

# CSTF Global Civil Society Consultation 2018

## Preliminary Results and Report

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# Method:

## Survey Distribution

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- Multiple choice and open-ended questions covering:
  1. Review of 2009 Political Declaration and Progress towards Goals
  2. Implementation since 2016 UNGASS
  3. NGOs' work towards Sustainable Development Goals
- Available in all 6 official UN languages
- Circulated via email, websites, and social media by CSTF Steering Committee and all CSTF members and their networks
- Web-based survey remained active between 2<sup>nd</sup> October and 4<sup>th</sup> November 2018

# Method:

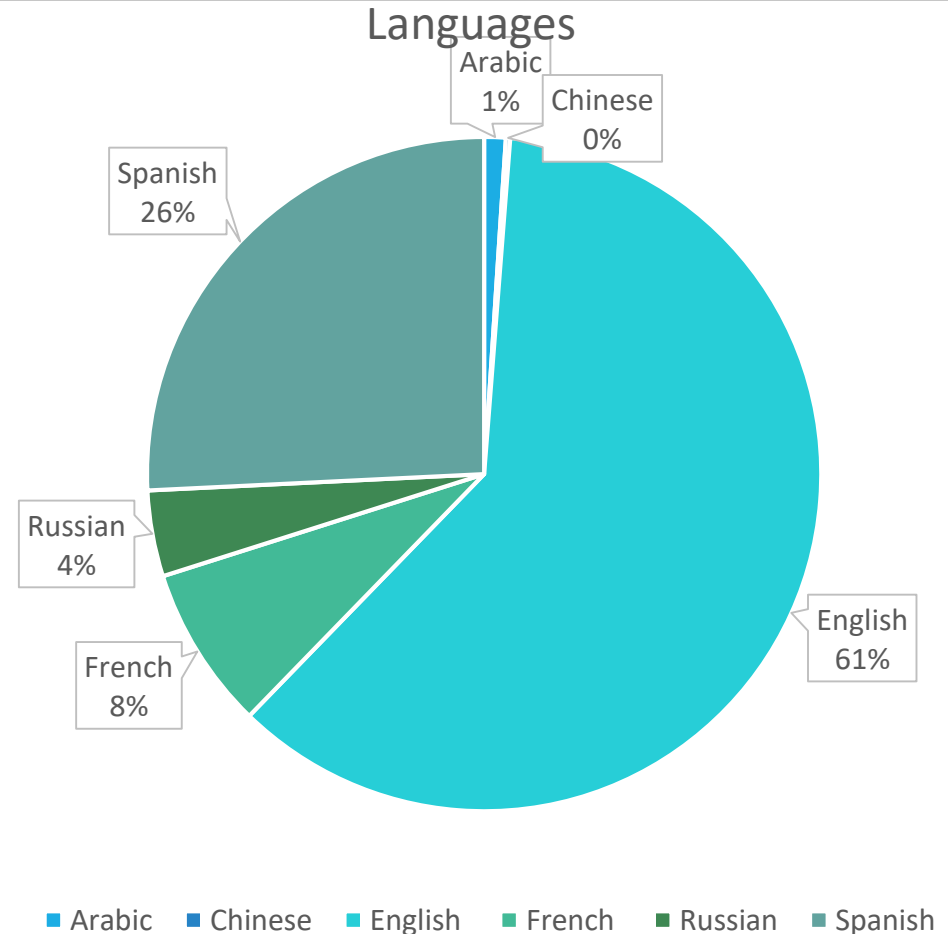
## Mixed Methods Analysis

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- Surveys with 100% of questions answered included (n=485)
- Mixed Methods Approach:
  - Quantitative data was tallied and tabulated
  - Qualitative data was coded and sorted
  - As recurring priorities and topic areas were identified, they were presented in the report and key respondent quotes were selected to highlight the diversity of opinions in each area

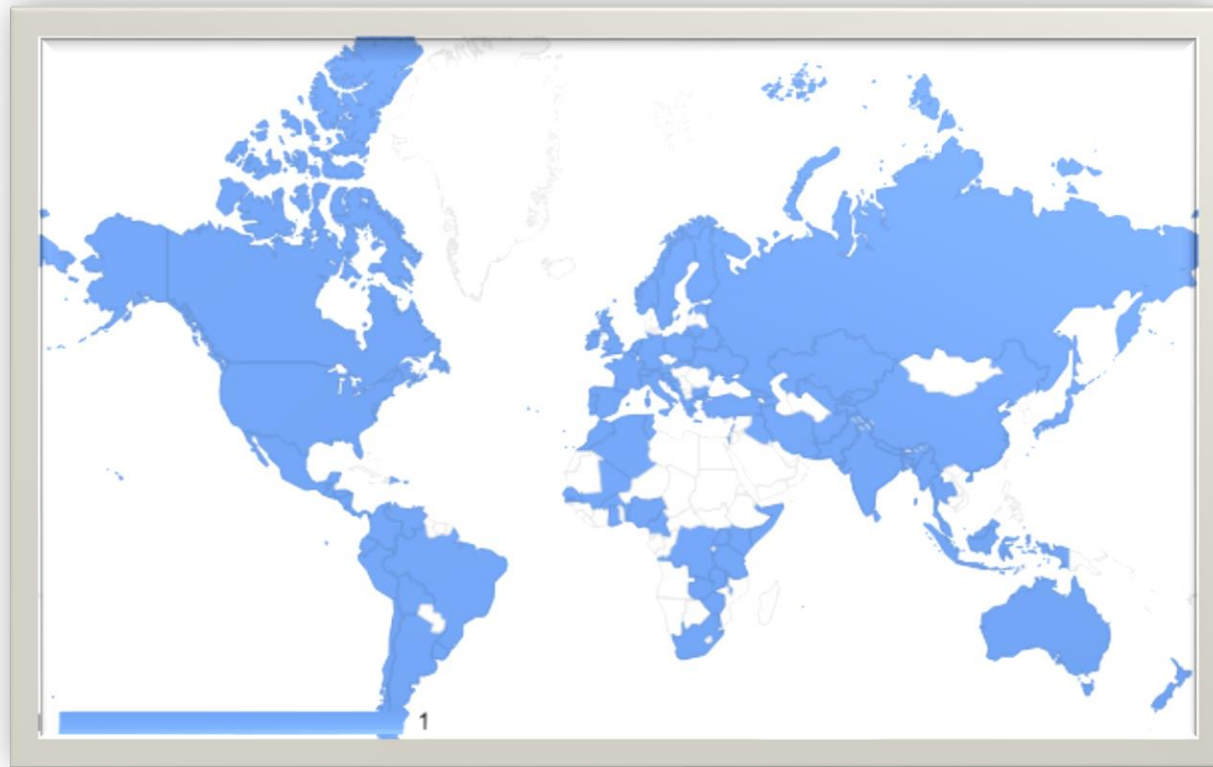
# Results: Completed Surveys, by Language

Language	Number of Surveys
Arabic	5
Chinese	1
English	296
French	38
Russian	20
Spanish	125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>485</b>



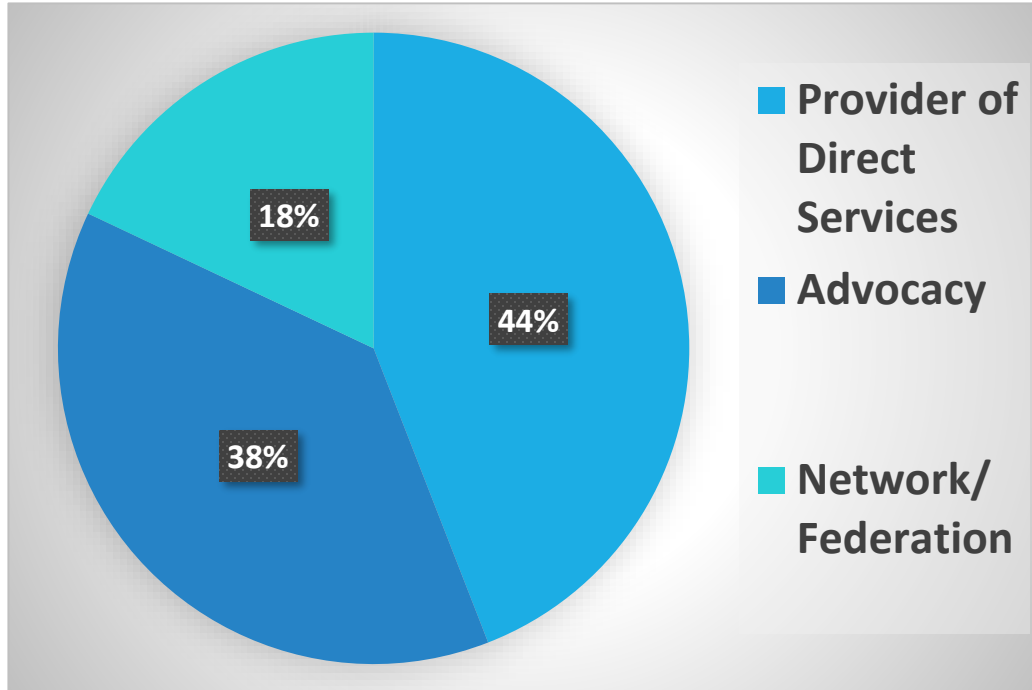
# Regional Representation

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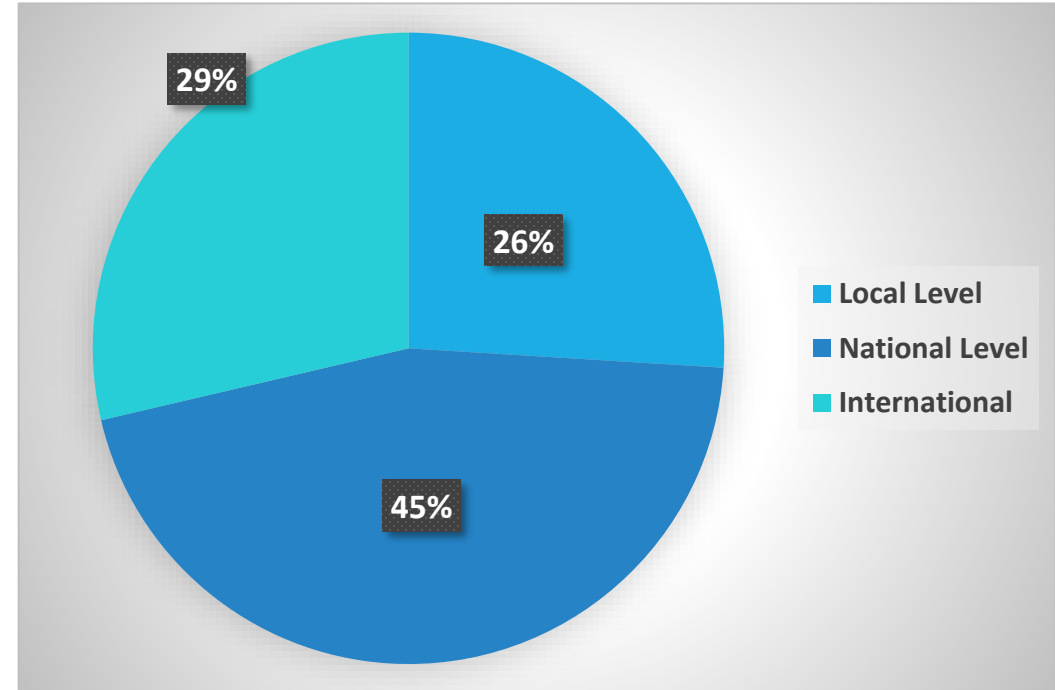


# NGO Respondent Characteristics

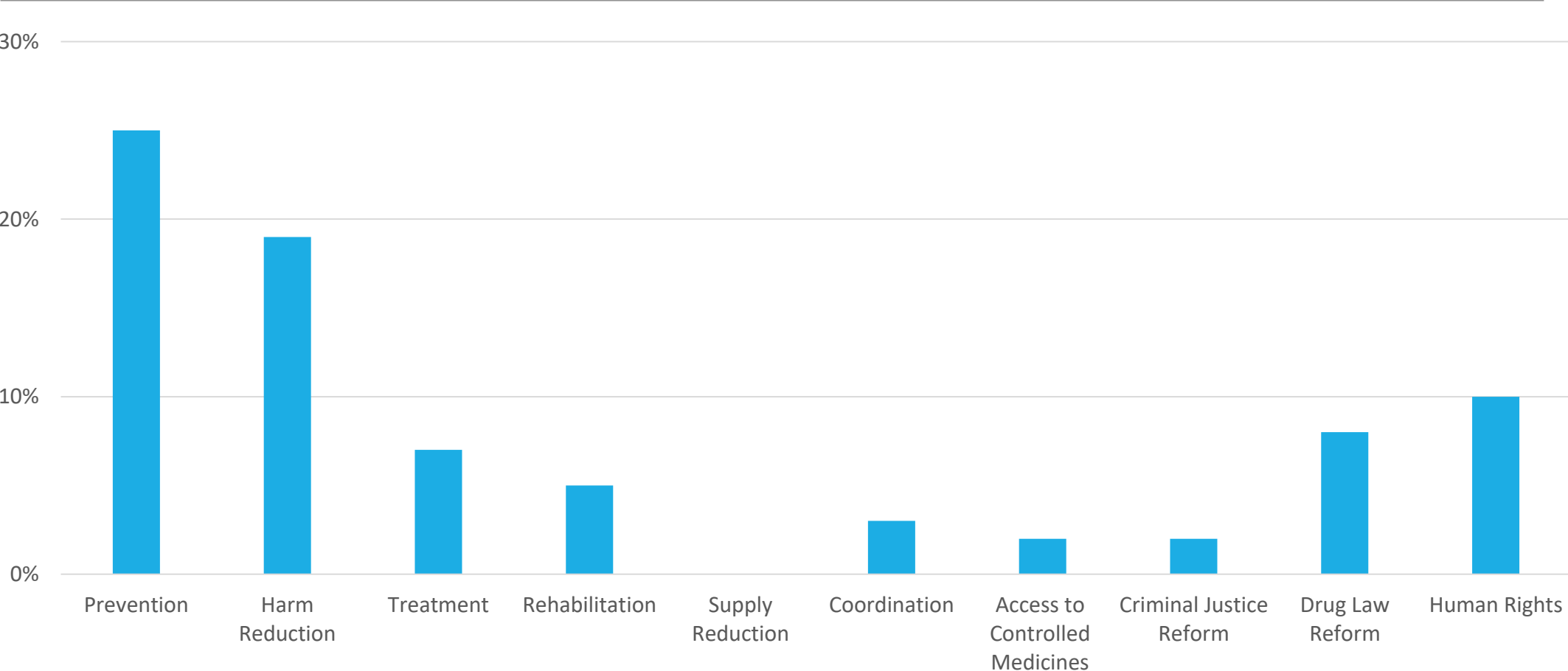
## TYPE OF NGO



## SCOPE OF WORK



# NGO Respondent Areas of Focus



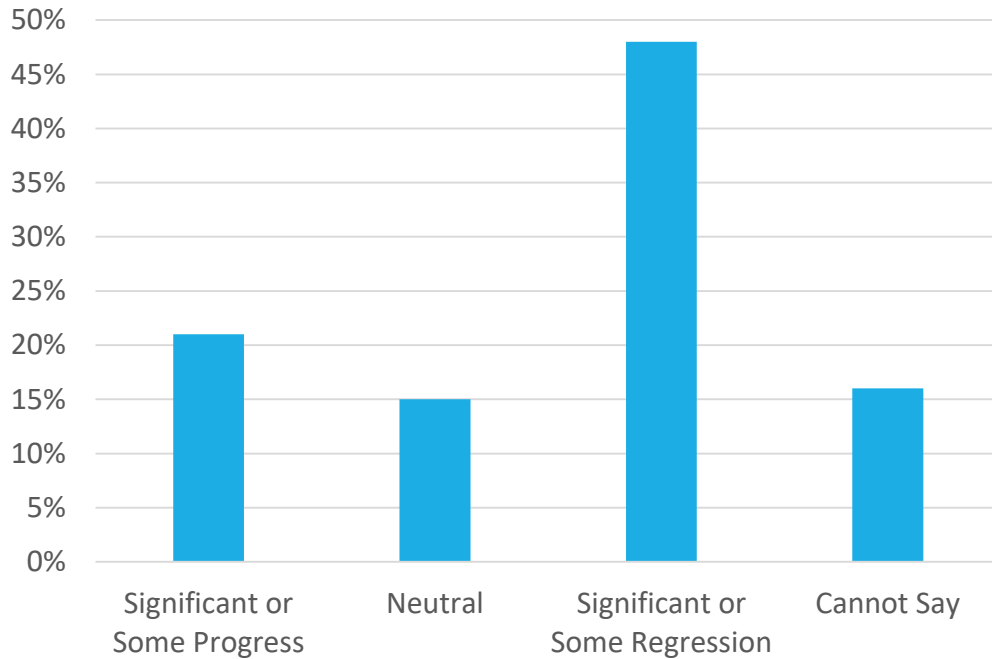
# Section A Results: 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action

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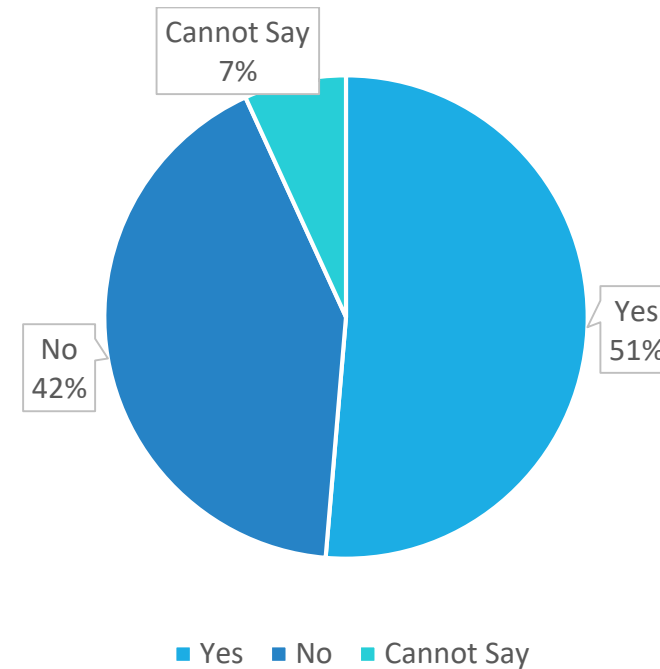


GOAL 1: “By 2019, eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant.”

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS GOAL?



SHOULD GOAL 1 BE EXTENDED TO 2029?



# Alternatives to Goal 1

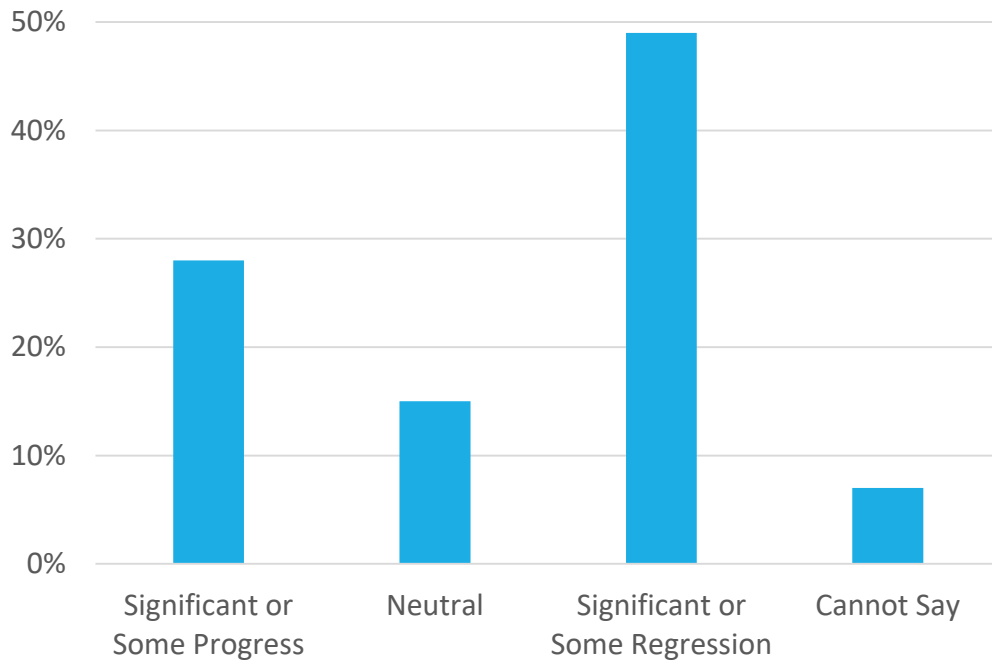
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The 42% of respondents who did not agree with extending Goal 1 suggested alternatives including:

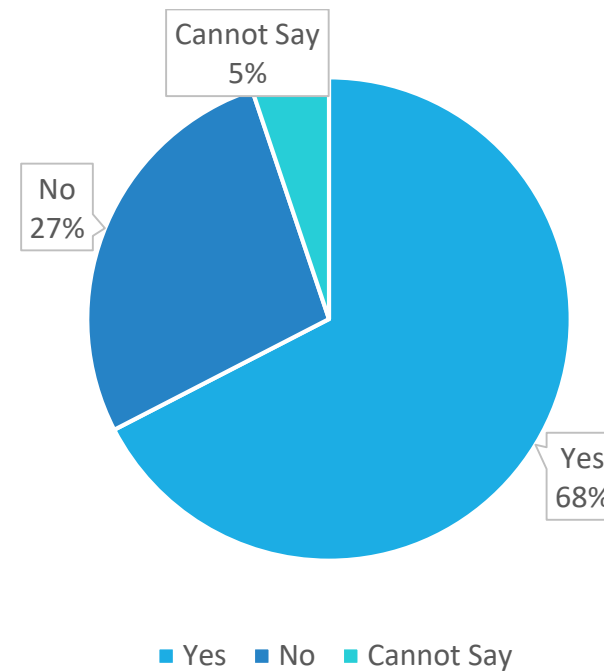
- Legalize and regulate the cultivation of these plants
- Promote greater economic development and fight poverty in these regions, many of which are rural
- Focus efforts upon upholding human rights of farmers/growers
- Focus efforts upon risk and demand reduction to have an indirect impact on cultivation

GOAL 2: “By 2019, eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and drug-related health and social risks.”

### HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS GOAL?

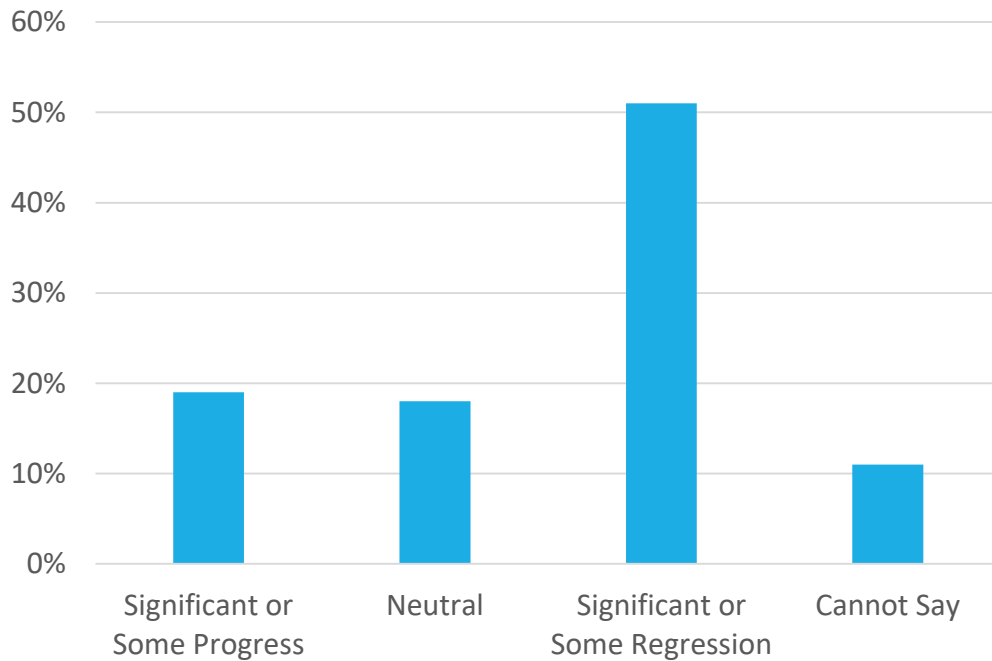


### SHOULD GOAL 2 BE EXTENDED TO 2029?

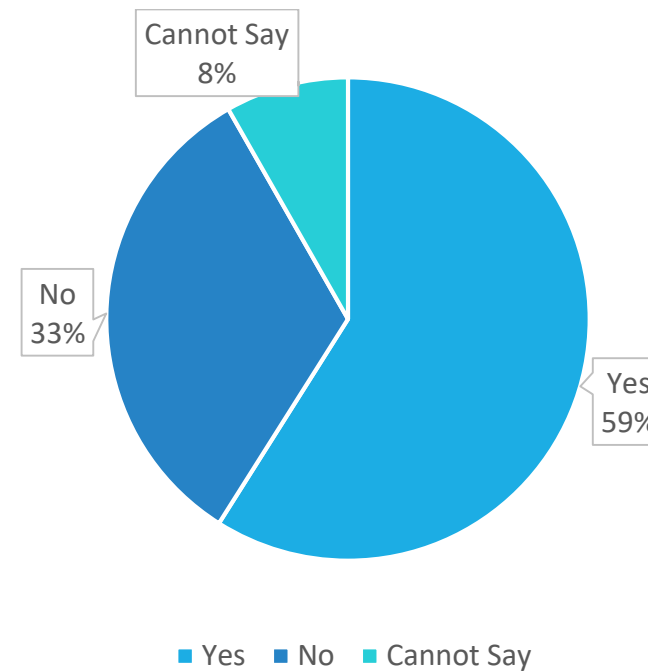


GOAL 3: “By 2019, eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs.”

### HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS GOAL?

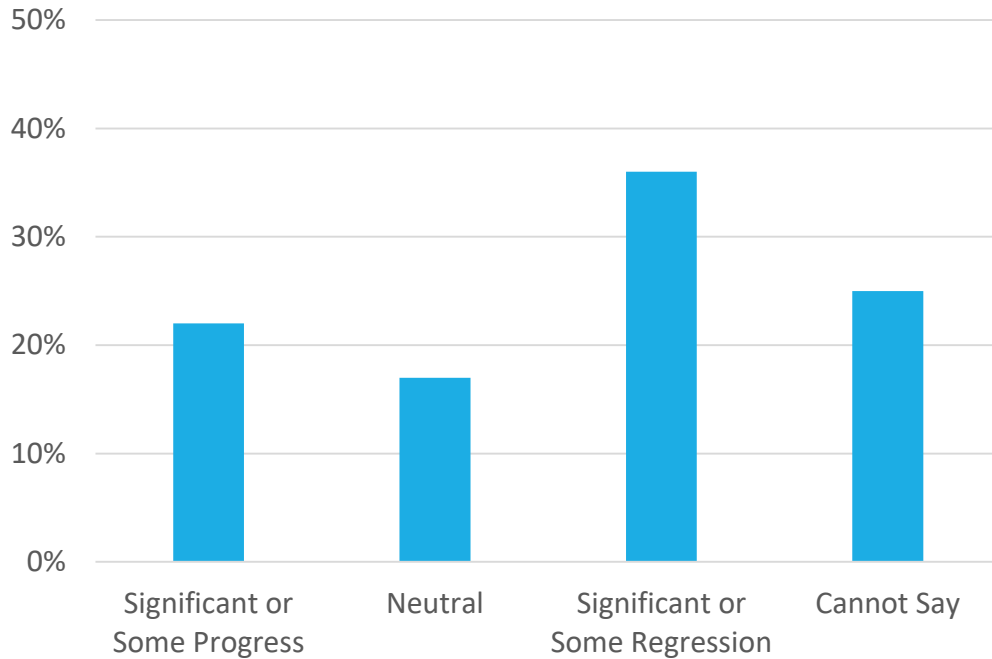


### SHOULD GOAL 3 BE EXTENDED TO 2029?

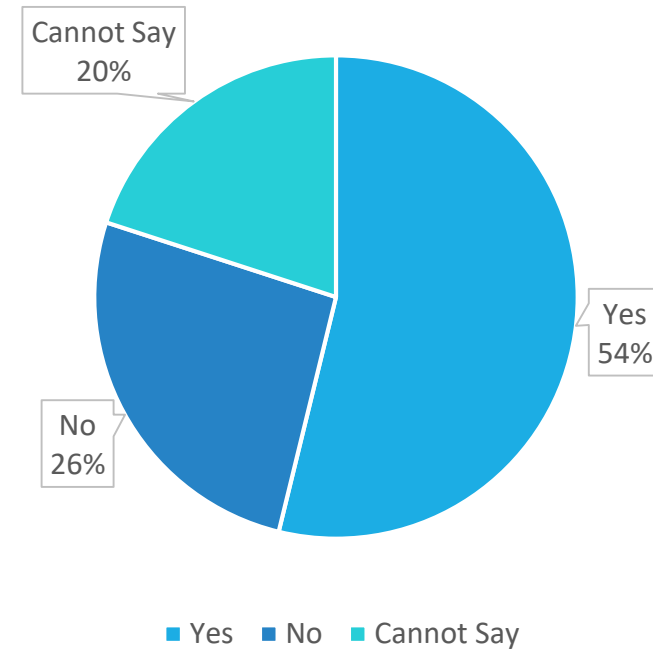


# GOAL 4: “By 2019, eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors.”

## HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS GOAL?

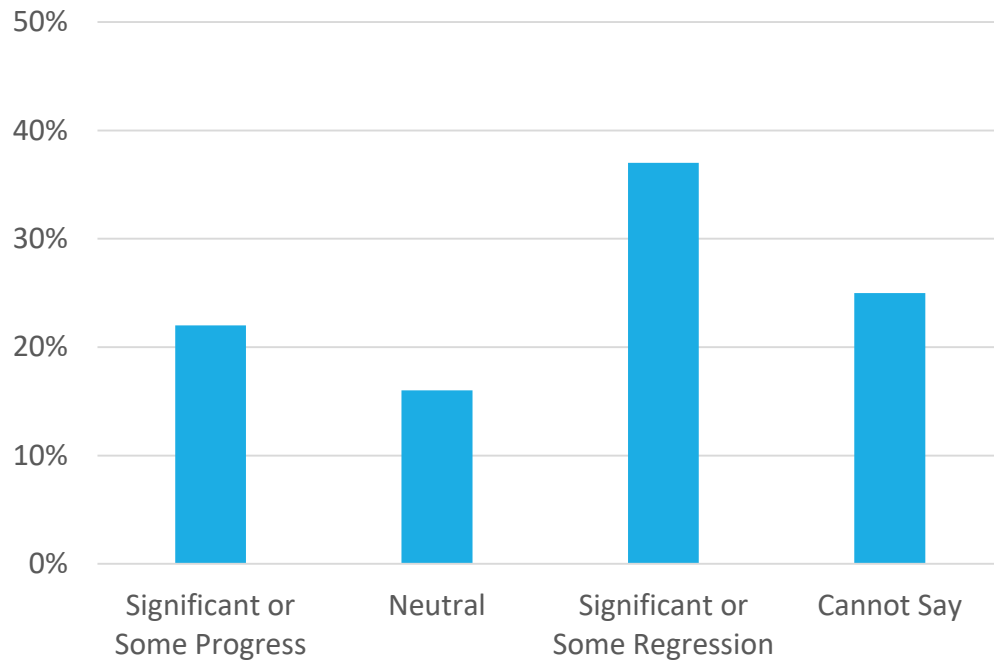


## SHOULD GOAL 4 BE EXTENDED TO 2029?

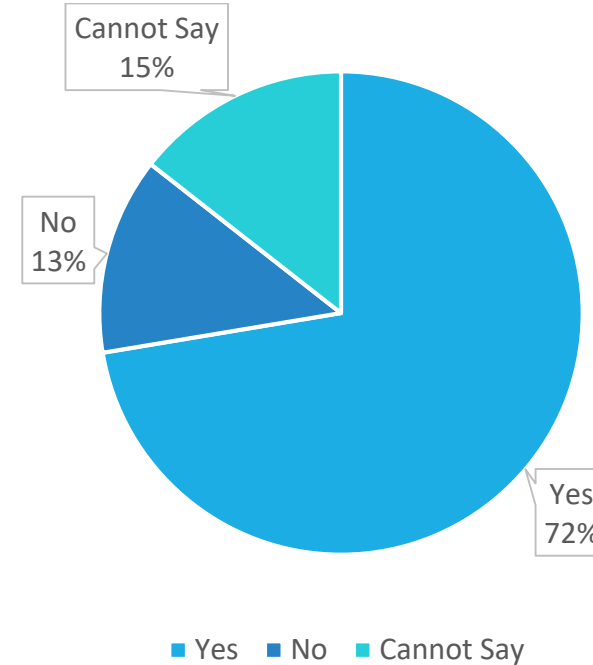


# GOAL 5: “By 2019, eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably money-laundering related to illicit drugs.”

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS TOWARDS THIS GOAL?



SHOULD GOAL 5 BE EXTENDED TO 2029?



# Has there been any other progress in regards to the world drug problem in the past decade?

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- Increased access to evidence-based prevention and treatment options
- More countries experimenting with decriminalization and regulatory models
- Increased awareness and willingness to discuss drugs and drug-related issues
- Expanded public health and harm reduction efforts
- Increased discussions between and amongst international bodies
- More awareness of the human rights of people who use drugs
- More civil society groups have emerged to address the issue
- Greater international/regional coordination and communication

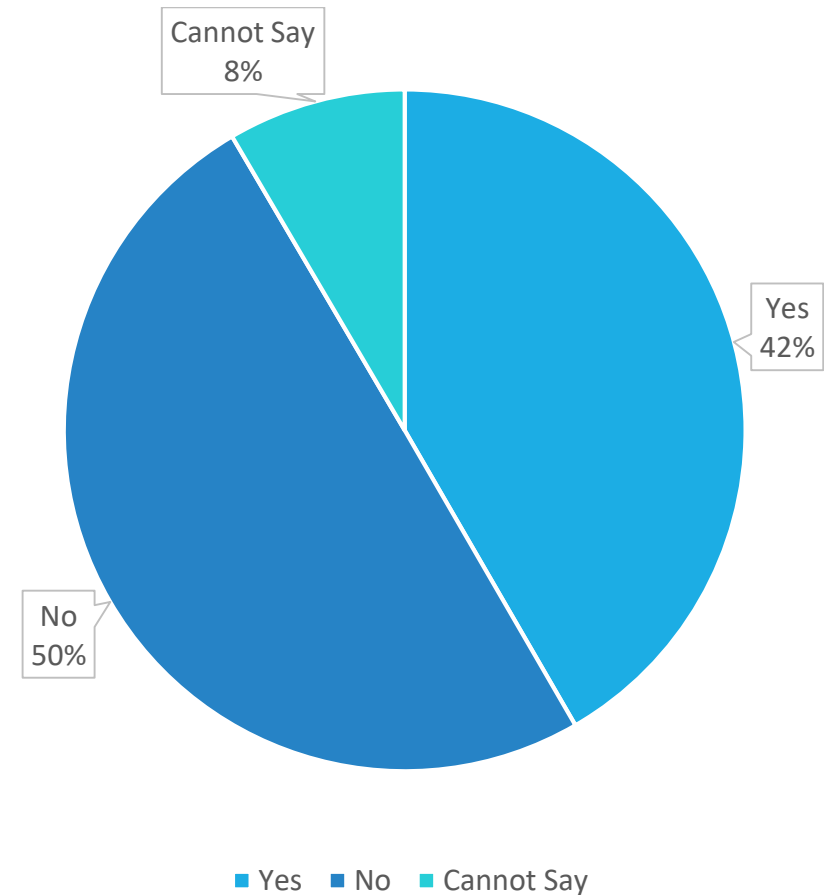
# Have there been any setbacks or challenges in regards to the world drug problem in the past decade?

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- Ongoing or increased criminalization, policing, filling up jails/prisons
- Increased human rights violations, including death penalty and extrajudicial killings of people who use drugs
- Few resources devoted to prevention, harm reduction, treatment
  - Funds drying up, few funder options, different funding priorities
- Country-specific barriers, including corruption, lack of political will, inconsistent leadership
- Some nations moving towards marijuana legalization and medicalization
- The emergence of Novel Psychoactive Substances



Do you believe that international drug policy efforts could be adequately **implemented, tracked and advanced** to achieve the goal of a “world free of drug abuse” for the **next decade (to 2029)**?

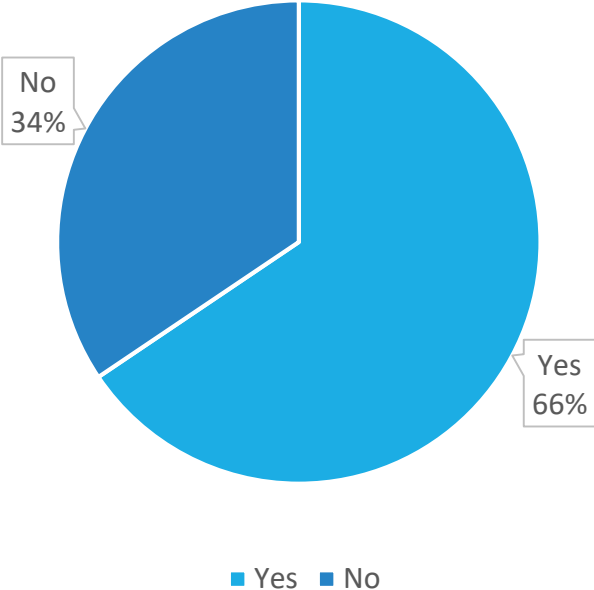


# Section B Results: Implementation Since 2016 UNGASS

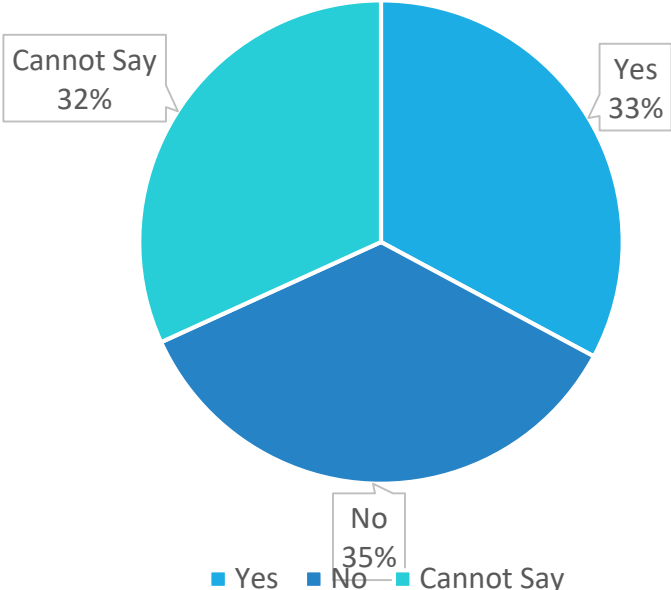
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# Familiarity with UNGASS Outcome Document

ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH UNGASS OUTCOME DOCUMENT?

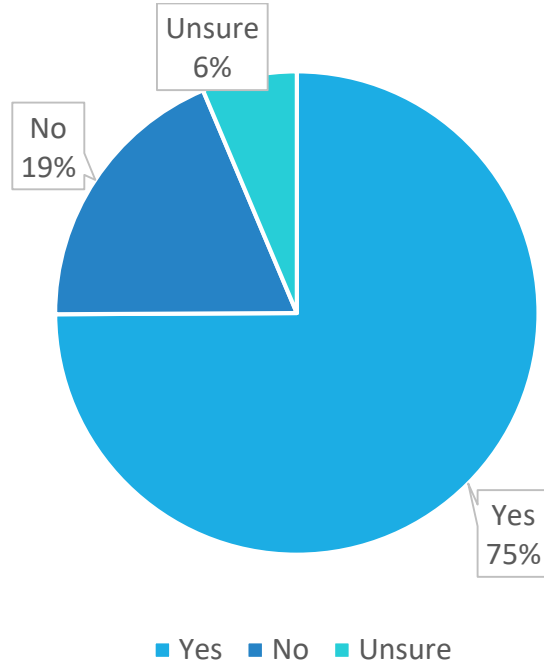


DO YOU THINK STAKEHOLDERS IN YOUR COUNTRY KNOW OF UNGASS OUTCOME DOCUMENT?

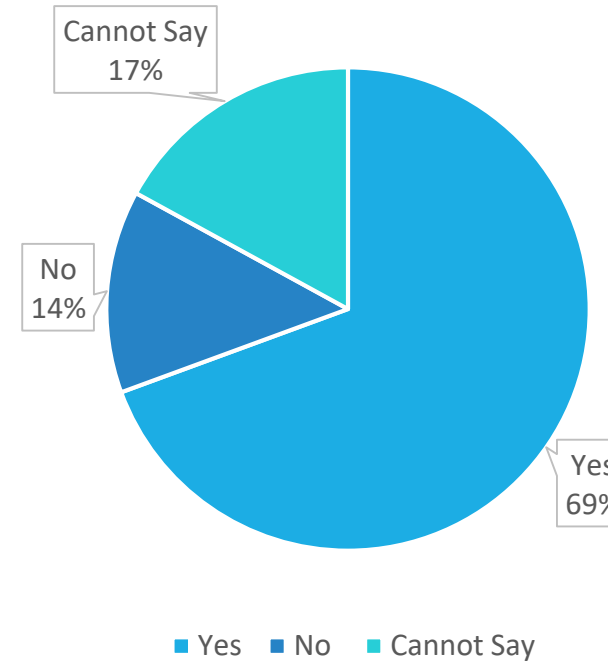


# Practicality and Applicability of UNGASS Outcome Document

IS THE UNGASS OUTCOME DOCUMENT A USEFUL TOOL FOR YOUR WORK?



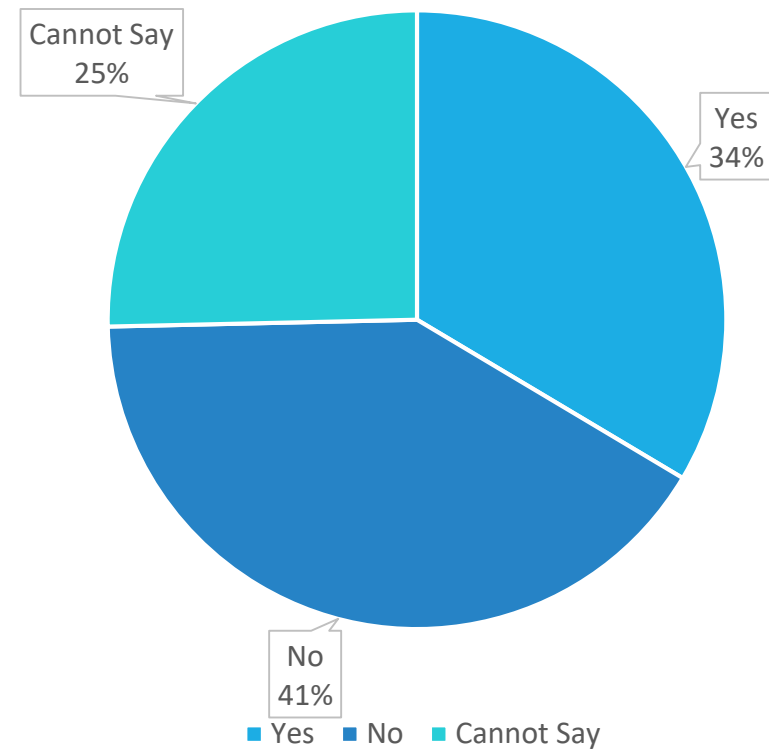
SHOULD UNGASS OUTCOME DOCUMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS BE INCLUDED IN THE NEXT POLITICAL DECLARATION?



# Government Efforts Towards 7 UNGASS Operational Recommendations

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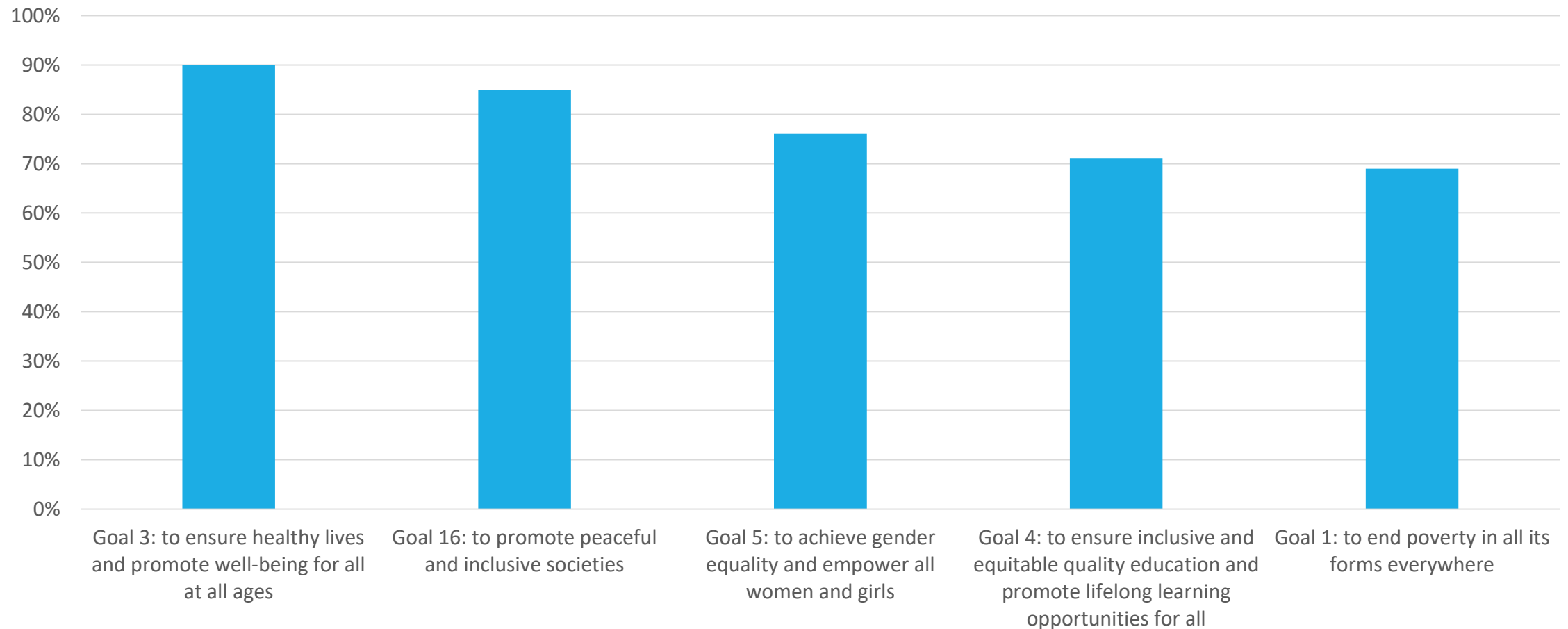
Have you noticed any new or modified efforts by your government in relation to the seven operational recommendations?



# Section C Results: Sustainable Development Goals

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# Sustainable Development Goals Most Advanced by NGO Respondents' Work



Questions?

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