empathy and human dignity.

The 2016 Global Day of Action saw mobilisations in **130 cities in 69 countries**. Brimming with enthusiasm and ingenuity, actions ranged from a giant video projection

in the **United States** to an awareness-raising football tournament in **Kenya**, a photo exhibition in **Myanmar**, large gatherings in **France** and many more. IDPC continues to support these initiatives with step-by-step guides, communications and technical support, media outreach, logos, translations, merchandise and small grants where needed and possible. But the impressive reach and success of the campaign owes itself to the self-starting, dedicated and creative community of local activists that make up **Support. Don't Punish**.



What next?

Following consultations with local advocates, IDPC is developing a whole new battery of channels and tools to enhance engagement. These include more sophisticated and targeted mobilisation guides and advocacy tools, accessible communication platforms to streamline collaboration, and more frequent capacity-building opportunities.¹ IDPC will also adapt the Secretariat's organisational structure to better respond to the needs of the campaign.

Key resources:

- [Support. Don't Punish. Global Day of Action 2016](#)
- [Blog: More than 150 cities join the global call for drug policy reform](#)
- [Support. Don't Punish resources](#)
- [Support. Don't Punish videos](#)

Priority 3:

Build the capacity of NGOs to better engage in drug policy advocacy

Key achievements in 2016-2017:

- Empowered NGOs to advocate for drug policy reform and identify advocacy opportunities via multilingual [webinars](#), capacity building workshops in Nairobi, Mombasa, London and Bali, and – for the first time – the organisation of a 'Train the Trainer' workshop based on our [Drug Policy Advocacy Training Toolkit](#)
- Improved NGO engagement and impact at the 60th Session of the CND with the development of the [CND App](#), helping over 900 users navigate the 60th Session's meetings, resolutions and side events

Case study: Empowering NGO advocates through our new 'Training of Trainers' model

In September 2016, IDPC organised its first ever 'Training of trainers drug policy advocacy workshop' in Bali,

Indonesia, to further build advocacy capacity amongst a greater number and wider range of advocates in Asia. 28 participants joined the workshop, from the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Sri Lanka, India, Vietnam and Thailand among others. Participants included drug policy reform advocates, harm reduction service providers, legal aid providers and representatives from networks of people who use drugs.

The workshop was based on IDPC's [Drug Policy Advocacy Training Toolkit](#) – an open access and multi-lingual resource that was developed to be an 'off-the-shelf' tool for anyone wanting to organise a workshop on drug policy advocacy. The Toolkit modules and exercises are easy to adapt for different contexts, realities and needs. At the Training of trainers, participants gained a detailed understanding of the Toolkit, how to use it, how to develop a workshop and how to deliver it – drawing from the Toolkit's contents, but also from the experiences of the participants themselves.

Given the priority given to proportionate sentencing, treatment and prevention, and addressing the specific vulnerabilities faced by women in the [UNGASS Outcome Document](#), IDPC developed new Toolkit modules on these issues which were presented and piloted at the workshop. A [new module](#) on decriminalisation was also drafted, based on the [IDPC report on drug use and decriminalisation in Asia](#).

This first experience was positive, and was very much welcomed by the participants, several of whom have gone on to deliver their own drug policy advocacy workshops back in country. There is a clear need for more advocacy capacity building workshops in Asia and other parts of the world to bring in new actors and further grow the drug policy reform movement.

What next?

Drawing lessons from the Bali workshop, IDPC will be organising more trainings of trainers, possibly with smaller groups of leading advocates, to support them in developing their own advocacy training curricula and conducting their own workshops. Several such events are currently planned in Africa for 2017.

Key resources:

- [Training toolkit on drug policy advocacy](#)



Participants at IDPC's training of trainers in Bali, September 2016

1. For information about what happened at the 2017 Global Day of Action, have a look at the event's interactive map here: <http://supportdontpunish.org/day-of-action-2017/>

Priority 4:

Produce high-quality, multilingual drug policy resources

Key achievements in 2016-2017:

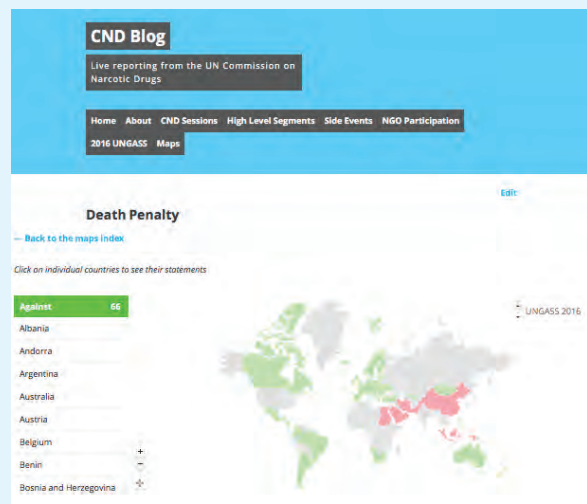
- Launched key tools for drug policy advocacy, including our [Drug Policy Guide](#), the [e-Book of Authorities](#) to support negotiations at the UN, the [CND Blog](#) and the [INCB Watch](#) to ensure transparency in UN drug control processes
- Influenced the post-UNGASS debates by unpacking and analysing the outcomes of the UNGASS, and offering detailed recommendations to policy makers on behalf of the IDPC network

Case study: Post-UNGASS resources

Following the UNGASS in April 2016, we undertook an analysis of the successes and failures of the Special Session, from the perspective of the network. We produced a number of resources, including the [UNGASS proceedings report](#), a revised [Training Module](#) on international drug control which includes highlights from the UNGASS, as well as a [series of webinars](#) to assess the success of the UNGASS based on the [IDPC policy asks](#) (which had been developed by IDPC members ahead of the Special Session).

This work also included an analysis of the [UNGASS Outcome Document](#) – drawing out the key progressive paragraphs on harm reduction, treatment, access to controlled medicines, development, human rights, gender, youth, proportionality of sentencing, access to justice and civil society engagement. The objective is to explore how progressive language in the Outcome Document can help civil society, governments, UN agencies and other relevant stakeholders in their ongoing efforts to promote drug policy reform.

In addition, we have created a visual representation of government positions at the UNGASS on a variety of



topics (including harm reduction, the abolition of the death penalty, gender, development, decriminalisation, etc.) with [interactive maps](#) available on the CND Blog. The map will be updated annually to show the evolution in governments' support or rejection of key reforms.

What next?

IDPC will continue to reinforce and build upon the progress made at the UNGASS, and will develop advocacy tools to support our network to use UN progress to influence national policies. We will also aim to positively influence the 2019 high-level review through policy analysis, reports and briefings.

Key resources:

- [IDPC webpage on UNGASS resources](#)
- [The CND Blog and its interactive maps](#)
- [IDPC publications](#)

Case study: The CND App

With the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and in the framework of the Global Partnership for Drug Policy and Development, IDPC launched the 'CND App' at the 60th Session of the CND. This web-app was created to facilitate engagement at the CND – allowing participants to track live what is happening and who is speaking, follow certain resolutions, receive notifications on key events, and access UN-agreed language on specific drug policy issues via the [Book of Authorities](#) database. Since it was launched, the CND App had more than 7,300 page views, from 900 users – meaning that around two thirds of CND participants used the App!



What next?

IDPC is now working with GIZ to further develop and refine the CND App, with added functionalities including a searchable database of all CND resolutions and key high-level UN documents on drugs – which will be ready to download at the 61st Session of the CND.

Key resources:

- [The CND App](#)
- [The e-Book of Authorities](#)

IDPC's Board

As of March 2016², the Board of Directors comprises eight appointed Directors and is responsible for the financial and legal oversight of the organisation. More information, and detailed biographies, can be [found here](#).

Ross Bell (Vice-Chair)



Alison Holcomb (Vice Chair)



Donald MacPherson



Dr Mary Chinery-Hesse



Kathryn Leafe



Julita Lemgruber



Valentin Simionov



Vicki Hanson



IDPC's Strategy Sub-Committee:

The Strategy Sub-Committee of the Board is responsible for the strategic direction and work plans of the Consortium. This larger group contains 12 members: two Board members and ten representatives from different regions or constituencies who are directly elected by IDPC members. More information, and detailed biographies, can be [found here](#).



Ernesto Cortes (ACEID, Costa Rica) – Latin America and the Caribbean



Machteld Busz (Mainline Netherlands) – International organisations



Penelope Hill (Harm Reduction Australia) – Australasia



Ricky Gunawan (LBH Masyarakat, Indonesia) – Asia



Shaun Shelly (TB/HIV Care Association, South Africa) – Africa and the Middle East



Sofia Galinaki (Diogenis, Greece) – Western and South East Europe



Richard Elliott (Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network) – North America



David Otiaшvili (Alternative Georgia) – Eastern Europe and Central Asia



Ruth Birgin (INPUD, UK) – Representative of people who use drugs



Pedro Arenas (OCDI Colombia) – Representative of farmers of crops deemed illicit



Ross Bell (New Zealand Drug Foundation) – IDPC Board member



Valentin Simionov (INPUD) – IDPC Board member

The IDPC team

London Office:

Ann Fordham
Executive Director
afordham@idpc.net



Jamie Bridge
Senior Policy and Operations Manager
jbridge@idpc.net



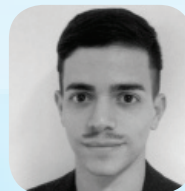
Marie Nougier
Senior Research and Communications Officer
mnougier@idpc.net



Christopher Hallam
Research and Analysis Officer
challam@idpc.net



Juan Fernandez Ochoa
Team Assistant
jfernandez@idpc.net



Bangkok Office:

Gloria Lai
Senior Policy Officer
glai@idpc.net



Patcharavalan (Sof) Akbar
Senior Policy Support Officer



Consultants

Coletta Youngers
Consultant for Latin America



Mat Southwell
Consultant for Geneva and Vienna



Maria-Goretti Ane
Consultant for Africa



Heather Haase
Consultant for New York



Dave Bewley-Taylor
IDPC Associate



Oliver Stevens
Communications Consultant
(since January 2017)



Leo Kiss
Communications Consultant
(until September 2016)



Volunteers

Thanks to our interns Alexis Picot, Clara Bernabucci, Eva Ligouzat, Eugenie Lale-Demoz and Miguel Herrero Cangas, whose work was critical to the smooth running of the IDPC Secretariat in 2016-2017.

Donors

Between April 2016 and March 2017, IDPC received the valuable financial support of:

- Open Society Foundations – Global Drug Policy Program, International Harm Reduction Development Program, Human Rights Program
- Partnership to Inspire, Transform and Connect the HIV response (PITCH), funded by the Dutch Government via the International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, via the India HIV/AIDS Alliance
- Kenya AIDS NGOs Consortium (KANCO)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

IDPC Members

Global

1. AIDS Foundation East-West
2. Drugs, Security and Democracy Program of the Social Science Research Council
3. Global Exchange
4. Health Poverty Action
5. Human Rights Watch
6. International AIDS Society
7. International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care
8. International Centre for Science in Drug Policy
9. International Harm Reduction Development Program
10. International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies
11. International HIV/AIDS Alliance
12. International Network of People of Who Use Drugs
13. LSE IDEAS International Drug Policy Project
14. Mainline
15. Medecins du Monde
16. Penal Reform International
17. Students for Sensible Drug Policy
18. Transnational Institute
19. Women's Harm Reduction International Network
20. World Hepatitis Alliance
21. Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance
22. Youth Rise

Western Europe

23. Agência Piaget para o Desenvolvimento
24. AIDES
25. AKZEPT
26. Ana Liffey Drug Project

27. Association Française de Réduction des Risques
28. Autosupport des usagers de drogues
29. Beckley Foundation
30. Citywide Drugs Crisis Campaign
31. Correlation European Network on Social Inclusion and Health
32. Drug Text Foundation
33. Fachverband Sucht
34. Federacion Andaluza ENLACE
35. Fédération Addiction
36. Federation Bruxelloise Francophone des Institutions pour Toxicomanes (FEDITO BXL)
37. Finnish Association for Humane Drug Policy
38. Forum Droghe
39. Gadejuristen (the Street Lawyers)
40. Groupement Romand d'Etudes des Addictions
41. Norwegian Association for Humane Drug Policies
42. Norwegian Association for Safer Drugs Policies
43. Release
44. Réseau Français de Réduction des Risques
45. Rights Reporter Foundation
46. Scottish Drugs Forum
47. Swedish Drug Users Union
48. Transform Drug Policy Foundation
49. Trimbos Instituut
50. Unión de Asociaciones y Entidades de Atención al Drogodependiente
51. Utrip
52. Youth Organisations for Drug Action

South East Europe

53. Aksion Plus
54. Association Margina
55. Association Prevent
56. Association Terra Croatia
57. Diogenis, Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe
58. Greek Drug and Substitute User Union
59. Healthy Options Project Skopje
60. Initiative for Health Foundation
61. NGO 4 Life
62. NGO Veza
63. Praksis
64. Re Generation
65. Romanian Harm Reduction Network
66. South Eastern European Adriatic Addiction Treatment Network
67. Viktorija
68. YCC Juventas

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

69. Alternative Georgia
70. Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice
71. Alliance for Public Health
72. Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
73. Galiu gyventi - "I Can Live" Coalition
74. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union
75. Polish Drug Policy Network
76. Turkish Green Crescent Society

Latin America

77. Acción Andina - Bolivia
78. Acción Semilla Boliviana
79. Acción Técnica Social
80. Andean Information Network
81. Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas
82. Asociación de Estudios del Cannabis del Uruguay
83. Asuntos del Sur
84. Brazilian Drug Policy Platform
85. Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad
86. Centro de Estudios en Seguridad Ciudadana
87. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
88. Centro de Investigación Drogas y Derechos Humanos
89. Centro de Respuestas Educativas y Comunitarias A.C
90. Colectivo por Una Política Integral Hacia las Drogas
91. Colegio Médico de Chile
92. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
93. Corporación Humanas Chile
94. Corporación Humanas Colombia
95. Ecuador Cannábico
96. Espolea
97. Equis Justicia Para las Mujeres
98. Fundación Latinoamérica Reforma
99. Guyanese Association of Harm Reduction
100. Iglesia Evangélica Protestante de El Salvador
101. Institute for Land Work and Citizenship
102. Intercambios
103. Intercambios Puerto Rico
104. International Centre for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Service
105. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia
106. Nierika AC
107. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos
108. Pares en Acción-Reacción contra la Exclusión Social
109. Plataforma COLI – Coca Orgánica, Libre e Informada
110. Prolegal/Proderechos
111. Psicotropicus

112. Puente, Investigación y Enlace
113. Red Americana de Intervención en Situaciones de Sufrimiento Social
114. Red Chilena de Reducción de Daños
115. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos
116. Viva Rio
117. Washington Office on Latin America

North America

118. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition
119. Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy
120. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
121. Drug Policy Alliance
122. Harm Reduction Coalition
123. Help Not Handcuffs
124. Institute for Policy Studies
125. Pivot Legal Society
126. StoptheDrugWar.org

East and South East Asia

127. 12D
128. Asia Catalyst
129. Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs
130. BABSEACLE
131. Indonesian Association of Addiction Counsellors
132. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform
133. Indonesian Harm Reduction Network (Jangkar)
134. LBH Masyarakat
135. Malaysian AIDS Council
136. Persuadaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI)
137. PSI Thailand Foundation
138. Rumah Cemara (Indonesia)
139. Supporting Community Development Initiatives (Vietnam)
140. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group
141. NoBox Transitions Foundation (Philippines)

South Asia

142. Drug Policy Advocacy Group
143. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
144. Lawyers Collective
145. Ozone Foundation
146. Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses

Oceania

147. Australian Drug Foundation
148. Drug Policy Australia
149. Harm Reduction Australia
150. New Zealand Drug Foundation
151. Penington Institute

Caribbean

- 152. Caribbean Drug Abuse Research Institute (CDARI)
- 153. Centro de Orientación e Investigación Integral

Middle East/North Africa

- 154. Al-Maqdese for Society Development
- 155. Association de Lutte Contre le Sida
- 156. Association Tunisienne de Prévention de la Toxicomanie
- 157. National Rehabilitation Centre
- 158. Regional Arab Network against AIDS
- 159. Skoun Lebanese Addiction Centre

Sub-Saharan Africa

- 160. AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa
- 161. Association Sénégalaise pour la Reduction des Risques Infectieux chez les Groupes Vulnérables
- 162. Collectif Urgence Toxida

- 163. Foundation against Illicit Drug and Child Abuse
- 164. Foyer du Bonheur
- 165. Kenyan AIDS NGOs Consortium
- 166. Perle Sociale ONG
- 167. PILS
- 168. TB/HIV Care Alliance
- 169. Uganda Harm Reduction Network
- 170. Union contre la Co-infection VIH/Hépatites/Tuberculose
- 171. West Africa Civil Society Initiative
- 172. West Africa Drug Policy Network
- 173. Youth RISE Nigeria
- 174. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network

Supported by grants from:



The International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC) is a global network of NGOs that promotes objective and open debate on the effectiveness, direction and content of drug policies at national and international level, and supports evidence-based policies that are effective in reducing drug-related harms. IDPC members have a wide range of experience and expertise in the analysis of drug problems and policies, and contribute to national and international policy debates. IDPC offers specialist advice through the dissemination of

written materials, presentations at conferences, meetings with key policy makers and study tours. IDPC also provides capacity building and advocacy training for civil society organisations.

This annual Progress Report offers information about the main activities implemented by IDPC during 2016 and 2017 and highlights our main achievements this year in terms of national and international advocacy, communications and publication of multilingual documentation.

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7324 2975
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7324 2977
Email: contact@idpc.net
Website: www.idpc.net

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Report design by Mathew Birch - email: mathew@mathewbirch.com