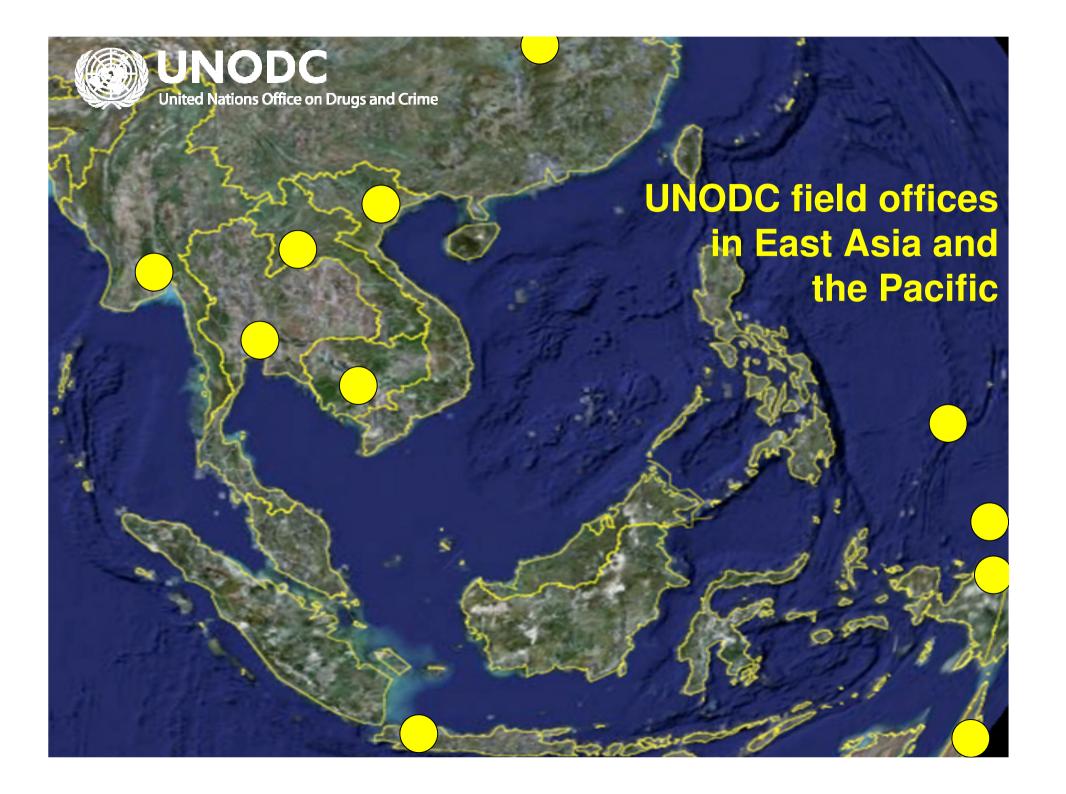


# Providing Efficient and Effective Health Services for Prisoners, including Harm Reduction Strategies

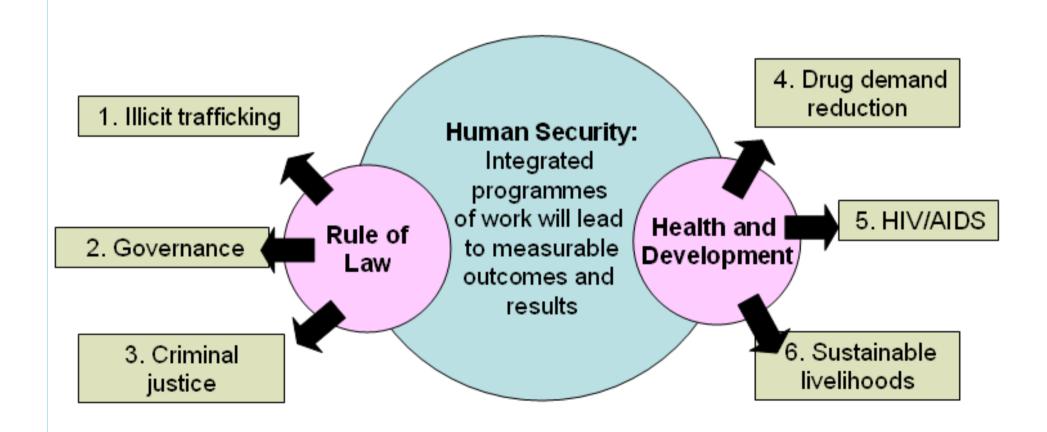
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Regional Representative UNODC Regional
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BANGKOK

**17 November 2009** 





#### Programme structure based on UNODC mandates





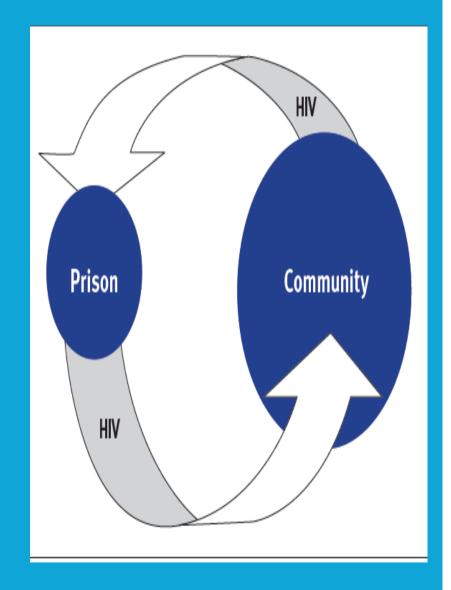
### **HIV** mandate

- UNODC is a UNAIDS Co-Sponsor
- Mandated by the UN:
  - 1. HIV and Injecting Drug User(s) IDUs
  - 2. HIV and actual or potential trafficking victims
  - 3. HIV in prison settings



### Vital stats

- 10 million prisoners in the world
- 30 million people incarcerated each year
- The proportion of injecting drug users / drug users in the prison population can be very high – in some countries up to 80%
- HIV prevalence in prison can be up to 65%





## WHY THE HIGH RISK OF DISEASE IN PRISON?

- 1. Over-representation of **most vulnerable** population groups for HIV in prisons e.g., IDUs
- 2. All modes of transmission occurring in the community, also occur in prison, including:
  - sexual transmission (consensual, forced)
  - blood transmission (injecting drugs, tattooing, and operation-related infections, fights)
- 3. Poor conditions: overcrowding, malnutrition, hygiene
- 4. Poor prison management: violence, gangs, corruption
- 5. Low access to preventive, curative, reproductive care



# Prisons may become an incubator for HIV and TB epidemics



# Health services for prisoners: What to do?

- 1. Provide health care services **equivalent** to those in the community
- 2. Introduce comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care including package to reduce harm from IDU
- 3. Prison reform: Improve prison conditions (cf. Zimbardo's *Lucifer Effect*)



## "Comprehensive Package"– based on scientific evidence

- Information, education and communication about HIV/AIDS, how HIV is transmitted, and how prisoners and staff could protect themselves from infection.
- 2. Drug dependence treatment inside prisons including substitution maintenance therapy.
- 3. Providing prevention commodities.
- 4. Diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infection.
- 5. Voluntary and confidential counselling and testing.
- 6. Anti-retroviral treatment for prisoners with HIV/AIDS.



### **Building Momentum**

- Identify and educate key stakeholders ("talk to your prime minister")
- 2. Identify and support "champions" to lead implementation efforts
- Include prison representatives within HIV/AIDS coordinating bodies
- Establish a concrete multi-year work plan linked to the national AIDS plan
- Encourage the development of committees working on HIV/AIDS in prison



#### What can UNODC do to support Member States?

#### 1. Learning from others

- Study tours prison reform + health
- Participation in international conferences
- Translating material into relevant languages

#### 2. Technical support

- Situation assessments
- Training materials for staff / inmates
- Conduct training prison officers and medical staff on HIV prevention and MMT
- Provide technical expertise to support Global Fund programmes

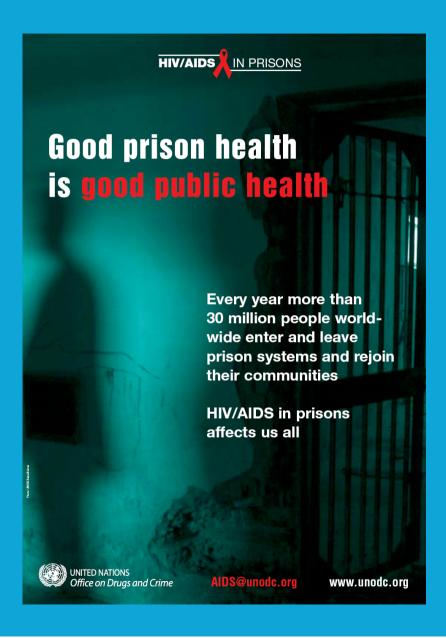
#### 3. Resource mobilization

- Applications for developments funds
- Developing joint proposals



# **CD**For your information

## QUESTIONNAIRE Please complete it



## THANK YOU

Contact us: gary.lewis@unodc.org

With acknowledgements:
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