



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Mandates, missions, roles and responsibilities & relation to health in prisons

Expert Meeting

**Prison health in Europe: Missions, roles and
responsibilities of international organizations**

Dr Fabienne Hariga
Senior Adviser
UNODC HIV Section, Vienna

Council of Europe, Strasbourg, France
Agora building, room G05

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CND

COMMISSION ON
NARCOTIC DRUGS
VIENNA

A UN programme to assist governments to address the issues related to drugs, crime and terrorism

2 separate governing bodies:

- Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)



CCPCJ

COMMISSION ON
CRIME PREVENTION &
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
VIENNA

UNODC & HIV



UNODC, a co-sponsor of UNAIDS

Convening agency on HIV prevention and care for:

- People who inject drugs
- People in prison and closed settings



Mandates

- Guardian of international standards and norms in drugs and in crime prevention and criminal justice
- To support Member States in putting into practice these standards
 - Example: Resolution 2004/35: Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice, pre-trial and correctional facilities (E/RES/2004/35);
 - CND Resolution 2013 54/6 “ *Further requests* the UNODC as the lead cosponsor to the UNAIDS Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS for reducing HIV transmission among injecting drug users and prisoners to work together with the cosponsors to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, especially the WHO and the UNAIDS secretariats, to implement the revised UNODC/WHO/UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to set targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users in 2012 (Technical Guide);

UN standards and norms

Areas of prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment *related to the prison system:*

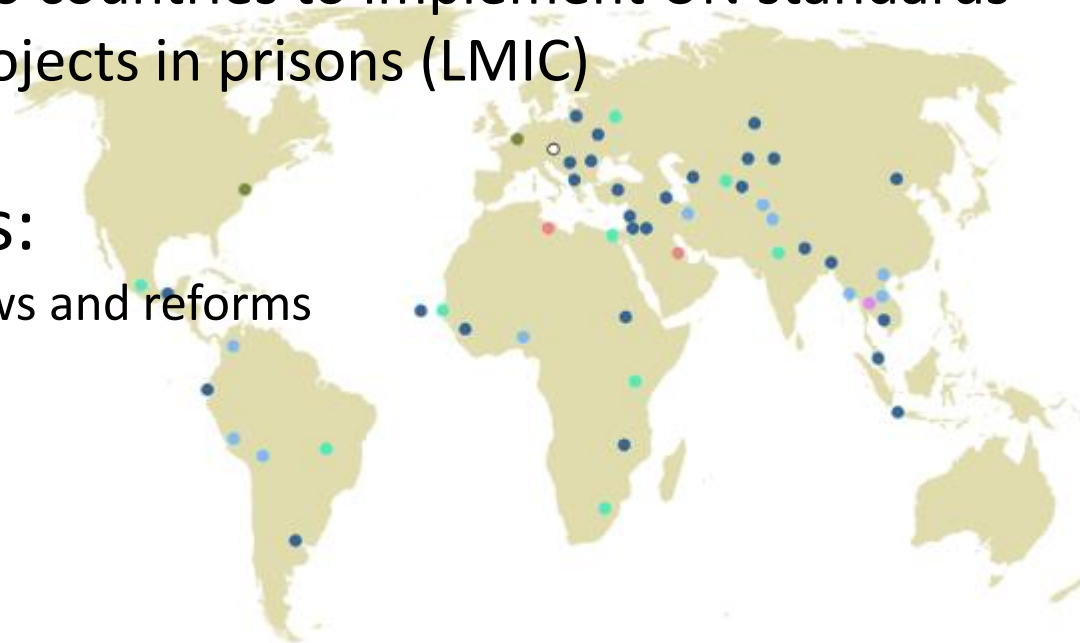
- body of principles for the protection of all persons under any form of detention and imprisonment
- un standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners
- basic principles for the treatment of prisoners
- un standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures (Tokyo rules)
- united nations rules for the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders (the Bangkok rules)

Area of Drug

- 1961, 1971, 1988 drug control conventions (Single, Psychotropic, Trafficking)

Scope of activities

- Geographic coverage: global
- Main domain of activities:
 - Development of normative guidance
 - Advocacy
 - Technical Assistance to countries to implement UN standards
 - Implementation of projects in prisons (LMIC)
 - Monitoring
- Examples of services:
 - Legal and policy reviews and reforms
 - Capacity building
 - Rehabilitation
 - Situation Assessments



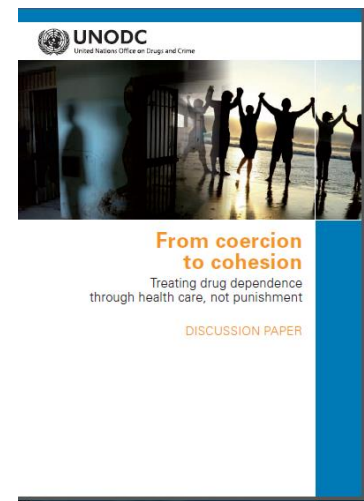
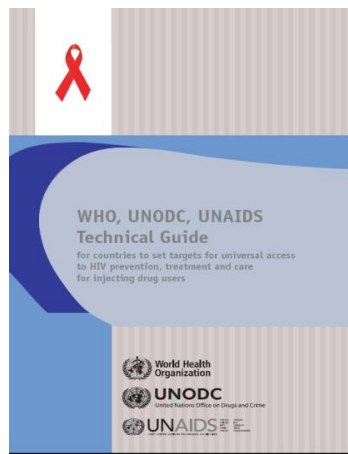
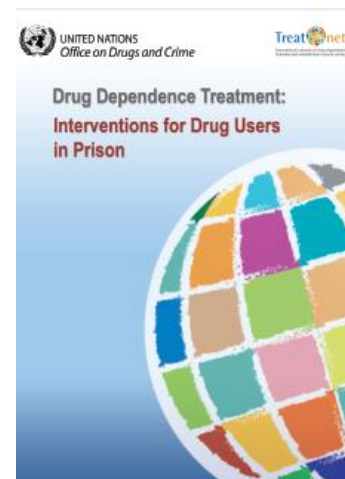
UNODC and Prison reforms:

Key areas of concern related to prison reform

- prison overcrowding, poor prison conditions,
- poor health services within prisons, lack of social reintegration programmes,
- lack of information systems and strategic planning, lack of inter-institutional communication,
- lack of inspection and monitoring mechanisms,
- lack of support of, and information for civil society,
- increasing numbers of prisoners with special needs,
- Vulnerable groups including children, women

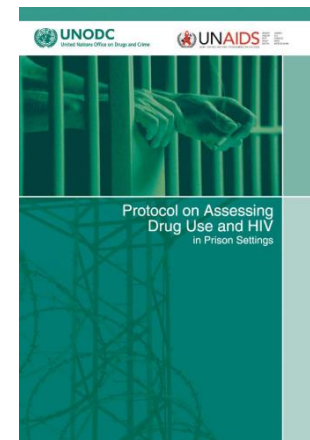
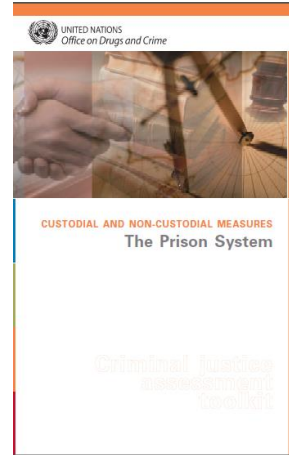
UNODC DRUGS and PRISONS

- Drug dependence treatment in prisons
- Alternative to imprisonment for drug users
- Harm reduction in prisons and 9 interventions of UN comprehensive package

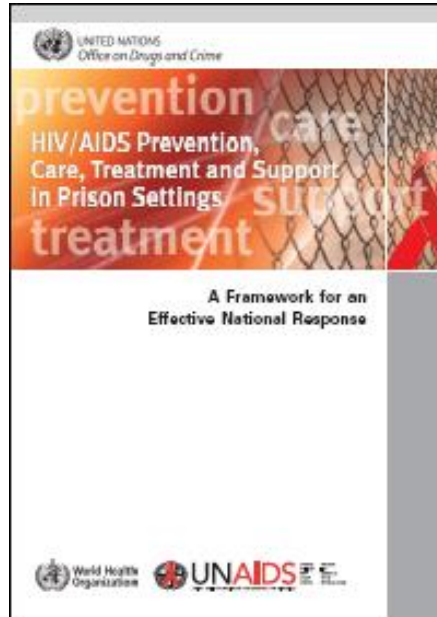


Assessment tools

- **Criminal Justice Assessment Toolkit**
 - Module Prisons including health services
- HIV in prisons: situation and needs assessment toolkit
- UNODC UNAIDS Protocol on assessing Drug use and HIV in prisons



HIV guidance documents



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



Prisons are high-risk settings for the transmission of HIV. However, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support programmes are not adequately developed and implemented to respond to HIV in prisons. Moreover, prison settings do not usually address gender-specific needs. Both drug use and HIV infections are more prevalent among women in prison than among imprisoned men. Women in prison are vulnerable to gender-based sexual violence; they may engage in risky behaviours and practices such as unsafe sex, sharing needles, and are more susceptible to infections.

Women in prisons

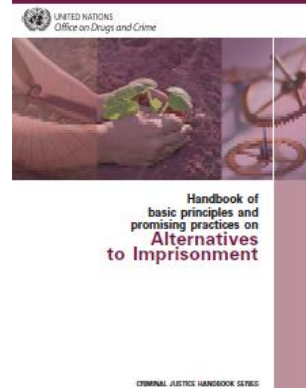
Women prisoners present specific challenges for correctional authorities despite, or perhaps because of, the fact that they constitute a very small proportion of the prison population. The profile and background of women in prison, and the reasons for which they are imprisoned, are different from those of men in the same countries. In particular, regarding drug users and sex workers are overrepresented. Given that women's psychological, social and health care needs will also be different, it follows that all levels of prison facilities, programmes and services must be tailored to meet the particular needs of women offenders. Creating prison facilities, programmes and services for women inmates have all been developed mainly for men, who have historically accounted for the largest proportion of the prison population.

How many women are imprisoned?

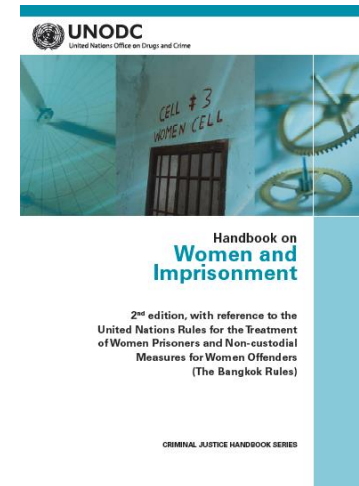
Currently, female prisoners represent about 2 per cent of the total prison population, but this proportion is increasing rapidly, particularly in countries where levels of illicit substance use are high. In 2000, worldwide, on any given date there had half a million women and girls were detained in prisons, either awaiting trial or serving sentences.¹ These female inmates plus 1.5 million will be imprisoned in the course of any given year.

Prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment

- Handbook of basic principles and promising practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment



- Handbook on Prisoners With Special Needs

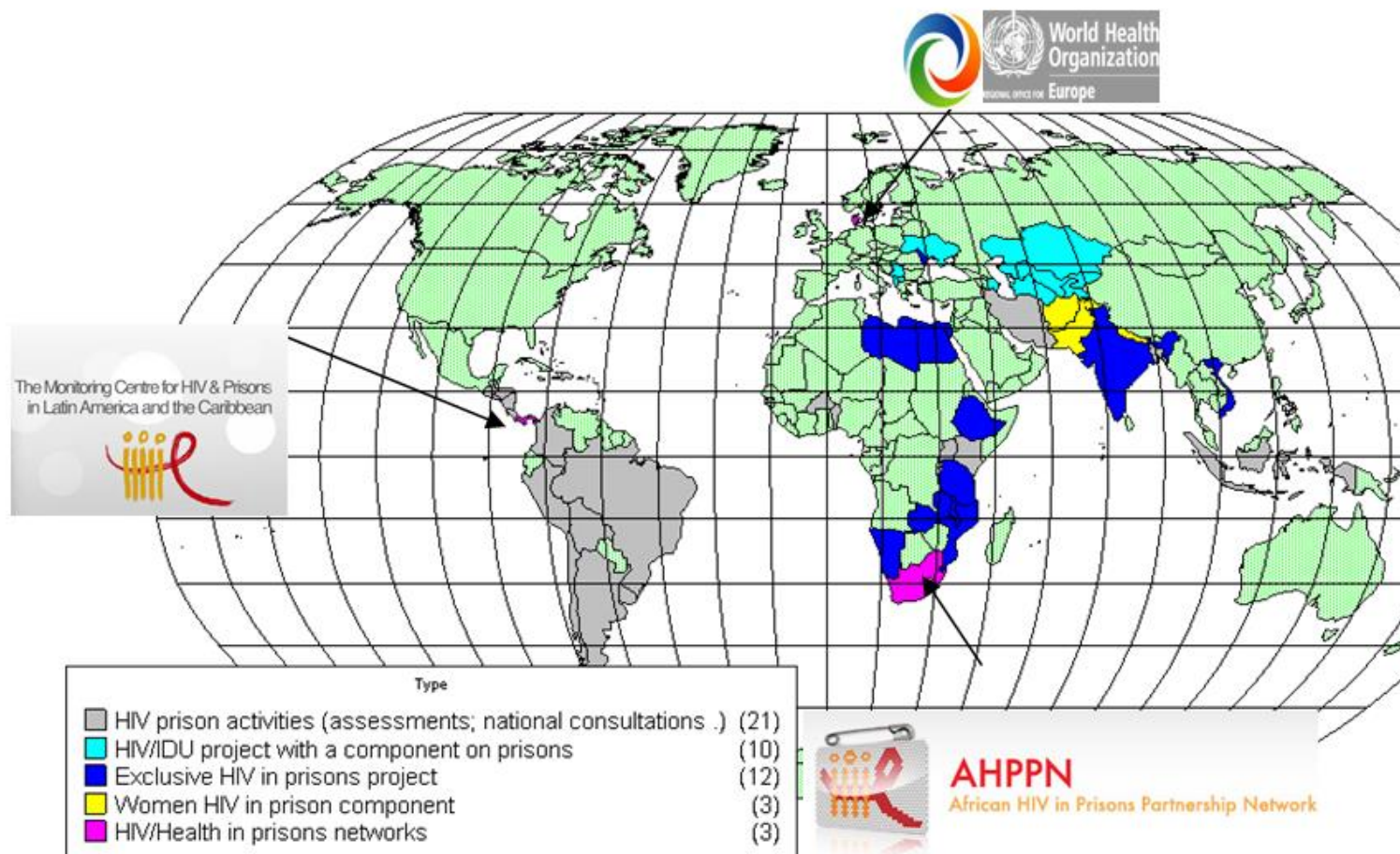


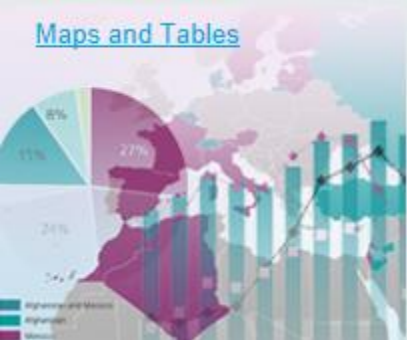
- Handbook on Women and Imprisonment



- Handbook on Strategies to Reduce Overcrowding in Prisons

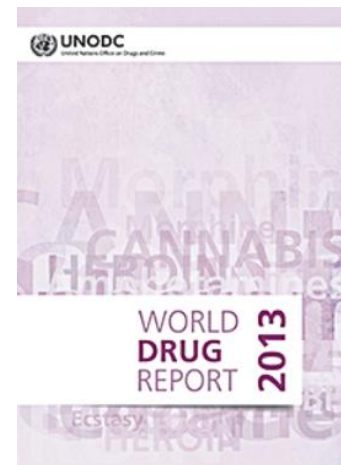
Partnerships and projects (2012)



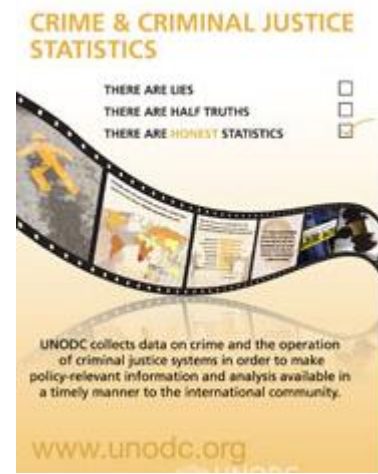


Monitoring

1. UN Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ)



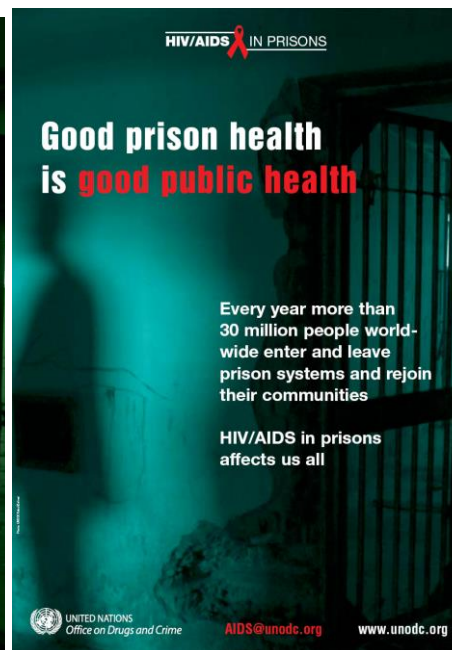
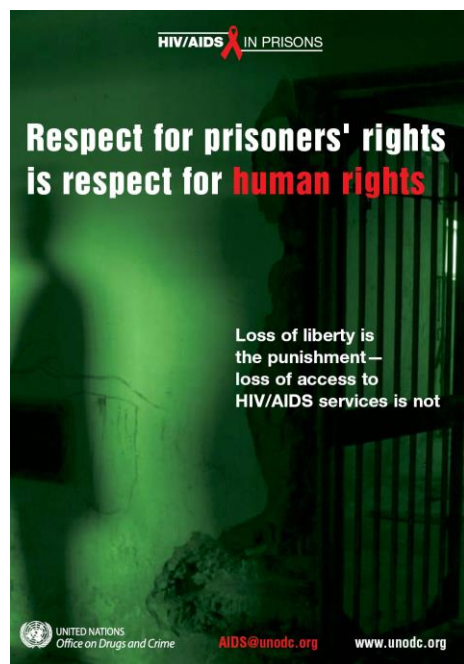
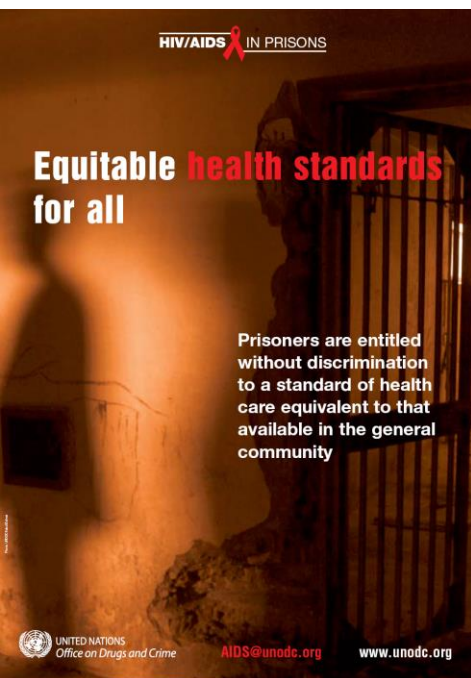
1. UN survey on crimes and operations in criminal justice system (crime survey)



Conclusion

- Health and HIV in prisons at the intersection of different mandates of UNODC
- UNODC is the guardian on UN standard and norms in criminal justice (and in drugs)
- Developments of norms and standards & Implementing agency
- Main UN partners in areas related to Health and HIV in prisons: WHO, UNAIDS

Thank You



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