



Alternative measures vs imprisonment as public health and public safety approach

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UNODC is the UNAIDS Convening Agency for:



People Who use Drugs

More than **11 million** people inject drugs

1.4 million are living with HIV
5.5 million are living with hepatitis C
1.2 million are living with HIV & hepatitis C
COVID-19 ??

People in Prison

Almost **11 million** people are held in prisons at any given time

4.6% are living with HIV
15.1% are living with hepatitis C
2.8% have active tuberculosis
AIDS and TB are responsible for most of the deaths in prisons
COVID-19 ??

62% of new HIV infections globally are among key populations and their sexual partners

Key populations:

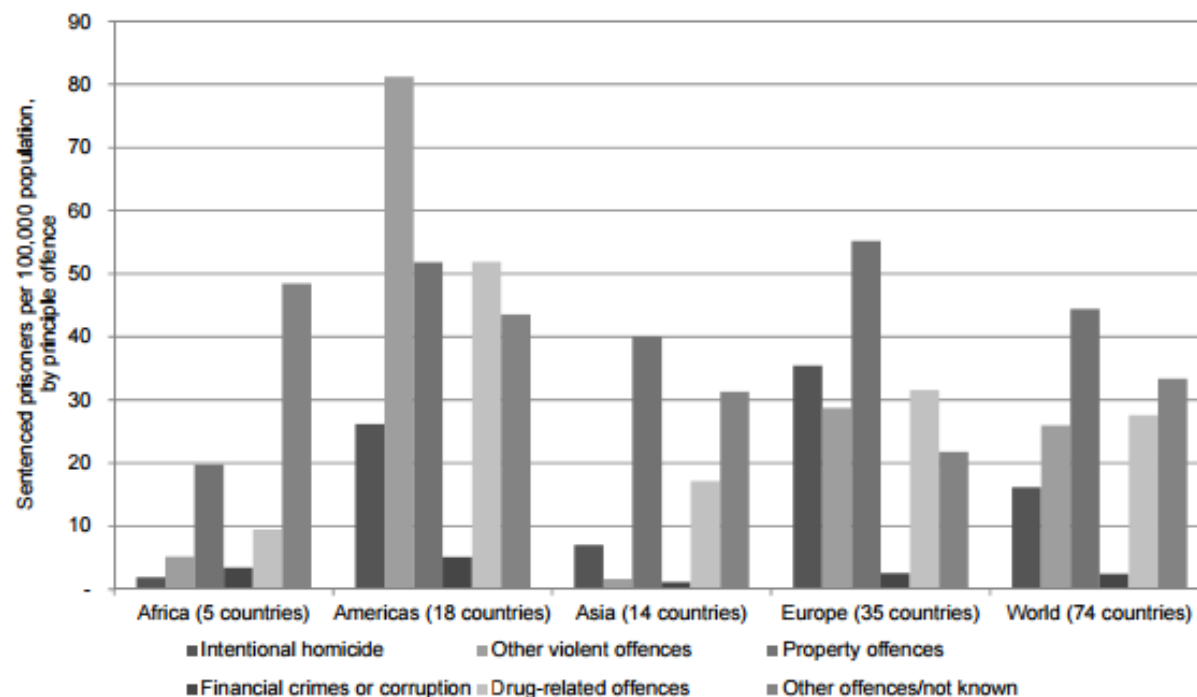
- **People in prison**
- **People who use drugs**
- Men who have sex with men
- Transgender
- Sex workers

High imprisonment rates

- More than 10.35 mln people are being held in penal institutions throughout the world.
- The world prison population rate, based on UN estimates of national population levels, is 144 per 100,000.
- Drug-related crimes refer to: those related to drug possession for personal consumption and drug trafficking.
- Offences related to drug possession comprised 83% of total global drug-related offences in 2015.



Figure 15
Sentenced prisoners, by principle offence of final sentence, 2014 or latest year



Source: UNODC **World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field on crime prevention and criminal justice**. 2016. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ccpj/V1601819_EN_2016.pdf

Rationale for alternatives to punishment

- Alternatives to conviction and punishment are highlighted in the international drug control conventions.
- Conviction of minor drug offences does not prevent drug use.
- Conviction and punishment of minor drug offenders is often disproportionate.
- Conviction and punishment is expensive and causes harm.
- Treatment and social reintegration reduce both: drug use and drug related crime.

Balanced & Effective Response (UNGASS)

UN position on Drug Policy

Proportionate

Evidence-based

Respectful of Human Rights

Addressing adverse health consequences

Promote and implement effective criminal justice responses to *drug-related crimes* to bring perpetrators to justice that ensure legal guarantees and due process safeguards pertaining to criminal justice proceedings, including practical measures to *uphold the prohibition of arbitrary arrest and detention and of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and to eliminate impunity*, in accordance with relevant and applicable international law and taking into account United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, and ensure *timely access to legal aid* and the *right to a fair trial*;

Enhance *access to treatment of drug use disorders* for those *incarcerated* and promote effective oversight and encourage, as appropriate, self-assessments of confinement facilities, taking into consideration the United Nations standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules), implement, where appropriate, measures aimed at addressing and *eliminating prison overcrowding and violence*, and provide *capacity-building to relevant national authorities*;

Ending AIDS among PWUD & prisoners (SDG 3.3)

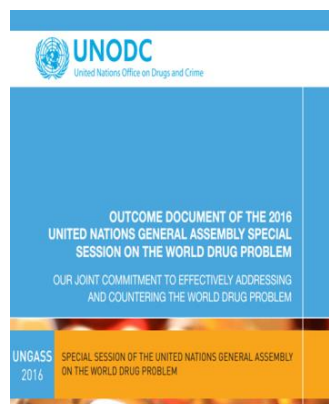
Reduced inequalities within & among countries (SDG 10)

Increased access to justice (SDG 16)

Promote alternatives to conviction and punishment, including the decriminalization of drug possession for personal use

Promote the principle of proportionality, to address prison overcrowding, to support effective criminal justice responses, legal guarantees, due process, timely access to legal aid, the right to a fair trial, no arbitrary arrest, detention and torture

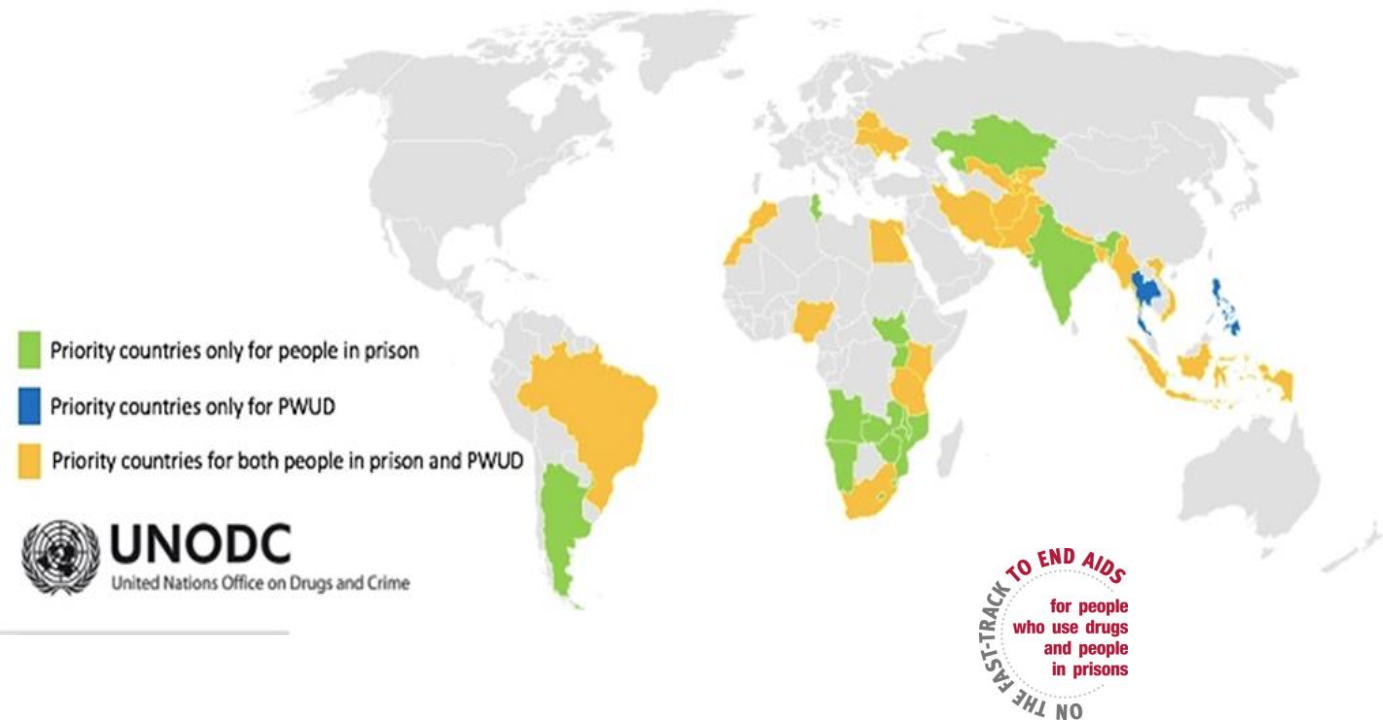
Chief Executives Board

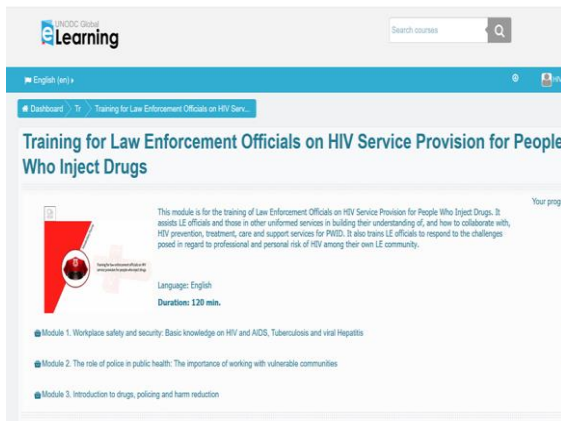


Law Enforcement and HIV

- ✓ Capacity building: over 4500 LE officers, 500 members of CSO-CBO, 120 parliamentarians, health, education and social sectors in 23 high priority countries
- ✓ Strengthened partnerships LE, CSO and health: referral schemes to HIV services (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine)
- ✓ National curricula in the Police academies: Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

- ✓ Law enforcement agencies
- ✓ National drug control agencies
- ✓ National AIDS Programmes
- ✓ Ministries of Justice, Interior and Health
- ✓ Prison administrations
- ✓ Civil society organizations
- ✓ UN partners
- ✓ Donors





UNODC Learning

Search courses

English (en)

Dashboard > Training for Law Enforcement Officials on HIV Ser...

Training for Law Enforcement Officials on HIV Service Provision for People Who Inject Drugs

Your progress

This module is for the training of Law Enforcement Officials on HIV Service Provision for People Who Inject Drugs. It assists LE officials and those in other uniformed services in building their understanding of, and how to collaborate with, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for PWID. It also trains LE officials to respond to the challenges posed in regard to professional and personal risk of HIV among their own LE community.

Language: English
Duration: 120 min.

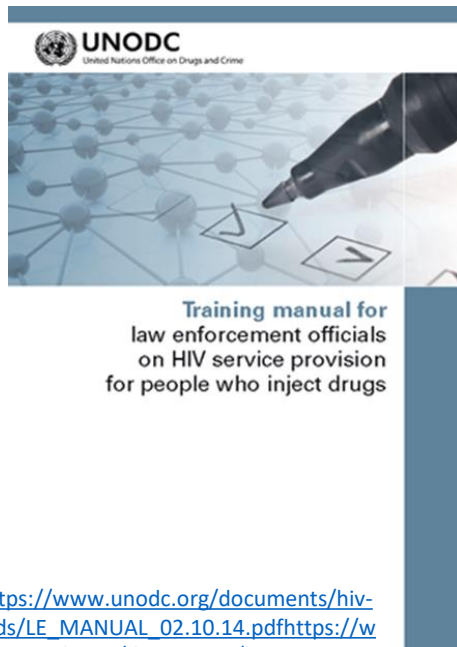
- Module 1. Workplace safety and security. Basic knowledge on HIV and AIDS, Tuberculosis and viral Hepatitis
- Module 2. The role of police in public health. The importance of working with vulnerable communities
- Module 3. Introduction to drugs, policing and harm reduction



Introductory Course

Training for law enforcement officials on HIV service provision for people who inject drugs

START



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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Training manual for law enforcement officials on HIV service provision for people who inject drugs

https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/LE_MANUAL_02.10.14.pdf



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INPUD

LEAHN

PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY HIV SERVICE PROVIDERS
AMONG PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS:

IMPROVING COOPERATION AND INTERACTION WITH LAW

https://www.unodc.org/documents/hiv-aids/2016/Practical_Guide_for_Civil_Society_HIV_Service_Providers.pdf

ON THE FAST-TRACK TO END AIDS
for people who use drugs and people in prisons



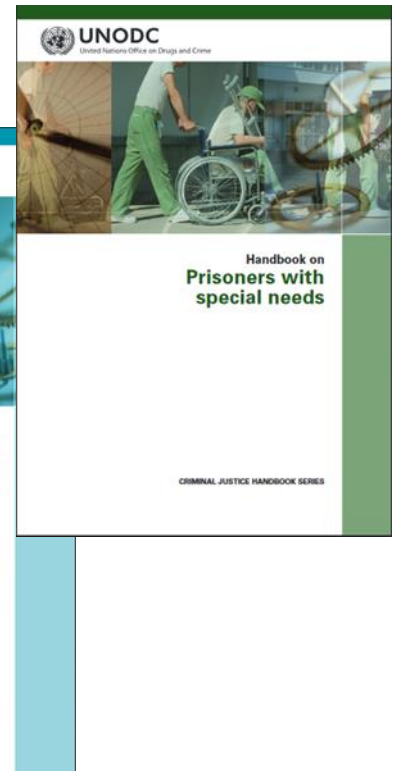
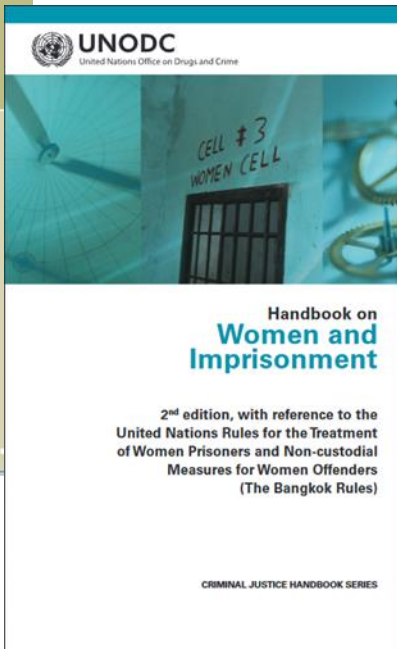
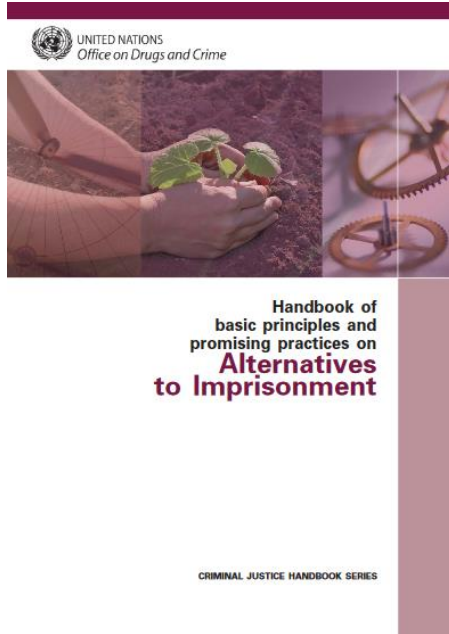
Treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system

Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment



Advance Copy

Our tools



ON THE FAST-TRACK TO END AIDS
for people who use drugs and people in prisons

Our tools

THANK YOU