

# **PROGRESS REPORT**

**2015-2016**

DECEMBER 2016



## Message from the Executive Director



The period covered by this progress report has been highly eventful, not least because of the recent UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) which was held in April 2016<sup>1</sup>. It is also the year in which IDPC proudly commemorates our **10th anniversary**. IDPC

was officially founded in 2006 after a small group of civil society organisations identified a need for a global network to coordinate advocacy efforts for drug policy reform. Since then the IDPC membership has grown exponentially in size, diversity of issues, visibility, and influence. We welcomed our 150th member this past year and we are as committed as ever to collective and collaborative advocacy to advance genuine and lasting reform in drug policies. In early 2016, we also finalised our **strategy** for the coming five years (2016 to 2020) which builds on our work to date and commits us to redouble our efforts in regional and national level networking while ensuring a strong link to the global debates.

The UNGASS has been a central focus of IDPC's work during these 13 months. It has been a fast-paced year with tandem efforts to ensure civil society visibility and engagement in the UNGASS process, alongside seeking to positively influence the outcome towards ensuring the prominence of health and human rights. With respect to ensuring strong and meaningful civil society participation, there were certainly successes. The UNGASS gave impetus and momentum to the drug policy reform movement, which has grown exponentially in the past three years. Civil society calling for reform was visible and impactful both in the UN setting and outside in the streets, making our voices heard and demanding change. IDPC is proud to play an instrumental role in building this movement and

### IDPC celebrates its 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary

At the occasion of the celebration, IDPC launched a **timeline of our key achievements** over the past 10 years, as well as a **video** on our work. Check those out to learn more about us!



seeking to ensure that newcomers are as well informed and as well-equipped as possible to make an impact. We can be certain that the tone of the debate would have been quite different without the pressure and influence of well-informed civil society organisations.

Some observers had high expectations from the UNGASS and genuinely hoped that governments and the UN would use the opportunity openly decry the failure and damage of repressive drug control regimes. Though this failed to materialise, progress was made on several fronts: stronger human rights references; the issue of increasing access to controlled medicines; improving proportionality of sentences; alternatives to incarceration and consideration of gender issues. These are all reflected in the IDPC **'UNGASS Asks'**, around which the network coalesced its joint advocacy. Note, however, that the outcome document is not the only barometer of member state views. We were heartened by the **actual UNGASS debate** in New York, which included clear support for progressive issues such as decriminalisation, harm reduction, ending the death penalty and even the need to consider legal regulation – all issues that did not make it into the outcome document. Secondly, the level of dissensus and disagreement on the basic premises of drug control was **high and palpable**. Of course, this fractured consensus has existed for many years but it is becoming near impossible for governments to keep up the pretence at the UN. These widening fractures create space for policy reform debate and discussion, allowing new ideas to emerge. It seems likely that positive reforms will continue to be implemented at national and sub-national levels as we have seen with decriminalisation, cannabis regulation and innovative harm reduction measures. There remains a great deal of work to be done and there is important momentum to build upon. Changes in the geo-political environment may well bring greater challenges for drug policy reform, rooted strongly in social justice and human rights. We must work collectively to maintain the momentum and attention the UNGASS has brought to this debate, ensuring gains are consolidated upon and push for further progress at the next global drug policy moment in 2019 or 2020.

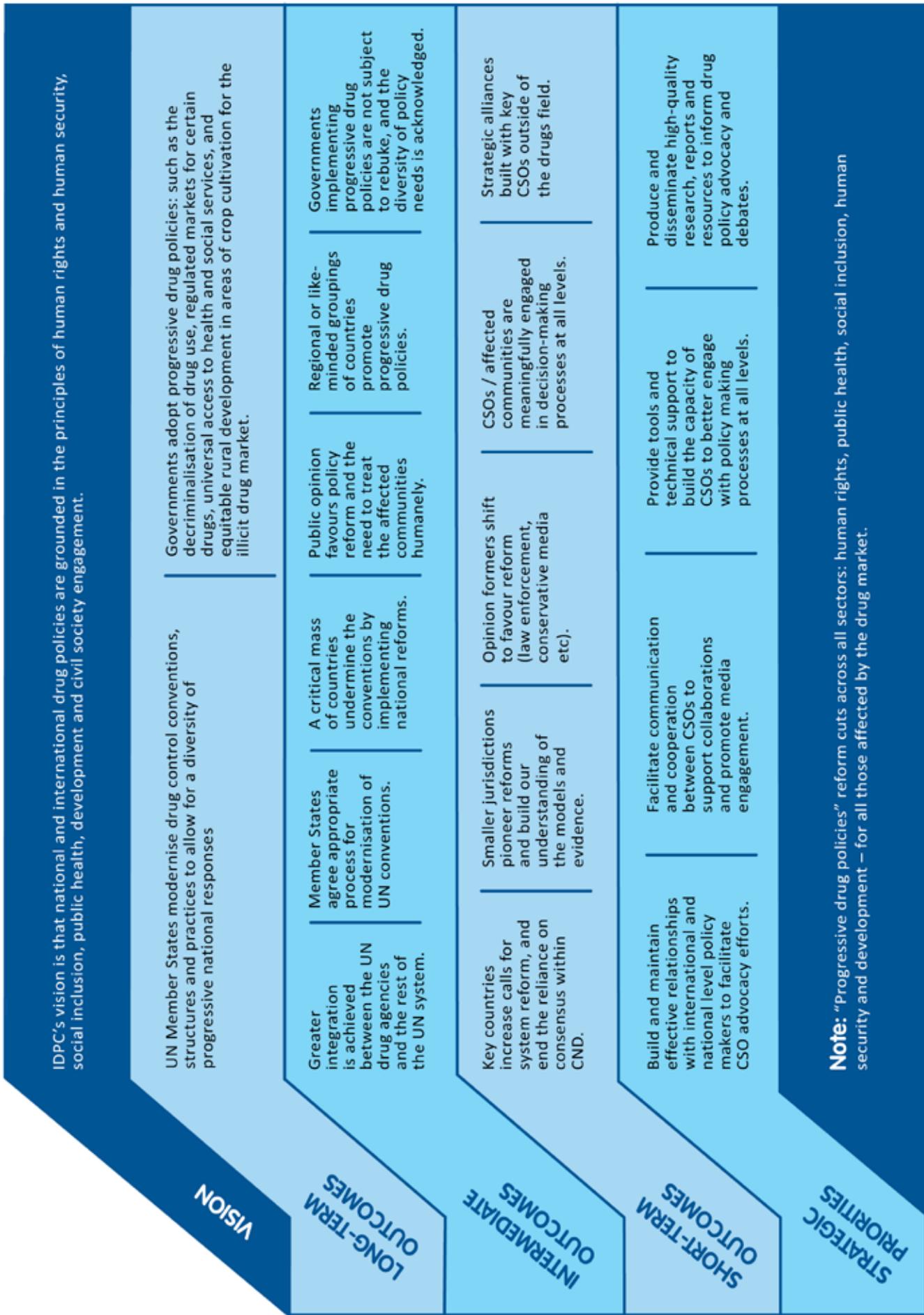
In addition to the UNGASS, this report highlights our networking efforts in South East Asia and Latin America and show cases the growth in the **Support. Don't Punish** campaign which continues to engage and mobilise new activists in countries as diverse as Burkina Faso, South Africa, Costa Rica, Chile, Lebanon, Serbia, Slovenia, Russia, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, New Zealand, Myanmar and the Philippines (to name a but a few!).

I present our latest progress report that gives an overview of our activities and key achievements during the period April 2015 to April 2016 and hope you will enjoy reading it.

**Ann Fordham**  
Executive Director

<sup>1</sup> To include the UNGASS, this report covers a 13-month period rather than the usual 12 months.

# IDPC's theory of change





IDPC staff and Board Members

# Priority 1:

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

### About us

The [International Drug Policy Consortium](#) (IDPC) is a global network of more than 150 NGOs coming together to promote open debate on the effectiveness, direction and content of drug policies at the national and international level, and supports evidence-based policies that are effective in reducing drug-related harm.

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

### Our goals

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

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

### Our policy principles

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

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

High-level advocacy to influence policies, laws and practices on drug control is at the core of our work and that of our members. The IDPC secretariat, as well as our members, have worked hard to build constructive relationships with policy makers at national, regional and international level. This year, our main focus has been the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on drugs.

### Key achievements in 2015-2016:

- Positively influenced government positions for the UNGASS towards stronger language on human rights, public health and a broader definition of development
- Engaged in constructive discussions on drug policy reform with governments in the lead up to the UNGASS
- Represented our broad and diverse civil society network visibly and credibly in the UNGASS process to push for a shift away from damaging and repressive drug policies
- Raised the profile of drug policy reform via interviews in high-impact media outlets including [Al Jazeera](#), [BBC World News](#), [Huffington Post](#), [Vice News](#), the [Bangkok Post](#), [El Economista](#) and [Modern Ghana](#).

### Case study: Influencing the UNGASS process

The bulk of IDPC's work this year has focused on influencing the UNGASS negotiations and facilitating the participation of civil society in the process.

Ahead of the UNGASS, we engaged with UN member states to influence the negotiation of the outcome document and the modalities of the UNGASS itself, by organising briefings to UN missions in New York, Vienna and Geneva, as well as meetings with government officials in capitals. We organised side events at key UN meetings, as well as participated in informal dialogues and other seminars to discuss critical drug control issues ahead of the Special Session.

IDPC published a [series of recommendations](#) to influence country positions, relying heavily on our [UNGASS drug policy asks](#) released in late 2014. We also offered more [targeted language](#) to be considered in the UNGASS outcome document, and continued to update the [Book of Authorities](#) with relevant language, including on proportionality of sentencing.

Another key area of our work was encouraging all relevant UN agencies to participate actively in the UNGASS process – and not only those focusing on drug control. Until now, UN agencies focusing on human rights, health, and development have been less visible in the global drug policy debate. The strong contributions to the UNGASS process of agencies such as the

UN Development Programme, the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, UN Women, UNAIDS and others was incredibly positive – and we sought ensure that these were given **prominence** in the negotiations process. These contributions not only recognised the failure of the current repressive paradigm, they also identified possible ways forward, such as the urgent need to decriminalise people who use drugs, to scale up harm reduction services, to end forced eradication campaigns or to provide alternatives to incarceration for non-violent, low level offenders. In September 2015, IDPC was invited to present on behalf of civil society at the first ever **Human Rights Council panel discussion on drug control**, where we were given the opportunity to highlight the concerns of the IDPC network regarding the devastating human rights violations resulting from the current drug control approach.

As a global network, a key part of our mandate for the UNGASS was focused on ensuring civil society input and presence in the debates. Throughout the year, we created resources outlining key information about the UNGASS, why it was such an important meeting for the drug policy reform movement, and how to engage in the process. This included a new **UNGASS training module** in our Training toolkit on drug policy advocacy – which formed the basis for several workshops for civil society colleagues. We also held **regional webinars** before the UNGASS to answer key questions regarding the latest state of play and how to influence member state positions. Our dedicated webpage on the UNGASS has received more than 75,500 visits since it was launched in December 2013. With this page, the **CND Blog** (where we reported live on all related UN meetings), memos and other communications tools, we kept civil society informed about the latest developments around the UNGASS negotiations.

At the UNGASS itself, we were proud to be part of the vibrant and vocal civil society movement that was present in New York. Despite many logistical barriers to civil so-

ciety presence in the UN building, NGO participation had never been stronger. The **NGO statements** in the debates were the most powerful moments of the Special Session, bringing real texture and context to more abstract policy debates. We worked alongside other NGO partners from the **Civil Society Task Force** to identify speakers that would ensure both geographic and thematic diversity. IDPC also co-organised a number of **UNGASS side events** to promote debate on the need to reassess the global drug control paradigm. We specifically focused on human rights, the need for new indicators, harm reduction for amphetamines, and development issues. Finally, we continued to strengthen our ties with UN member states, many of whom now recognise IDPC’s expertise and mandate as a critical civil society voice on global drug policy.

**Key resources:**

- [IDPC webpage on the UNGASS](#)
- [IDPC resources on the UNGASS](#)
- [The CND Blog](#)
- [The e-Book of authorities](#)



The Book of Authorities is a useful online resource that catalogues agreed UN statements in policy areas that remain controversial at UN level, including harm reduction, human rights or the death penalty.



Maria-Goretti Ane, a Ghanaian lawyer and consultant for IDPC in Africa, presenting at the UNGASS

# Priority 2:

## Facilitate NGO communications and cooperation

Our collective voice maximises the impact of the membership's advocacy efforts. For this reason, as our network has continued to grow in depth and breadth, so have our efforts to improve networking and communications among our members and beyond. We have strengthened and developed a broad range of communication channels to facilitate coordination within the network through emails, internal memos and quarterly updates; and stimulate debate whilst increasing our reach through an updated multilingual website, enhanced social media presence, timely blog posts and press and media outreach. This year also saw a substantial expansion of the "Support. Don't Punish" campaign, which carried out its 3rd successful global day of action in June 2015.

### Key achievements in 2015-2016:

- Brought together thousands of activists as part of coordinated actions in 160 cities for the 3rd "Support. Don't Punish" global day of action
- Increased civil society participation at the 2016 Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) by facilitating the attendance of over 70 NGO representatives
- Collaborated with NGO partners to produce a redesigned [CND Blog](#), which has received close to 293,000 visits since it was launched in 2009.
- Supported collaborative civil society engagement as the secretariat for the UNODC-Civil Society Group on HIV and people who inject drug to promote harm reduction and policy reform.

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

The [Support. Don't Punish](#) campaign has matured into a global, grassroots-led campaign to call for an end to punitive and damaging drug control policies. Launched in 2013 as part of the [Community Action on Harm Reduction](#) project, this initiative continues to evolve in response to local needs and priorities. One of the campaign's key means of engagement is the ever-growing [Interactive Photo Project](#), which by March 2016 was close to reaching 7,500 entries featuring advocates, service providers, policy makers, UN representatives and people who use drugs. The campaign reaches its annual high point on the Global Day of Action, which takes place on 26th June each year.

This date marks the UN International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking – a day on which many governments celebrate their contributions to the global 'war on drugs'. In the past, some governments have even commemorated the day by holding public executions or beatings of drug offenders. By taking part in the Global Day of Action, activists seek to "reclaim" the messaging around 26th June, underscoring the need for an end to the 'war on drugs'.

On Friday 26th June 2015, thousands of people in [more than 160 cities](#) across the world joined the Global Day of Action. The actions varied in size and design: from small gatherings of supporters in countries as diverse as [Guinea-Bissau](#) and [Kazakhstan](#), to larger protests in [France](#) and the [USA](#), and a range of music events, dance displays, flash mobs and sport tournaments. Seminars, debates, workshops and meetings were held in [Australia](#), [Benin](#), [Brazil](#), [Colombia](#), [Ghana](#) and [Thailand](#), among others – including a Parliamentary Meeting in the [UK](#). In [Denmark](#), supporters promoted the campaign messages at a national political festival on the island of Bornholm, while partners in [Puerto Rico](#) and [Uruguay](#) used graffiti, large murals and street art to highlight the need for reform. In [Egypt](#), advocates visited key tourist sites dressed as Support Don't Punish pharaohs!



The broad range of activities held under the Support. Don't Punish banner reflects the ingenuity, inventiveness and diversity of this growing movement. Whilst IDPC [provides support and guidance](#) to civil society partners (in the form of step-by-step guides, communications support, media outreach, logos, translations, technical support, merchandise and small grants where needed), this year's success brings to the fore the collective ownership of the campaign by local organisations and networks.

Support. Don't Punish also continues to expand its reach through social media while leveraging on innovative means of engagement. For instance, our [Thunderclap](#) helped bring the campaign's message to 6.7 million people on Twitter, and was backed by high-profile personalities such as Sir Richard Branson and former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan.

#### Key resources:

- [Support. Don't Punish. Global Day of Action 2015](#)
- [Blog: More than 150 cities join the global call for drug policy reform](#)
- [Support. Don't Punish resources](#)
- [Support. Don't Punish videos](#)

### Case study: Facilitating NGO participation at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

The annual meeting of the CND is always a high point for the advocacy efforts of the IDPC network. This was particularly the case in March 2016 as the [59th CND](#) directly preceded the 2016 UNGASS on drugs. The CND itself included a special segment on the UNGASS, as well as the negotiations of the outcome document.

Approximately 300 representatives of 84 NGOs attended the meeting this year, including some 60 IDPC member organisations. Participation and civil society engagement continues to improve through a broad range of side events, interactive dialogues and civil society statements. In the run-up to the meeting, the IDPC secretariat maintained regular communications and facilitated strategic coordination with partners and members focusing on key advocacy issues and logistics, including the provision of information on the Commission's functioning and registration procedures, the coordination of ECOSOC passes and funding for

participation. In addition, in March 2016, we held our largest ever orientation meeting before the CND started, with over 60 NGO participants coming together to discuss final joint strategy and divide tasks for the week. These activities have become essential to the drug policy reform movement, ensuring that we can identify opportunities of collaboration to maximise our impact on the negotiations. It is also a way for that NGOs that are new to the CND to access the information about the meeting and understand when, where and how to advocate for drug policy reform at the Commission.



As the 59th session unfolded, IDPC continued to provide support in the form of daily email alerts with information on upcoming debates, meetings with NGOs, government delegates and UN agencies, and [well-attended side events](#). In partnership with the [International Centre for Science in Drug Policy and Transform](#), and for its 8th consecutive year, IDPC produced the CND Blog which offers real-time accounts of the sessions, NGO dialogues and side events. The [CND Blog](#) has become a truly essential tool for NGOs and government delegates alike to keep track of country statements and negotiations taking place throughout the CND. Finally, the [side events](#) IDPC co-organised in partnership with other NGOs and member states were instrumental in promoting real debate on pivotal issues ranging from the linkages between [drug policy and development](#), the challenges of [proportionate sentencing](#) in particular for [female drug offenders](#), the need to expand [harm reduction](#), and the abolition of the [death penalty](#) for drug-related offences. Organised at the margins of the CND, these side events create enriching spaces for dialogue between civil society experts, academics and government delegates.

#### Key resources:

- [CND Blog](#)
- [IDPC webpage on the CND](#)
- [Report of Proceedings from the 2016 CND and its Special Segment on the UNGASS](#)



Side event organised by IDPC, the Czech Republic, and Release. From left to right: Edward Fox (Release), Gloria Lai and Marie Nougier (IDPC) and Jindrich Voboril (Czech Drug Czar)

# Priority 3:

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

Empowering civil society members to better engage with, and influence, policy-making processes is at the heart of IDPC's mission. Last year, we expanded our efforts in this regard by delivering and supporting a series of advocacy and media workshops, increasing the accessibility and reach of our training materials, and producing a series of well-attended regionally-oriented webinars on the UNGASS on drugs.

### Key achievements in 2015-2016:

- Encouraged and supported the participation of a wide variety of civil society actors in the UNGASS process through providing timely information, unpacking the UN debates and coordinating joint positions
- Built the capacity of new civil society players through drug policy advocacy trainings in Myanmar, [Senegal](#) and Cambodia; as well as a media workshop in [Ghana](#).

### Case study: Supporting civil society advocacy in South and South East Asia

Despite continued resistance from Asian governments towards consideration of drug policy reform or even engagement with civil society on the matter, there is now a high level of participation by Asian civil society representatives in international, regional and national debates around drug control. These efforts are of critical importance in light of entrenched repressive policies across the region, including executions of drug offenders and sustained resistance against implementing harm reduction responses across East, South and South East Asia. The IDPC network provides a mechanism for NGOs to share views and strategise around drug policy reform, and to use available tools (such as reports, advocacy positions, videos and workshops) to support these advocacy actions.



IDPC workshop for Asian civil society partners on the UNGASS, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 2015

One of these critical advocacy tools included the launch of a well-documented report offering detailed data and recommendations on decriminalisation and diversion away from imprisonment and punishment for drug use. The report, published in collaboration with the [Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs](#) and the [International HIV/AIDS Alliance](#), was drafted after extensive consultations with civil society representatives from across the region to collect examples of best (and worst) practice. The objective was to offer a pathway towards decriminalisation – promoting effective principles and practices from all over the world – and create an opportunity for dialogue with Asian governments. The report is now available in [English](#), [Bahasa Indonesia](#) and [Chinese](#).

Another initiative, this time aimed at showcasing the range of voices calling for harm reduction and decriminalisation and helping to mobilise greater awareness and support for drug policy reform among the wider public, was the launch of the powerful documentary '[Support. Don't Punish: Voices for drug policy reform from Asia](#)'. The film



IDPC documentary 'Support. Don't Punish: Voices for drug policy reform from Asia'

specifically focuses on India, Myanmar and Thailand, and was [officially launched](#) at a side event at this year's CND.

In the lead up to the UNGASS, IDPC also supported NGOs from the region in feeding into the UNGASS process, including in the regional consultations of the Civil Society Task Force, and reaching out to their governments to influence their policy positions. The IDPC secretariat organised a capacity-building [workshop in Kuala Lumpur](#) at the margins of the International Harm Reduction Conference. Participants came from a range of countries, from Afghanistan to Indonesia to Japan, and represented people who use drugs, youth, women, harm reduction service organisations and academia.

Engagement with UN agencies in the region has also strengthened, with IDPC's involvement in the UN regional intergovernmental consultation on transitioning from compulsory centres for drug users in September (led by UNAIDS and UNODC) as a member of the informal expert working group. IDPC members in Asia worked together to provide advice on ensuring an enabling legal and policy environment for such a transition, in the discussion paper by the expert working group informing the intergovernmental consultation.

#### Key resources:

- [Training toolkit on drug policy advocacy](#)
- [Support. Don't Punish: Voices for drug policy reform from Asia](#)
- [A public health approach to drug use in Asia: Principles and practices for decriminalisation](#)

## Priority 4:

### Produce high-quality, multilingual drug policy resources

Throughout the year, IDPC has produced and disseminated a wide range of publications on key drug policy issues, as well as strong position statements to form the basis of our advocacy work.

#### Key achievements in 2015-2016:

- Produced the 3rd edition of our flagship [Drug Policy Guide](#) which covers the whole spectrum of drug policy and is targeted at policy makers
- Unpacked key UN reports and events on drug control for our members and others interested parties (i.e. our responses to the [UNODC World Drug Report](#), the [INCB Annual Report](#), and the [CND Proceedings Document](#))
- Produced [detailed guidelines](#) on how to implement a humane and effective [decriminalisation model in Asia](#) in collaboration with the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and the Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs.

#### Case study: Launch of the 3rd edition of the IDPC Drug Policy Guide

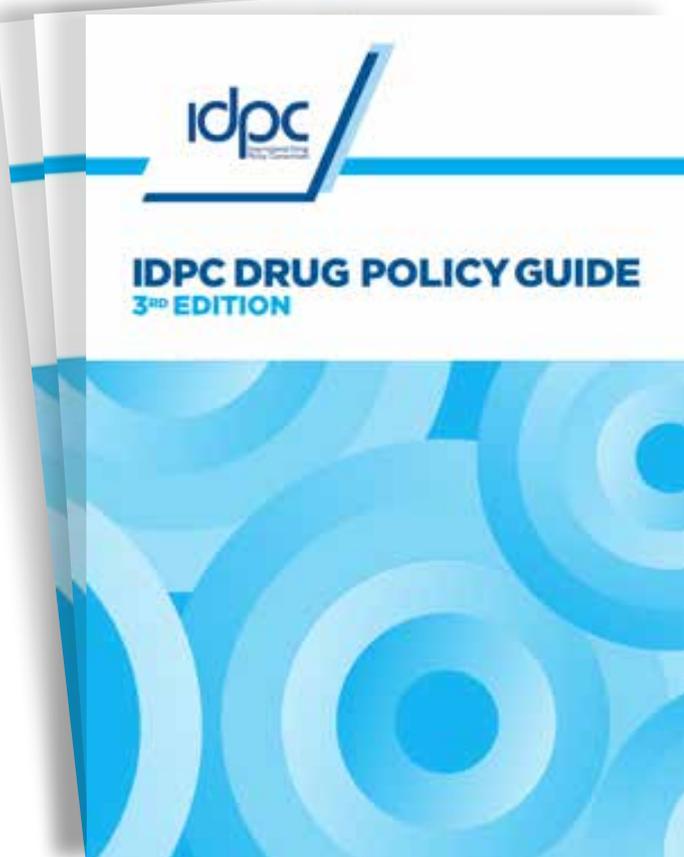
As governments were in deep discussion about what alternative drug policy approaches could look like in the lead up to the UNGASS, IDPC published the third edition of its flagship report – the [IDPC Drug Policy Guide](#).

*"The Drug Policy Guide represents the collective work of authors from around the world who bring together a wealth of evidence and experience into a concise and readable format for policy makers".*

**Kofi Annan**, Chairman and founder of the Kofi Annan Foundation

The Guide is a comprehensive repository of best practice and recommendations on drug policy. First developed in 2010 and updated in 2012, this [third edition](#) brings together global evidence, best practice and experiences to provide expert analysis across the spectrum of drug policy. We are thrilled that former UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan agreed to pen a foreword of this latest edition. The Guide covers issues related to public health (including scheduling and access to controlled medicines, drug prevention, harm reduction and drug dependence treatment), criminal justice (including decriminalisation and regulated markets, alternatives to incarceration, proportionate sentencing and policies in prison) and development (with a focus on alternative livelihoods and protecting the rights of indigenous groups).

The Guide was developed with in close collaboration with the whole IDPC network, including representatives of key affected populations, and embodies the breadth and diversity of the consortium. Each section offers detailed recommendations, examples of best practice from all over the world, and further reading for governments



and civil society alike to promote effective, humane and evidence-based drug policies at local, national, regional and international levels.

The document was officially launched at the 59th Session of the CND, and disseminated widely at the UNGASS.



#### Key resource:

- IDPC Drug Policy Guide, 3rd Edition in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)

### Case study: Ending the over-incarceration of women for minor drug offences in the Americas

Across Latin America, women are incarcerated for minor, non-violent drug offences at an alarming rate. The vast majority of these women are in a situation of high vulnerability, often single mothers, with no prospects in the licit economy. Harsh criminal penalties against them has only served to exacerbate their situation of poverty, vulnerability and desperation. Although women continue to constitute a minority of the prison population, their incarceration has a disproportionate impact on their lives, that of their families and their communities.

In early 2015, IDPC partnered with the Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), the Inter-American Commission on Women (CIM), DeJusticia, Corporacion Humanas (Colombia) and ACEID (Costa Rica) on a [new project](#) focusing on raising awareness on this critical

issue, and developing advocacy tools to review drug policies in Latin America, with the ultimate objective of reducing the incarceration of women for drug offences in the region. We convened a working group of experts from across Latin America, including lawyers, academics, NGO advocates and government officials, and developed a [Guide for drug policy reform](#).

Launched in February 2016 at the Organization of American States, the Guide offers a roadmap of policy reforms based on a human rights and public health framework, with a strong gender component. The overarching principle of the report is that prison should only be used as a last resort, and its main objective is to reduce the female prison population in the region by focusing on seven key aspects:

- Promoting more inclusive drug policies
- Promoting effective drug policy reforms such as decriminalisation, proportionality of sentencing, pardons and reducing pre-trial detention
- Promoting alternatives to incarceration
- Addressing critical issues related to the cultivation of crops deemed illicit
- Developing social integration programmes
- Addressing the needs of pregnant women and women with dependents
- Improving data collection and analysis across the region.

Since its launch, the Guide has been presented at a variety of international, regional and national events (including at the [CND](#) and the [UNGASS](#)) and has been a useful tool to open dialogue with policy makers around the need for drug policy reform.

The Guide is now being 'nationalised' to offer detailed guidance around policy reform in Colombia and Costa Rica. These two national guides will be launched in the summer of 2016.

#### Key resources:

- [Women, drug policies and incarceration – A guide for policy reform in Latin America and the Caribbean](#)
- [Women behind bars: photo essays show the human cost of current drug policy in the Americas](#)



Panel discussion at the OAS, from left to right: Coletta Youngers (WOLA), Zhuyem Molina (Public Defender's Office, Costa Rica), Paulina Duarte (Chair of CICAD) and Kemba Smith (former prisoner, USA)

## IDPC's Board

As of March 2016<sup>2</sup>, the Board of Directors comprises six appointed Directors and is responsible for the financial and legal oversight of the organisation. More information, and detailed biographies, can be [found here](#).

**Mike Trace (Chair)**



**Ross Bell (Vice-Chair)**



**Dr. Mary Chinery-Hesse**



**Julita Lemgruber**



**Jim Fitzpatrick**



**Valentin Simionov**



## IDPC's Strategy Sub-Committee:

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



**Ernesto Cortes** (Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas) – Latin America and the Caribbean



**Machteld Busz** (Mainline) – International organisations



**John Rogerson** (Australian Drug Foundation) – Australasia



**Khuat Thi Hai Oanh** (Supporting Community Development Initiatives) – Asia



**Nathalie Rose** Africa and the Middle East (PILS) – Africa and the Middle East



**David Otiashvili** (Alternative Georgia) – Eastern Europe and Central Asia



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



**Steve Rolles** (Transform) – Western and South East Europe



**Fabrice Olivet** (Auto-Support des Usagers de Drogues) – Representative of people who use drugs



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



**Valentin Simionov** (International Network of People Who Use Drugs) – IDPC Board member

<sup>2</sup> Please note that there were changes made to the IDPC Board in July 2016. For more information, please click here: <http://idpc.net/blog/2016/07/changes-to-idpc-board>

(The twelfth seat, for growers of crops deemed illicit, is currently vacant) -

## The IDPC team<sup>3</sup>

From April 2014 to March 2015, we are indebted to the work of the following staff and consultants to deliver the IDPC Secretariat's work plan:

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**Consultant for New York**



Dave Bewley-Taylor  
**IDPC Associate**



Leo Kiss  
**Communications Consultant**



Kelly Parra Alba  
**Communications Consultant**

## Volunteers

Thanks to our interns Celestine Von Schorlemer, Coline Bouvier, Julianne Wavre, Eugenie Lale-Demoz and Alexis Picot whose work was critical to the smooth running of the IDPC Secretariat in 2015-2016.

<sup>3</sup> As of March 2016

## Donors

- Open Society Foundations (OSF)
- Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Choices and Opportunities Fund – via the International HIV/AIDS Alliance
- European Commission
- GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Robert Carr civil society Networks Fund (RCNF)
- Swiss Federal Office for Public Health
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID) – via the Kofi Annan Foundation
- Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA)

## IDPC Members<sup>4</sup>

### Global

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

### Western Europe

22. Agência Piaget para o Desenvolvimento
23. AIDES
24. AKZEPT
25. Ana Liffey Drug Project
26. Association Française de Réduction des Risques
27. Autosupport des usagers de drogues
28. Beckley Foundation
29. Citywide Drugs Crisis Campaign
30. Correlation European Network on Social Inclusion and Health

31. DrugScope
32. Drug Text Foundation
33. Fachverband Sucht
34. Federacion Andaluza ENLACE
35. Fédération Addiction
36. Federation Bruxelloise Francophone des Institutions pour Toxicomanes (FEDITO BXL)
37. Forum Droghe
38. Gadejuristen (the Street Lawyers)
39. Groupement Romand d'Etudes des Addictions
40. Illicit Drug Market Institute
41. Norwegian Association for Humane Drug Policies
42. Release
43. Réseau Français de Réduction des Risques
44. Rights Reporter Foundation
45. Scottish Drugs Forum
46. Swedish Drug Users Union
47. Transform Drug Policy Foundation
48. Trimbos Instituut
49. Unión de Asociaciones y Entidades de Atención al Drogodependiente
50. Youth Organisations for Drug Action

### South East Europe

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

### Eurasia

66. Alternative Georgia East West
67. Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice
68. Eurasian Harm Reduction Network
69. Hungarian Civil Liberties Union
70. Polish Drug Policy Network
71. Turkish Green Crescent Society

<sup>4</sup>As of March 2016

## Latin America

72. Acción Semilla Boliviana
73. Acción Técnica Social
74. Andean Information Network
75. Asociación Costarricense para el Estudio e Intervención en Drogas
76. Asociación de Estudios del Cannabis del Uruguay
77. Asuntos del Sur
78. Brazilian Drug Policy Platform
79. Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad
80. Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
81. Centro de Investigación Drogas y Derechos Humanos
82. Centro de Respuestas Educativas y Comunitarias A.C
83. Colectivo por Una Política Integral Hacia las Drogas
84. Colegio Médico de Chile
85. Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
86. Ecuador Cannabico
87. Espolea
88. Equis Justicia Para las Mujeres
89. Fundación Latinoamérica Reforma
90. Iglesia Evangélica Protestante de El Salvador
91. Institute for Land Work and Citizenship (ITTC)
92. Intercambios
93. Intercambios Puerto Rico
94. International Centre for Ethnobotanical Education, Research and Service
95. México Unido Contra la Delincuencia
96. Observatorio de cultivos y cultivadores declarados ilícitos (OCDI)
97. Prolegal/Proderechos
98. Psicotropicus
99. Puente, Investigación y Enlace
100. Red Americana de Intervención en Situaciones de Sufrimiento Social
101. Red Chilena de Reducción de Daños
102. Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos
103. Viva Rio
104. Washington Office on Latin America

## North America

105. Canadian Drug Policy Coalition
106. Canadian Foundation for Drug Policy
107. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network
108. Drug Policy Alliance
109. Harm Reduction Coalition
110. Institute for Policy Studies
111. Pivot Legal Society
112. StoptheDrugWar.org

## East and South East Asia

113. 12D
114. Asian Harm Reduction Network
115. Asian Network of People Who Use Drugs
116. Indonesian Association of Addiction Counsellors
117. Indonesian Coalition for Drug Policy Reform
118. Indonesian Harm Reduction Network (Jangkar)
119. Malaysian AIDS Council
120. Persuadaraan Korban Napza Indonesia (PKNI)
121. PSI Thailand Foundation
122. Rumah Cemara (Indonesia)
123. Supporting Community Development Initiatives (Vietnam)
124. Thai AIDS Treatment Action Group
125. NoBox Transitions Foundation (Philippines)

## South Asia

126. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
127. Lawyers Collective
128. Society for the Promotion of Youth & Masses

## Oceania

129. Australian Drug Foundation
130. Drug Policy Australia
131. New Zealand Drug Foundation

## Caribbean

132. Caribbean Drug Abuse Research Institute (CDARI)
133. Centro de Orientación e Investigación Integral

## Middle East/North Africa

134. Al-Maqdese for Society Development (MSD)
135. Association Tunisienne de Prévention de la Toxicomanie (ATUPRET)
136. National Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)
137. Regional Aran Network against AIDS (RANAA)
138. Skoun Lebanese Addiction Centre

## Sub-Saharan Africa

139. AIDS and Rights Alliance for Southern Africa (ARASA)
140. Association Sénégalaise pour la Reduction des Risques Infectieux chez les Groupes Vulnérables
141. Collectif Urgence Toxida
142. Foundation against Illicit Drug and Child Abuse
143. Kenyan AIDS NGOs Consortium
144. Perle Sociale ONG
145. PILS
146. TB/HIV Care Alliance
147. Uganda Harm Reduction Network (UHRN)
148. West Africa Civil Society Initiative (WACSI)
149. Youth RISE Nigeria
150. Zimbabwe Civil Liberties and Drug Network (ZCLDN)

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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 2015 and 2016 and highlights our main achievements this year in terms of national and international advocacy, communications and publication of multilingual documentation.

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