

# Update on HIV in Prisons and other Closed Settings

UNAIDS PCB - 41<sup>st</sup> Meeting

Geneva, 13 December 2017

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UNODC, Vienna



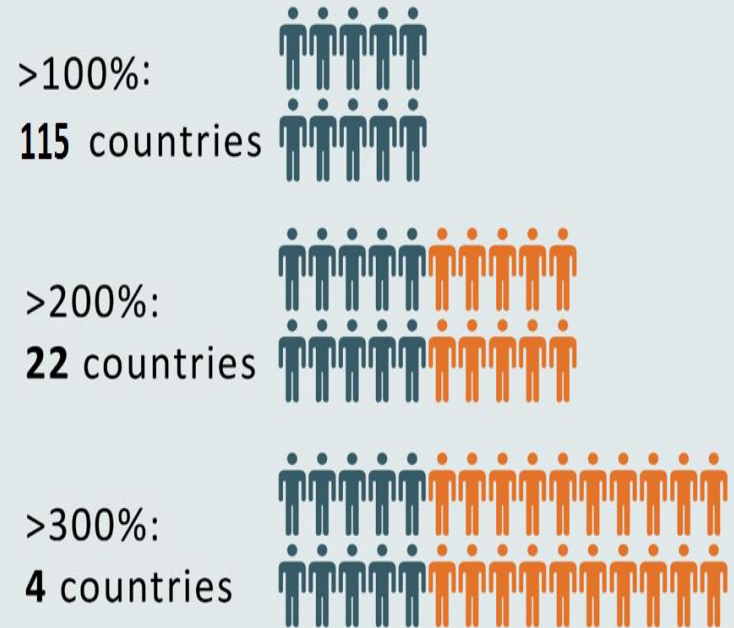
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# Current situation in prisons

- **Increasing** prison population
- **10.35 million** prisoners worldwide (on any given day)
- **144 in every 100,000** are imprisoned
- A majority of prisons are **overcrowded**



Source: International Centre for Prison Studies



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# Prisons = High infection risks

- Over-representation of **key populations**
- **All modes** of transmission
- Poor **prison conditions**
- Poor **prison management**
- **Low access** to services
- **Isolation** from public health system
- **Stigma, neglect, denial & violence**

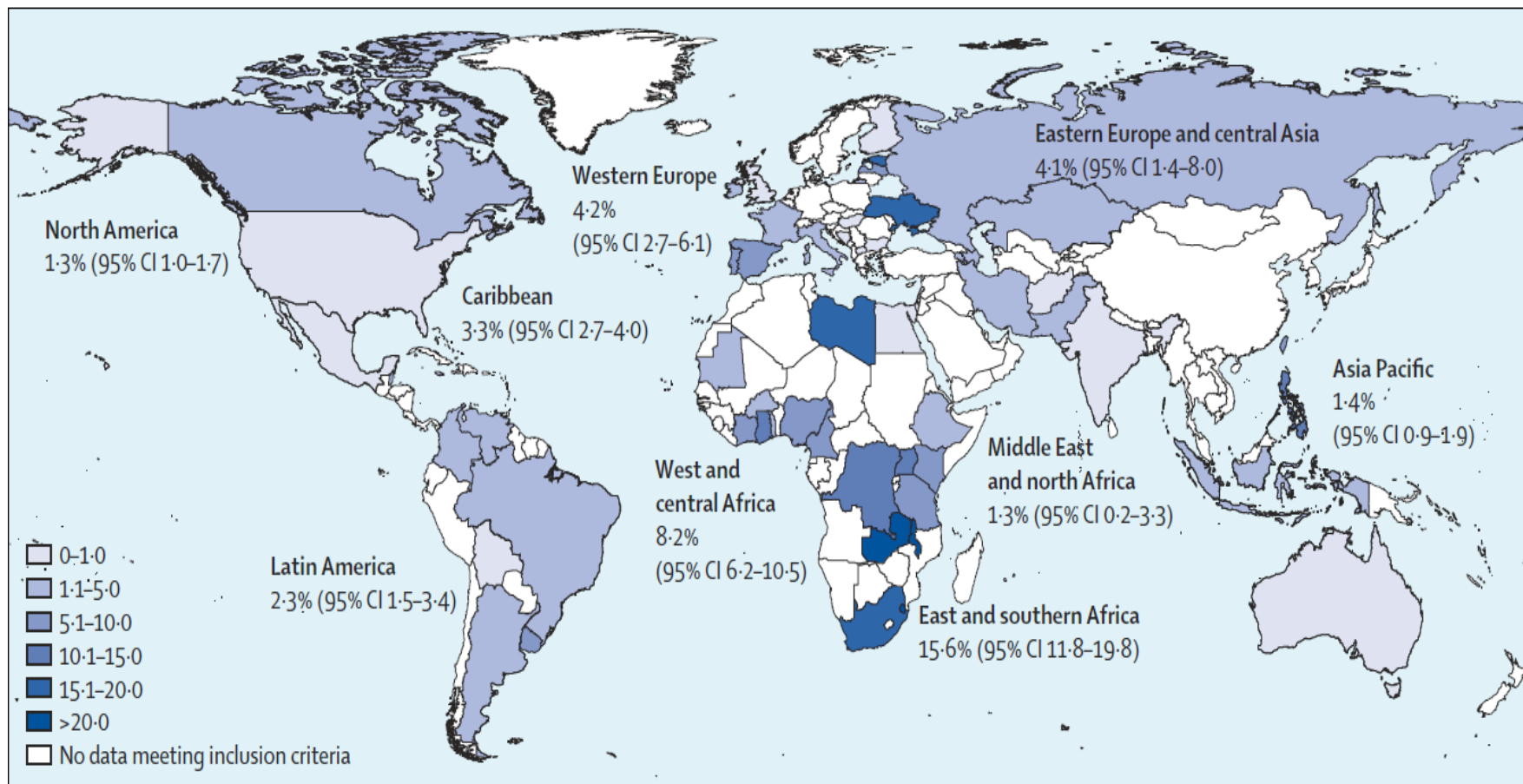


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ON THE FAST-TRACK TO END AIDS  
for people  
who use drugs  
and people  
in prisons

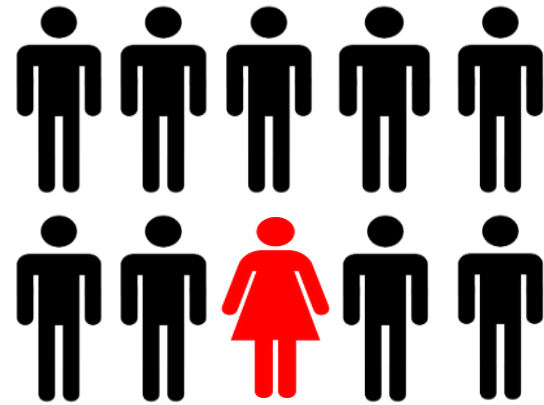
# Global and regional burden of HIV among prisoners



Source: Global burden of HIV, viral hepatitis, and tuberculosis in prisoners and detainees – the Lancet - July 2016

# Women and HIV in prisons

- **700,000** women & girls
- Female population has **increased by 50%** in prisons since 2000
- Women have a **higher HIV prevalence** than men in prisons



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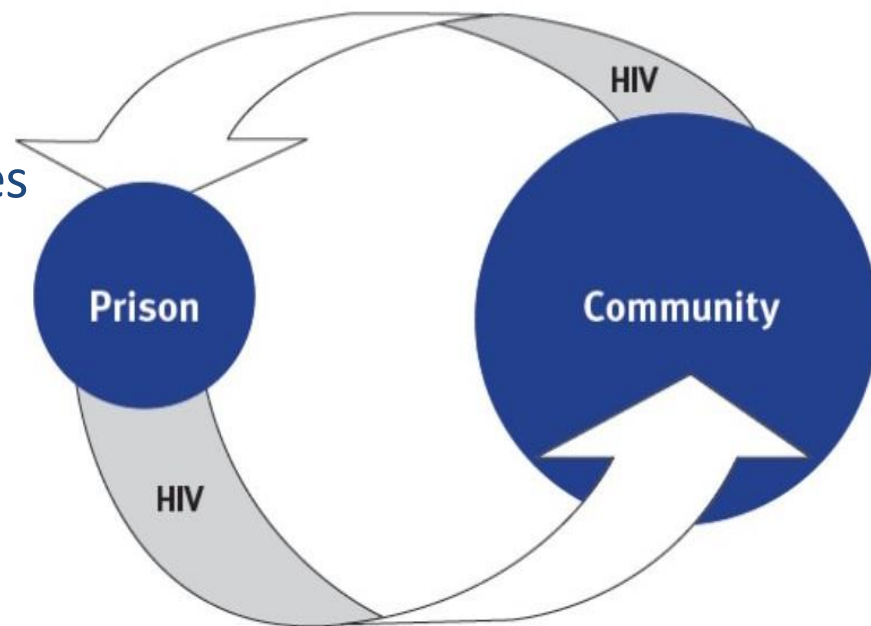


# Barriers to healthcare services in prisons

## Lack of:

- **Integration** of prison healthcare into public health systems
- **Coordination** between health services and the criminal justice system - **interrupted services**
- **Policy** guidelines
- **Resources**

Who is responsible for healthcare in prisons?



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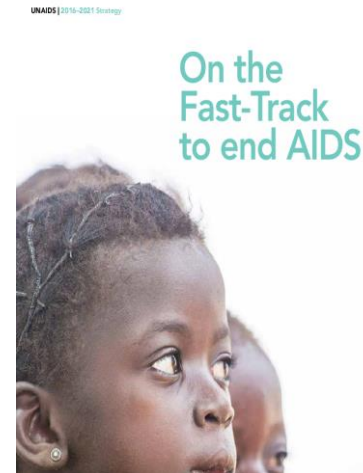
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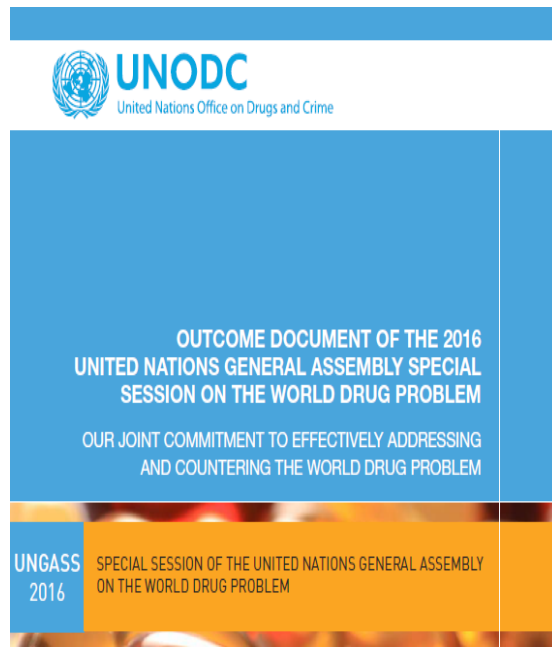
# Global commitments on HIV in Prisons

- Sustainable Development Goals
- Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS
- UNAIDS 2016 – 2021 Strategy on the Fast-Track to end AIDS



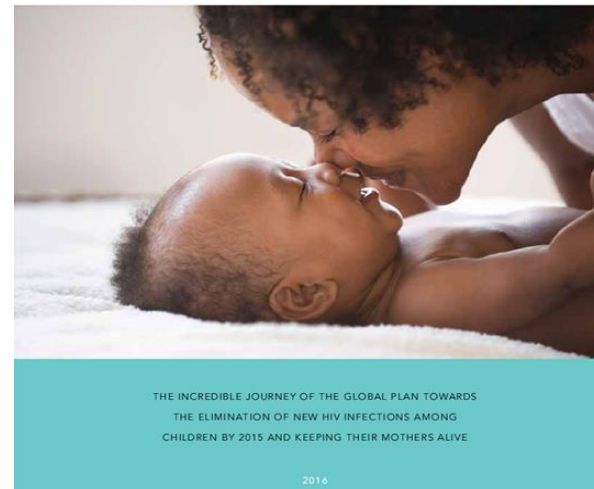
# Global commitments on HIV in Prisons

UNGASS on Drugs  
Outcome Document 2016

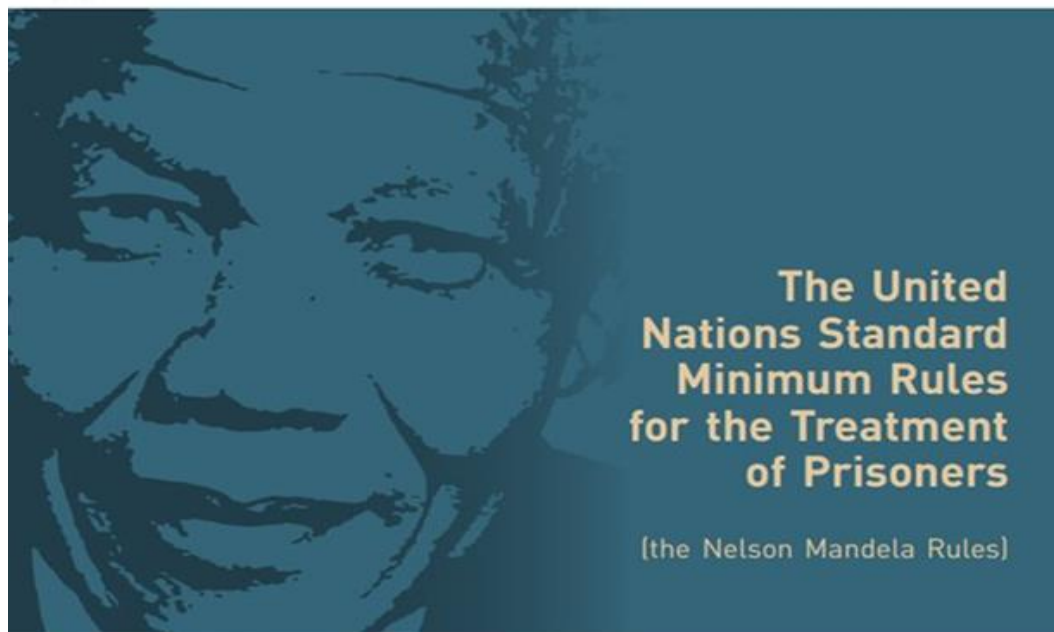


UN Crime Commission resolution:  
Ensuring access to measures for  
PMTCT of HIV in prisons

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AN AIDS FREE GENERATION

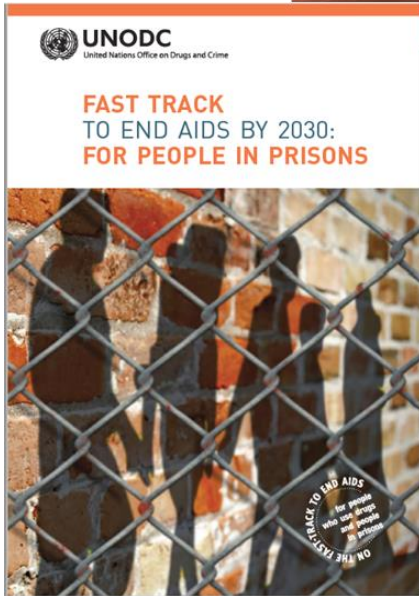
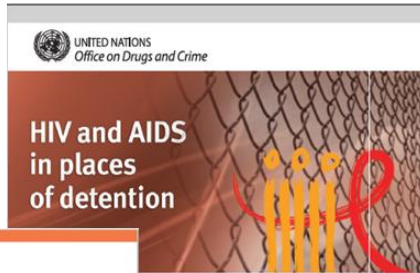


# International Standards



**The relationship between the physician or other health-care professionals and the prisoners shall be governed by the same ethical and professional standards as those applicable to patients in the community**

# Technical guidance and tools



A toolkit for policymakers, programme managers, prison officers and health care providers in prison settings



...million men and women men and other closed for one third are prevent all of them will return to any within a few months

...of HIV, sexually transmissi B and C and tuberculo- is 2 to 10 times as any may be up to 50 times al population. HIV rates among women in detentio- those working in and the entire communit- is essential to provide HIV settings, both for perso- employed by prison

and other health risks in prisons. These factors include overcrowding, violence, poor prison conditions, corruption, denial, stigma, lack of protection for vulnerable prisoners, lack of training for prison staff, and poor medical and social services. Finally, addressing HIV in prisons effectively cannot be separated from broader questions of criminal justice and national policy. In particular, reducing the excessive use of pre-trial detention and greatly increasing the use of non-custodial alternatives to imprisonment are essential components of any response to HIV and other health issues in prisons and other closed settings.

#### THE COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE: 15 KEY INTERVENTIONS

1. Information, education and communication
2. Condom programmes
3. Prevention of sexual violence
4. Drug dependence treatment, including opioid substitution therapy
5. Needle and syringe programmes
6. Prevention of transmission through medical or dental services
7. Prevention of transmission through tattooing, piercing and other forms of skin penetration
8. Post-exposure prophylaxis
9. HIV testing and counselling
10. HIV treatment, care and support
11. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis
12. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV
13. Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections
14. Vaccination, diagnosis and treatment of viral hepatitis
15. Protecting staff from occupational hazards

'Prisons and other closed settings' within a country, and the extent of all those detained in these prisons, during the investigation of a crime, before sentencing and after

prisons and closed settings must give appropriate consideration to the needs of all women, and other vulnera- ble and at-risk groups.

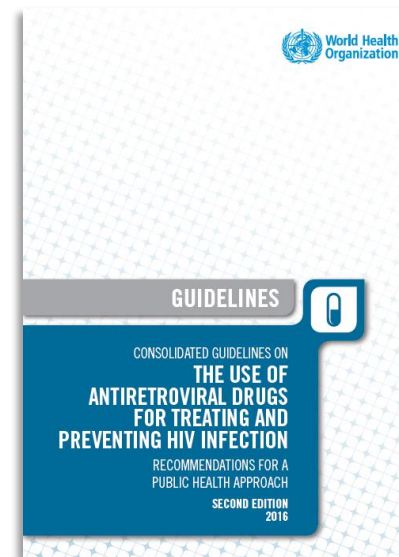
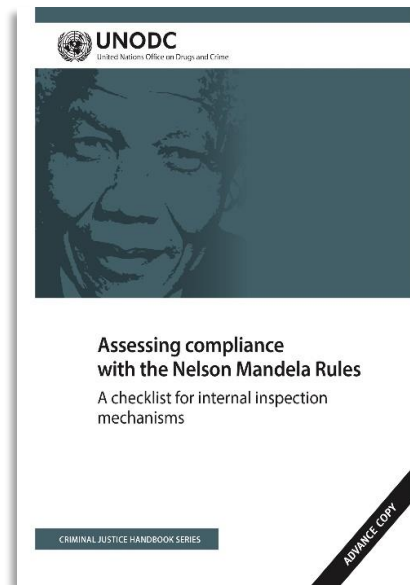
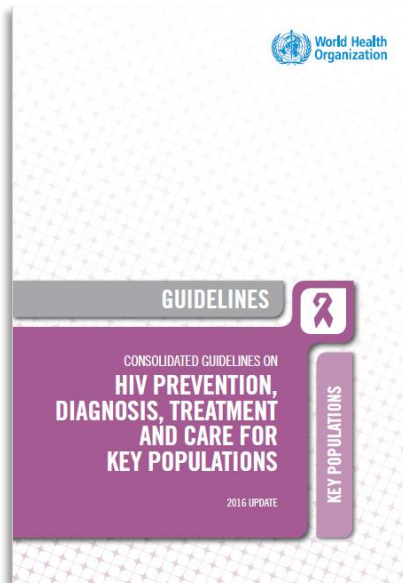


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# Technical guidance and tools



# Joint Programme support to countries

## Policies and strategies

- **Legal and policy environment** - Sub-Saharan Africa (UNDP 2016-2017)
- First Correctional Services **health policy & strategic plan** - Namibia (UNODC 2015)
- **National strategic framework** - Afghanistan (UNODC 2016)
- **Strategy, action plan, SoP** - Ukraine (UNODC 2016)
- **SoP** for prison healthcare services - Myanmar (UNODC, WHO, UNAIDS 2016 - 2017)
- **Prison reform** in line with Nelson Mandela Rules - Zambia (UNDP, UNODC 2017)



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# Strategic Information

- Prevalence and factors of **TB transmission** in prisons - Zimbabwe (UNODC 2016)
- **Alternatives to incarceration** for people who use drugs in 7 countries – (UNODC 2016)
- **HIV and other health services** in prisons - Moldova (UNODC 2016)



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# Access to HIV services

- **Operationalisation** of health strategies - 10 Sub-Saharan African countries (UNODC 2017)
- **HIV testing and counselling** centres - Egypt (UNODC 2017)
- **Model health clinics** - Zambia & Tanzania (UNODC 2015 & 2016)
- **Opioid substitution therapy** – Kenya & Viet Nam (UNODC 2016 - 2017)





# Capacity building

- **CSOs** on comprehensive HIV services including harm reduction in prisons - Moldova (UNODC 2015-2016)
- **Senior prison managers and medical doctors** - the Gulf sub-region & Middle Eastern countries (ICRC & UNODC 2016-2017)
- **Senior managers and policymakers** from Afghanistan & 6 neighbouring countries (UNODC 2016)
- **Prison staff** – Ukraine, Viet Nam & 4 Sub Saharan countries (UNODC 2015-2017)



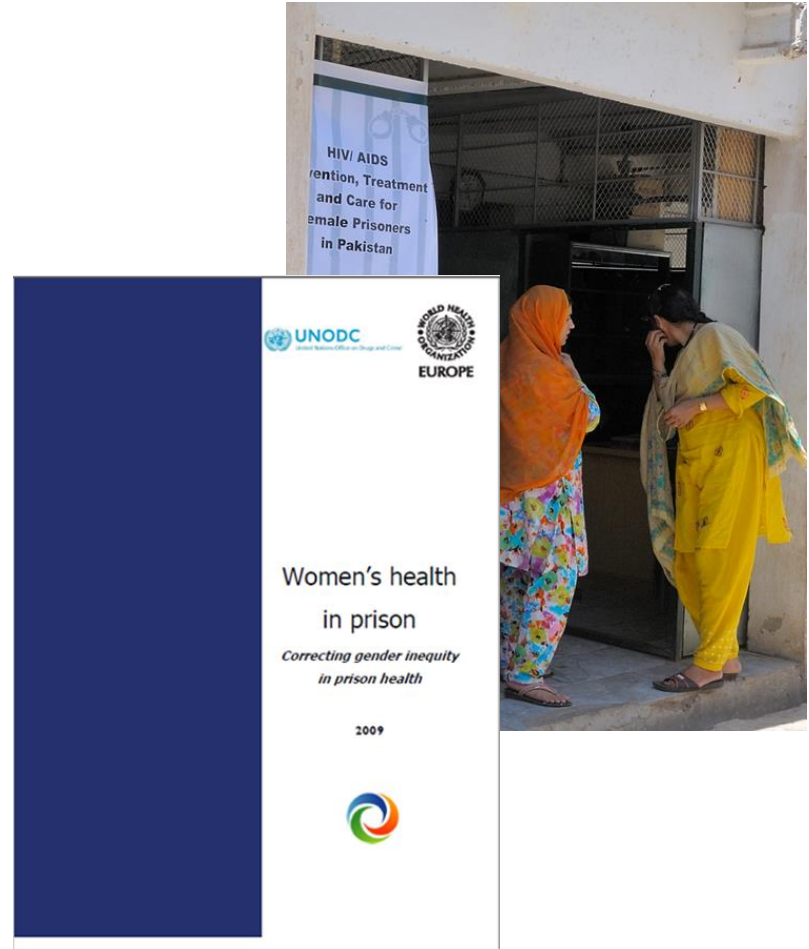
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# Women in prisons

- Capacity of prison healthcare providers on **PMTCT** - Nepal & Pakistan (UNODC 2017)
- Capacity of prison staff to address specific **health needs** of women - 7 countries (UNODC 2017)
- HIV service provision for **women who use drugs** in female prisons – Pakistan (UNODC 2017)



# The way forward

- ✓ Improve **strategic information** to inform policies & strategies
- ✓ Put in place supportive **laws, policies and practices**
- ✓ Consider and use **alternatives to incarceration** for **key populations** and petty, non-violent offenses
- ✓ Develop and implement **prison reform initiatives**
- ✓ Invest in and scale up **comprehensive HIV services**
- ✓ Establish effective linkages to ensure **continuity of care**
- ✓ Enhance **coordination** between health and criminal justice sectors, and with communities, CSOs and other relevant partners



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# UNAIDS PCB Field Visit to Mastapha Prison in Swaziland (Nov 2017)



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# Thank You!



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