

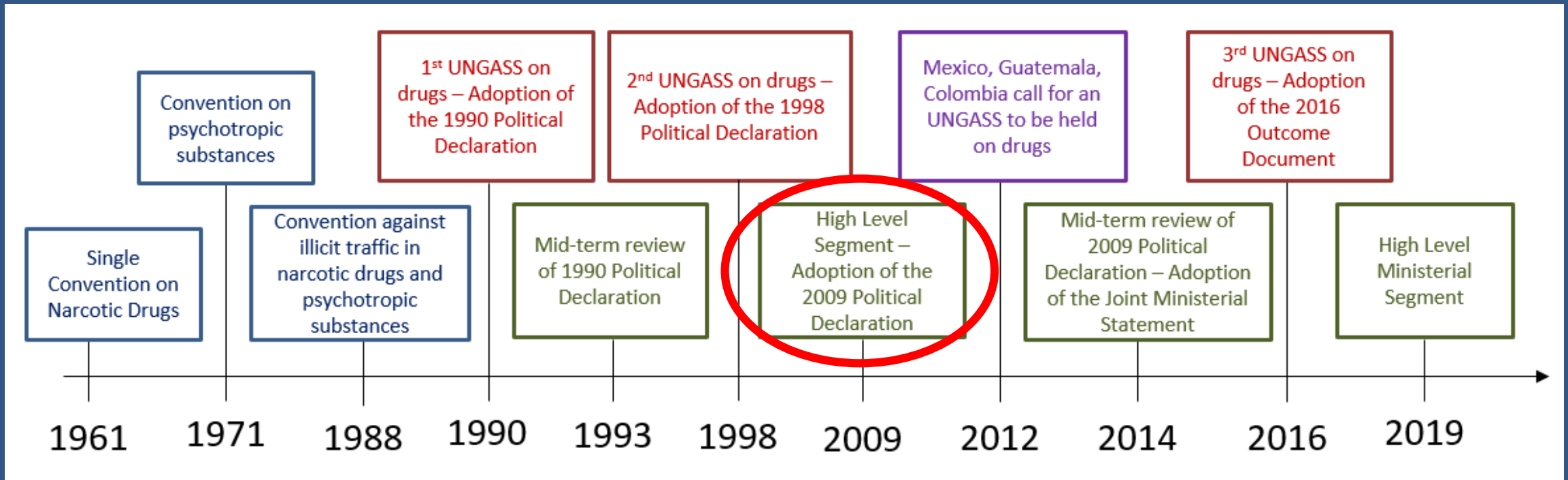
Taking stock of the past decade of UN drug policy: Where have we come and where to next?

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INHSU 2019

Disclosure

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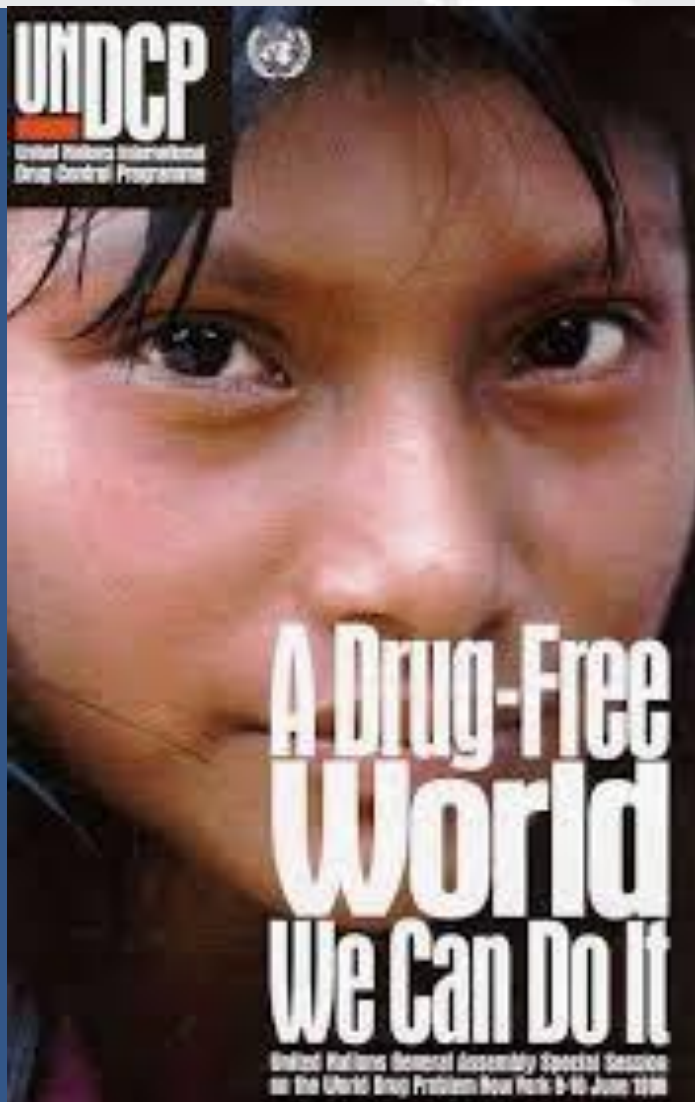
2009 Political Declaration – 10 year timeline



Eliminate / reduce the illicit drug market by 2019

‘Deadline thinking

- **Political Declaration 1998:** ‘eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of coca bush, the cannabis plant and opium poppy by 2008’
- **Political Declaration 2009:** Establish 2019 as a target date to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably illicit cultivation; illicit demand and drug-related health and social risks; illicit trafficking; organised crime; money laundering



Hepatitis C in the 2009 Political Declaration

Action 4.i: Strengthen their efforts aimed at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into consideration not only the **prevention of related infectious diseases, such as HIV, hepatitis B and C** and tuberculosis, but also all other health consequences, such as overdose, workplace and traffic accidents and somatic and psychiatric disorders, and social consequences, such as family problems, the effects of drug markets in communities and crime

2016 UNGASS on drugs



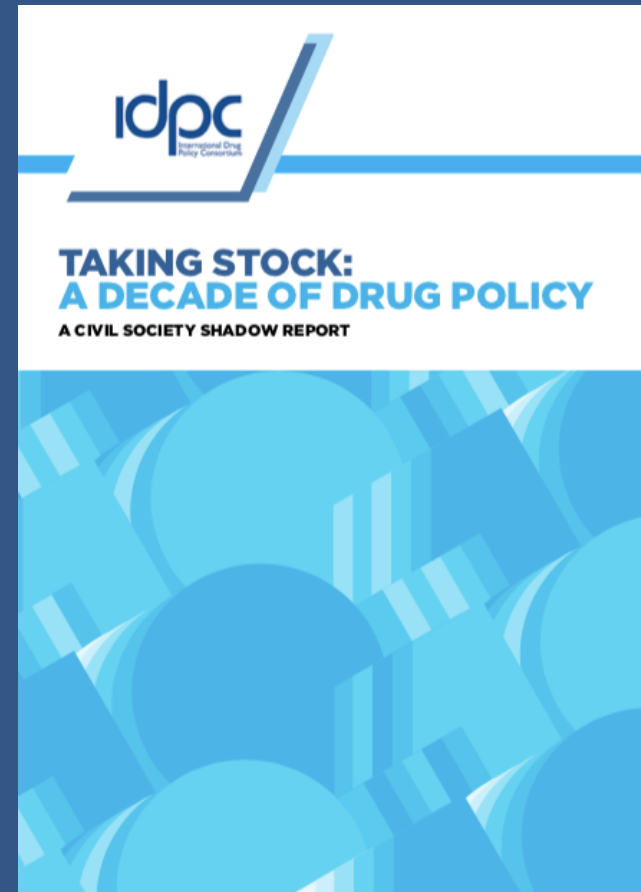
Hepatitis C in the 2016 UNGASS Outcome Document

(direct reference to the Sustainable Development Goals)

Preamble: We reiterate our **commitment to ending, by 2030, the epidemics of AIDS and tuberculosis, as well as to combating viral hepatitis** and other communicable diseases, inter alia, among people who use drugs, including people who inject drugs.

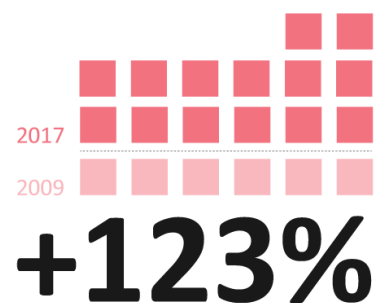
The 2019 Ministerial Segment

- Civil society contribution for the 2019 Ministerial Segment evaluating progress during the past decade in global drug policy
- Report available here: <http://bit.do/ShadowReport>



Progress made against the 'drug-free' targets

Illicit cultivation



Opium poppy cultivation

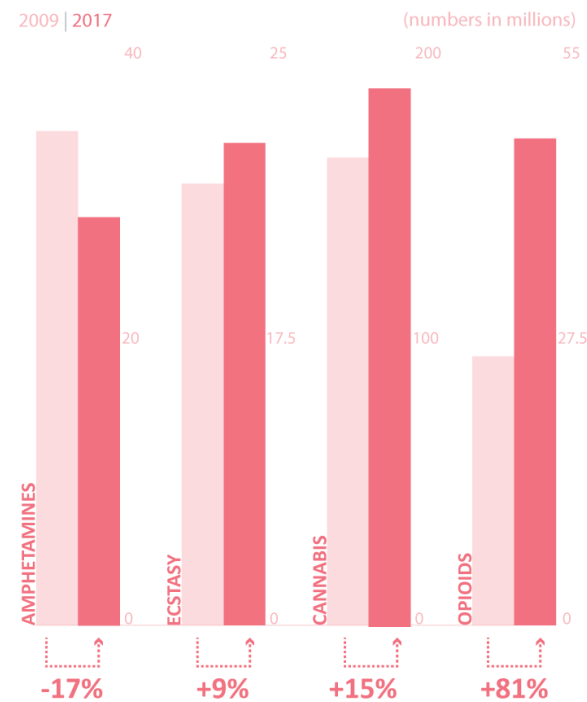
Substantial investments into eradication efforts have had no lasting impact on cultivation or production.

New psychoactive substances



881 New Psychoactive Substances have been recorded in over 111 countries and territories.

Illicit demand



A public health crisis



The global prevalence of HIV, HCV and tuberculosis among people who inject drugs has remained relatively unchanged between 2011 and 2017.

(The percentage for TB corresponds to the 2011-2016 period)

585,000
drug-related deaths in 2017

more than
**one preventable
DEATH
every minute**



Access to harm reduction



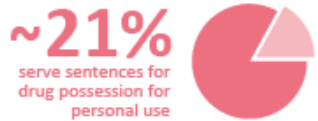
Only 1 in 100 people who inject drugs lives in a country with adequate coverage of both NSP and OST

Incarceration

1 in 5
prisoners worldwide are incarcerated for drug offences



In some parts of the world, over 80% of women incarcerated are serving sentences for drug-related offences.



Decriminalisation

26 countries have adopted a model of **decriminalisation**

to facilitate access to health services, reduce stigma and reduce prison overcrowding.



Torture and cruel punishment



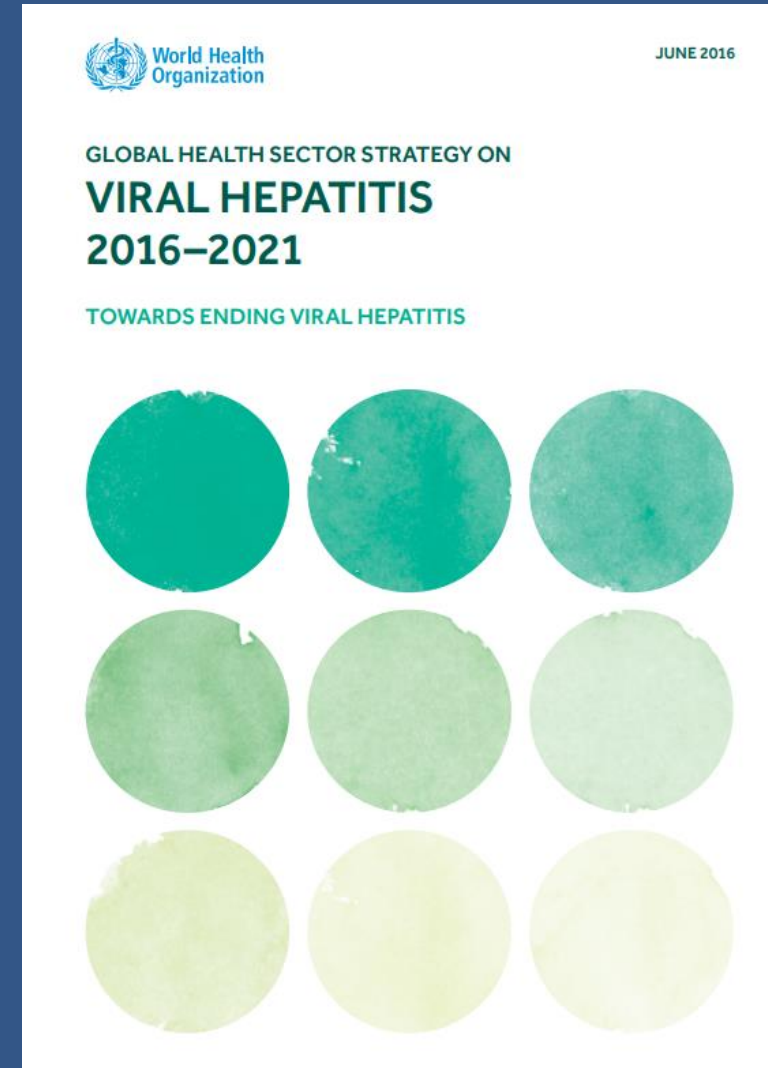
Administrative punishment can also amount to acts of torture or cruel treatment.

CND leadership on hepatitis C

- **Hepatitis mentioned alongside HIV in various CND resolutions:** 45/1 (2002), 46/2 (2003), 49/4 (2006), 53/9 (2010), 56/6 (2013), 58/5 (2015), 60/8 (2017), 61/4 (2018), 62/6 (2019)
- **CND Resolution 62/7:** ‘Promoting measures to prevent and treat viral hepatitis C attributable to drug use’ (2019)
- **2019 Ministerial Declaration:** ‘We note with concern... that the rate of transmission of HIV, the hepatitis C virus and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, including injecting drug use in some countries, remains high’

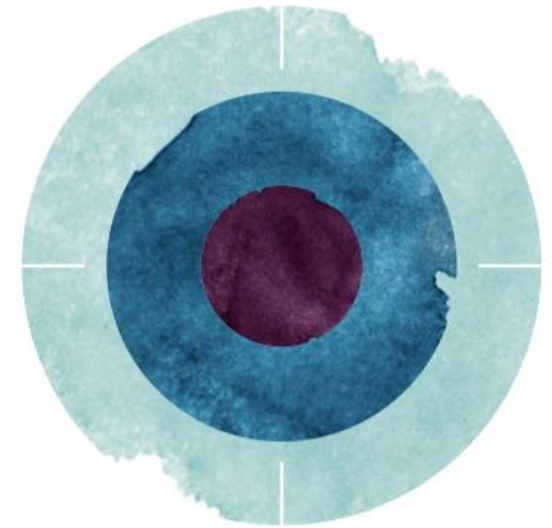
WHO leadership on hepatitis C: Global health sector strategy on viral hepatitis 2016-2021

- ‘Harm reduction among people who inject drugs’ as a key pillar of the strategy
- Addressing structural barriers: human rights violations, stigma and discrimination, marginalisation
- Target: Number of sterile needles and syringes per person who injects drugs per year:
 - Target for 2020: 200
 - Target for 2030: 300



Evaluating progress against the WHO strategy (May 2019)

- Almost ¼ of people newly infected with hepatitis C globally inject drugs
- The global incidence of hepatitis B infection is declining overall, but not for people who inject drugs
- Only 33 syringes or needles were distributed per person who injects drugs per year in 2017 (target for 2020: 200!)



Progress report on
HIV, viral hepatitis and
sexually transmitted
infections, 2019

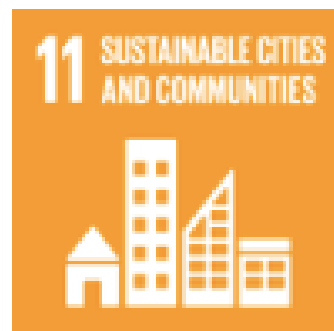
Accountability for the global health
sector strategies, 2016–2021

What next for the coming decade? Engaging at the UN in Vienna



- **Multi-year work plan on global drug policy 2019-2024**
- **2020: thematic CND session focusing on health, including hepatitis C**

What next for the coming decade? Engaging at the UN in Geneva & New York



What next for the coming decade? Community mobilisation & solidarity

DECLARATION OF THE HEPATITIS COMMUNITY

NO ELIMINATION WITHOUT DECRIMINALIZATION!

We, members and representatives of the viral hepatitis community—a community that includes people living with viral hepatitis, doctors, nurses, social workers, researchers, public health experts, and people who use drugs—are concerned over the growing gap between the enormous impact of hepatitis B and hepatitis C over people who use drugs and their almost non-existent access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment services around the world.



Thank you!

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