



# HIV in Prisons Challenges and Opportunity

UNODC

37th UNAIDS PCB  
27 October 2015, Geneva

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# Facts and Figures

## HIV and Prisons

- **30 million** people in closed settings every year
- Predominantly **male**
- **People who use or inject drugs** can constitute up to **50%** of the prison population
- Over-representation of **key populations**

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# HIV, Hep B & C and TB In Prisons

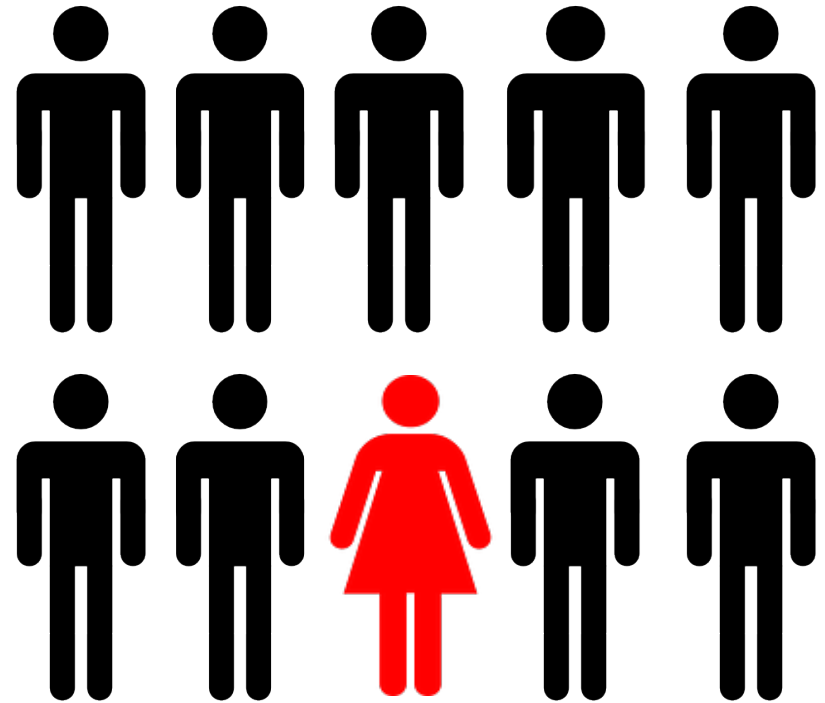
- Prevalence of HIV, hepatitis B & C and TB among prison populations **2 to 10 times higher**
- TB incidence rates average **23 times higher**



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# Women and Juveniles in Prisons

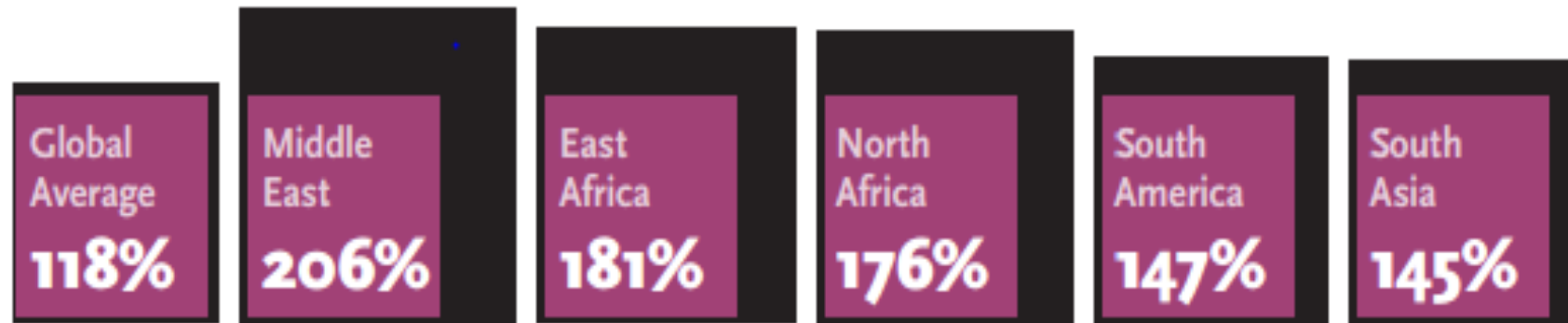
- **Women represent 5-10%** of the prison population
- Women in prison have a **higher HIV prevalence** and also face a particularly **higher risk of contracting TB**
- **Sexually transmitted infections and HIV** are prevalent among **detained youths**



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# Prison Conditions

Prison Occupancy Rates in 2010 – 2011



Overcrowding, poor ventilation and other substandard living conditions can increase the risk of HIV transmission and TB infection among people living in prisons

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# Global Commitment to Uphold the Rights of People Living in Prisons

- The revised UN Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of Prisoners ( the Nelson Mandela Rules)
- The Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)
- UNGA Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS
- UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021

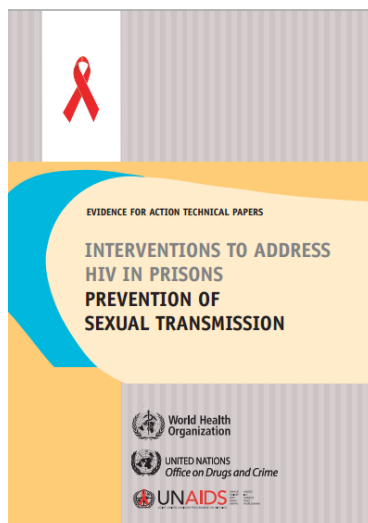
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# 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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# What works: UNODC ILO UNDP WHO UNAIDS Comprehensive Package



1. Information, education, communication
2. Condom programmes
3. Prevention of sexual violence
4. Drug dependence treatment including OST
5. Needle and syringe programmes
6. Prevention of transmission through medical services
7. Prevention through tattooing, piercing and other skin penetration
8. Post exposure prophylaxis
9. HIV testing & counselling
10. HIV Treatment, care and support
11. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of TB
12. PMTC
13. Prevention of STIs
14. Vaccination, diagnosis & treatment of hepatitis
15. Protecting staff from occupational hazards

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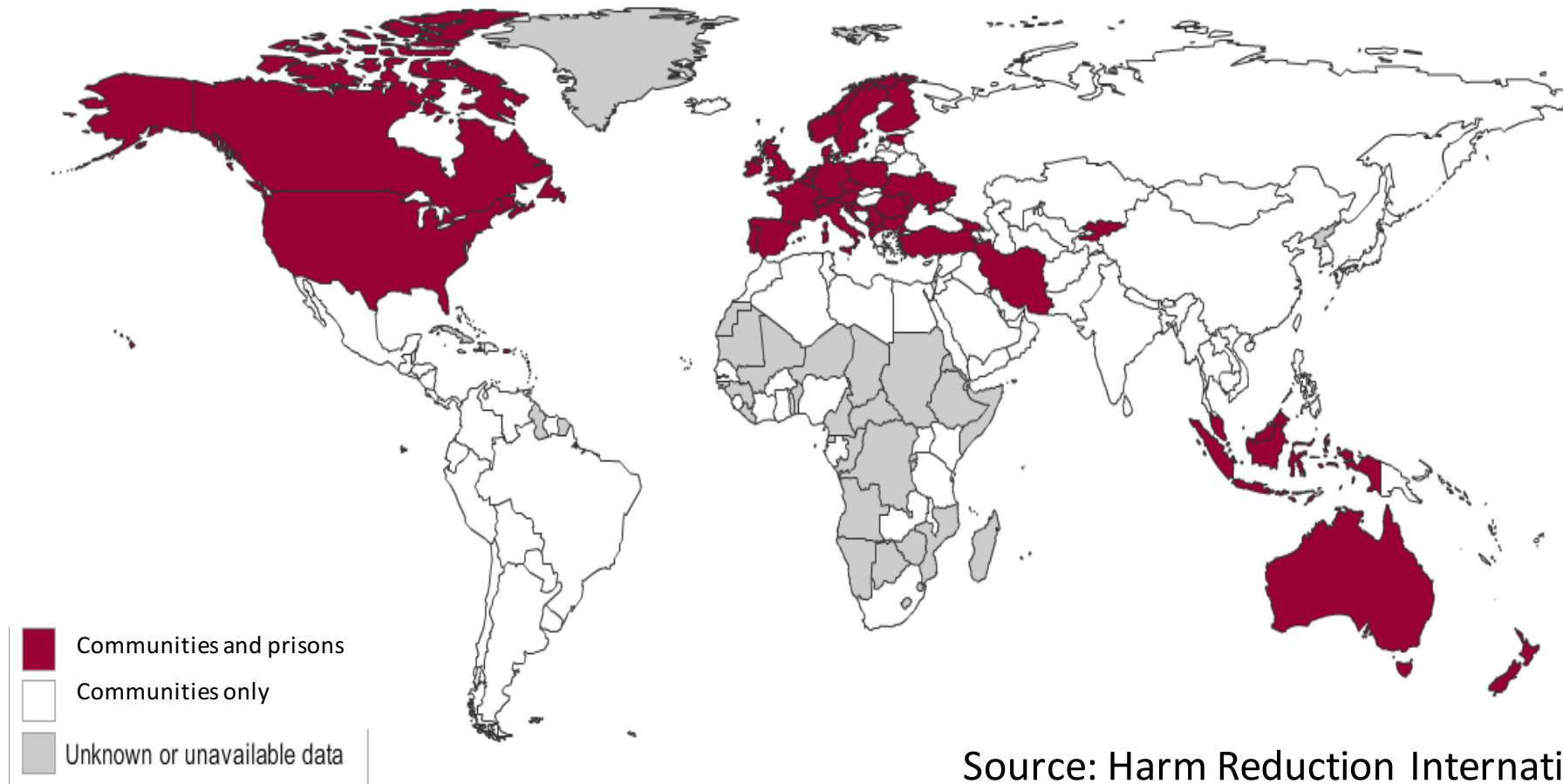


# Gaps in HIV services in prisons

- Health care in prison settings is typically limited and often not equivalent to those provided in the community
- Lack of continuity of care, integration, SRH and PMTCT
- Mandatory HIV testing and lack of confidentiality
- Absence or limited harm reduction services in prisons, especially opioid substitution therapy (OST), the needle and syringe programme (NSP) and condom provision

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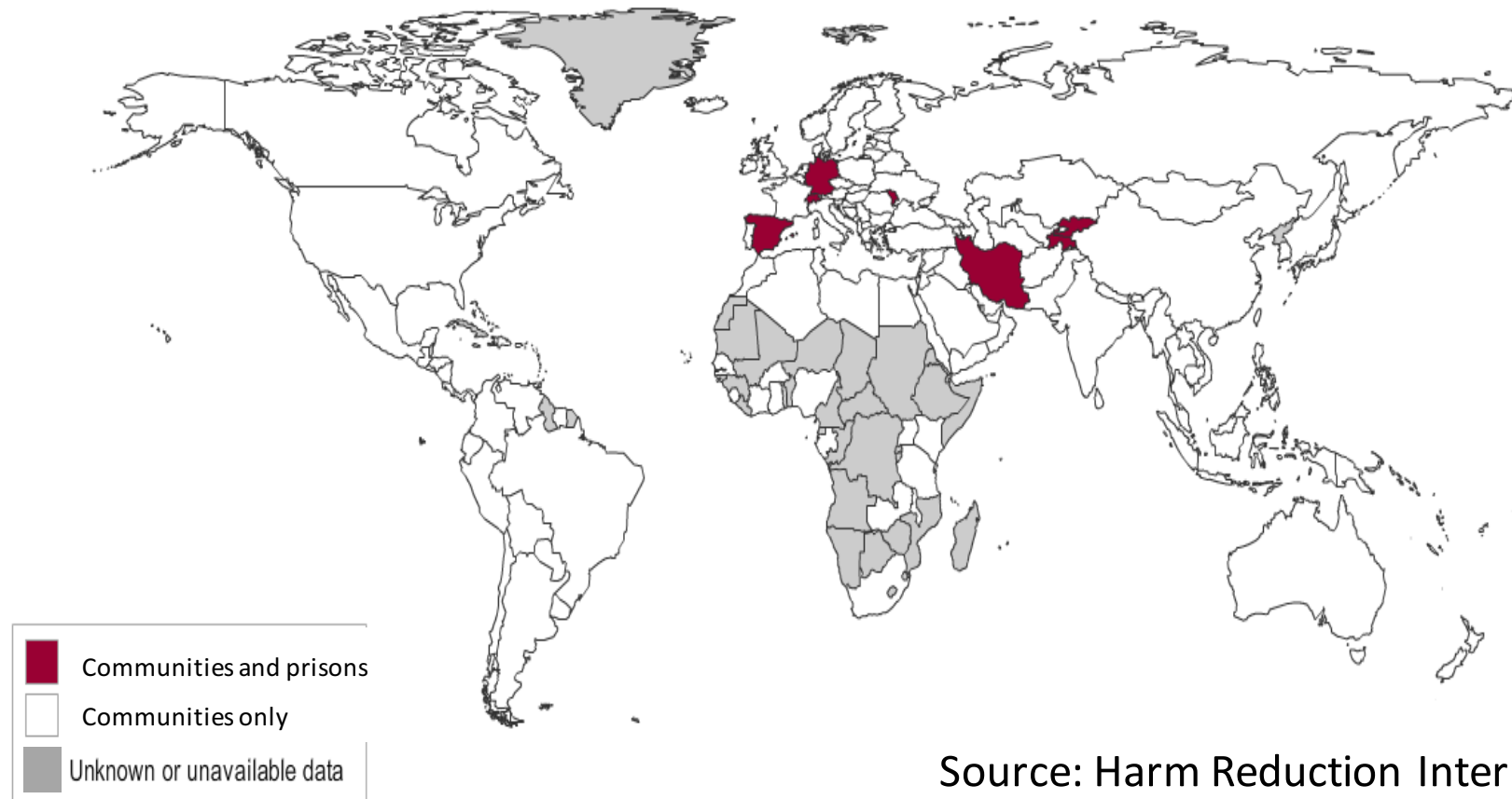
# OST is available in prisons in only 43 countries (2014)



Source: Harm Reduction International  
Global State of Harm Reduction (2014)

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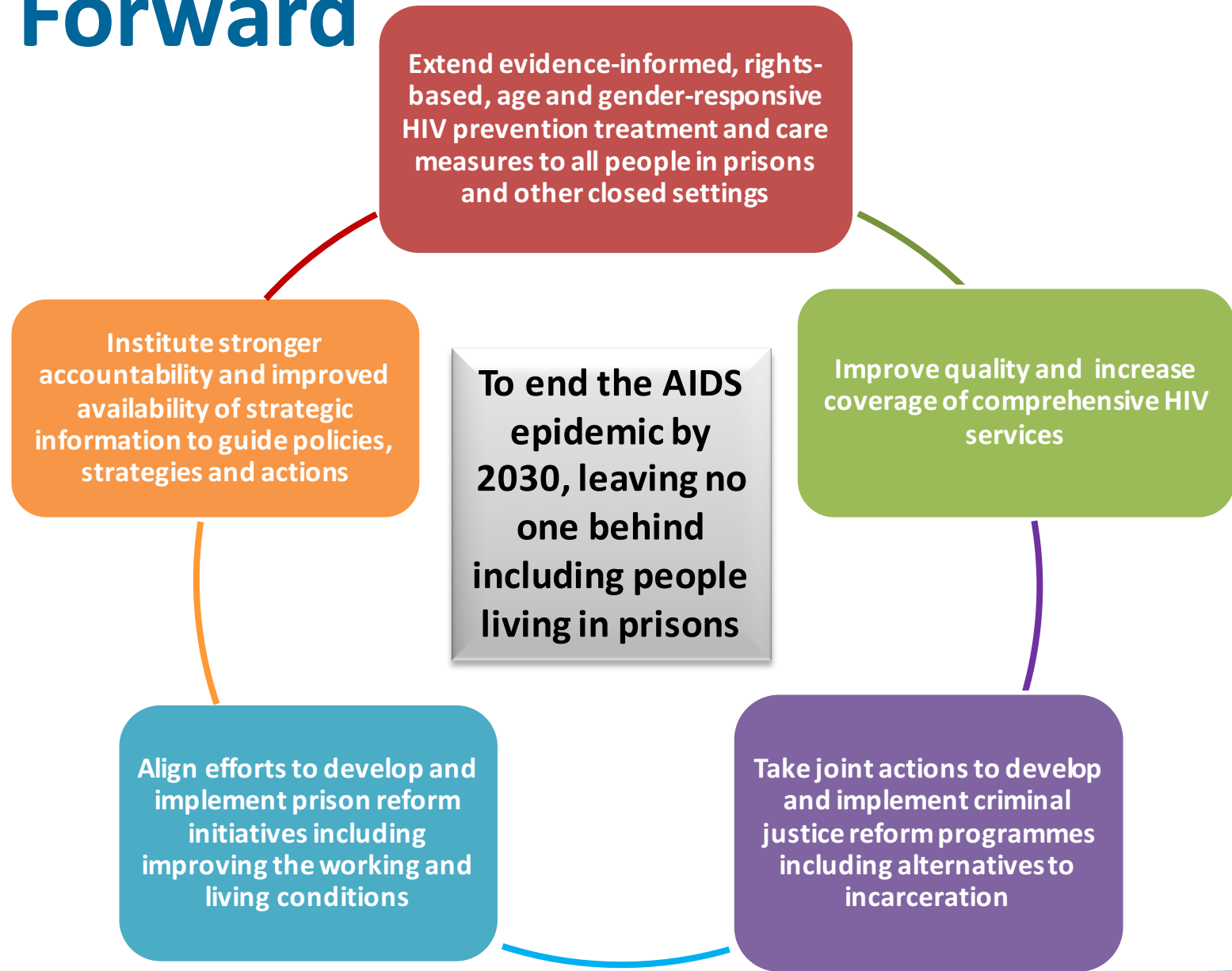
# NSP is available in prisons in only 8 countries (2014)



Source: Harm Reduction International  
Global State of Harm Reduction (2014)

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# Way Forward



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# Thank You!



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