

The background of the cover is composed of several overlapping, angular shapes in various shades of blue and dark blue, creating a dynamic, geometric pattern.

PROGRESS REPORT

2013-2014



Introduction

The International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC) is a global network of NGOs specialising in a wide range of issues related to the production, distribution and use of controlled drugs. The Consortium aims to promote objective and 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.

It has been another exciting twelve months for global drug policy, and there continues to be a growing momentum towards policy reform and open debate. Regulated markets for cannabis are being set up in Uruguay and two US states (Washington and Colorado), and a growing acknowledgement that the current international drug control system is inadequate to meet the complexities of modern-day global drug markets.

Nonetheless, dialogue at the international level – particularly at the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) – continues to be stifled by a reliance on consensus agreements. This is exemplified by the Joint Ministerial Statement¹ issued by the UN in March 2014, which after months of lively debate was disappointing overall and failed to really address the challenges we face today. At this year's CND, Ecuador explicitly advocated for a thorough re-thinking of the international drug conventions, while many others came out in favour of the decriminalisation of drug possession, of harm reduction, of the abolishment of the death penalty, and of a general reorientation of the drug control system.

In this policy context, IDPC has been working in support of those countries willing to innovate in their drug policies. By collaborating with civil society colleagues and like-minded governments, IDPC seeks to make maximum use of the opportunity presented by the approaching UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS)² on drugs of 2016.

About IDPC

Vision

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.

Mission

IDPC intervenes 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, IDPC also intervenes 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.

Policy principles

IDPC members promote the following policy principles in our advocacy work with national governments and international agencies.

1. Drug policies should be developed through a structured and objective assessment of priorities and evidence
2. All activities should be undertaken in full compliance with international human rights law
3. Drug policies should focus on reducing the harmful consequences rather than the scale of drug use and markets
4. Policies and activities should seek to promote the social inclusion of marginalised groups, and not focus on punitive measures towards them
5. Governments should build open and constructive relationships with civil society in the planning, development and delivery of their strategies.

Membership

IDPC has two levels of membership, each with different levels of engagement: our partner members contribute to designing and implementing our work plan and to advocacy activities, whereas our network members engage in network communications, and mostly contribute to disseminating IDPC news and materials.

Between April 2013 and March 2014, our membership increased from 98 members to 114, continuing the upward trend since 2007. In addition to this numerical growth, the membership base has expanded in its diversity and coverage in priority regions including Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. The breadth of IDPC's membership remains its greatest strength, and our members continue to be consulted and engaged on policy and advocacy positions and on key publications.

Key achievements

From April 2013 to March 2014

- **Increased and diversified membership, with 19 new members from 14 countries**
- **Increased partnership working with key national and international NGOs, including Chatham House, Human Rights Watch, the Global Commission on Drug Policy and others**
- **Seven civil society capacity building workshops delivered in seven countries across the world, based on our Drug Policy Advocacy Training Toolkit³**
- **Increased collaboration with NGOs, and stronger engagement with governments and UN agencies in the lead up to 2016 UNGASS**
- **Expansion of activities to new countries, including Tunisia, Mauritius, Viet Nam and South Africa**
- **Success of the Support. Don't Punish campaign through the Global Day of Action in 41 cities around the world, and 2,500 people participating in an Interactive Photo Project⁴**
- **Production of 29 multilingual publications in collaboration with our members and partners**
- **Stronger governance structure with an expanded board of directors and a strategy sub-committee to oversee the development and implementation of our work plan**
- **Increased presence of IDPC staff and members in global media outlets**
- **Expansion of IDPC's presence on social media, including Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn**



The CND High Level Segment in Vienna, March 2014

civil society engagement. After the Statement was adopted, a group of 58 like-minded countries submitted an interpretative statement to condemn the use of the death penalty.⁹

The broader debate at the 57th CND¹⁰ saw the consensus on drug policy coming under increasing strain, as more and more countries openly questioned¹¹ the status quo. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) also made several helpful statements and submissions to promote rebalanced drug policies. At the same time, however, opponents of reform also made strong statements in favour of the current system. Some of these countries remain hostile to civil society engagement at CND and in the UNGASS preparations. Ensuring that such engagement is maintained and expanded lies at the heart of IDPC's international objectives.

At this year's CND, the collective efforts of civil society organisations were met with considerable success. IDPC and our partners delivered a series of powerful statements¹² at the meeting, and a record number of civil society representatives were present (more than 300 – with IDPC providing financial and logistical support to many partners to facilitate their attendance). In addition, several NGO experts were included in country delegations. Continuing what has over recent years become an established practice, IDPC produced a CND Blog,¹³ maintaining an up-to-the-minute commentary on events and speeches in Vienna. This year we were supported by the International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care (IAHPC)¹⁴ and the New Zealand Drug Foundation¹⁵. The Blog received more visits than ever before, between 1,000 and 3,000 per day, and since its inception in 2009 has been visited 134,000 times.

There were an unprecedented number of side events this year. IDPC organised several high-profile and well-attended events in partnership with NGOs, country delegations and regional bodies on drug trafficking and consumption in West Africa,¹⁶ cannabis regulation,¹⁷ the reports of the Organisation of American States on drug policy,¹⁸ our Modernising drug law enforcement project,¹⁹ access to essential medicines,²⁰ international scheduling,²¹ drug policy indicators²² and the issue of proportionality of sentencing policies for drug offences.²³

UNGASS 2016: Preparations in New York

The 2016 UNGASS may offer an opportunity for the reform and/or rebalancing of the international drug control system. As noted in the last IDPC Progress Report,²⁴ IDPC has appointed a consultant based in New York to enhance relationships with UN bodies there, and to support the revitalisation of the New York NGO Committee on Drugs (NYNGOC). The UNGASS will

International engagement and impact

IDPC's international work continues to be at the core of our activities, and has expanded further as we prepare for the 2016 UNGASS on the 'World Drug Problem'.⁵

IDPC at the 57th Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

The 57th CND was held between 13th and 21st March 2014, and included a High Level Segment⁶ to review progress made toward the goals of the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action. A Joint Ministerial Statement⁷ was the focus of heated negotiations over a range of topics including harm reduction, the death penalty and preparations for the 2016 UNGASS. IDPC attended all of the formal negotiations in this process, supporting member states with policy and language recommendations and providing feedback and analysis for our members and partners, in the form of internal memos and a dedicated page⁸ on the IDPC website. The final Statement was disappointing, although important gains were made on HIV prevention, human rights and



IDPC/TNI side event on cannabis regulation. From left to right: Christian Sederberg, State of Colorado; Julio Calzada, Uruguayan National Drugs Board; Carlos Alejandro Barros Oreiro, Uruguayan Ambassador in Vienna; Alison Holcomb, State of Washington

take place in New York, and therefore it is important to lay the ground work with the Missions and UN agencies based there.

To help facilitate civil society involvement in preparations for UNGASS in New York, IDPC has started working with other organisations to revitalise the NYNGOC. The NYNGOC is collaborating with the Vienna NGO Committee on drugs (VNGOC) on a joint proposal for a civil society task force in the run-up to the UNGASS.

IDPC has also sought to optimise civil society engagement in the UNGASS process through arranging bilateral meetings, seminars and briefings for country missions and UN agencies in New York – emphasising its importance and sensitising the missions on key debates within global drug policy. IDPC also begun to prepare its “asks” for the UNGASS through discussions with the membership, and these will be presented in October 2014.

Engagement with UN agencies

IDPC has been calling for the broad participation of all relevant UN agencies in the UNGASS preparations and for the meeting itself, we have therefore been reaching out to them to encourage their engagement. IDPC was also invited join the UN Strategic Advisory Group on Injecting Drug Use and HIV – which is comprised of UN agencies, academics and international NGOs, and aims to discuss the global problems related to harm reduction funding, global data collection, and guidelines for harm reduction services.

Following high-level advocacy by IDPC and partners in 2013, UNODC has worked to improve their relationship with civil society organisations working in the field of HIV and drugs. The UNODC HIV/AIDS Team have set up a mechanism to work closely with relevant regional and international NGOs through annual meetings and the development of a shared work plan. This mechanism has led UNODC to consult NGOs on which priority countries to concentrate their work in the coming years, and on the preparation of UNODC report on HIV to the CND. IDPC has held the secretariat function for this group over the last year.

Finally, IDPC has played an active role in the Global Fund’s Harm Reduction Working Group, which was created to enhance investments in harm reduction, and continues to work closely with the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organisation.

Engagement with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB): A continuing challenge

The INCB has historically been a difficult partner with whom to develop productive and respectful relations; this continued to be the case under the presidency of Raymond Yans, and was, if anything, exacerbated during his watch (which will end in mid-2014). At the 57th CND in March 2014, an informal civil society dialogue was held between INCB and civil society – although the insistence on pre-submitted questions and prepared statements was not conducive to a meaningful dialogue.²⁵ Nonetheless, IDPC submitted questions on compulsory drug detention centres.

A noticeable change in the INCB’s positions relates to the death penalty. In the past, Mr. Yans refused to take a stance on the use of the death penalty for drug offences, claiming that human rights were out of the INCB’s mandate – despite repeated calls from NGOs asking the INCB to condemn the practice. At the launch of the INCB Annual Report for 2013 in London, an IDPC staff asked Mr. Yans about the INCB’s position on the death penalty. Although long overdue, we were pleased to see INCB finally calling for governments to stop imposing the death penalty for drugs offences.²⁶

IDPC has maintained its [INCB Watch](#) website, which tracks INCB news and statements and provides a critical overview of the Board’s activities. Its objective is to increase transparency and awareness of the INCB’s conduct amongst civil society activists and observers of drug policy. The need for continuous monitoring of the INCB has been demonstrated clearly by its attacks on the government of Uruguay, which it accused of espousing a “pirate attitude” owing to its regulated cannabis market. In 2013, we also produced our response to the INCB Annual Report for 2012.²⁷



Finally, IDPC worked together with the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC) to facilitate meetings of INCB delegations with relevant NGOs during their country visits. The process has improved, in particular in Asia where INCB delegates met with NGOs from Malaysia and Indonesia, with support from IDPC.

Regional work

Latin America: The cradle of drug policy reform?

Latin America continues to be prominent in terms of drug policy reform,²⁸ with a vibrant civil society sector maintaining the momentum of recent years and feeding into the expansion of IDPC in the region.

In May 2013 the OAS presented its report on hemispheric drug policies²⁹ and alternative approaches,³⁰ as mandated by the hemisphere's presidents at the Summit of the Americas in Cartagena, in 2012. The report gave great impetus to drug policy debate in the region and was the first intergovernmental report to explicitly consider alternatives to prohibition. IDPC member organisations played an active role in these debates – various members (as well as the IDPC secretariat) were asked to provide input into the OAS's analytical and scenarios reports. IDPC members participated in the May 2013 meeting held prior to the OAS General Assembly to provide civil society input into the process. We also played an active role in the OAS General Assembly meeting in June 2013,³¹ where we engaged in a series of press events and collaborated with human rights groups on a letter to Presidents in the Americas on human rights and drug policy.³² IDPC also helped disseminate the OAS report recommendations by organising a side event on the documents at the 2014 CND,³³ as well as by drafting a series of publications on drug policy developments in Latin America.³⁴

IDPC also continues to engage at regional level at the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (CICAD), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)³⁵ and the Cooperation Programme on Drug Policies between Latin America and the European Union (COPOLAD).³⁶ For the first time, in 2013 IDPC started working closely on the issue of women and incarceration for drug offences in Latin America. We produced a briefing paper³⁷ on the issue which was presented at various key seminars and conferences across the Americas, in collaboration with the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM).



Uruguayan Parliament votes for cannabis policy reform, December 2013

At the national level, IDPC followed closely the drug policy developments across the region. In Brazil, we collaborated with the government to co-organise a conference on drug dependence treatment. In Colombia, various IDPC members engaged in the peace process negotiations between the government and the FARC. And in Uruguay, IDPC members were at the forefront of the cannabis policy reform movement.

Asia: Engagement with a growing civil society sector

In 2013-2014, IDPC has continued to engage in the meetings of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)³⁸ where we offered recommendations³⁹ on drug policies and strategies in the region. In order to support the work of drug policy advocates in Asia, IDPC also conducted a consultation to map out drug policy advocacy activities across the region.⁴⁰ The report, along with another briefing on Thailand,⁴¹ was presented in November 2013 at the 11th International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific (ICAAP). ICAAP was also an opportunity to discuss civil society engagement with the media, involving exchange of experiences and advice between NGOs in the region.

IDPC continued to participate in national-level debates, especially through the collaborative Community Action on Harm Reduction⁴² and Asia Action on Harm Reduction⁴³ projects through meetings, seminars and roundtables on key drug policy issues involving NGOs (including people who use drugs), academics, policy makers and UN officials in the region, in particular in Thailand, China, India, Vietnam and Malaysia. We also conducted a series of workshops to strengthen the capacity of civil society to engage in national and regional drug policy advocacy.



Press conference at OAS General Assembly, July 2013



IDPC roundtable on proportionate sentencing laws in Thailand, June 2013



High level panel at ICASA, South Africa. From left to right: Very Kunambi (Tanzanian Network of People who Use Drugs); Ann Fordham (IDPC); Loide Lungameni, UNODC; Michel Sidibé's assistant at UNAIDS; Olivier Maguet, Médecins du Monde

Africa and the Middle East

In November 2013, IDPC attended the 2nd Middle East and North Africa Harm Reduction Conference, in Beirut. More than 220 participants from 24 countries attended the event, which kicked-off with a meeting of regional donors to discuss the funding challenges for harm reduction in the region. Drug policy reform featured prominently throughout the conference discussions, and IDPC presented on the 2016 UNGASS and the Support. Don't Punish campaign⁴⁴ (see below).

IDPC also participated in the 17th International Conference on HIV/AIDS and STIs in Africa (ICASA) in December 2013 in South Africa, where we collaborated with a number of partners to deliver sessions on harm reduction and drug policy, including a high-level panel that featured a keynote speech from UNAIDS Executive Director Michel Sidibe.⁴⁵

Nationally, IDPC delivered a series of workshops on harm reduction and drug policy reform in Tunisia and Mauritius,⁴⁶ in collaboration with our local partners – ATUPRET and Collectif Urgence Toxida.

Europe

At regional level, IDPC has continued its involvement in the EU Civil Society Forum on Drugs⁴⁷ in order to promote more meaningful civil society involvement⁴⁸ in the decision making processes of the European Union, in particular around the issue of new psychoactive substances.

Through the EU-funded New Approaches in Drug Policy and Interventions project,⁴⁹ IDPC has collaborated with the Transnational Institute, Forum Droghe and Diogenis to strengthen the evidence-base of European drug policy making. We worked together to publish briefings and organise expert seminars⁵⁰ on key drug policy issues involving NGOs, academics, governmental agencies, international organisations and regional bodies.

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, HIV prevalence remains on the rise and issues of injecting drug use, overdose and human rights are highly topical. These topics were the focal point of the International Harm Reduction Conference in Vilnius in June 2013. At the event, IDPC presented on the UNGASS and the Support. Don't Punish campaign. We also launched our Drug Policy Advocacy Training Toolkit,⁵¹ and organised a civil society capacity building workshop. In addition, IDPC worked alongside the Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies and a number of prominent medical associations to challenge Russia's position on harm reduction.

Special projects

The Support. Don't Punish. campaign



Support. Don't Punish⁵² is a global advocacy campaign to raise awareness of the harms generated by the criminalisation of people who use drugs. The campaign was developed by IDPC, Harm Reduction International, the International Network of People who Use Drugs, and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance – and was launched in 2014 with the unveiling of an Interactive Photo Project⁵³ at CND. By the end of March 2014, more than 2,500 people had participated in this – including public figures such as Sir Richard Branson, Caroline Lucas, Russell Brand, Michel Kazatchkine and Ruth Dreifuss.



The campaign highlight was a Global Day of Action on 26th June 2013⁵⁴ – the UN's International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking – in an effort to reclaim the messaging on a day which has for too long been associated with public executions and the war on drugs. Activists gathered in 41 cities from across the globe⁵⁵ and organised a wide range of activities from protests to street performances, music and theatre. The Global Day of Action was a huge success⁵⁶ and helped communities to engage with the media, public and politicians in many countries. In Thailand, for instance, the action led to the head of the Office of Narcotic Control Board to organise a meeting with NGO representatives to discuss drug policy and harm reduction.

Since then, campaign has grown from strength to strength, being showcased at a range of key international events. In March 2014, Support. Don't Punish made the headlines in Vienna as the British comedian Russell Brand publicly endorsed the campaign during a press conference in the margins of the CND.⁵⁷ We now also have a strong presence on Facebook⁵⁸ and Twitter.⁵⁹

Modernising Drug Law Enforcement

The Modernising Drug Law Enforcement (MDLE) project⁶⁰ had a productive year, continuing its programme of publication and dissemination of alternative strategies for dealing with the problems surrounding illicit drug markets.

In September 2013, the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House was the venue for the second MDLE seminar⁶¹ and the launch of the final three reports⁶² within this phase of the project. The event generated lively discussion around a range of issues raised within the publications and by the invited discussants and chairs.

In November 2013, IDPC, the Harm Reduction Coalition, Chatham House and the International Institute on Strategic Studies (IISS) collaborated with the New York Permanent Missions of Switzerland and the Czech Republic to organise an event in New York⁶³ to promote debate around the current challenges to drug law enforcement and possible ways forward. The project was also presented at a side event on MDLE at the margins of the CND in March 2014.⁶⁴





Seminar on Modernising Drug Law Enforcement in New York, November 2013

Communications and Media

Website and social media

Between April 2013 and March 2014, the IDPC website received 247,800 visits – more than 20,000 visits per month on average. The website is available in eight languages: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Chinese, Thai and Russian. A number of new pages were created on the 2014 HLS and CND⁶⁵ and the 2016 UNGASS,⁶⁶ as well as to present drug policies region by region.⁶⁷ IDPC's monthly alert⁶⁸ continued to be sent out in English, Spanish and French to more than 11,000 subscribers. We also dramatically improved IDPC's presence on social media in both English and Spanish: by the end of March 2014 we had more than 3,500 followers on Facebook,⁶⁹ more than 3,000 on Twitter,⁷⁰ and around 600 members on LinkedIn.⁷¹ Finally, our blog in English⁷² and Spanish⁷³ now constitutes a dynamic platform for a variety of writers to discuss the latest drug policy developments across the world. IDPC's Executive Director, Ann Fordham, also launched a profile on the Huff Post blog, including features on the global momentum for drug policy reform.⁷⁴

Press and media

IDPC's media activities have grown exponentially over the past two years, with interviews in English, French and Spanish on key international media outlets – including CNN, Al Jazeera, the BBC (both TV and radio), Reuters, The Independent, The Wall Street Journal, The Observer, InsiteCrime, and El Comercio. Our media engagement mostly focused on the OAS General Assembly, the Support. Don't Punish campaign, Uruguay's cannabis regulation law, the CND and our work on women and incarceration in Latin America.⁷⁵



Ann Fordham, interviewed live on BBC World's Global, October 2013

IDPC's Expert and Multilingual Publications

Drug Policy Guide

The IDPC keynote publication, our Drug Policy Guide,⁷⁶ is now available in six languages: English, Spanish and French, with sections available in Portuguese, Chinese and Indonesia Bahasa. The Guide remains one of IDPC's main advocacy tools for drug policy engagement with national and international policy makers and has been widely disseminated at seminars, conferences and key meetings throughout the year.

Drug Policy Advocacy Training Toolkit

The toolkit⁷⁷ was launched in June 2013 at the International Harm Reduction Conference in Vilnius. Drafted in collaboration with EHRN, its objective is to build the capacity of civil society organisations for influencing drug policy making processes at national, regional and international levels. The IDPC toolkit can be used as an "off the shelf" document by anybody wishing to deliver training and workshops on drug policy advocacy to their civil society partners and members. It is intended as a comprehensive menu of activities and content from which a facilitator can pick and choose the ones which best suit the context, audience and timeframe. The Toolkit includes modules on the current drug control system, drug policy reform, harm reduction advocacy and civil society advocacy. So far, IDPC has used the toolkit as a basis for trainings in Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Indonesia, Lebanon, Ljubljana, the Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Tunisia and the UK.



IDPC civil society workshop in Mauritius, November 2013

Reports

- Report from the high-level panel on HIV, drug policy and public health in Africa
- The UNGASS on drugs in 2016: A milestone for HIV/AIDS NGOs policy in Africa
- Drug policy advocacy in Asia: Challenges, opportunities and prospects
- IDPC response to the UNODC World Drug Report 2013 (in English and Spanish)
- IDPC-Chatham House-IISS seminar 2: Modernising drug law enforcement
- Report of IDPC/SICAD Expert seminar - Where next for Europe on drug policy reform?
- IDPC response to the 2012 Annual Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (in English and Spanish)
- IDPC Progress Report 2012-2013 (in English and Spanish)
- Support. Don't Punish: Experiences of community advocacy and harm reduction programmes
- IDPC report of proceedings: The 2013 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (in English and Spanish)
- IDPC-Chatham House-IISS seminar 1: Modernising drug law enforcement

Advocacy notes

- Can the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs develop policies that meet the challenges of drug control in the 21st century?
- UNODC's shifting position on drug policy: Progress and challenges
- Compulsory rehabilitation in Latin America: An unethical, inhumane and ineffective practice (in English and Spanish)
- A drug-free ASEAN by 2015: Harmless rhetoric or a dangerous mantra? (in English, Burmese, Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao)
- The European Union Drugs Strategy 2013-2020
- Launching the debate: The OAS Reports on Hemispheric Drug Policy (in English and Spanish)

Briefing papers

- HIV, harm reduction and drug policy in Kenya
- Women, drug offences and penitentiary systems in Latin America (in English and Spanish)
- New Zealand's psychoactive substances legislation
- HIV prevention among people who use drugs in East Africa (in English and French)
- Mexico: Drug policy and security in the first six months of the Enrique Peña Nieto administration (in English and Spanish)
- The drug policy reform agenda in the Americas (Version 2) (in English and Spanish)
- The drug policy reform agenda in the Americas (Version 1) (in English and Spanish)
- El Consejo Suramericano sobre el Problema Mundial de las Drogas de la UNASUR ¿En el limbo? (in Spanish only)

Modernising drug law enforcement series

- Practical implications of policing alternatives to arrest and prosecution for minor cannabis offences
- Drug law enforcement and financial investigation strategies
- Drug markets, security and foreign aid (in English and Spanish)

Governance: IDPC moves to a new structure

Over the years, IDPC has worked hard to strengthen the secretariat and our governance structures. Based on a consultation with our membership, we have also revised our governance structures, which now include a six-person Board of Directors⁷⁸ (with legal responsibility for the operational and financial management of IDPC), and a Strategy Sub-Committee⁷⁹ comprising eleven individuals elected from the IDPC membership, each representing a specific region or group (a twelfth member will be elected at the end of 2014 to represent illicit crop growers). We would like to welcome the new members of our Board and Strategy Sub-Committee and thank them for their work and dedication!

IDPC Board of Directors:

Mike Trace (Chair)



Dr. Mary Chinery-Hesse



Julita Lemgruber



Ross Bell (Vice-Chair)



Jim Fitzpatrick



Valentin Simionov



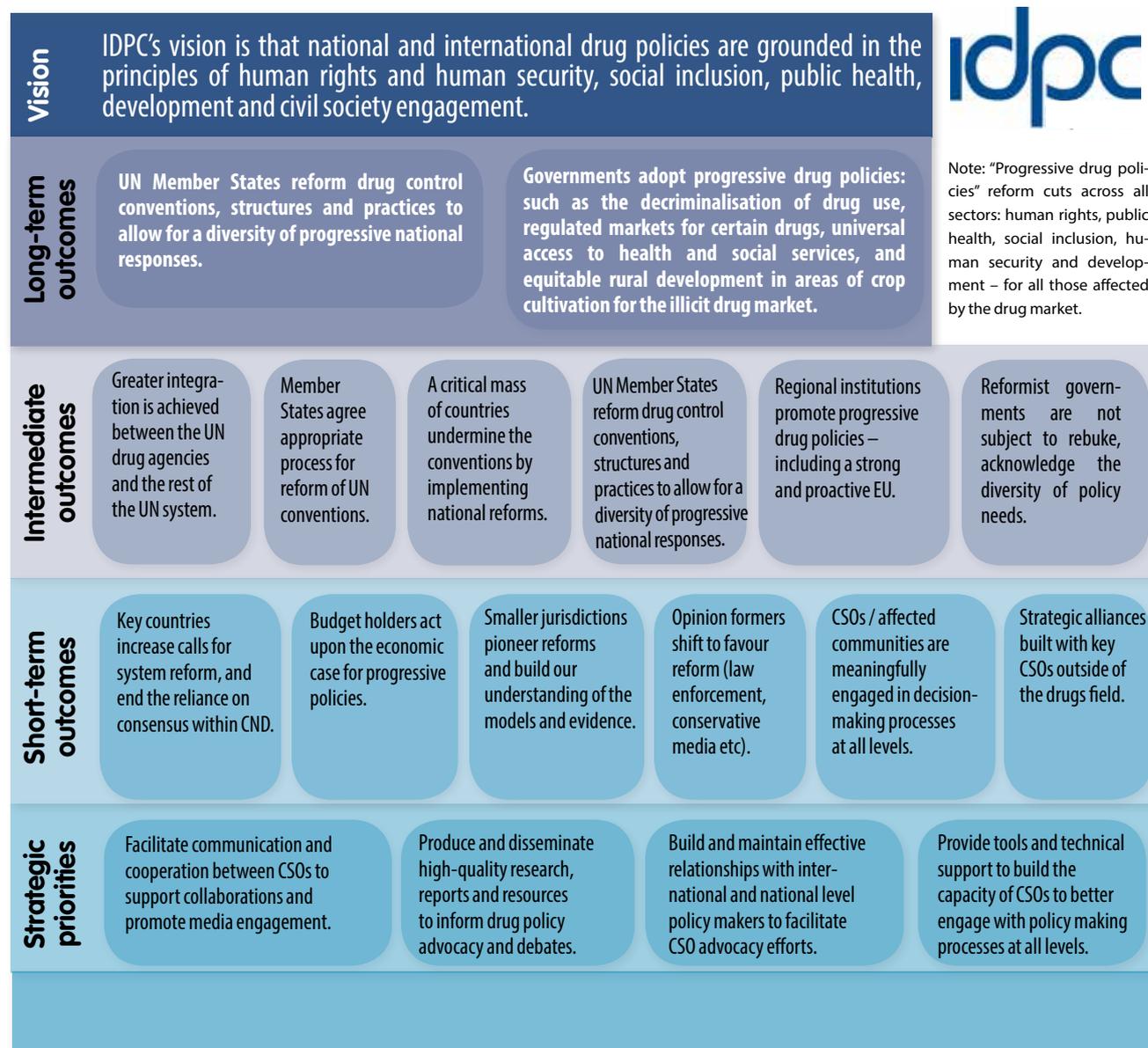
IDPC Strategy Sub-Committee:

- **Ross Bell** (New Zealand Drug Foundation) - Board Representative:
- **Valentin Simonov** (Romanian Harm Reduction Network) - Board Representative
- **Nathalie Rose** (Collectif Urgence Toxida) - Africa and the Middle East
- **Karyn Kaplan** (Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group) - Asia
- **John Rogerson** (Australian Drugs Foundation) - Australasia
- **Eka Iakobishvili** (EHRN) - Eastern Europe & Central Asia
- **Jorge Hernandez Tinajero** (CUPIHD) - Latin America & Caribbean
- **Donald MacPherson** (Canadian Drug Policy Coalition) - North America
- **Steve Rolles** (Transform) - Western & South East Europe
- **Anita Krug** (Youth RISE) - International Organisations
- **Fabrice Olivet** (ASUD) - Representative of people who use drugs
- **(Seat Vacant)** - Growers of Crops Deemed to be Illicit

Future Direction: Towards UNGASS 2016

Over the coming years, we will continue to work on preparations for the approaching 2016 UNGASS on drugs, which will provide the main strategic focus of our efforts. The secretariat and IDPC members are currently engaged in shaping our input into the UNGASS process, and will produce a series of ‘asks’ around which we, our colleagues in civil society and those governments who broadly share our vision can organise. It is essential that the 2016 UNGASS does not simply reiterate the platitudes of a century of unsuccessful drug control efforts, but welcomes instead a range of voices and policies which can contribute to a new solution to the problems associated with the production, supply and consumption of drugs. This represents one of the most important issues facing the world at this time.

IDPC's Strategy 2013-2015 - a fully elaborated Theory of Change



Note: "Progressive drug policies" reform cuts across all sectors: human rights, public health, social inclusion, human security and development – for all those affected by the drug market.

IDPC Members

Global

- Global Exchange
- Health Poverty Action
- International AIDS Society (IAS)
- International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care (IAHPC)
- International Centre for Science in Drug Policy (ICSDP)
- International Harm Reduction Development Program (IHRD)
- International Doctors for Healthier Drug Policies (IDHDP)
- International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- International Network of People of Who Use Drugs (INPUD)
- LSE IDEAS International Drug Policy Project
- Mainline
- Mediciens du Monde (MDM)
- Transnational Institute (TNI)
- Women's Harm Reduction International Network (WHRIN)
- Youth Rise

Western Europe

- Agência Piaget para o Desenvolvimento (APDES)
- AIDES
- AIDS Foundation East-West (AFEW)
- AKZEPT
- Association Française de Réduction des Risques (AFR)
- Autosupport des usagers de drogues (ASUD)
- Beckley Foundation
- Correlation European Network on Social Inclusion and Health
- DrugScope
- Drug Text Foundation
- Fédération Addiction
- Federation of European Professional Associations Working in the Field of Drug Abuse (ERIT)
- Forum Droghe
- Groupement Romand d'Etudes des Addictions (GREA)
- Illicit Drug Market Institute (IDM)
- Release
- Réseau Français de Réduction des Risques
- Street Lawyers
- Students for Sensible Drug Policy (SSDP)
- Swedish Drug Users Union (SDUU)
- Transform Drug Policy Foundation
- Trimbos Instituut
- Unión de Asociaciones y Entidades de Atención al Drogodependiente (UNAD)
- Youth Organisations for Drug Action (YODA)

South East Europe

- Aksion Plus
- Andreas G. Papandreou Foundation (APF)
- Association Margina
- Association Prevent
- Association Terra Croatia (Udruga Terra)
- Diogenis, Drug Policy Dialogue in South East Europe
- Healthy Options Project Skopje (HOPS)
- Initiative for Health Foundation (IHF)
- Juventas
- NGO 4 Life
- NGO Veza
- Romanian Harm Reduction Network (RHRN)
- South Eastern European Adriatic Addiction Treatment Network (SEEANet)
- Viktorija

Eurasia

- Alternative Georgia East West (AFEW)
- Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice
- Eurasian Harm Reduction Network (EHRN)
- Health Connections International (HCI)
- Hungarian Civil Liberties Union (HCLU)
- Polish Drug Policy Network

Latin America

- Accion Tecnica Social (ATS)
- Andean Information Network (AIN)
- Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervencion en Drogas (ACEID)
- Asociación de Estudios del Cannabis del Uruguay (AECU)
- Assuntos del Sur
- Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad (DeJuSticia)
- Centro de Investigación Drogas y Derechos Humanos (CIDDH)
- Centro de Respuestas Educativas y Comunitarias A.C (CRECE)
- Colectivo por Una Política Integral Hacia las Drogas (CUPIHD)
- Colegio Médico de Chile
- Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CMPDPH)
- Espolea
- Iglesia Evangélica Protestante de El Salvador (IEPES)
- Intercambios
- Intercambios Puerto Rico
- Prolegal/Proderechos
- Psicotropicus
- Puente, Investigación y Enlace (PIE)

- Red Americana de Intervención en Situaciones de Sufrimiento Social (RAISSS)
- Red Chilena de Reducción de Daños
- Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos (REDUC)
- Viva Rio

North America

- Canadian Drug Policy Coalition (CDPC)
- Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy (CFDP)
- Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
- Drug Policy Alliance (DPA)
- Harm Reduction Coalition (HRC)
- Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)
- Pivot Legal Society
- Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)

East and South East Asia

- 12D
- Asian Harm Reduction Network (AHRN)
- Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs (ANPUD)
- Indonesian Association of Addiction Counsellors (IAAC)
- Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform (ICDPR)
- Indonesian Harm Reduction Network (JANGKAR)
- Malaysian AIDS Council (MAC)
- Persuaduran Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI)
- Supporting Community Development Initiatives (SCDI)
- Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group (TTAG)

South Asia

- Lawyers Collective
- Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses (SPYM)

Oceania

- Alcohol and other Drugs Council of Australia (ADCA)
- Asia-Pacific Committee on Drug Issues (APDIC)
- Australian Drug Foundation (ADF)
- New Zealand Drug Foundation (NZDF)

Caribbean

- Caribbean Drug Abuse Research Institute (CDARI)

Middle East/North Africa

- Association Tunisienne de Prévention de la Toxicomanie (ATUPRET)
- National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)
- Regional Aran Network against AIDS (RANAA)
- Skoun Lebanese Addiction Centre

Sub-Saharan Africa

- Association Sénégalaise pour la Réduction des Risques Infectieux chez les Groupes Vulnérables (ASRDR)
- Collectif Urgence Toxida (CUT)
- Kenyan AIDS NGOs Consortium (KANCO)
- Uganda Harm Reduction Network (UHRN)



IDPC pre-CND strategy meeting, March 2014

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Volunteers

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Footnotes

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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 annual Progress Report offers information about the main activities implemented by IDPC during 2013 and 2014 and highlights our main achievements this year in terms of national and international advocacy, communications and publication of multilingual documentation.

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