

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by “n” indicate notes.

- Abolition, 266, 268
- Abolitionist drug policy reform, 268
 - carceral logics and PIC, 264–266
 - disproportionality in UK, 262–264
 - logical extension of harm
 - reduction, 266–268
 - war on drugs, 259–262
- Abstinence-based approach, 221
- Activism, 5, 8, 34, 39, 41, 44, 242, 260
- Addiction, 88
- Advocacy, 4, 7–8, 45, 115, 143, 147, 178, 223–224, 228, 254, 263, 268, 274
- Aftercare services, 128
- Ageing populations, 60
- Agency, 23, 27–30, 35, 93, 248, 279
- Alcohol, 207
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), 87
- Alternative Development strategies (AD strategies), 148
- Amphetamine, 207–208, 231
- Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), 13
- Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ), 250–251, 254
 - review process, 254–255
- Anonymous People, The* (film), 41
- Anti-Drug Abuse Act (1986), 10
- Anti-drugs strategies, 157
- Anti-oppression movement, 281
- Anxiety disorders among women who use drugs, 72
- Assan, Happy (story), 191–194
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), 131
- ASWAC*, 75
- Auto-ethnography, 3, 39
- Bangkok Rules, 125, 138
- Bill of Rights, 224
- Black and minority ethnic individuals (BAME individuals), 262–263
- Blood-borne viruses (BBV), 50
- Buprenorphine, 80
- Cairo Programme of Action, 26
- Cannabis, 133, 153, 207, 231
- Carceral logics, 264–266
- Carcerality, 264–266
- Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics (CCL), 240
- Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), 70
- Centro Nacional de Memoria Histórica (CNMH), 170–171
- Chemical-based substances, 10
- Childhood sexual abuse (CSA), 49
- Civil society, 257–258
- Co-occurring disorders, 69
- Coca crops, 169
- Cocaine, 10, 131, 208, 243
- Cocaleras*, 169–170
 - lives in Putumayo, 170–172
- Coercion, 10–12, 21
- Colombia, 6, 13, 104–106, 109, 156–157, 169–170, 179–181
- Colombian coca fields
 - lives of *Cocaleras* in Putumayo, 170–172
 - women cultivating coca, 172–177
- Commercial sex, new governance of, 93–95

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), 9, 250
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), 256
- Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 256
- Community collaborative research board (CCRB), 53
- Community Service Order Act (CSO Act), 125
- Community service organisations (CSOs), 114–115, 220
- Community/communities, 2, 97, 156
 achievements of community
 paralegal model, 226–227
 gap, 219
 mobilisation interventions, 56
- Comorbidity, 69
- Comunita Incontro Programme, 138
- Contextual assimilation, 152
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), 9
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 4, 115
- Couples-based HIV prevention interventions, 55
- Criminal justice system (CJS), 262, 265
 discrimination across, 118–120
- Criminalisation, 2, 5–6, 79–80, 94–95, 148, 200 (*see also* Decriminalisation)
 criminalisation-based drug policy strategies, 4
 of drug use, 52
 of unauthorised cultivation, 156
- “Criminality”, 6
- Critical drug studies
 gender in, 33–35
 as intervention, 38–40
 pleasure in, 35–38
- Critical drug theory, 240–241
- Cultivation, 4, 9, 13, 106, 266–267
- Darknets, 13
- Day Top Programme, 138
- Dealing, 62
- Decarceration, 267
- Decriminalisation, 94 (*see also* Criminalisation)
 decriminalisation-based policies, 133–134
 drug use, 259
 harm minimisation in, 96–97
 in promoting social justice for women at margins, 97
 sex work, 259
- Deflection, 225
- Demand-and-supply mechanism, 133
- Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE), 171
- Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), 170
- Department of Defence (DOD), 11
- Depenalisation-based policies, 133–134
- Depression, 51, 68, 72
 among women who use drugs, 71–72
- Deviance, 32, 150, 271, 281
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 68
- Discourse, 271–272
- Discrimination, 263
 across criminal justice system, 118–120
- Disproportionality in UK, 262–264
- Double-edged sword of neoliberal power, 93
- Drop-in centres (DICs), 194, 221
- Drug
 addiction, 69
 availability, 60

- control as policy fiasco, 15–17, 20
- cryptomarkets, 154
- drug-related offences, 103, 125, 261, 264
- money, 108
- mules, 107, 109
- offences, 103
- pleasures, 33, 35–38, 40
- possession, 113
- registries, 76–79
- rehabilitation programme, 138
- trafficking, 7, 28, 104, 108, 159–160, 252
- women as drug intermediaries, 142–143
- women as drug sellers/traffickers, 142
- women in drug supply, 149–151
- Drug markets, 19
 - women in, 149–151
- Drug policy, 2, 5, 15–16, 20, 261 (*see also* Gendering drug policy)
 - depenalisation-based and decriminalisation-based policies, 133–134
 - indicators, 8, 16
 - legalisation-based policies, 133
 - penalisation-based policies, 132–133
 - processes, 153–154
 - reform, 4–5, 7, 12, 41, 57
 - repressive approach of, 115
 - Russia's approach to, 113
 - in Southeast Asia, 132
- Drug trafficking organisation (DTO), 159–161
- Drug use, 50–51, 199–200, 275
 - behaviours, 114
 - in comparative harm reduction perspective, 211–213
 - in festival settings, 206–207
- Drug users
 - critical drug theory, 240–241
 - drug policy, 239–240
 - engaging with policy, 241–243
 - happy drug user, 246–247
 - professional drug user, 245–246
 - recovered/recovering drug users, 243–244
 - registry, 116
 - sick drug users, 244–245
 - as stakeholders, 239
 - typography of drug user participation, 243
- DSM-5, 71–72
- Early-onset users, 62
- East-Central Europe (ECE), 204
- Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA), 75, 79
- Eating disorders among women who use drugs, 73
- Economic
 - exclusion, 148
 - orthodoxy, 148
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 10
- Ecstasy, 131
- Edgework, 60–61
- Embodiment, 33, 35–36, 38, 276
- Emotionality, 277
 - privileging emotionality and difference as feminist act, 277–280
- Empowerment, 5, 26, 56–57, 155, 181, 216, 252, 283
- Enforcement of criminalisation, 2
- Equality, 25
- 'Ethics of care', 40
- Eurasian Harm Reduction Association (EHRA), 75
- European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), 115
- European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), 59, 76, 203
- European Union (EU), 77
- Excavation, 266
- Extrajudicial police practices, 116–118

- 'Female drug user', 270
- Female participation
 in organised crime, 167–168
 in Sinaloa DTO, 162–163
 in Yamaguchi-gumi organisation,
 161–162
- Female prison populations, 134–135
- Female sex workers (FSWs), 56,
 91–92
- Femininities, 3, 273
- 'Feminisation of poverty', 148
- Feminism, 4, 282
- Feminist
 auto-ethnography, 272
 movement, 274, 281
- Festivals, 204–213
- Financial vulnerability, 142, 148
- Fiscal austerity, 98
- Framing women, 23–24
- Fraser's political injustice paradigm, 99
- Free Legal Assistance Group
 (FLAG), 185
- Freedom of choice, 97
- Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP), 177
- Gender, 23–24
 analysis, 24–25
 in critical drug research, 33–35
 disparity, 67
 equity, 25
 gender-based discrimination, 116
 gender-based stigma, 115–116
 gender-responsive criminal justice,
 197
 gender-responsive harm reduction
 approaches, 197
 norms, 3
 sensitivity, 30
 stratification, 151
- Gender non-conforming people
 (GNC+ people), 264
- Gender-based drug policy outcomes,
 249
 2016 UNGASS and aftermath,
 252–254
- ARQ review process, 254–255
 civil society, 257–258
 leveraging SDGs, 256–257
 leveraging UN Human Rights
 mechanisms, 255–256
 women, 250–252
- Gender-based violence (GBV), 49–50,
 69, 108, 126–127, 220
 and drug use, 50–51
 and HIV, 51
- 'Gendered addiction', 71
- Gendered comorbidity, 70–71
- Gendered experiences, 67
- Gendered mental health, 68–69
- Gendered vulnerability, 67
- Gendering drug policy (*see also*
 International drug policy)
 engendering field of drugs, 26–28
 gender, 23–24
 gender analysis, 24–25
 gender backlash, 31–32
 policy making, 29–30
 women as exceptional and
 'abnormal', 28–29
- Gilbertson, Fiona (story), 41–45
- Global Commission on Drug Policy
 (GCDP), 12, 261
- Governmentality, 271–272
- Grassroots community development, 43
- Hacking's theory, 272
- 1912 Hague International Opium
 Convention, 17
- Harm, 1–2
 minimisation, 96–97
- Harm reduction
 logical extension of, 266–268
 measures, 210–211
 programmes, 198
 services, 193–194
 strategies, 128
- 'Health and wellbeing', 2
- Health services for women who use
 drugs
 criminalisation, 79–80

- data gaps, 75–76
- drug registries, 76–79
- harm reduction and linkage to
 - healthcare, 81–83
- ignoring women's needs in
 - programme design, 80–81
- Health-oriented approaches for
 - women who use drugs, 127–128
- 'Hegemonic masculinities', 150
- Hidden' populations
 - access to social justice and legal rights, 224–225
 - achievements of community
 - paralegal model, 226–227
 - experience and lessons learnt
 - during implementation of SRHS for WWUD, 227
 - in HIV prevention, 220–222
 - MEWA's multi-agency approach to reaching, 222–224
 - partnership with Mombasa
 - County Attorney's Office, 225–226
 - UNODC, 219
 - WWUD, 220
- HIV
 - in Russia, 113
 - testing, 82
- Hong Kong University (HKU), 185
- House I Live In, The* (film), 41
- Human rights, 26, 115
 - and drugs, 126–127
 - human rights-based legal framework, 96–97
- Human Rights Council (HRC), 255
- Human Rights Watch, 115
- Humanitarian Legal Assistance
 - Foundation (HLAF), 185
- 'HUNT', 138

- Identity, 23, 27, 31, 36, 163, 217, 272, 282–283
- IDU Care, 187–188
- Illegal drug markets, 148–149

- Illicit drug
 - crop cultivation, 13
 - use impact on women in
 - Zimbabwe, 143–144
- Illicit markets, 21, 147, 152
- Illicit trade, 1
- Impact of drug policy enforcement, 1–2
- Incarceration, 6, 64, 79, 103–104, 108, 125, 149, 154, 225, 256
- Inequality, 19, 22–23, 110
- Informal economies, 20, 153
- Injecting, 21–22
- Institutional racism, 263
- Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (IGAC), 171
- Integrated Human Development Programme, 137
- Integrated socio-economic approaches, 132
- Integrating Safety Promotion with HIV Risk Reduction (INSPIRE), 55
- International drug control, 1, 15
- International drug policy, 5
 - CND, 9–10
 - coercion and militarisation, 10–12
 - drug control as policy fiasco, 15–17
 - implementation impacts, 20–22
 - legacy of history, 17–19
 - record of drug control, 12–15
 - unwinnable war, 19–20
- International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC), 261
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), 9
- Intersectional approach, 170
- Intersectionality, 197
- Intimate partner violence (IPV), 49, 51

- JEWEL, 56

- Kenya, 7, 219
 - prison and policy in, 124
 - women in, 123

- Kenya Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Act (1994), 124
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 123
- Kenya's Drug Control Bill, 126
- Kenyan prison system
- best practices implementation in Kenya, 125–126
 - correctional services and incarceration of women, 124–125
 - health-oriented approaches for women who use drugs, 127–128
 - human rights and drugs, 126–127
 - linkage and aftercare services, 128–129
 - prison and policy in Kenya, 124
 - psycho-education and support, 128
 - social impact of drug use on women, 123–124
- Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCMC), 192
- 'Kindling', 69
- Kingpin' strategy, 150
- Labour-Liberal Democrat, 98
- '*Las Empoderadas*', 181
- Late-onset users, 62
- Latin America, women's incarceration in, 104–106
- Legal agricultural crops, 156
- Legalisation, 94
- LGBTQI community, challenges for, 194
- Lived and Living Experience Executive group (LLEEG), 242
- Lived experience, 3, 5, 8, 24, 38, 40–41, 154, 276, 281, 287
- Livelihoods, 6, 39, 148, 156–157, 173, 176, 222, 248
- 'Looping effect', 276
- Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), 206, 209
- Mandela Rules, 125
- Marginalisation of women, 147
- Masculinities, 3, 151–152
- Médecins du Monde (MDM), 193
- Medicalisation, 275
- Medically Assisted Therapy (MAT), 126, 128
- Medically Assisted Therapy Programme (MATP), 221
- Medicinal Cannabis Reform Scotland group (MCRS), 241, 244, 247
- Member retention, 164–166
- Members of County Assembly (MCAs), 225
- Mental disorders, 67–68, 70
- Mental health, 67–68
- Mental illness, 67–69
- Methadone, 80
- treatment, 128
- Methamphetamine, 51, 131, 153
- 3, 4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA), 153, 203, 206, 208–209, 243
- Mexican organised crime, 160
- Militarisation, 10–12
- Money laundering, 166–167
- 'Moral sidestepping', 247
- Mother's story about drug use, 231–237
- Mushrooms, 231
- Music festivals, 7, 204, 206, 209
- Muslim Education and Welfare Association (MEWA), 220–221, 224, 226
- multi-agency approach to reaching hidden populations, 222–224
- Nairobi Outreach Services Trust, 221
- Naloxone, 198
- 'Narco-diplomacy', 17
- Narcofeminism, 284–287
- Narcotic Act (1994), 125
- Narcotic and Psychotropic Substance Control Act, 224–225

- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 219
- Narcotics, 1
drugs, 10
- Narcotics Act, 134
- Narcotics Anonymous (NA), 87
- Narkodispensers*, 76
- Narkouchet*, 76, 78
- National AIDS and STI Control Program (NASCO), 221
- National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA), 124, 219
- National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops, 180
- National Health Service (NHS), 88
- National Police Agency, 164
- Needle syringe programmes (NSP), 81, 221
- Neoliberal
economic strategies, 98
governance, 148
processes, 147–148
- Neoliberalism, 98, 276
- New psychoactive substances (NPS), 13–14
- Nongovernmental organization (NGO), 45, 220
- Normalisation theory, 203–204
- Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), 160
- Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 254–256
- Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 132
- Older drug users, 59
- Older people who use drugs (OPWUD), 59
- Older women who use drugs (OWWUD), 59, 62
risk and edgework, 60–61
risk behaviours among, 62–65
setting scene, 59–60
- ‘One size fits all’ policy, 25
- Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA), 192, 223
- Opiates, 10
- Opioid Overdose Prevention Programs, 198
- Opioid substitution treatment (OST), 79, 81
- Organized crime, 159
next steps in research of female participation in organised crime, 167–168
- Overdose crisis
barriers to care for pregnant women who use drugs, 199–202
in New York City, 198
women who use drugs as overdose responders, 198–199
- Panic attacks, 72
- Participation, 2, 30, 99, 106–109, 241, 258
- Partnership for Action in Drugs (PADS), 242–243
- Pathology, 275
- Patriarchal cultures, 28
- Patriarchy, 278
- Peace Agreement, 176
- Penalisation-based policies, 132–133
- Penitentiary Act (1936), 138
- People Using Drugs movement, 191
- People who inject drugs (PWID), 76, 113–114, 116, 120–121, 220
- People who use drugs (PWUD), 33, 35, 37, 39, 124, 220–222, 225
- Physical reproduction, 31
- Plant supply, women and, 155–159
- Plant-based substances, 10
- Pleasure, 5, 32–33, 35–36, 61, 260, 277
- Police corruption, 108
- Policing, 2–6, 15, 34, 93–94, 120–121, 265–266
- Policy fiasco, drug control as, 15–17

- Policy shift, 243
- 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action, 250
- Political dimension of justice, 99
- Politicisation, 215–216
- Population of people who use drugs (PWUD), 113
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 51, 68
among women who use drugs, 72–73
- 'Postclassical mode', 71
- Poverty, 82
- Pregnancy, 29, 34, 45, 69, 72, 81, 127, 173, 197, 200–202, 234
- Pregnant women who use drugs, barriers to care for, 199–202
- Prison
and policy in Kenya, 124
prison-based programmes, 138
system, 29, 134, 138–139, 217
- Prison industrial complex (PIC), 264–266
- Professional drug user, 245–246
- Programa de Sustitución Integral de Cultivos Ilícitos* (PNIS) (see National Comprehensive Program for the Substitution of Illicit Crops)
- Prohibition, 279, 282
prohibition-based drug strategies, 19–20
- Prostitution, 92
- Prostitution Reform Act (PRA), 96
- Psilocybin, 209–210, 243
- Psycho-education and support, 128
- Psychoactive substances, 1
- Psychotropic Narcotic Act, 127
- Queer feminine identities, 215–218
- Queer sex workers who use drugs, 217
- Queer women, 216–218
- Race, 4, 20–21, 33, 43, 71, 97, 269, 271, 282
- Racial profiling, 263
- Re-framing gendered drug use, 281
- Reach Out Centre Trust (RCT), 221
- Recognition–redistribution divide, 97
- Recovered/recovering drug users, 243–244
- Recreational drug use, 7
- 'Redistribution', 99
- Regulation, 92–94
- Representation, 99
- Repression, 115–116
- Repressive approach of drug policy, 115
- Repressive drug policies, 82
- Reproductive hormones, 68
- Resistance, 61, 97, 126, 158, 220–221, 277, 285
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), 176
- Right-wing nationalism, 31
- Risk, 60–61, 275
behaviours among OWWUD, 62–65
in sex workers, 93
- Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce (RSA), 240
- Rural poverty, 134, 158, 176
- Russia
CSO, 114–115
discrimination across criminal justice system, 118–120
drug possession, 113–114
extrajudicial police practices and violence, 116–118
findings, 115
policing in, 114
repression and gender-based stigma, 115–116
Russian Federation, 113
sentencing practices in, 118
WWUD, 120–121
- Scholarly activism, 32, 38
- Scotland case study, 95
regulating to protect public and rescue women from male violence, 95–96

- Scottish Drug Policy Conversations (SDPC), 240–241, 247
- Screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment model (SBIRT model), 53
- Security, 26
- Self of Western liberal humanist theory, 276
- Self-medication, 69
- Sex, 68
 - challenges for sex workers, 192–193
 - work, 93–95
- Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), 223
- Sexual and reproductive health services (SRHS), 222
 - experience and lessons learnt during implementation of, 227
- Sexual diversity, 93
- Sexual IPV, 51
- Sexual practices, 64
- Sexuality, 29, 31, 35, 37, 91, 152, 216, 271, 282
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), 51
- Sharkey, Suzanne (story), 85–89
- Sick drug users, 244–245
- Sinaloa, 160
- Sinaloa Criminal Groups
 - scholarly and media coverage of female participation in, 161
 - scholarly and media coverage of female participation in Sinaloa DTO, 162–163
- Sinaloa DTO, female participation in, 162–163
- Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 127, 155, 260
- 1961 Single Convention, 17
- Social control, 278
- Social impact of drug use on women, 123–124
- Social justice
 - approach, 92
 - theories, 98
- Social movement
 - of peasant women, 181
 - of women, 287
- Social reproduction, 31
- Sociological accounts, 273
- Southeast Asia
 - ASEAN Community, 131–132
 - drug policies in, 132–134
 - drugs in, 131
 - women offenders in, 134–139
- Soviet drug registry, 77
- Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR), 158
- Standard Minimum Rules, 125
- State violence, 21, 263, 268
- Stigma, 44
- Stress-related disorders, 72
- Structural determinants, 69
- ‘Subcultural capital’, 150
- Subjective approach, 170
- Substance abuse, AIDS, and violence syndemic (SAVA syndemic), 49–51
 - community level and structural interventions, 56
 - integrated IPV, HIV, and substance use prevention interventions, 54–55
 - integrating SBIRT models within continuum of HIV/HCV test-and-treat interventions, 53
 - opportunities for future research, interventions, and policies, 56–57
 - risk environments fuelling SAVA syndemic, 52
 - SAVA syndemic with women, 52
 - trauma-informed interventions, 55–56
- Substance knowledge, 210–211
- Substance use, 69, 86, 123
- Supervised injection facilities, 198
- Supply actors, 20

- Supporting for Addiction Prevention and Treatment in Africa (SAPTA), 128
- 'Suppression regime', 15
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 257
- leveraging, 256–257
- Syndemic, 49–52
- Synthetic drug markets, 153
- Tanzania National Coordinating Mechanism for Global Fund (TNCM), 194
- Thailand Institute of Justice (TIJ), 135, 138–139
- The Omari Project (TOP), 221
- Therapeutic Communities (TC), 138
- Trauma, 275
- trauma-focussed integrated intervention, 55
- trauma-informed interventions, 55–56
- trauma-related diagnoses among women who use drugs, 72–73
- Unequal enforcement of drug laws, 262
- 2016 UNGASS, 11, 252–254
- United Nations (UN), 10, 26, 115, 249
- Development Programme, 126
- leveraging UN Human Rights mechanisms, 255–256
- UN Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs (1961), 9
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 148, 252
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 192
- United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM), 148
- United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV), 10
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 10, 60, 106, 113, 125, 132, 149, 156–157, 169, 219, 250–251, 261
- US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 14, 55
- Victimisation, 136
- Violence, 21, 116–118
- against children, 108
- 'Vulnerability', 28, 71
- War on drugs, 169, 259–262, 277
- lives of *Cocaleras* in Putumayo, 170–172
- Queer feminine identities, 215–218
- women cultivating coca, 172–177
- women in Duterte's, 183–188
- Washington Office on Latin America (WOLA), 103, 106, 110
- 'Welfare internationalism', 1
- Welfarisation, 93
- Who use drugs (WUD), 49–50
- Woman who uses drugs, 215
- young transgender, 215
- Women
- as actors in drug economy, 147
- alcohol, 207
- amphetamine, 207–208
- Angela, 109
- cannabis, 207
- coca growers, 179
- coca leaf production, 179–180
- cocaine, 208
- correctional services and incarceration of, 124–125
- in crime, 163
- cultivating coca, 172
- as drug consumers, 141–142
- as drug intermediaries, 142–143
- in drug policy outcomes, 250–252
- as drug sellers/traffickers, 142
- drug supply and drug markets, 149–151

- drug use patterns in comparative harm reduction perspective, 211–213
- drug use patterns in festival settings, 206–207
- in Duterte's war on drugs, 183–188
- evaluating impacts of drug policy on, 257–258
- as exceptional and 'abnormal', 28–29
- impact of forced eradication, 174–177
- in illicit crop cultivation, 249
- illicit drug use impact on women in Zimbabwe, 143–144
- incarcerated for drug-related offences, 103
- innovation, creativity and autonomy, 151–153
- involvement and participation of, 106–109
- in Kenya, 123
- at locus of intersecting risk, 52
- LSD, 209
- at margins, 92
- market change, future trends and research limitations, 153–155
- MDMA, 208–209
- member retention, 164–166
- methods, 204–205
- money laundering, 166–167
- at music festivals, 203
- neoliberal processes, 147–148
- normalisation theory, 203–204
- as optimal partners, 163
- Orfa, 109–110
- and plant supply, 155–159
- psilocybin, 209–210
- reasons for cultivating coca, 172–174
- rights, 26
- sample characteristics, 205–206
- social impact of drug use on, 123–124
- substance knowledge and harm reduction measures, 210–211
- women and plant supply, 155–159
- women's incarceration in Latin America, 104–106
- Women Initiating New Goals for Safety (WINGS), 53
 - to identify and tackle GBV among Women WUD, 53–54
- Women offenders in Southeast Asia, 134
 - characteristics of women prisoners, 135–136
 - female prison populations, 134–135
 - pathways to prison, 136
 - treatment of women prisoners, 137–139
- Women prisoners
 - characteristics, 135–136
 - treatment, 137–139
- Women who inject drugs (WWID), 49
- Women who use drugs (WWUD), 67, 114–115, 120–121, 144, 220, 269–270 (*see also* Older women who use drugs (OWWUD))
 - academic literature on, 270–271
 - anxiety disorders among, 72
 - depression among, 71–72
 - eating disorders among, 73
 - experience and lessons learnt during implementation of SRHS for, 227
 - feminist readings of, 273–274
 - gendered comorbidity, 70–71
 - gendered mental health, 68–69
 - health-oriented approaches for, 127–128
 - mental health, 67–68
 - mental health disorders among, 71
 - mental illness and substance use, 69
 - narcofeminism, 280–283
 - narratives of deficit, 274–277
 - as overdose responders, 198–199
 - privileging emotionality and difference as feminist act, 281–284

- PTSD and trauma-related
 - diagnoses, 72–73
 - theory and method, 275–277
- Women's CoOp (WC), 54
- World Health Organization (WHO),
 - 68, 80, 201
- Yakuza, 159–162, 164, 166–167
- Yamaguchi-gumi organisation, 159–160
 - scholarly and media coverage of female participation in, 161–162
- Zimbabwe
 - illegal drug trade in, 141
 - illicit drug use impact on women in, 143–144
 - women as drug consumers, 141–142
 - women as drug intermediaries, 142–143
 - women as drug sellers/traffickers, 142