Open Society Foundations

Portfolio Review meeting – March 25, 2014

University-based research and teaching supported by the Global Drug Policy Program

1. **Definition of the portfolio**

The portfolio is defined as grants for university-based teaching and research in drug policy. As the attached table shows, GDPP awarded grants in this area in the amount of $88,748 in 2008, the first year of GDPP grant-making. Grants for academic research and teaching grew to $804,304 in 2009 and to a peak of $1,243,106 in 2012 (a bit inflated because of a multi-year grant to Swansea University) and amounted to $386,867 in 2013. Since 2009, the average size of grants in this area has been about $79,000.

1. **Original ambition**

Drug policy is an emerging social science and public policy discipline in which there are now academic journals and an international professional society of academic researchers, but not yet specialized graduate degree programs. It is a policy arena in which advocates with a wide range of technical backgrounds can and do participate. However, shaping and leading a well-informed advocacy strategy requires a deep understanding of how politics, society and history determine drug law and policy in a given jurisdiction. The goal of grant-making in this area was and continues to be (1) to support high-quality university-level teaching on drug policy to build new cadres of drug policy reform leaders, and (2) to build a research base both to inform university-level teaching and to strengthen the scientific grounding of the emerging discipline of drug policy. Drug policy knowledge-building could take place in a variety of settings, but universities have unique credibility and obviously have a central role in shaping drug policy studies as an intellectual discipline.

The two goals noted above are reflected in Concept 2 of GDPP’s 2014-2017 strategy: “Key policy reform advocates and potential advocates benefit from high-quality technical knowledge building on drug policy.” In addition, university-based teaching and research are closely linked to GDPP’s other goals and the program’s support to “the field”. The goals in Concept 1 of opening national-level drug policy debates, changing national policy and eventually seeing national-level changes influence United Nations and other multilateral debates are more achievable if there are knowledgeable drug policy reform leaders in key countries. We realize that we cannot reach all potential advocates for national policy and law reform with grants given through established NGOs. Support to universities has proven to be a way to reach new people and expand the pool of qualified advocates beyond what we can achieve through our usual grants.

With respect to our Concept 3, the strengthening of links with the development community and advocacy for drug policy that is consistent with poverty reduction and sustainable development, support for research and teaching on this neglected aspect of drug policy reform is essential to shaping advocacy in an effective direction. University-based teaching and research also are an important contribution to the “field”-leading organizations with which we work. An expanded pool of well-trained interlocutors on drug policy issues can only enhance the work of groups such as the Global Commission on Drug Policy and others -- those working at a high level to open new debates that must then be taken up by advocates on the ground. Our colleagues in “field” organizations have also been involved in university teaching, which both enhances their stature in the field and enables the sharing in the classroom of real-life experiences of drug policy reform from the leaders at the front line.

1. **Changes in context; why this portfolio review is important now**

Globally, regionally and in many cases nationally, drug policy debates and drug policies themselves are experiencing dynamic change, which is beginning to generate more need and more demand for university-based teaching and research on drug policy. For example, although at this writing the West Africa Commission on Drugs has not yet issued its formal report, its press conferences and appearances of its high-profile members have already helped to generate demand in civil society for knowledge-building on drug policy. The Faculty of Law of the University of Ghana has responded to this demand by proposing an executive-type short course on drug policy for this year, something that would have been unexpected even a year ago. The London School of Economics, a premiere institution of higher learning in the policy arena, has continued through its in-house think tank to organize seminars, events and publications that demonstrate a strong interest among the students and faculty for further teaching and research on drug policy. University-based researchers in Latin America have discerned and responded to the need for more research and teaching on drug policy as drug markets and drug-related violence have continued to spur calls for new policies. The need to analyze and draw lessons from the experiences of regulated markets of legal cannabis in the US and Uruguay is already sharpening interest in drug policy studies in the Americas. A more visible drug problem, complete with drug-related gang violence in some parts of Cape Town, for example, has inspired demand for teaching in this area at the University of Western Cape, where both the policy school and the program on community law are encountering drug issues more and more. With demand for courses in places where there is effectively no drug policy teaching, it is important for GDPP as a principal supporter of drug policy teaching and research to draw lessons from the academic work we have supported so far.

It is also becoming clear that university-level short courses may be a useful tool for raising the drug policy analysis capacity of policy-makers and officials who may be part of country delegations for the UN General Assembly session on drugs in 2016. This was not part of the original ambition of this portfolio, but in the next year or two it could represent an important new goal for academic work. For example, we are in discussions with both the University of Hong Kong and the University of the West Indies about the idea of short courses exclusively for prospective UNGASS delegation members from East Asia and the Caribbean respectively.

Though it may not happen right away, there is more of a prospect than ever before that the UN drug conventions, which are the backbone of the global drug control system, will come under greater critical scrutiny in the coming years, if not be formally reopened by UN member states. We expect that such a development would ignite interest among international law and human rights programs in the study of drug policy, and indeed this element accounts for some of the interest of the two African universities that are planning courses.

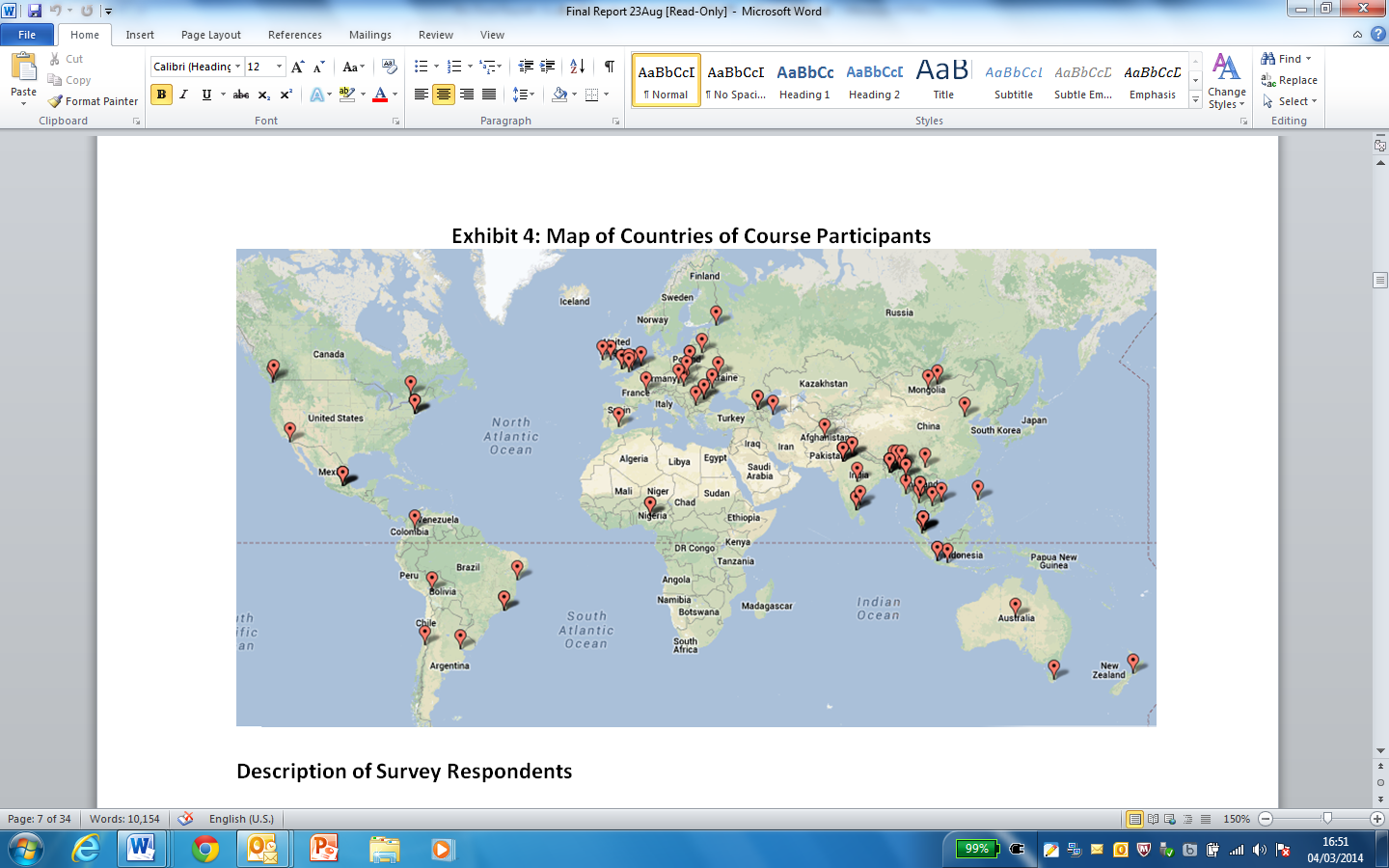
More generally, as the drug policy debate is in the mass media more prominently perhaps than at any time in recent memory, some institutions keen to use academic research and teaching to defend the status quo – such as, for example, government research funders in the US and other relatively conservative countries -- are likely to gear up their efforts. GDPP’s funding in this area is one of the few counter-weights to what will always be the well-funded efforts of those seeking to stifle reform.

1. **Advances and setbacks**

Advances

* Central European University as a hub for drug policy scholarship: GDPP’s support to short courses and public events on drug policy at CEU since 2010 [check] has led to CEU departments taking up drug policy teaching with their own faculty and recently to the hiring of a leading drug policy scholar onto the faculty of the School of Public Policy. The CEU executive-type short course, given every summer since 2011 and planned for 2014, has been well evaluated with respect to several objectives (see below), and a public seminar series in 2013 drew good audiences. Over time, the School of Public Policy, initially a bit skeptical of drug policy as a focus, decided on its own to hire Dr. Julia Buxton, formerly of Bradford University (UK), a specialist on drugs and development and on drug markets in Latin America. In addition, the Department of Legal Studies offered a course on drug law and policy and human rights in its regular course offerings in 2014, relying on both its own faculty and guest lecturers supported by GDPP. There is a plan for this course to be offered again with CEU regular faculty providing the bulk of the teaching. We consider the building of CEU as an academic hub for drug policy scholarship to be an important achievement of the portfolio.
* Executive-type short courses: The model of short courses for policy-makers and civil society advocates has in our view been a useful tool for targeting potential leaders and building a new cadre of well-informed advocates. The map below, which depicts the countries of origin of the students in the first two short courses at CEU and the first course at Jodhpur, shows that we have reached students in a number of countries, notably in Asia, where we are unlikely to find NGOs working on drug policy reform.

Fig. 1: Countries of origin of students in CEU (2010-2011) and Jodhpur (2011) courses



The longest-running courses at CEU and the University of Jodhpur (India) were evaluated by an independent consultant in 2013, in addition to the generally positive student evaluations completed at the end of the courses. The evaluator concluded that both courses were reaching people who went on to use what they learned in drug policy-related work and that there was some continued networking among the course alumni. The short courses at CEU and Jodhpur draw a healthy number of applicants and many whose work is clearly connected to drug policy, thus enabling us to reach the desired target population with careful selection processes. GDPP has also tried to give priority to alumni of the short courses when we provide scholarships to drug policy-related conferences – a way for us to check on whether alumni are continuing to work in the field and for the conference participants to use what they learned in the courses as they present their work.

In addition, as suggested above, university-based activities of GDPP have “closed the loop” between research and teaching and also advocacy and teaching in ways that we think have benefited all of these elements. Researchers supported by GDPP have been active as faculty members of the short courses (Dave Bewley-Taylor, Univ. of Swansea; Daniel Mejía, Universidad de los Andes) as have NGO leaders (Damon Barrett, Harm Reduction International; Niamh Eastwood, Release) whose experience on the ground has been an important element of the courses. Repetition of the courses has enabled lessons to be learned and improvements to be made in the course content.

The CEU course helped to inspire the development of a short course to be given in Spanish in Mexico at CIDE (*Centro de Investigaci**ón y Docencias Económicas*), one of the most important social science research and teaching centers in Latin America. A recent GDPP/IHRD-supported weekend course on drug policy for human rights graduate students at the University of Essex – one of the world’s premiere institutions for the study of human rights – involved UN Special Rapporteurs and other notable figures from the human rights world and demonstrated another apparently effective course format for people who already have a background in human rights. Student evaluations from this two-day course were very positive.

* Cutting-edge research linked to advocacy: GDPP, sometimes together with LAP or IHRD, has supported research that has been at the forefront of the evolving drug policy debates in the public sphere for some time. For example:
  + The economic analysis by Daniel Mejía of Universidad de los Andes, which estimated the cost in GDP terms of Colombia’s counter-narcotics activities, was positively reviewed in academic journals and widely circulated in the popular media at a key moment in the drug policy debate in Colombia.
  + The monograph compiled by the London School of Economics “Governing the Global Drug Wars,” published in English and Spanish with a foreword by Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos, received wide notice in the mass media and was ranked as the sixth best think tank publication of 2012 by the Harvard University Belfer Center’s annual think tank report card. The publication was well timed to add legitimacy to the calls from the Latin American presidents in 2012 for a new global drug policy debate. LSE has now continued its efforts by convening a panel of high-profile economists, including four Nobel Prize winners, which will release in May 2014 some original research on the economic impact of drug control and will be a voice in the lead-up to UNGASS 2016.
  + A special issue of the British journal *Lancet* on drugs and HIV, compiled by Johns Hopkins University and launched at the International AIDS Conference of 2010 in Vienna, is still regarded as one of the most valuable resources on this topic.
  + The recently released report of research on methamphetamine by Carl Hart of Columbia University comes at a time when UNODC’s own guidelines on stimulants have been discredited and greater openness to less harsh penalties may help correct vast misunderstanding of physiological effects of consuming amphetamine-type stimulants.
  + The 2013 research published in the *British Medical Journal* by the GDPP-supported group at the University of British Columbia consolidated a large amount of data on the ineffectiveness of interdiction and seizures for drug supply reduction and got a great deal of media attention. This graphic was widely reproduced:



In addition, two of the four national case studies of drug policy that GDPP has published (those on Switzerland and the Czech Republic) were commissioned from a university-based researcher and one (The Netherlands) from a researcher at a center affiliated with a university (Utrecht). These monographs have been extremely widely used for advocacy, studied by bodies such as the West Africa Commission on Drugs, and translated more widely than GDPP anticipated.

* Global Public Policy Institute: Youth Initiative funded the Global Debate and Public Policy Challenge (GDPPC) of the Global Public Policy Institute, a think tank in Berlin (of which the president is Wolfgang Reinecke, the director of the CEU School of Public Policy), which this year has the theme of drug policy. GDPPC is a scholarship competition that enables undergraduate students from around the world to write on a policy theme and be part of an exchange of ideas with their peers and policy experts. GDPP staff have helped to train the graduate student “judges” in the competition and have been impressed with the engagement of the Institute staff and their effort to master drug policy issues. This initiative has reached many young people who would not otherwise be reached with drug policy teaching.
* European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Abuse (EMCDDA): One year after the first CEU short course, EMCDDA, the widely respected European Union drug research and monitoring center, developed its own two-week summer course on drugs and drug policy, for which it charges €700 and offers course credits linked to qualified European universities. The content of the course seems to be reform-friendly. We do not take credit for this development but note it as significant since there are so few such courses that we know of.
* Explosion in on-line learning: Since GDPP started funding in this area, there has been a dramatic increase in use of on-line courses, including at some of the world’s top universities. This is an advance but also a challenge in that the program has not yet exploited this possibility for drug policy courses.

Setbacks/challenges

* Reliance on GDPP staff and consultants in teaching (sustainability issue #1): It remains a challenge that there are too few reform-minded drug policy courses in which universities have invested their own resources taught by their own regular faculty. The 2013 administration of the short course at the University of Jodhpur was less successful than the previous offerings because one of the GDPP-supported regularly faculty was unable to teach at the last minute, and it was very difficult to find a replacement on short notice. While the short courses supported by GDPP have had some positive impact, there is a question of their sustainability if they continue to rely on GDPP staff and GDPP-funded consultants. The CEU experience indicates that the seeds can be planted for an institution’s active investment of its own resources in this area, but the gestation period is long, and the effort required especially in the early stages must be very intensive. It is not clear that OSF will easily find in many other places the even partly open door that we found at CEU.
* Executive course model and revenue (sustainability issue #2): Executive courses are popular in many academic domains, but the usual executive course model targets people who can pay for the courses and thus make them not only financially sustainable but even profitable. Targeting people who can afford a short course is unlikely in most places to be compatible with reaching our goal of including the most promising potential reform advocates among policy-makers and NGO leaders.
* Balanced content? GDPP had a less than successful experience in its support of a 12-week drug policy course at the Polish Academy of Sciences in 2011. Many leading thinkers in drug policy came to Warsaw to teach in the course. But the Polish Academy was not keen to take ownership of the course, partly because drug policy was so controversial and some of the faculty felt that “all sides” of the drug policy debate should be presented. For GDPP, presenting “all sides” would be somewhat akin to teaching both evolution and creationism. We and the preponderance of reputable scientists in the field read the empirical evidence as concluding that prohibition is a clear failure with respect to drug control and causes many social and individual harms. This experience in Warsaw raised the question of whether it is a failing that we have generally not invited proponents of the status quo to be heard in the courses we have supported. We have rather recognized that in most places people are heavily exposed to prohibitionist messages to which we hope GDPP-supported courses provide a counter-weight. Obviously the content of the courses is at the heart of achieving the goal of building new cadres of reform-minded leaders.
* International Centre for Science in Drug Policy: GDPP and IHRD gave start-up funding and have continued to support this center, led by one of the world’s most astute drug policy scholars, Prof. Evan Wood of the University of British Columbia. Dr. Wood and his colleagues were meant to engage scholars from the social, medical and biological sciences as new and credible voices in drug policy reform advocacy. We hoped that this would mean producing original materials that would speak directly to, for example, the anthropological, sociological, biological, environmental science, etc. case for drug policy reform. That kind of work has not, as it turned out, been very much in evidence. Rather, Dr. Wood and his colleagues have continued to produce good drug-related research (see the graphic above, e.g.), and to publicize their research widely, presuming it will draw the attention of a range of scholars. But what they produce seems to be the kind of research that Dr. Wood and his colleagues would do in the normal course of their work at UBC, not the specialized materials that would be needed to spark interest in scientific disciplines not yet active in drug policy debates. This eventuality may reflect the scarcity of funding for drug-related research, even for the best scholars in the field, and their need to prioritize their regular work with whatever funding they receive. Or it may reflect a certain lack of strategic savvy of the center staff in knowing how best to reach out to and mobilize academic scholars for advocacy purposes.
* Key countries: The GDPP 2014-2017 strategy identifies some key countries in which we believe investment in national policy reform is important and promising. The course at Jodhpur National University, for example, was designed to reach people working in Afghanistan. We have not, however, completely managed to match university-based teaching and research to key countries, partly because we have wanted some of the courses to be a regional resource and because the absence of university-level courses may not be a key problem in some of these countries (e.g. France) or there are linguistic barriers to organizing courses (e.g. Morocco). But more could be done to target this tool to key countries.

1. **Role of GDPP/OSF and other actors in these developments and significance of these developments**

As this account suggests, the role of GDPP and OSF partner programs is dominant because there are few other actors supporting reform-focused teaching and research in universities. We would summarize the significance of these developments and of GDPP’s role as follows:

* GDPP at times on its own and at times with other OSF programs has provided significant opportunities that would not have existed otherwise for university students, policy-makers and NGO practitioners to be exposed to high-quality university-level teaching on drug policy. It has helped build an important body of published research – including in top peer-reviewed journals – that has contributed significantly to the scientific case for drug policy reform and would have been unlikely to have been built otherwise, or would have been built much more slowly. This body of work has expanded the pool of informed interlocutors and advocates on drug policy issues in a way that would not have been possible to do through grants to advocacy NGOs alone.
* The executive course model has been a useful and flexible tool, and an independent evaluation concluded that relatively careful selection/admission processes have enabled good targeting of potential drug policy reform leaders. Maintaining networks of alumni of these courses is beyond the capacity of GDPP, but we keep alumni on our mailing list, attempt to support them selectively in attending and presenting their work at conferences, and some networking among short course alumni has taken place.
* Sustaining the short courses will be challenging if they continue to rely on GDPP staff and consultants as faculty and on GDPP/OSF funding. Even with the intensive interaction the program has had with CEU, it has taken a long time for CEU to invest its own resources in developing research and teaching on drug policy and to offer regular departmental courses on drug policy. It might be useful to have a strategy for moving from short courses to institutionalizing drug policy teaching if the host university is interested. Whether students can defray some of the costs of executive-type courses may be worth exploring, at least in some universities, but is unlikely to be a possibility in some of the places where building an informed cadre of advocates is most important (e.g. Africa, the Caribbean and parts of Asia).
* We take seriously the idea that courses on drug policy should not be one-sided brain-washing, which is why we have insisted on involving internationally known and widely published scholars in the courses we have supported. We also sponsored a debate in the CEU seminar series that featured a high-level UNODC official. The experience with the Polish Academy of Sciences suggests that it may be useful to find more platforms for debate without compromising the integrity of scientifically sound course content.
* On-line learning opportunities are plainly waiting to be exploited and are likely to require a significant investment in outside expertise to make the most of them. On-line courses raise a host of questions related to monitoring their use and ensuring that they are not misused.

1. **Recalibrating**

We note areas for “recalibration” as questions for further discussion in the portfolio review meeting.

1. What are the gaps in university-based research that might help transform drug policy debates now and in the lead-up to the UNGASS? For example, the regulated legal markets in cannabis in Colorado, Washington and Uruguay will undoubtedly be intensively studied, but are we sure the issues covered will include those most pertinent to lessons for the global drug policy debate?
2. Beyond those already mentioned here, have we missed particularly important populations that should be targeted for university-based training? Is university-based teaching an effective strategy for reaching policy-makers compared to other advocacy and knowledge-building approaches?
3. Repetition of the short courses at CEU and Jodhpur National University has so far been a generally positive experience, but should there be a phase-out plan for these courses? Should the short courses necessarily lead to regular course offerings? How should GDPP best support the generation of both the interest in and the necessary capacity for host universities to run their own drug policy courses? Is the week-long or two-week executive course the best model, or should we be looking at shorter courses tailored to particular audiences?
4. There is a desperate need for opening drug policy debates in sub-Saharan Africa, and it is gratifying that two universities are already developing short courses. As in other parts of the global south, it is likely that many of the most promising potential advocates will be unable to pay for a university-based executive course or any other course. What should our strategy be for ensuring access to knowledge-sharing opportunities for people in low-income settings? Should online courses be part of that strategy?
5. Should it be a priority to support networking of alumni of the short courses? Our experience indicates that the best way to ensure that what is learned in the courses is used in practice is probably to have a sharp selection process that identifies people working directly on relevant advocacy or policy-making. Have we missed opportunities to get the word out to the most promising potential audiences for the courses and to ensure effective selection processes?
6. Does it make sense to “balance” the content of GDPP-supported teaching, perhaps by including debates with defenders of anti-reform positions? Can the debate program of Youth Exchange be brought to bear?
7. How best can the program make use of online teaching? Is online teaching the key to a dramatic expansion of access to high-quality knowledge-building for people unlikely to be able to attend a university-hosted course? Might having a course adaptable to country realities be helpful for targeting key countries? How would an online course be kept up to date, and how could its quality be optimized?

| Grantee Name | Funded project | Fiscal Year | Amount Approved (In USD) | Amount of co-funding (OSF program) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Centre for Addiction Research of BC, University of Victoria | Coordinating Arrangement for Activities of "Beyond 2008" Initiative | 2008 | 30,000 |  |
| Universidad de los Andes | An Economic Evaluation of Anti-Drug Policies | 2008 | 47,300 |  |
| Centre for Addiction Research of BC, University of Victoria | Beyond 2008/Attending Vienna Forums | 2008 | 11,448 |  |
|  |  | **2008 TOTAL** | **88,748** |  |
| Warsaw University Law Faculty | Global Drug Policy Program | 2009 | 9,500 |  |
| Latin America Working Group Education Fund | Avoiding Harm, Sharing Responsibility: Human Rights and U.S. Counternarcotics Policy | 2009 | 200,000 | 100,000 (LAP) |
| University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences | Scientific Symposiom on Papaver Somniferum | 2009 | 20,000 |  |
| New York University | Center on International Cooperation Report on Counter-Narcotics Strategy in Afghanistan | 2009 | 139,610 | 69,805 (OSI MENA) |
| University of Massachusetts Amherst | Meeting on the Question of Opium Poppy and Conflict | 2009 | 20,000 |  |
| Chiang Mai University, Res. Inst. for Health Sciences | Equal Access for Stimulant Users (EQUASU) | 2009 | 68,000 | 34,000 (IHRD) |
| Johns Hopkins University (BSPH) | Lancet Series: HIV and Injection Drug Use | 2009 | 54,075 |  |
| National Institute on Drug Dependence at Peking University | 11th Annual Conference of the China Association for Science and Technology | 2009 | 12,000 |  |
| Universidad de los Andes | Drug Policy in Colombia: Towards a More Balanced Approach | 2009 | 102,000 |  |
| The Trustees of Columbia University | The Global Amphetamine-type Stimulants Problem | 2009 | 100,882 |  |
| National University of Ireland, Galway | International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy | 2009 | 87,737 | 43,868.50 (IHRD) |
|  |  | **2009 TOTAL** | **813,804** |  |
| The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York (MC-SPA) | Learning from change in drug policy: the case of Switzerland | 2010 | 24,950 |  |
| Chiang Mai University, Research Institute for Health Sciences | Amendment to GC#40015555: Equal Access for Stimulant Users (EQUASU) | 2010 | 4,570 |  |
| Johns Hopkins University (BSPH) | Amendment to GC#40015640 Lancet Series: HIV and Injection Drug Use | 2010 | 2,285 |  |
| Charles University Prague, First Faculty of Medicine | Marijuana Markets in the Czech Republic - Evaluating different drug policy approaches | 2010 | 29,800 |  |
| The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System University of Wisconsin-Madison | Building Legal Capacity at the Pain & Policy Studies Group (PPSG) | 2010 | 15,2808 |  |
| The University of North Carolina at Charlotte | International Conference on Drug Issues | 2010 | 7,560 |  |
| St. Paul's Hospital Foundation | International Centre for Science and Drug Policy | 2010 | 248,640 | 93,000 (IHRD) |
| Karl-Franzens-Universitaet Graz | Illicit Drugs and Drug Offences - New Challenges and Developments for European Crimin | 2010 | 183,168 |  |
| Universidad de los Andes | Dissertation Fellowship Program on Security, Drugs and Democracy in Latin America | 2010 | 111,000 | 86,000 (LAP) |
| Australian International Health Institute, University of Melbourne | Regional Paper and Policy Forums on the Nexus between Illicit Drugs, Drug Policy, Hum | 2010 | 88,411 |  |
| The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York (MC-SPA) | Making progress on drug policy in sub-Saharan Africa | 2010 | 91,937 |  |
| Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology | Pilot Postgraduate Teaching Program on Drug Policy | 2010 | 19,000 |  |
| The University of North Carolina at Charlotte | Training program on drug control policies for judges and prosecutors of Chongqing | 2010 | 7,560 |  |
| BC Centre for Excellence in HIV/AIDS | Mitsampan Comunity Research Knowledge Translation Project | 2010 | 57,340 | 32,340 (IHRD) |
|  |  | **2010 TOTAL** | **1,029,029** |  |
| Central European University | Central European University's Summer School on Human Rights and Drug Policy | 2011 | 56,809 |  |
| Central European University | Cooperation with the CEU/ GDPP 1 | 2011 | 56,200 |  |
| Canadian Centre for Investigative Reporting | Impact of Afghan heroin | 2011 | 23,100 |  |
| University of Essex | Two Innovations in Drugs Policy: A Cost-Benefit Analysis | 2011 | 112,616 |  |
| Universiti Sains Malaysia | Author Workshop for the Production and Publication of Southeast Asian Drug Law Reform | 2011 | 25,000 |  |
| National University of Ireland, Galway | International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy/Year 2 | 2011 | 91,931 | 42,000 (IHRD) |
| Mejiro University | Theme session on drug policy at the 16th World Convention of the Society of Criminology | 2011 | 19,650 |  |
| The Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York (MC-SPA) | Politics and pragmatism: Learning from the Czech drug policy experience | 2011 | 24,986 |  |
| Johns Hopkins University (BSPH) | The Lancet Series on HIV in People Who Use Drugs - Africa Launch | 2011 | 94,398 |  |
| Latin America Working Group Education Fund | Creating Just Security: Mexico, Colombia | 2011 | 200,000 | 150,000 (LAP) |
| Ryukoku University Corrections and Rehabilitation Center | Japanese Drug Courts: from Punishment to Treatment | 2011 | 25,000 |  |
| Swansea University | Policy Transfer & Counter-Narcotic Strategies in Afghanistan: Scoping Project | 2011 | 71,848 |  |
| Medical University Vienna | Substance abuse during pregnancy: prevention, detection and treatment | 2011 | 24,631 |  |
| Stichting DV8 | Of Cannabis and 'Harder' Drugs: 35 years of Legally Sanctioned Separation of Illicit | 2011 | 24,990 |  |
| St. Paul's Hospital Foundation (Univ. of British Columbia) | The International Centre for Science in Drug Policy | 2011 | 199,500 | 99,750 (IHRD) |
| Australian International Health Institute, University of Melbourne | Law Enforcement and HIV Network (LEAHN) Phase 3 | 2011 | 99,874 | 49,937 (IHRD) |
| Central European University | Central European University's Summer School on Human Rights and Drug Policy 2012 | 2011 | 72,359 |  |
|  |  | **2011 TOTAL** | **1,222,892** |  |
| Universidad de los Andes | Research Center on Drugs and Security | 2012 | 170,300 | 85,150 (LAP) |
| Universidad de los Andes | Drug Policy and Drug-related Violence in Colombia and Mexico | 2012 | 111,400 | 25,000 (LAP) |
| London School of Economics and Political Science | The International Drug Control System - Reevaluating Its Historical Evolution and the | 2012 | 36,270 |  |
| London School of Economics and Political Science | The International Drug Control System - Reevaluating Its Historical Evolution and the Potential for Reform | 2012 | 7,792 |  |
| Universidad de los Andes | Drugs Security and Democracy Fellowship Program and Colombia Drug Conference | 2012 | 165,000 | 153,000 (LAP) |
| Jodhpur School of Public Health (JSPH) at Jodhpur National University | The Asian Human Rights and Drug Policy Program | 2012 | 94,644 |  |
| Jodhpur School of Public Health (JSPH) at Jodhpur National University | The Asian Human Rights and Drug Policy Program addendum | 2012 | 9,070 |  |
| Mejiro University | Advocacy for Drug Policy Reform in Japan | 2012 | 88,350 |  |
| University of Essex | International Centre on Human Rights and Drug Policy | 2012 | 106,284 | 43,868.50 (IHRD) |
| Johannes Kepler University Linz | Illicit drugs and drug offences ? new challenges and developments for European criminal law politics (IDDO Europe) - IDD | 2012 | 24,900 |  |
| Swansea University | Global Drug Policy Observatory | 2012 | 369,096 |  |
|  |  | **2012 TOTAL** | **1,243,106** |  |
| Central European University | Central European University's Summer School on Human Rights and Drug Policy 2013 | 2012 | 60,000 |  |
| St. Paul's Hospital Foundation (Univ. of British Columbia) | The International Centre for Science in Drug Policy | 2013 | 99,000 | 49,500 (IHRD) |
| Universidad de los Andes | ISSDP 2013 and OSF Meeting | 2013 | 49,919 | 32,459 (LAP & IHRD) |
| Jodhpur School of Public Health (JSPH) at Jodhpur National University | The Asian Human Rights and Drug Policy Program | 2013 | 99,444 |  |
| London School of Economics and Political Science | The Expert Group on the Economics of Drug Policy | 2013 | 92,034 |  |
| European University Institute | Drug Control Policy: The European Perspective | 2013 | 14,000 |  |
| ICEERS Foundation (International Center for Ethnobotanical Education, Research & Service) | Drug Policy Report Catalonia | 2013 | 24,576 |  |
|  |  | **2013 TOTAL** | **438,973** |  |