



# PROGRESS REPORT

2019-2020

OCTOBER 2020





**In loving memory of our dear  
colleague and friend**

**Samantha Singh**

IDPC Team Assistant (2017 - 2019)

*5th December 1993 - 25th July 2020*

Our dear Sam,

It was a privilege to have known you and worked alongside you.

We remember you as a wonderful colleague; warm, caring, thoughtful, super-efficient and tidy to a fault.

Over the last weeks, we have celebrated how lucky we were to meet you by sharing stories of our times together, including from the amazing team retreats that you helped to organise – as well as your sleepless night on the *glamping* trip because of the spiders in the tent!

You made a deep impression on so many in the IDPC network, and colleagues from all over the world have reached out to tell us how you supported them with kindness, honesty, and professionalism.

Go well, dearest Sam, with all of our love and good wishes.

You will stay in our hearts.

Love, from all at IDPC.



Group photo with Sam at the 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). Vienna, 2019. Source: IDPC

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## Foreword



The past year has been one of both consolidation and growth of the IDPC network. Despite a challenging geo-political climate and increased pressure on civil society space, there is no doubt that the drug policy reform movement continues to grow and attract new voices and allies. The IDPC Secretariat is proud and humbled to support and amplify the work of so many diverse and committed advocates from all over the world.

This is particularly visible via the Support. Don't Punish campaign which since 2013 has built, connected and strengthened a grassroots-led movement that aims to change the narrative, reduce stigma, challenge damaging approaches, and demand policy reforms. Other highlights from the past year include facilitating the unprecedented engagement of African civil society representatives at the African Union where a bold new Plan of Action on drugs was adopted in August 2019, capacity building for Asian advocates to further leverage the UN human rights regime for government accountability in drug policy responses, and IDPC's first ever network discussion on outlining principles for the responsible legal regulation of drugs, with a particular focus on social justice outcomes. All this and more is detailed in the pages that follow.

In March 2020, as we saw out the twelve months covered by this report, the world was hit by COVID-19. A global public health emergency of epic proportions with far reaching implications for us all individually as well as for our work, which is grounded in striving for social justice and respect for human rights. Governments began to implement draconian and stringent measures to criminalise transmission, as well as non-compliance with public health measures. This is deeply concerning as we know from drug policies that the burden of these repressive measures will fall on the most marginalised, and that the use of criminal law is not appropriate nor effective in advancing public health goals. This makes it critical that we work to broaden our advocacy efforts, increase solidarity across social movements, and ensure that governments do not use COVID-19 to justify eroding human rights commitments, and placing further restrictions on civil society space.

I am delighted to share this foreword with Valentin Simionov, IDPC Board Member and Pedro Arenas, who represents an affected population for drug policy, subsistence farmers of crops deemed illicit, on the IDPC Members Advisory Council.

In solidarity,

**Ann Fordham**  
Executive Director



Another year has passed, and we are one step closer to achieving our vision of a world where drug policies are grounded in the principles of human rights and human security, public health, development, and civil society engagement.

We have come a long way; and now we are closer, but by no means close enough! There is still a long way to go and a lot of work to be done. This report documents the progress made from April 2019 to March 2020 and sketches the road ahead. The IDPC team and network have done a fantastic job in making the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) more transparent through the CND blog, in capacitating network members with the tools they needed to better advocate in their contexts, and in contributing to the advancement of the reform agenda. The Support. Don't Punish 2019 Global Day of Action was the biggest so far, confirming the growing support for progressive drug policies all around the world! Such successes give us the courage to look forward with confidence, knowing that we can overcome whatever lies ahead, on this steep path to achieving justice for all.

**Valentin Simionov,**  
IDPC Board of Directors:



IDPC was created as a powerful network of organisations that promote drug policy reform across all continents. Its core values and proposals have guided debates, international events, and high-level dialogues, both within the United Nations and in member states. In this team, leadership means not only talking, but putting

into practice its core messages on the basis of evidence, academic work and field research. The overarching goal is the full respect of human rights, which is why this year's focus on expanding advocacy in Geneva, in addition to Vienna and New York, is so important. IDPC's advocacy aims to involve an increasing number of UN entities in the drug policy debate. Because of that, expanding the scope of IDPC's work is also welcome news.

As it is well known, some of the top priority topics for IDPC are women's rights, prison overcrowding due to the excessive punishment of minor drug offences, and expanding the development options for rural communities that obtain their income from coca, poppy, and cannabis crops. These topics – amongst many others – are at the core of IDPC's agenda. With them, IDPC can mobilise the capacity of civil society to not only name and shame, but to put proposals on the table, and to promote good practices.

**Pedro Arenas,**  
IDPC Members Advisory Council (MAC):

**Prison crisis in Latin America**  
Documenting the disproportionate impact of drug policies on women

**IDPC's Board of Directors**  
Fruitful face-to-face meeting in London

**A bridge between Geneva and Asia**  
Human rights workshop in Kathmandu

**Paris Peace Forum**  
Building alliances and promoting drug policy reform

**The 'gold standard' of decriminalisation**  
Catalysing civil society efforts to make decriminalisation a reality

**UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs**  
Civil society presence remains strong despite subdued session

APR  
2019

**A wake-up call for world leaders**

The global sign-on letter on the human rights and health crisis faced by people who use drugs

MAY  
2019

**Support. Don't Punish**

People power to end the "war on drugs"

JUN  
2019

JUL  
2019

**African Union engagement**

Civil society engagement spurs new direction in drug policy

AUG  
2019

SEP  
2019

**IDPC's Communications Strategy**

Sharing and promoting efforts towards reform

OCT  
2019

NOV  
2019

**UN Common Position on Drugs**

Aligning global drug policy with health, human rights and development

DEC  
2019

JAN  
2020

**Legal regulation: A necessary conversation**

First-ever IDPC strategy meeting on the principles for the responsible legal regulation of drugs

FEB  
2020

MAR  
2020

## About IDPC

The [International Drug Policy Consortium](#) (IDPC) is a global network of around 200 NGOs that come together to promote evidence-based drug policies grounded in evidence, health, human rights, development and social inclusion at the national and international level.

We intervene at two levels in the decision-making process. First, 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. Secondly, we also engage directly in high-level policy making processes by providing analysis and expertise to governments and multilateral agencies on effective and more humane drug policy options.

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

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

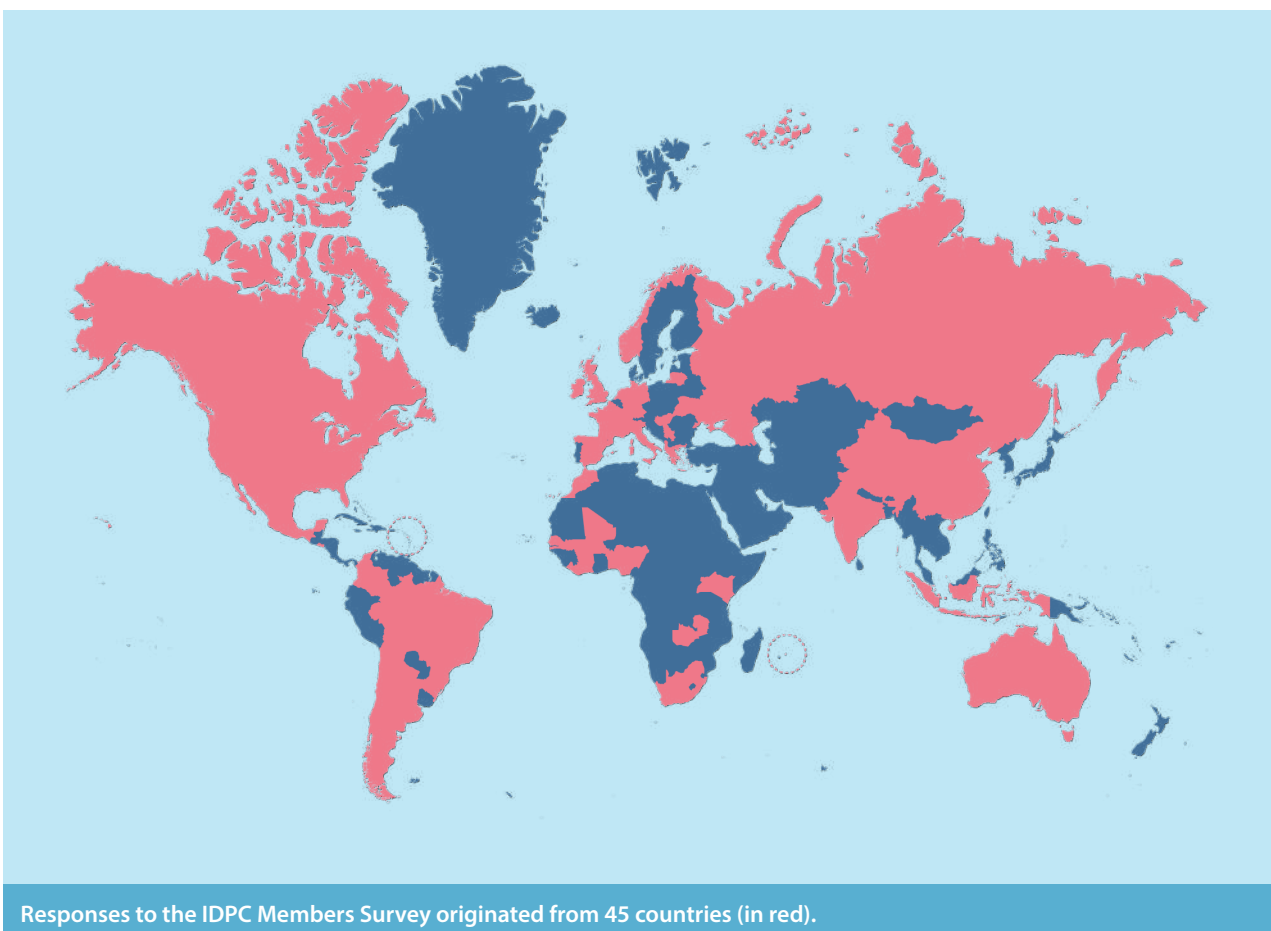
## Looking back at IDPC's 2019 Membership Survey

The fourth annual [IDPC Membership Survey](#) was presented at the IDPC Orientation Meeting prior to the 63rd Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs. (See [February 2020](#) section).

The survey is a valuable opportunity for the membership to take stock and exchange information on progress and challenges in national and regional drug policy debates. For the IDPC Secretariat, it is also a valuable accountability and feedback mechanism through which we receive recommendations and guidance in defining work plans and strategic priorities. Among other indicators, the survey tracks perceptions of key influential stakeholders on drug policy, and the state of civil society participation domestically and internationally.

This year, the survey was completed by 65 organisations from 45 countries, which accounted for close to a third of IDPC's membership.

Below, we provide a brief overview of some of the responses received in relation to key perceived positive and negative drug policy reforms that took place over the past year, or were anticipated in the coming year.



Credit: IDPC

## **Progress**

41 responses reported positive moves towards drug policy reform in 2019, with the majority focused on harm reduction. Many countries noted improvements in the availability of harm reduction services such as take-home naloxone (e.g. Australia, Canada, Norway), opioid substitution therapy (OST) programmes (e.g. Georgia, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Ukraine) and safer consumption sites (e.g. Greece, Canada).

A significant number of responses highlighted promising cannabis-related reforms. These include the legal regulation of adult, non-medical use (e.g. Canada and some US states), solid proposals in this direction (e.g. Mexico), and increased government openness to discussions (e.g. Argentina, Germany). Respondents also highlighted advances in medical cannabis, including new or developing programmes (e.g. Brazil, Colombia, France, Ireland, United Kingdom) as well as promising discussions to implement them (e.g. El Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Zimbabwe).

Criminal justice reform was also front and centre. Responses reported decriminalisation debates growing and maturing (e.g. Argentina, Benin, Uganda, Norway), reforms providing for diversion schemes (e.g. Kyrgyzstan, the United Kingdom), and more proportionate sentencing (e.g. Georgia, Ivory Coast) —including with a gender perspective (e.g.

Costa Rica). Finally, some respondents highlighted progress in the public discourse regarding people who use drugs (e.g. Mauritius) and less stigmatising media representations (e.g. Indonesia).

## **Setbacks**

Reports on setbacks were overwhelmingly concerned with an increased burden of criminalisation on people who use drugs, including through the increased punishment of drug use in the public space (e.g. Colombia, though a July 2020 judicial decision has overturned this policy), or of possession ‘offences’ (e.g. Costa Rica, Germany, El Salvador, Ivory Coast, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Morocco, Ukraine, Zimbabwe). Yet responses also noted an expansion or intensification of repressive measures against people involved in the lowest echelons of informal drug markets —including minor instances of supply (e.g. Bolivia, Brazil), plans to [re-]instate the death penalty for drug offences (e.g. the Philippines, Kenya), and measures targeting people who grow crops deemed illicit (e.g. Colombia). Moves to militarise drug prohibition efforts were also reported (e.g. Eastern Europe and Central Asia Region, El Salvador, Mexico). A significant amount of responses also noted regressive moves with regard to harm reduction, service providers and clients.

The survey in full is [available here](#).

## **A wake-up call for world leaders: The global sign-on letter on the human rights and health crisis faced by people who use drugs**

In the weeks leading to the 26th International Harm Reduction Conference held in Porto (Portugal) in May 2019, IDPC mobilised over three-hundred NGOs, including affected communities, health professionals, and drug policy and human rights experts through a [public statement](#) calling on world leaders to urgently address the health and human rights crisis among people who use drugs.

Signatory NGOs shed light on the alarming public health emergency faced by people who use drugs. Between 2009 and 2015, the number of drug-related deaths rose by 60%. In 2015 alone, this resulted in a total of 450,000 deaths – an estimated 50 deaths every hour. The target to halve the incidence of HIV among people who inject drugs by 2015, set eight years ago, was spectacularly missed by a staggering 80%. These health harms could be prevented through harm reduction and rights-centred health interventions, whose efficacy and cost-effectiveness is now well established, but for whom political and financial support is sorely lacking.

In the same period, countries across the world continued to commit serious and systematic human rights abuses in

the name of drug control. Global mass incarceration for minor drug offences, including for activities that should never be punished such as the personal use of drugs, or the tens of thousands of extrajudicial killings of people suspected of involvement with drugs in the Philippines alone, are just some of the most well-known examples.

This global crisis can only be tackled through genuine leadership at the UN level. The sign-on letter urged global leaders to take a hard look at the ability of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to assume this role. Despite the progress seen in other parts of the UN system, UNODC leadership has consistently failed to unequivocally champion harm reduction, human rights and decriminalisation, and has lost further credibility by too often remaining silent in face of blatant human rights violations related to drug control efforts.

The global sign-on statement was forwarded to the United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, calling on him to ensure genuine and consistent UN leadership in promoting evidence- and rights-based approaches to drug policies, and consider this in appointing a new head of the UNODC.

The statement was welcomed by the cabinet of the Secretary General, who responded confirming the Secretary General's commitment to improving system-wide coherence on drug issues, and his support for the UN system coordination Task Team on the implementation of the [UN System Common Position on drug-related matters](#).



Credit: IDPC

Members of the IDPC Team and drug policy reform activists during the HRC19.



# May 2019

## The prison crisis in Latin America: Documenting the disproportionate impact of drug policies on women

Throughout 2019 and 2020, IDPC partnered with the Washington Office on Latin America, Dejusticia and our working group of experts from across Latin America to raise concerns and promote reforms aimed at reducing the incarceration of women for drug offences. A major part of this work aimed to document the impacts of drug policies on women through participatory data collection and research.

In May, IDPC, WOLA and Dejusticia launched a [landmark report](#) on the disproportionate impacts of pre-trial detention of women in Latin America. The report includes the latest available data on the use of pre-trial detention across the region, highlighting that the proportion of women held in pre-trial detention is systematically higher than for men, and that punitive drug policies are a key factor for the pre-trial detention of women in the region.

The overuse of pre-trial detention in Latin America, and in particular on women, has had devastating consequences in terms of prison overcrowding and overall prison conditions, and imposes serious hardships on women, increasing their risks of contracting illnesses, being subject to violence, and not being able to care for their children and other family members. The report concludes with



### PRETRIAL DETENTION IN LATIN AMERICA: THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ON WOMEN DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY FOR DRUG OFFENSES

Teresa García Castro<sup>1</sup>

June 2019

According to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR),<sup>2</sup> the non-exceptional use of pretrial detention is one of the most serious and widespread criminal justice problems affecting Latin American countries.<sup>3</sup> One out of three people awaiting trial in the Americas,<sup>4</sup> which include Canada and the United States, are held behind bars and over the last two decades, the number of pretrial detainees in the region has grown by around 60%.<sup>5</sup> One of the leading causes of this increase is the excessive use of pretrial detention for drug-related offenses in Latin America. The disproportionate and prolonged use of pretrial detention undermines the principles of the presumption of innocence, legality, necessity and proportionality. It also greatly contributes to prison overcrowding, and frequently exposes detainees to conditions of ill treatment and/or violence. In some countries, women<sup>6</sup> are more likely to be held as pretrial detainees than men, disproportionately impacting these women and their families. In recent years, some Latin American governments have introduced reforms to reduce the use of pretrial detention. While these reforms are welcome, they have only made a small dent in the problem, and much more can—and should—be done to ensure that pretrial detention is the exception, not the rule. This report provides the most recent data on the use of pretrial detention, looks specifically at its impact on women, and concludes with a series of recommendations to significantly reduce the number of women in pretrial detention in Latin America.

#### Introduction

Prison populations are growing at alarming rates in Latin America and the Caribbean, mainly driven by harsh and disproportionate drug laws. Indeed, the countries of the region have the highest rates of incarceration for drug-related offenses in the world.<sup>7</sup> One of the leading causes of prison overcrowding is the obligatory use, or the overuse, of pretrial detention for these offenses.

For nearly half a century the United States (U.S.) government has encouraged, cajoled

and strong-armed countries to wage its “war on drugs” around the world. Nowhere has this been more evident than in Latin America. The Research Consortium on Drugs and the Law (CEDD), of which WOLA and Dejusticia are members, has produced numerous reports documenting how the aggressive export of U.S. drug policies has led to the adoption of overly punitive and disproportionate drug laws across the region, with a devastating impact on the workings of national criminal justice and prison systems.<sup>8</sup> As a result, judges and prosecutors are



First page of the watershed report on pre-trial detention for drug offenses

recommendations for policy reform – not least the need to limit the use of pre-trial detention to exceptional cases only.

Additional research published by IDPC, in collaboration with WOLA, Dejusticia, Penal Reform International and other partners focused on women cultivators and [social mobilising, sentencing practices](#) for drug offences, and the specific issues faced by trans women prior to, during and post-incarceration. In parallel, we continued to document ‘innovative approaches’ with a gender focus, highlighting two exciting projects – the ‘SUTIK’ diversion programme for people who use drugs in Estonia, and the ‘Metzineres’ harm reduction programme by and for women who use drugs in Barcelona, Spain.

This research constituted a solid basis for IDPC’s advocacy to reduce the numbers of women incarcerated for drug offences, not only in Latin America but also in other parts of the world, including [South East Asia](#).

# June 2019

## #SupportDontPunish - People power to end the “war on drugs”

On 26th June, the [Support. Don’t Punish](#) campaign saw its 7th (and largest to date!) Global Day of Action. Thousands of activists joined an [incredibly wide range of activities](#) in 261 cities of 92 countries – including a youth-led harm reduction festival in Mexico City, a community rally and HIV screening drive in Abidjan, a photo exhibition in Podgorica, and many, many more. All were united in the conviction that drug policies should not undermine the health and welfare of our communities, but rather reduce harms, promote human rights and contribute to social justice.

As the central ‘hub’ of the campaign, IDPC supported local partners by providing over **100 small grants**, which prioritised community-led initiatives (by people who use drugs, people living with HIV, sex workers, LGBTQ+ people, youth, etc.); and offering in-kind support (campaign materials, template press releases, editing, translations, etc.).

The Support. Don’t Punish campaign saw considerable growth throughout the year. The campaign was present at



Credit: Multiple

Photo collage of campaign supporters and activities during the 2019 Global Day of Action.

**over 10 events**, often with stands and photo booths that help us cement and grow an increasingly diverse supporter base, and feed into the ever-growing [Photo Project](#) (now towering at close to 10,700 entries!). One of such events was the [Paris Peace Forum](#), attended by campaigners and official delegations from 140 countries. We were delighted to be torch-bearers of the drug policy reform movement alongside colleagues championing a Model Drug Law for West Africa. (See [November 2019](#) section).

The campaign also organised three workshops this year, including the first **Asia regional campaign strategy development workshop**, which was a fantastic opportunity for experienced campaigners from eight countries in the

region to reflect on achievements, discuss pending challenges, and brainstorm on ways forward.

By the end of the year, the campaign had also launched the first edition of the [Initiatives Programme](#), which selected local partners, including four community-led networks, to implement medium-sized grants in six countries (Argentina, Germany, Myanmar, Ukraine, South Africa and Nigeria). The programme will enable longer-term campaigning and advocacy, and build greater momentum towards June 2020.

As always, we invite you to get in touch and follow the campaign updates via [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#), [Slack](#) and the [Support. Don't Punish newsletter](#).



Credit: Unknown

Group photo of the Support. Don't Punish strategy development workshop in Bangkok.

## July 2019

### **IDPC's Board of Directors meets in London**

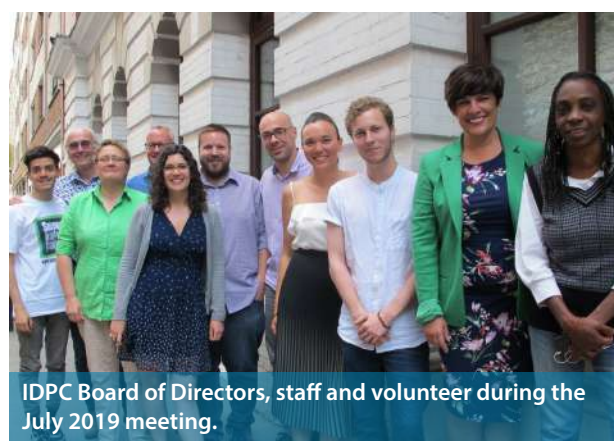
Transparent and effective governance is a key priority for IDPC and we have undertaken robust reviews of our governance systems in 2008, 2012 and 2017. The [IDPC Board of Directors](#) brings together [individuals](#) from a range of backgrounds, whose unique and varied skills support the work of the Secretariat. It is a requirement that at least two of these Directors are representatives of IDPC member organisations, and these two individuals also sit on the [Members' Advisory Council](#) (MAC).

On 16th and 17th July, the Board of Directors gathered in London for their annual face-to-face meeting. This was an opportunity for them to hear directly from IDPC staff, as well as from some of our members and partners, about the work that the network does, and to discuss ideas for future action. In addition to the routine financial and legal oversight tasks, the 2019 agenda also included a special discussion and presentations around our collective work to reduce the incarceration of women for drug offences in Latin America and Asia (see [May 2019](#) section), as well as the final presentation of a detailed fundraising strategy developed by specialist consultants Weidman Worldwide.

Board members are supported in their work by a larger Members' Advisory Council (MAC), which is designed to directly

represent the IDPC network and ensure linkages between our membership and governance systems. The MAC comprises two Board members (to ensure connection between the two groups), and 13 other [individuals](#) elected by the members themselves to represent different regions or constituencies within the network. These MAC 'seats' include guaranteed representation of people who use drugs, farmers of crops deemed to be illicit, and young people.

The MAC meets quarterly through teleconferences, which are opportunities to review the IDPC strategy and work plan, discuss specific elements of the work in more detail, and provide a mechanism whereby members can raise any concerns or questions. The MAC has gone from strength to strength in recent years, and we would like to thank all of the members for the voluntary contributions that they make to ensuring the success of the IDPC network.



Credit: IDPC

IDPC Board of Directors, staff and volunteer during the July 2019 meeting.

# August 2019

## Civil society engagement at the African Union spurs new direction in drug policy

From 29th July to 2nd August 2019, experts and ministers from over 20 African countries gathered in Cairo, Egypt for the [3rd Ordinary Session](#) of the African Union (AU) Specialized Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control (AU-STC-HPDC). During the meeting, the AU drug control experts evaluated and reviewed the implementation of the 2013-2017 Plan of Action on Drug Control (which was later extended to 2019), and the ministers adopted a new AU [Plan of Action](#) on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2019-2023). Throughout 2018 and 2019, IDPC and partners had provided background support and guidance on the development of the new Plan.



Credit: Bernice Apondi

CSOs representatives attending the AU STC- HPDC-3 Meeting from across Africa.

This meeting saw the largest ever civil society attendance at an AU forum on this issue –made possible through the Dutch-funded PITCH project and the UNODC Civil Society Team, with technical support from IDPC, Youth RISE Nigeria and others. The [presence of civil society](#) helped to facilitate a week of interaction –to ensure that CSOs had the space to engage with each other, and more importantly to take part in the thematic discussions with member states. In all, civil society representatives from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe were represented.

Participants reviewed the old and new AU Plans of Action, and an [African Civil Society Common Position on Drugs](#), as well as the subsequent commitments made by member states after the 2019 UN Ministerial Declaration was adopted by Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Civil society participants were given the opportunity to critically analyse the Plan of Action and contribute their recommendations –many of which were adopted by member states.

The new AU Plan of Action calls for harm reduction services to be made available, which is a giant step forward taken by AU member states. It also includes a commitment to review and coordinate drug policies across the region, and to support epidemiology networks and research. Furthermore, it was hugely significant that topics such as alternatives to punishment and even the local production of controlled substances and plants for scientific and medical use were included.

During the meeting in Cairo, civil society participants also seized on the opportunity to hold a workshop to discuss a number of issues on drug policy across the region. Furthermore, they had the opportunity to interact with the team from UNODC in

order to relay the current challenges encountered in the various sub-regions in actualising evidence-based responses to drug use. Civil society representatives also used the session to call for greater support and technical expertise from governments, relevant stakeholders and international organisations.

The [African Civil Society Common Position](#) was finally launched at the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 202. There was also a follow-up meeting with civil society representatives, to discuss next steps, and how to continue this partnership with the AU as we now look to the implementation of the Plan of Action.

# September 2019

## A bridge between Geneva and Asia: Human rights workshop in Kathmandu

The human rights violations resulting from drug policies around the world are extreme and wide-ranging in their impacts. One of the core goals of IDPC is to advocate for those violations to be heard and addressed by governments through available processes including UN human rights mechanisms. For years, we have worked to engage human rights partners in drug policy reform advocacy, as well as to build capacity amongst drug policy and harm reduction advocates to utilise human rights mechanisms to further their work.

In September 2019, with the support of the Global Fund Harm Reduction Advocacy in Asia project, IDPC organised a regional training workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal, involving lawyers, legal experts, human rights advocates and community representatives from around Asia. The aim was to engage them in advocacy for harm reduction and drug policy reform, as well as in providing legal assistance for people arrested and punished for drug offences.

For the first time in a regional IDPC training workshop in Asia, participants from Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Pakistan joined alongside others from South Asia and Southeast Asia. The workshop featured a strong focus on women who



Credit: IDPC, Isha Neupane

Promotional poster featuring a drawing by Isha Neupane of Dristi Nepal.

use drugs, including a site visit to [Dristi Nepal](#), a harm reduction and welfare service for women who use drugs by women who use drugs, and a session delivered by the [International Women's Rights Action Watch](#) Asia Pacific on how to utilise CEDAW treaty processes to raise concerns about human rights violations against women. The workshop also included sessions introducing the connections between drug policy and human rights, and the UN human rights mechanisms available to advocate on violations arising from drug policy implementation. At the subsequent 8th Asia Pro Bono Conference, IDPC co-organised a side event about women who use drugs where the Dristi Nepal team performed a drama and dances to portray the circumstances and needs of women who use drugs to an audience of mostly lawyers from Nepal and the region – all of which were also supported by BABSEACLE, an IDPC member based in Chiang Mai, Thailand, that promotes community legal education.

IDPC's week in Kathmandu ended with a Nepal-specific workshop involving representatives from communities of LGBTQ+ and people who use drugs, civil society, lawyers and policy experts to analyse the concerns and human rights violations arising from the country's drug laws. The workshop also included an introduction to advocacy on those issues through the UN human rights review process known as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). As Nepal will go through the UPR in early 2021, this was the first step in a longer-term project (supported by the Robert Carr Fund) to build up the capacity of Nepali community and civil society advocates to use this process to advance the human rights of people who use drugs in Nepal.

Most visits were to our library of multilingual publications, through which we provide and signpost high-quality analysis on the most recent developments in drug policy and related subjects.

The website is only one of the many channels through which we showcase the work of the Secretariat, our wider network and the drug policy movement. It is supplemented by a range of social media outlets, in English and Spanish, on six different platforms; as well as regular newsletters (in English, Spanish and French) that favour the exchange of information, raise awareness and connect international debates to domestic advocacy.

Our current Communications Strategy, for 2017-2020, has four key objectives:

1. To raise awareness about drug policy developments and the importance of reform, highlighting often overlooked linkages with issues of absolute importance, such as public health, development and human rights.
2. To leverage the most constructive aspects of multilateral drug policy governance to ensure accountability and support norms, narratives and practices that depart from criminalisation and punishment.
3. To act as a sounding board for knowledge and evidence-based reform-orientated messages and learning, prioritising the voices of those most affected and of the IDPC membership.
4. To facilitate and support IDPC members' engagement with the public and the media.

In the coming year, we will lay the foundations for a new Communications Strategy, aligned to the new IDPC Strategic Plan 2021-2023. Aided by consultations with our membership, we expect the new strategy to reinforce key aspects of our work to date, whilst contributing to build bridges with other human rights and social justice movements worldwide.

## October 2019

### IDPC Communications Strategy: Sharing and promoting efforts towards reform

In October 2019, the IDPC website received close to 32,000 visits; almost exactly the monthly average for the year.



Credit: IDPC

## November 2019

### **The Paris Peace Forum: building alliances to advance drug reform and global governance**

The Paris Peace Forum is a platform that promotes innovative solutions to global peace and governance challenges, and was inaugurated in 2018 by the French President, Emmanuel Macron.

The Support. Don't Punish campaign was chosen from over 800 initiatives to be one of the 115 projects presented at the 2019 Paris Peace Forum, which took place from the 11th to 13th November. This was an exciting opportunity to share the incredible growth in reach and visibility of the campaign with a new and diverse audience. The team at the event showcased experiences shared by Support. Don't Punish campaigners far and wide. The campaign's stand introduced Forum participants to community leaders like Natasa Nikolic (CAHMA, Australia), who co-organised "Paint it Orange!", a women-led art exhibition launched on the 2019 Global Day of Action 'to tell different stories about us, different from what exists in the media'. Or like Ernesto Cortés (ACEID, Costa Rica), who has taken the campaign's message to

universities, the Supreme Court and even the national Parliament. These stories are inextricably woven into the campaign's common thread: strengthening a collective and global front of populations affected by the "war on drugs", and their allies, to advance drug policies that are based on health, human rights and development.

It was heartening to see a strong focus on drug policy reform at the Forum for the first time. Other initiatives presented included the [Land of Peace Foundation](#), which highlighted the struggles of rural coca-leaf growers in the Colombian Cauca to see their traditional livelihood, and access to land, supported and formalised. [Catalyst](#) shed light on the exclusion of Latin American youth from drug policy discussions that directly affect their life outcomes. Positive Strategies shared their experience in providing HIV services in a context of criminalisation. And the Global Commission on Drug Policy presented a [Model Drug Law for West Africa](#) that offers a concrete, legally-robust, solution to drug policy governance in the region. This final initiative was selected as one of ten projects that the Forum will continue to champion and support to disseminate and scale up. We were delighted to have been able to participate in this prestigious and dynamic event and to bring the critical discussion on the urgent need to challenge the damaging approaches to drug control to a broader audience and further consolidate drug policy reform as one of the most pressing development, human rights and social justice issues of our times.



Credit: Marie Nougier, IDPC

IDPC's Campaigns and Communications Officer Juan Fernandez, presenting at the Paris Peace Forum.

## December 2019

### **December: Aligning global drug policy with health, human rights and development**

The ground breaking [UN System Common Position on drugs](#) was adopted in November 2018 following sustained advocacy from IDPC and our partners on the need for better coherence on drug policy across the UN ecosystem. Crucially, the Common Position unites the UN system behind a clear and

unequivocal call for governments to decriminalise drug use and possession for personal use. Over the past year, we have worked to keep this landmark document high on the UN political agenda, and ensuring that the inter-agency Task Team established for its implementation is also visible and supported by governments.

To help advocates and governments understand the major strides achieved with the Common Position and the opportunities it opens up for the future of global drug policy, IDPC partnered with the Transnational Institute to produce a historical and [political analysis of the Common Position](#).

The IDPC and TNI report was first presented to selected UN member states at the occasion of the 62nd reconvened session

of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in December 2019, before being officially launched at an evening reception held at the 63rd session of the CND three months later. Both events were key opportunities to discuss how to move drug policies out of the 'Vienna silo', to hear from representatives of UN agencies such as UNODC, UNAIDS, the OHCHR, UNDP, WHO and others on their plans for keeping drug policy on their political agenda, and to strategise on what key actions could be undertaken by the Task Team in the coming year.

This advocacy work is all the more important as various governments are strongly resisting the Common Position or any meaningful role for the Task Team. At a time when the world is struggling with a global pandemic, it is critical that drug policies are enshrined in a broader health, human rights and development approach, and that the UN system is supported to work with one strong, aligned voice.



Credit: Marie Nougier, IDPC

## January 2020

### Catalysing civil society efforts to make 'gold standard' decriminalisation a reality

Not all models of drug decriminalisation are created equal. In the absence of clear international guidelines, different countries and jurisdictions have developed significantly different approaches.

To try to make sense of this complex landscape, IDPC partnered with [Release](#) and [TalkingDrugs](#), whose legal expertise and knack for producing accessible analyses was crucial in the development of [Drug Decriminalisation Across the World](#). This interactive map-based tool allows activists, decision-makers, academics and the general public to navigate

the 49 decriminalisation systems known to be in place worldwide, the laws underpinning them, and insights into their implementation, impact and shortcomings.

Ensuring the IDPC network, and our movement as a whole, is well equipped to advocate for effective decriminalisation is fundamental to achieving our collective vision for drug policies anchored in human rights. Drug enforcement disproportionately targets people already struggling with poverty, patriarchal violence, racism, mental health challenges and other forms of discrimination and exclusion. Rather than reducing the scale of the drug markets, the criminalisation of people tangentially involved in them drives incarceration, violence, inequality and human rights violations.

In the coming year, we will continue to build evidence for advocacy, reinforce cross-movement partnerships, and foster opportunities for learning and campaigning towards the decriminalisation of people who use drugs and other populations targeted by punitive drug policies.



Credit: IDPC

## Asia regional workshop on decriminalisation

In Asia there is a growing appetite to discuss potential reforms towards decriminalising people who use drugs, and in particular the use and possession of drugs for personal use. This interest has intensified, among other reasons, as a result of concerns regarding rising rates of incarceration and increased support by policymakers for a health-led approach to drug use and dependence.

To respond to this need, in October 2019 IDPC organised a regional technical meeting to strategise and develop capacity to advocate for decriminalisation amongst civil society, community, legal and academic experts, with the support of the Global Fund Harm Reduction Advocacy in Asia project. Given the acceleration of interest amongst some ministers in Malaysia to support decriminalisation in 2019, IDPC co-organised the meeting with the University of Malaya Centre of Excellence for Research in AIDS (CERiA) at its

campus in October in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, with the aim of supporting advocates there to facilitate ongoing consideration of decriminalisation in the country.

Assoc. Prof. Caitlin Hughes of Flinders University in Australia served as an expert resource for the discussions amongst seasoned civil society and community advocates from the region, including India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Thailand, on strategies for advocating for decriminalisation in Asia. Given the live debate taking place in Malaysia about decriminalisation, there were specific sessions devoted to taking forward advocacy for decriminalisation in Malaysia. In 2020, there are plans to produce an advocacy guide based on the discussions at the regional technical meeting which could be used to inform future training workshops and policy dialogues.



Credit: CERiA and IDPC

Attendees of the regional workshop on decriminalisation in Asia, October 2019

## February 2020

### **A necessary conversation: the first-ever IDPC strategy meeting on the principles for the responsible legal regulation of drugs**

In the days preceding the 2020 CND, IDPC held a first-ever strategy meeting bringing together members from all regions of the world to discuss one single policy topic: the opportunities and challenges brought by the increasing momentum for the legal regulation of internationally scheduled drugs.

In recent years, discussions on the legal regulation of scheduled drugs has moved from the margins of global drug policy debates to its centre. Since 2012, over 40 countries have regulated the production or use of

cannabis for medical purposes, while a growing number of jurisdictions have regulated adult use with many more poised to follow. In one form or another, this is a debate that is starting to take place in all regions of the globe.

The IDPC network has almost 200 members that operate in a wide range of political contexts. In many of them, activists see a public debate on regulation as a timely opportunity to change the relationship between communities and state. However, in other countries drug reform advocates might see the discussion around legal regulation as counterproductive to the more immediately feasible advocacy goals around harm reduction, decriminalisation or criminal justice reforms. The Secretariat felt that bringing together as many members as possible in the margins of the 63rd Session of the CND was an opportunity to share experiences, challenges and opportunities on this topic.

The discussion revolved around two pillars. On the one hand, activists working in countries that have already established frameworks for legally regulating drugs, either

for medical or for adult non-medical use, shared the impact that these new legal markets have had on their countries. On the other hand, the participants broke down into teams to review and discuss advocacy strategies, market models, and the first draft of an IDPC advocacy note outlining our principles for the responsible and ethical regulation of drugs.

One of the main conclusions of the discussion was that legal regulation is not a binary development that has exclusively positive outcomes all of the time. As with any market, regulated drug markets can fail to live up to values of inclusion, equity, and social justice. Because of this, all attendants agreed that the IDPC principles for legal regulations will be especially important. The discussions in February will feed into development of the IDPC principles of legal regulation, which will be published later in 2020.



Credit: Marie Nougier, IDPC

One of the working groups at the first ever IDPC strategy meeting.

## March 2020

### Civil society presence remains strong at the UN despite a subdued CND

At the beginning of March 2020, the 63rd UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) –the primary policy-making forum on drugs within the UN system– was always likely to be a slightly quieter event than in prior years, coming off the back of 2019’s high-level event and ministerial declaration. Against the backdrop of a rapidly evolving and escalating global COVID-19 pandemic, the meeting ended up being especially subdued, with a number of governments (and some NGOs) deciding not to travel to Vienna, Austria. Indeed, had the CND taken place just one week later, it would have probably been cancelled altogether as global travel restrictions and lockdowns began to set in.

Nonetheless, the CND continues to be a key advocacy target and opportunity for the IDPC network, as well as a chance for NGOs to come together and strategise on global drug policy issues (see [February 2020](#) section). Despite COVID-19, the civil society presence and visibility this year was arguably as large as it has ever been – hundreds of NGOs were in attendance, organising side events, making statements in the Plenary, sharing their work and publications, and liaising directly with those in power. As always, IDPC played a pivotal role to coordinate this participation through financial and

logistical support, strategic advice and meetings, and innovative communications platforms such as the CND Blog and the CND App. IDPC also continued to support and invest in the work of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC) –Chaired by IDPC’s Chief Operating Officer, Jamie Bridge– to ensure that civil society space remains open at this forum.

One of the main stories emanating from this year’s CND was supposed to be a governmental vote on the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations to change how cannabis is treated by the international drug control system –re-scheduling it in a way that would better acknowledge its medical value and scientific uses. The original recommendation was made in 2018, and the vote had been delayed to this point to allow for a summer of discussion and procrastination. But in the end no vote took place –instead governments negotiated (largely behind closed doors) a ‘decision point’ asking for more time and committing to vote in December 2020. That the WHO recommendation has triggered so much controversy demonstrates how highly politicised and disconnected from reality the Vienna debates can be. On the other hand, for some of the more technical aspects of the WHO recommendations, further dialogue may be a good thing –so we will continue to follow and influence this important process throughout the coming months.

One other highlight from the week was a side event organised by the Norwegian Government to showcase their proposal to decriminalise drug use and possession for personal use, and move “from punishment to support”. In what felt like a breakthrough moment in an often very reserved setting, the side event featured presentations from Norway, UNODC, INCB, WHO, OHCHR, EMCDDA and civil society, all clearly supporting and endorsing the moves that Norway are aiming to take. When Arild Knutsen from FHN (an IDPC member based in Norway, and a prominent drug user activist in the country) made an emotional intervention welcoming this progress after decades of advocacy, the Norwegian Minister of Health Bent Høie simply acknowledged “you were right, I was wrong”.

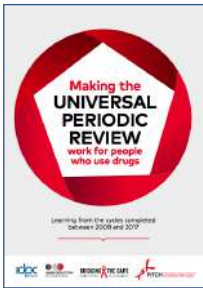
A more detailed analysis of the 63rd CND can be found in IDPC’s annual [CND Report of Proceedings](#), and in the [CND Blog](#).



Credit: Steve Rolles

Participants at the IDPC members meeting and pre-CND strategy meeting in Vienna.





**Making the Universal Periodic Review work for People who Use Drugs.**

This report explains the relevance of the UPR for people who use drugs and civil society activists. It presents a global analysis of the recommendations made in prior UPR cycles with regards to drug-related issues, and it provides guidance for civil society on how to engage in the process.

June 2019



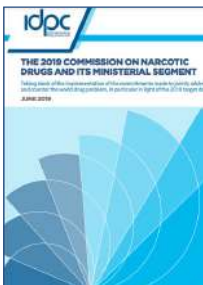
**Pretrial detention in Latin America: The disproportionate impact on women deprived of liberty for drug offences.**

This joint report provides updated data on the use of pretrial detention in Latin America, looks specifically at its impact on women, and concludes with a series of recommendations to significantly reduce the number of women in pretrial detention across the region.



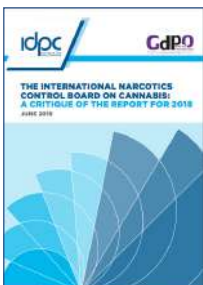
**Implementing the UN Common Position on Drug Policy: The role of the OHCHR.**

This Joint Statement delivered at the 41st session of the Human Rights Council provides a set of recommendations on how the Human Rights Council itself, the OHCHR and other human rights bodies and procedures can use the UN System Common Position to strengthen coherence across the UN system, and to highlight the interrelation between drug policy and human rights



**The 2019 Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its Ministerial Segment: Report of Proceedings.**

The new instalment in our series of Reports of Proceedings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs provides a blow-by-blow account of the debates held during the 62nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its Ministerial Segment, which took place between 14 and 22 March 2019.



**The International Narcotics Control Board on cannabis: A critique of the report for 2018.**

The International Narcotics Control Board finds itself at the centre of an increasingly fractured international drug control system, in which member states have diverging views on several key issues. This report provides a critique of the INCB's 2018 Annual report, which focused on one of these hot topics: the regulation of cannabis for medical and adult non-medical use.



**Strengthening the role of the World Health Organisation in global drug policy.**

In this advocacy note, IDPC discusses the WHO's strategic role in drug policy, including progress made and ongoing gaps and challenges. It also calls on the WHO to engage in a more systematic way in various aspects of global drug policy to ensure more coherence with the UN system on drug policy, health, human rights, and the achievement of the SDGs.



**IDPC Progress Report 2018-2019.**

Our 2018-2019 annual report outlines yet another year of tireless work in supporting the global drug reform movement, and advocating for evidence and rights-based drug policies at a national, regional, and global level.

September 2019



**Glossary of drug policy terms in English, French and Spanish.**

This glossary offers translations in English, Spanish and French for terms commonly used in sectors related to drug policy and harm reduction.



**The 2019 Ministerial Segment: Key wins, remaining challenges, and next steps for advocacy.**

The 2019 Ministerial Segment was a critical moment for advocacy, to consolidate and build upon the progress made at the 2016 UNGASS. This advocacy note evaluates the key wins and challenges from the 2019 event, and offers recommendations on possible next steps for civil society advocacy.

October 2019



**4th Brandenburg Forum on Drugs and Development Policies - Looking ahead to the next decade of drug policies.**

The 4th Brandenburg Forum report outlines the discussions held by 47 experts from national governments, international organisations, UN agencies and civil society, looking at the ten year period opened by the 2019 Ministerial Declaration.



**The World Drug Report 2019: Perspectives on protecting public health.**

Using the issue of public health as a unifying theme for analysing the World Drug Report 2019, this document covers a wide range of topics, from the adverse health consequences associated with drug use, to an in-depth discussion of emerging legal frameworks for regulating cannabis, the non-medical use of tramadol in Africa, and some related discussion of data, metrics and law enforcement.

December 2019



**UN Common Position on drug policy - Consolidating system-wide coherence.**

Achieving more system-wide coherence and aligning with the overarching SDG framework has been a particularly difficult challenge in the area of drug policy. This briefing paper reconstructs the long and troubled process that led to the adoption of this ground-breaking UN System Common Position



**Women, incarceration and drug policy: Regional dialogue in Southeast Asia.**

This report provides an account of the Regional Dialogue organised by IDPC and the Inspire Project (administered by the Ministry of Justice, Thailand) in August 2019, gathering 35 participants from South East Asia, including national drug agencies, correctional facilities, government ministries, NHRIs, UN agencies, NGOs and two formerly incarcerated women.



**Recommendations for the new UNODC Executive Director: Opportunities and challenges in global drug policy.**

IDPC offers to Ms Ghada Waly a set of recommendations on a wide range of topics, from facilitating UN systemwide coherence in drug policy, to promoting a human rights and health approach, promoting the decriminalisation of people who use drugs, expanding the scope of data collection, and ensuring the meaningful participation of civil society.



**Women, coca and poppy growers: mobilising for social change.**

This joint report explores the situation of women growers in Latin America: who they are, what is their socioeconomic context, and what is their involvement in the production of crops destined for illicit markets. It also provides an account of their organizing, campaigning, and advocacy experiences, and gives some recommendations to policymakers.



**Sentencing of women convicted of drug-related offences.**

This report considers five key questions relating to the sentences imposed on women for drug related offences across criminal justice systems in 18 jurisdictions across the world. The research was undertaken by Linklaters LLP for Penal Reform International on a pro bono basis, and is co-published by Penal Reform International, Linklaters LLP, and IDPC.

## IDPC's Board

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](#).

Alison Holcomb  
Chair, USA



Donald MacPherson  
Vice Chair, Canada



Kathryn Leafe  
New Zealand



Julita Lemgruber  
Brazil



Valentin Simionov  
Romania



Vicki Hanson  
Jamaica



Rupert Markland  
UK



## IDPC's Members Advisory Council:

The [Members Advisory Council](#) of the Board is responsible for the strategic direction and work plans of the Consortium. It contains 15 members: two Board members and 13 representatives from different regions or constituencies who are directly elected by IDPC members:



Bikas Gurung (ANPUD, Thailand)  
South Asia



Ciarán Weir (Youth Organisations  
for Drug Action, Ireland) Youth



David Subeliani (Eurasia Harm  
Reduction Association, Georgia)  
Eastern Europe and Central Asia



Fatima Asouab (MENAHR, Lebanon)  
Middle East and North Africa



Isabel Pereira (Dejusticia, Colombia)  
Latin America and the Caribbean



Michael Ninburg (World  
Hepatitis Alliance, USA)  
International organisations



Pedro Arenas (OCCDI, Colombia)  
Representative of farmers  
of crops deemed illicit



Penelope Hill (Harm Reduction  
Australia) Oceania



Geoff Ward (INPUD, Australia)  
Representative of people  
who use drugs)



Kunal Naik (PILS, Mauritius)  
Sub-Saharan Africa



Scott Bernstein (Canadian Drug  
Policy Coalition) North America



Nang Pann Ei Kham (South East Asia)  
Public Health and Harm Reduction  
Specialist



Sofia Galinaki (Diogenis, Drug Policy  
Dialogue, Greece) Western and South  
East Europe



\*Kathryn Leafe (NZNEP, New  
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\*Valentin Simionov (INPUD, UK)  
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## Volunteers

Thanks to our interns Bianca Filipoiu, Cyril André, Esther Wahome and Karen Torres, whose work was critical to the smooth running of the IDPC Secretariat between April 2019 and March 2020.

## Donors

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- Elton John AIDS Foundation
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria – via the India HIV/AIDS Alliance)
- The Global Partnership on Drug Policies and Development (GPPDD) – managed by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Open Society Foundations: Global Drug Policy Program, International Harm Reduction Development Program, and Human Rights Initiative
- The Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA) – via the West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)
- The Partnership to Inspire, Transform and Connect the HIV response (PITCH) – funded by the Dutch Government, via the International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- The Robert Carr Fund for Civil Society Networks
- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- Voice – via Asia Catalyst
- The Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)

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### Global

1. AIDS Foundation East-West
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7. International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care
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9. International Harm Reduction Development Program
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23. World Hepatitis Alliance
24. Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance
25. Youth Rise

### Western Europe

26. Agência Piaget para o Desenvolvimento
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28. AKZEPT
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32. Associazione Luca Coscioni - ALC
33. Autosupport des usagers de drogues
34. Beckley Foundation
35. Citywide Drugs Crisis Campaign
36. Correlation European Network on Social Inclusion and Health
37. European Network of People Who Use Drugs
38. Fachverband Sucht
39. Federacion Andaluza ENLACE
40. Fédération Addiction
41. Federation Bruxelloise Francophone des Institutions pour Toxicomanes (FEDITO BXL)
42. Finnish Association for Humane Drug Policy
43. Forum Droghe
44. Gadejuristen (the Street Lawyers)
45. Groupement Romand d'Etudes des Addictions
46. Norwegian Association for Humane Drug Policies
47. Norwegian Association for Safer Drugs Policies
48. Recovering Justice
49. Release
50. Réseau Français de Réduction des Risques
51. Rights Reporter Foundation
52. Scottish Drugs Forum
53. STEPS for people
54. Transform Drug Policy Foundation
55. Trimbos Instituut
56. Unión de Asociaciones y Entidades de Atención al Drogodependiente
57. Utrip
58. Youth Organisations for Drug Action

### South East Europe

59. Aksion Plus
60. Association Margina
61. Association Prevent
62. Association Terra Croatia

63. Diogenis, Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe
64. Drug Policy Network South East Europe
65. Greek Drug and Substitute User Union
66. Healthy Options Project Skopje
67. Initiative for Health Foundation
68. NGO 4 Life
69. NGO Veza
70. Praksis
71. Re Generation
72. Romanian Harm Reduction Network
73. South Eastern European Adriatic Addiction Treatment Network
74. Viktorija
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107. Corporación Humanas Colombia
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114. Guyanese Association of Harm Reduction
115. Iglesia Evangélica Protestante de El Salvador
116. Iniciativa Negra por Uma Nova Política sobre Drogas
117. Institute for Land Work and Citizenship
118. Instituto RIA
119. Intercambios
120. Intercambios Puerto Rico

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77. Alternative Georgia
78. Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice
79. Alliance for Public Health
80. Eurasian Harm Reduction Association
81. Galiu gyventi - "I Can Live" Coalition
82. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union
83. Polish Drug Policy Network
84. PREKURSOR
85. Turkish Green Crescent Society

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86. Acción Andina - Bolivia
87. Acción Semilla Boliviana
88. Acción Técnica Social
89. Andean Information Network
90. Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas
91. Asociación de Estudios del Cannabis del Uruguay
92. Asuntos del Sur
93. Brazilian Drug Policy Platform
94. Center for Studies on Public Security and Citizenship
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103. Colegio Médico de Chile
104. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
105. Conectas
106. Corporación Humanas Chile

121. International Centre for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Service
122. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia
123. Nierika AC
124. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos
125. Plataforma COLI – Coca Orgánica, Libre e Informada
126. Prolegal/Proderechos
127. Psicotropicus
128. Puente, Investigación y Enlace
129. Red Americana de Intervención en Situaciones de Sufrimiento Social
130. Red Chilena de Reducción de Daños
131. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos
132. RESET - Política de Drogas y Derechos Humanos
133. Viva Rio
134. Washington Office on Latin America

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135. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition
136. Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy
137. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
138. Drug Policy Alliance
139. Harm Reduction Coalition
140. Harm Reduction Nurses Association
141. Help Not Handcuffs
142. Institute for Policy Studies
143. Pivot Legal Society
144. StoptheDrugWar.org

### **East and South East Asia**

145. 12D
146. Asia Catalyst
147. Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs
148. BABSEACLE
149. Indonesian Association of Addiction Counsellors
150. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform

- 151. Indonesian Harm Reduction Network (Jangkar)
- 152. LBH Masyarakat
- 153. Malaysian AIDS Council
- 154. Persuadaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI)
- 155. PSI Thailand Foundation
- 156. Rumah Cemara (Indonesia)
- 157. Supporting Community Development Initiatives (Vietnam)
- 158. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group
- 159. NoBox Transitions Foundation (Philippines)

### South Asia

- 160. Drug Policy Advocacy Group
- 161. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
- 162. Lawyers Collective
- 163. Ozone Foundation
- 164. Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses

### Oceania

- 165. Australian Drug Foundation
- 166. Drug Policy Australia
- 167. Harm Reduction Australia
- 168. New Zealand Drug Foundation
- 169. New Zealand Needle Exchange Programme
- 170. Penington Institute

### Middle East/North Africa

- 171. Al-Maqdesi for Society Development
- 172. Association de Lutte Contre le Sida
- 173. Association Tunisienne de Prévention de la Toxicomanie
- 174. Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Network

- 175. National Rehabilitation Centre
- 176. Regional Arab Network against AIDS
- 177. Skoun Lebanese Addiction Centre

### Sub-Saharan Africa

- 178. AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa
- 179. Alliance Nationale des Communautés pour la Santé (ANCS)
- 180. Association Sénégalaise pour la Reduction des Risques Infectieux chez les Groupes Vulnérables
- 181. Collectif Urgence Toxida
- 182. Foundation against Illicit Drug and Child Abuse
- 183. Foyer du Bonheur
- 184. Institute for Drug Control and Human Security
- 185. Kenyan AIDS NGOs Consortium
- 186. Perle Sociale ONG
- 187. PILS
- 188. REVS PLUS
- 189. TB/HIV Care Alliance
- 190. Uganda Harm Reduction Network
- 191. Union Contre la Co-infection VIH/ Hépatites/Tuberculose
- 192. Voices of Community Action and Leadership (VOCAL-KE)
- 193. West Africa Civil Society Initiative
- 194. West Africa Drug Policy Network
- 195. Youth RISE Nigeria
- 196. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network



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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 Progress Report provides monthly highlights to showcase some of the most exciting and impactful advocacy events and activities from the IDPC membership between April 2019 and March 2020.

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