

# UNGASS 2016

## Global Civil Society Survey

### Preliminary Results and Report

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# Method:

## Survey Distribution

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- Civil Society Survey was comprised of 25 multiple choice and open-ended questions about NGO respondents and priority areas for UNGASS
- Available in the following languages: English, French, Spanish, Persian, Vietnamese, Turkish, Arabic, Portuguese, Russian, Chinese, and Italian

Circulated via email, websites, and social media among the following networks:

- UNODC Civil Society Team, the Field Office network, Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs, New York NGO Committee on Drugs, and Civil Society Task Force
- Web-based survey remained active between April 21<sup>st</sup> and July 31<sup>st</sup> 2015

# Method:

## Mixed Methods Analysis

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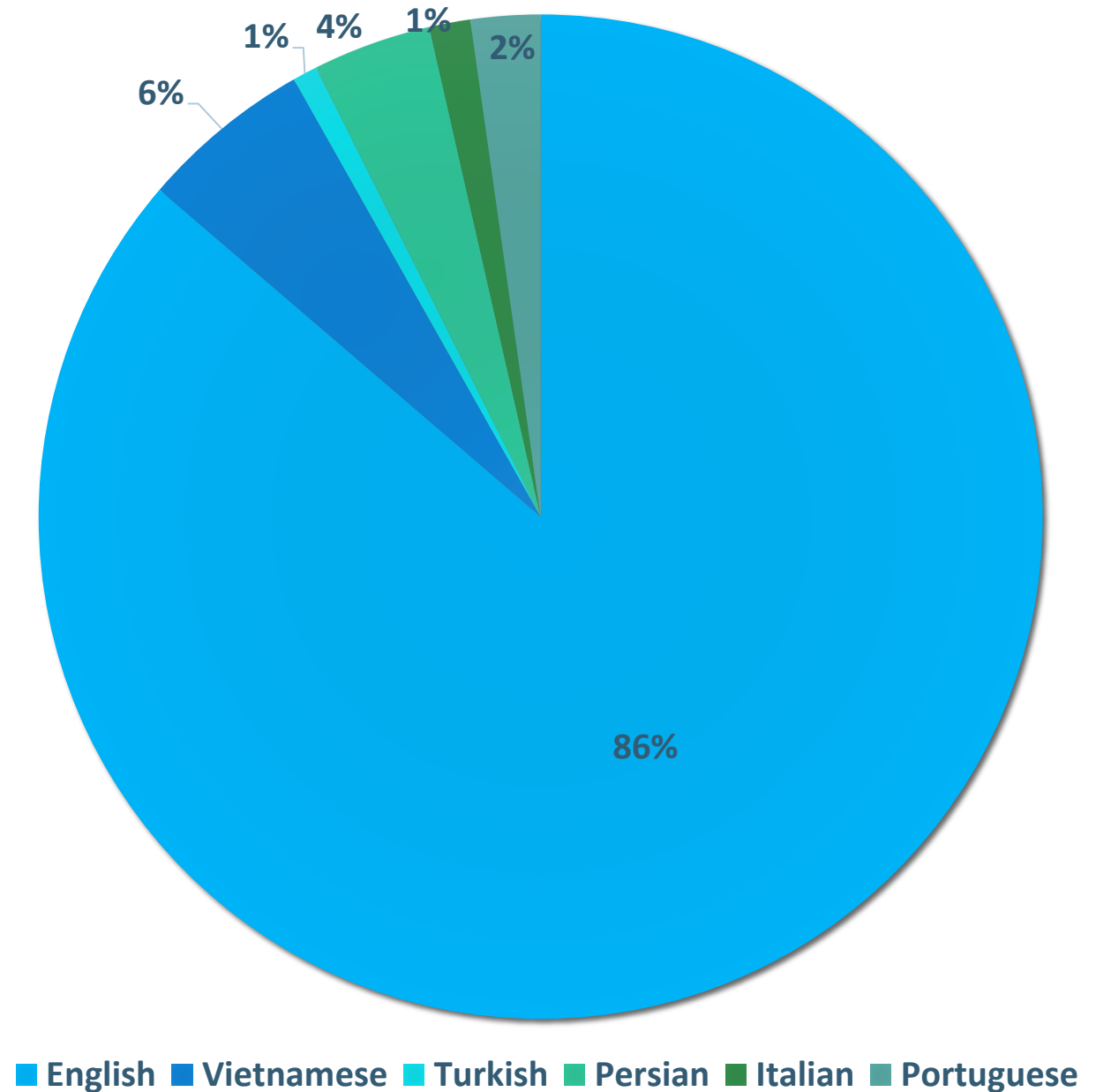
- Output from survey site was first reviewed for duplicate log-on attempts, surveys with <80% of questions answered
- Mixed Methods Approach:
  - Quantitative data was tallied and tabulated
  - Qualitative data was coded and sorted in accordance with 5 Thematic Areas to be discussed at UNGASS 2016 as an attempt to organize such a large quantity of qualitative results
  - As recurring priorities and topic areas were identified, they were highlighted in the report and key respondent quotes were selected to highlight the diversity of opinions in each area

➤ Languages and translations represented in report and CSTF recommendations can be seen here

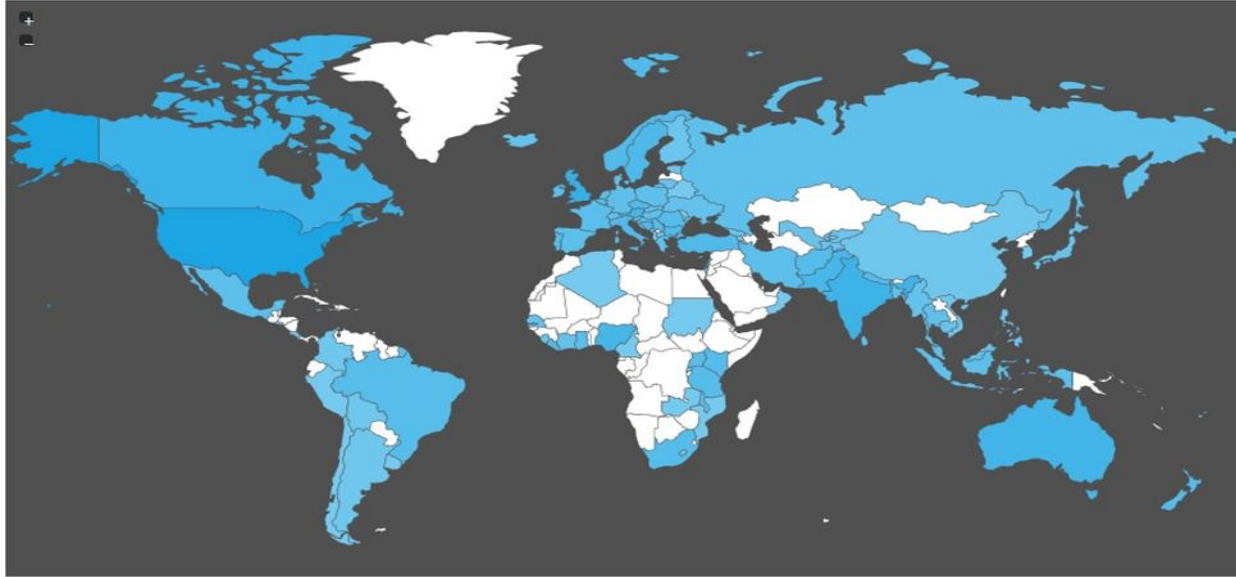
➤ Final Sample =  
758 cases

➤ Those which must still be translated and/or analyzed:

- SPANISH
- RUSSIAN
- FRENCH
- CHINESE
- ARABIC



English surveys



Persian surveys



Portuguese surveys



Turkish surveys



Italian surveys

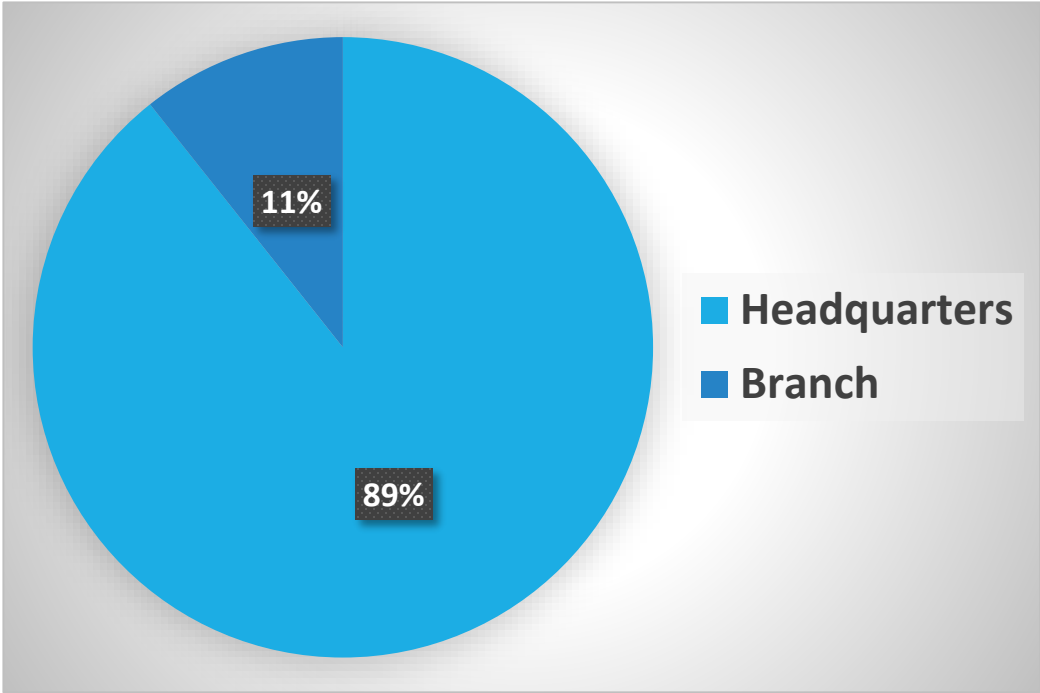


Vietnamese surveys

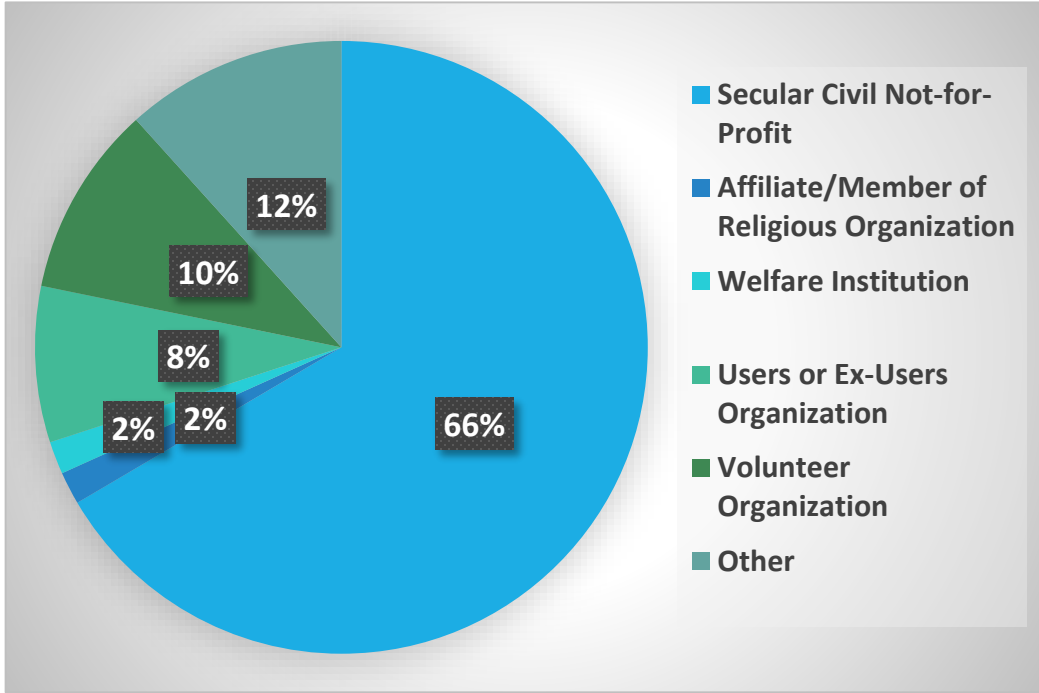


# Quantitative Results: NGO Respondent Characteristics

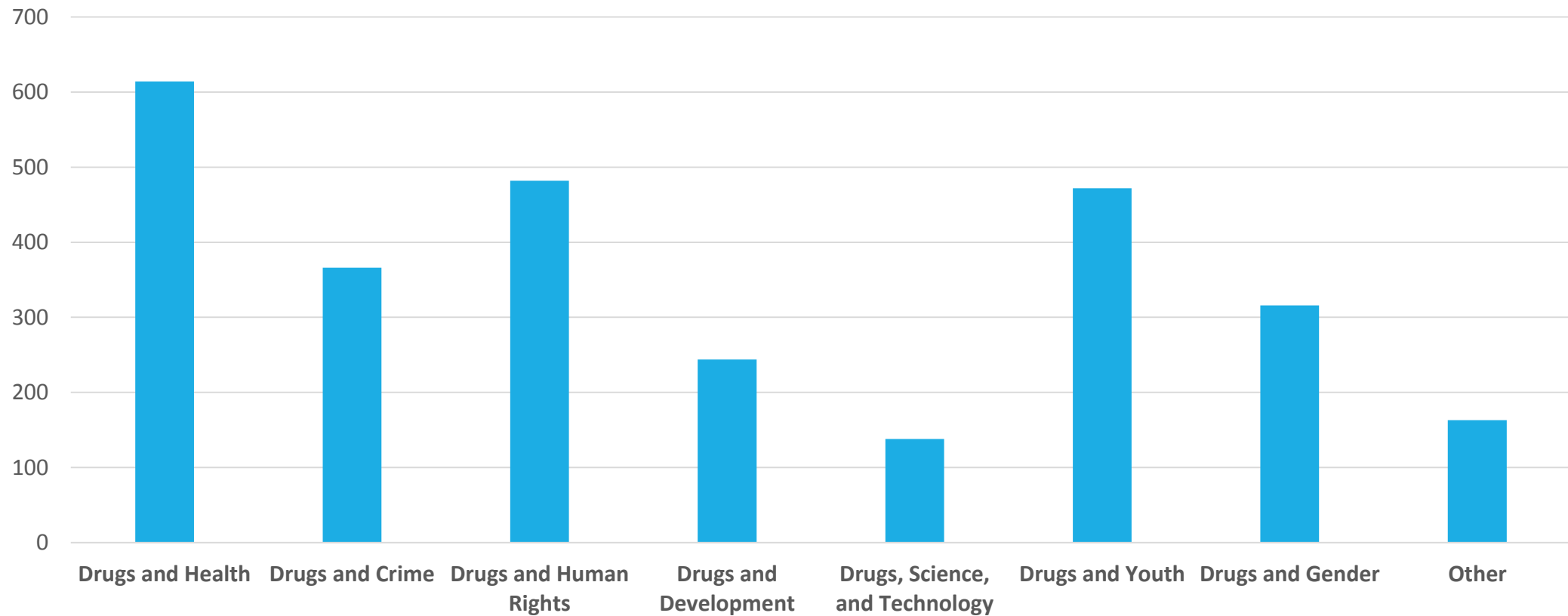
## NGO SITE



## LEGAL STATUS



# Quantitative Results: NGO Drug-Related Areas of Interest





# Qualitative Results:

## Thematic Area: Drugs and Health

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- A. The need for evidence-based or evidence-informed drug prevention
- B. The widespread adoption and availability of harm reduction
- C. Funding concerns for treatment, prevention, and other services for people who use drugs
- D. Universally available evidence-based and culturally-appropriate drug dependence treatment
- E. The need for a health response to drug use
- F. The need to address stigma, discrimination, and reintegration for drug user health and well-being
- G. Access to controlled medicines

# Qualitative Results:

## Thematic Area: Drugs and Crime

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- A. Concerns about the unequal enforcement of policies and sentencing
- B. The harms of trafficking and its associated violence and exploitation
- C. An evaluation of whether the current system is cost-effective and making society safer
- D. Allowing for greater policy experimentation by member states

# Qualitative Results:

## Thematic Area: Human rights, women, children, and communities

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- A. The elimination of the death penalty for drug offenses
- B. Human rights violations
- C. Drug-related issues which affect youth
- D. Drug-related issues which affect women
- E. Drug-related issues which affect other marginalized populations

# Qualitative Results:

## Thematic Area: New Challenges

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- A. New Psychoactive Substances
- B. Diverse views on the Conventions
- C. Diverse views on recent decriminalization and regulation trends

# Qualitative Results:

## Thematic Area: Drugs and Development

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A. Addressing the human rights and concerns of producers and farmers within the context of alternative development programs

B. Presentation of successful and effective examples of alternative development programs

# Qualitative Results: Other Issues and Concerns

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- A. Reduce barriers and increase civil society access to events
- B. Meaningfully include other UN agencies in the UNGASS
- C. Support inclusion and communication amongst NGOs and member states

# Qualitative Results: Concrete Outcomes and 'Success' defined

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- A. Harm reduction language
- B. Use of data in decision-making
- C. Re-evaluating indicators of policy success
- D. The increased use of a health-based approach
- E. Greater civil society involvement
- F. Discussions and dialogue despite lack of consensus

# Acknowledgments

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Rita Notarandrea and  
Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse  
for hosting the survey

