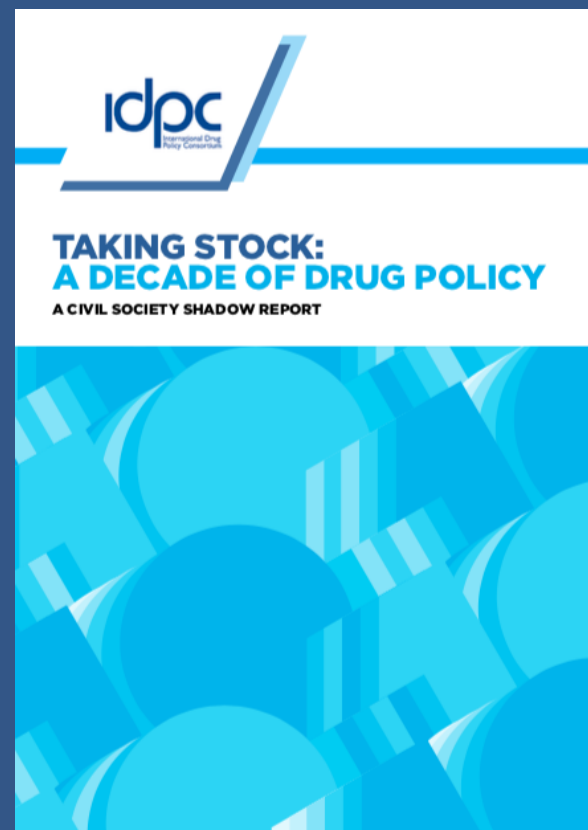


**Taking stock:
A decade of drug policy
A civil society shadow report**

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CND Intersessional, Vienna

Why produce a Shadow Report?

- No overall comprehensive evaluation of progress made since the adoption of the 2009 Political Declaration
- Civil society contribution to the discussions on the next decade in global drug policy
- Full report & executive summary in English, French and Spanish:
<http://bit.do/ShadowReport>



Objective of the Shadow Report

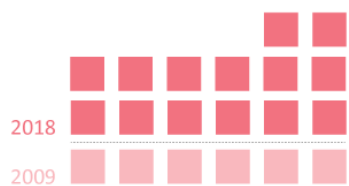
- Assess progress made against the objectives set out in article 36 of the 2009 Political Declaration (the ‘drug-free’ targets)
- Evaluate *whether* and *how* the implementation of the Political Declaration has contributed to the broader UN priorities of protecting human rights, advancing peace and security, promoting development
- Offer recommendations for the next decade in drug policy, focusing on UNGASS implementation & the Sustainable Development Goals

Methodology

- Not a comprehensive repository of all available data on drugs (we have the World Drug Report)
- Analysis of the most relevant information on key achievements and remaining challenges of global drug policy between 2009 and 2018
- Desk-based research using data from the UNODC, other UN entities (WHO, INCB, OHCHR, Human mechanisms, UNAIDS, UNDP, WHO) academic research and civil society reports
- Selection of 33 measurable and quantifiable actions from the Plan of Action

Progress made against the 2009 targets: Demand and supply

Illicit cultivation



+130%



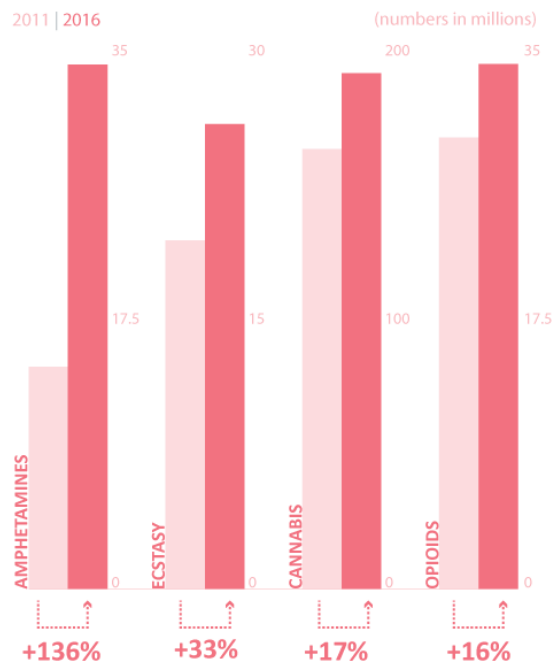
Opium poppy cultivation
Substantial investments into eradication efforts have had no lasting impact on cultivation or production.

New psychoactive substances

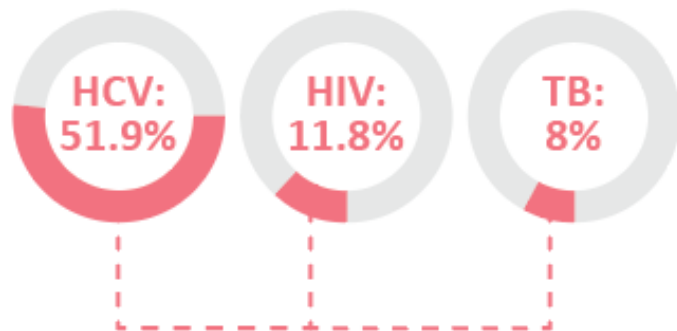


803 New Psychoactive Substances
have been recorded in over 111 countries and territories.

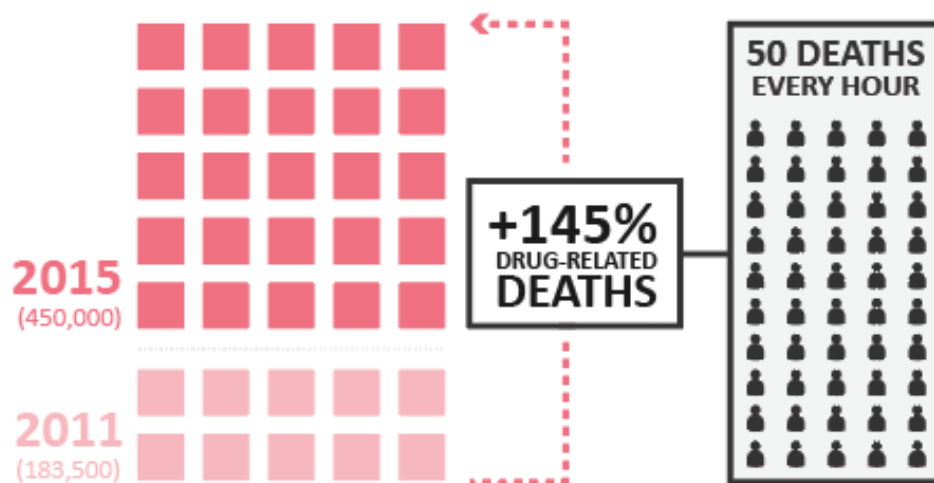
Illicit demand



Progress made against the 2009 targets: Health and social risks



The global prevalence of HIV, HCV and tuberculosis among people who inject drugs has remained relatively unchanged between 2011 and 2016.



Impacts on human rights: Right to health

Access to harm reduction



Only 1 in 100 people who inject drugs lives in a country with adequate coverage of both NSP and OST

Decriminalisation

26 countries have adopted a model of **decriminalisation**

to facilitate access to health services, reduce stigma and reduce prison overcrowding.



Impacts on human rights: Right to health

Access to essential medicines

92%
of the global
supply of
morphine is
used by 17%
of the world
population.



75% of the
world
remain without access to
proper pain relief treatment.

Impacts on human rights

Death penalty

3,940

people have been executed for drug offences over the past decade

33 jurisdictions retain the death penalty for drug-related crimes



Extrajudicial killings



Incarceration

1 in 5 prisoners worldwide are incarcerated for drug offences

In some parts of the world, over 80% of women incarcerated are serving sentences for drug-related offences.

~83% serve sentences for drug possession for personal use

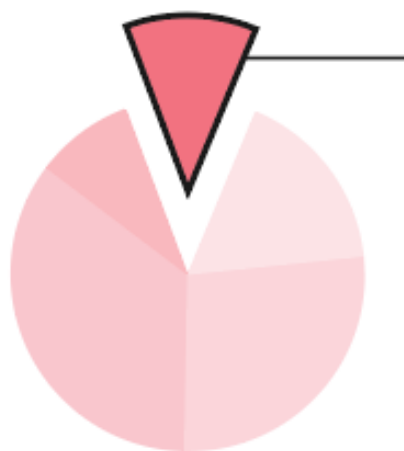


Torture and cruel punishment



Impacts on peace and security

Crypto-drug markets



only
17%
of crypto-drug
markets close
down due to law
enforcement
intervention

9% of the **Global Drug Survey** respondents said they would stop using CDMs following closures
(50% said closures had no effect on their usage patterns)

Eradication and social conflict

Forced eradication of coca crops in Colombia



115% increase in coca cultivation (2009-2016)

Social conflict

Forced internal displacement

Impacts on development

Sequencing



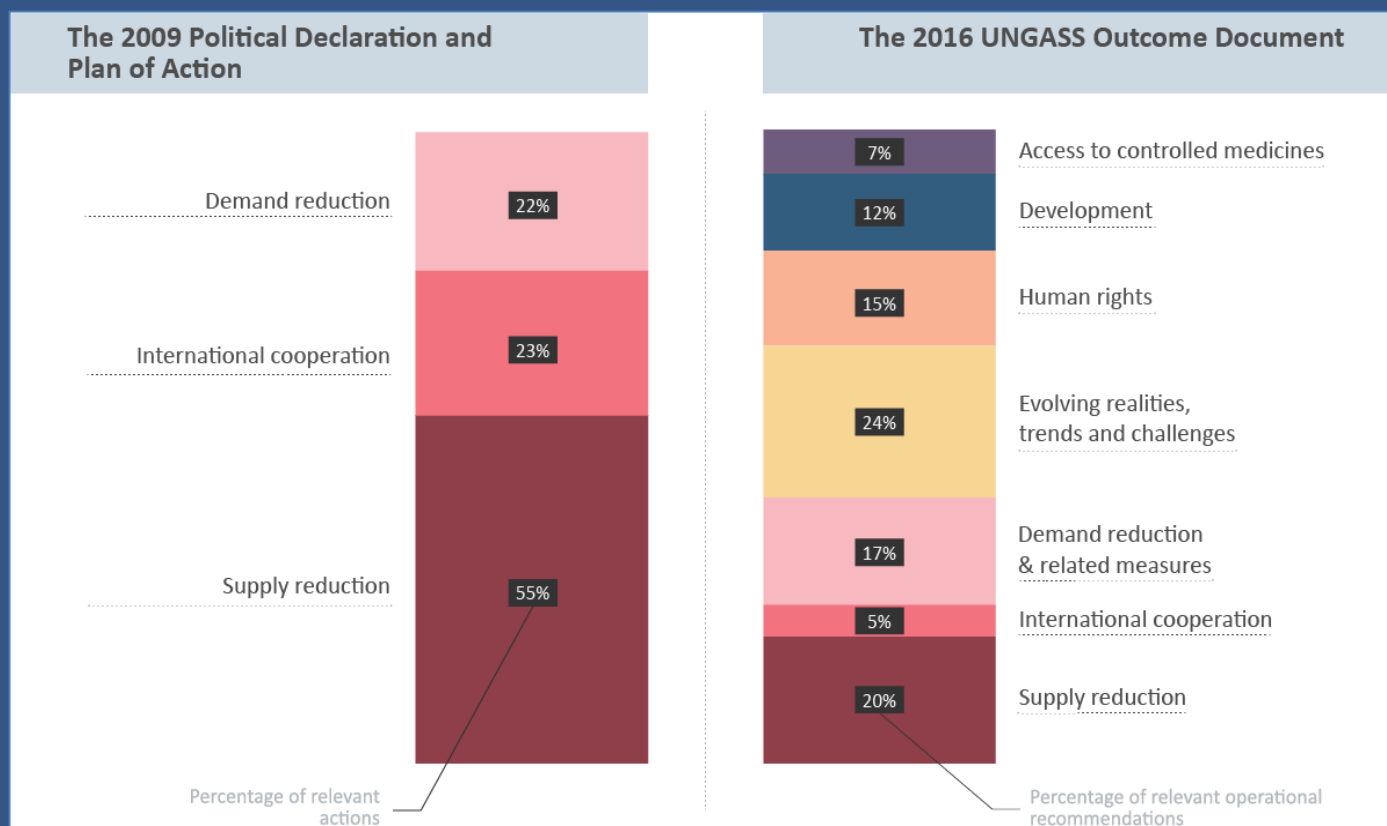
Adequate sequencing requires that no eradication occurs before there are sufficiently developed alternative sources of income.

The importance of **Proper sequencing** tends to be ignored and **alternative development** is often subordinated to **crop eradication**

What next? Recommendations for the post-2019 global drug strategy

- Need for more thorough research on the broader impacts of drug policies on health, human rights, security, development
- Need to consider *how* to measure – using a wider source of data, including civil society and academic research
- Need to consider *what* to measure – with new targets and indicators aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see Part 3 of the Shadow Report)

What next? Recommendations for the post-2019 global drug strategy



Thank you!

- Contact: afordham@idpc.net
- More information: www.idpc.net
- Full report & executive summary in English, French and Spanish: <http://bit.do/ShadowReport>

