

How UNODC assists Member States in implementing the UNGASS Outcome Document on cross cutting issues

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Chapter 4. Cross-cutting issues

[picture of adolescents]

Women, including pregnant women

Children and adolescents

[picture of pregnant women at a health centre]

Chapter 4. Cross-cutting issues


[picture of group therapy]

Treatment as an
alternative to
inprisonment

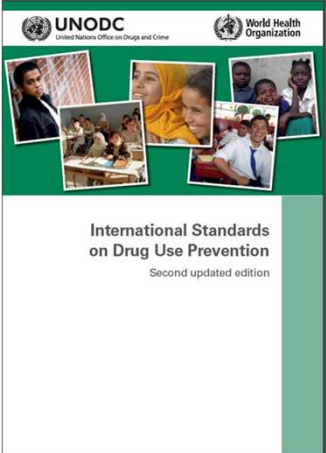
Quality assurance
of treatment
services and
systems

[picture of a prison]


Children and adolescents exposed
to drugs at a very young age

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Chapter 1. Drug prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation

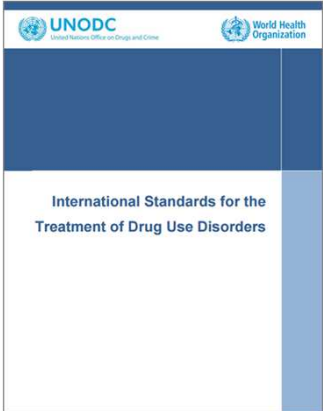


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World Health Organization

International Standards on Drug Use Prevention
Second updated edition



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World Health Organization


International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders

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children
our future + our responsibility



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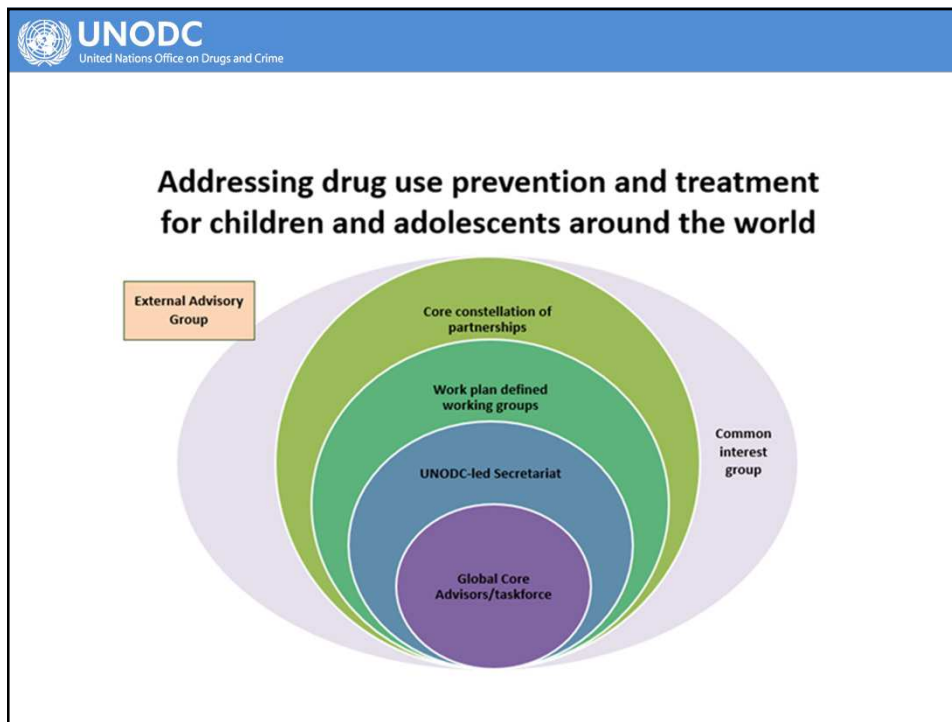
Initiatives


- Psychosocial protocol
- Pilot in Afghanistan, training in 17 countries
- Support the networking of policy makers and professionals at the country level to sustain the efforts beyond the funding and training

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Coordinate a global approach to address drug prevention and treatment for children and adolescents

- Present a unified and coordinated platform to advocate for the health and well-being of children, as it relates to drugs;
- Create a framework to address drug use in children and adolescents in a comprehensive, coordinated and integrated strategy that is inclusive, rights-based and evidence driven;
- Develop a roadmap to prevent drug use and treat youth with substance use disorders 2019-2025.




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Services for women with drug use disorders, including pregnant women

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WDR 2018: Causes and Consequences of drug use disorders among women



- Biology
- Risk behaviour
- Psychosocial differences
 - Fewer resources
 - Partner with a substance use problem
 - Care of dependent children
 - History of abuse and trauma

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Guidelines are available



Substance abuse treatment and care for women:
Case studies and lessons learned

International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders

Guidelines on drug prevention and treatment for girls and women



Women can recover as well as men

- Gender-responsive services address:
 - Accessibility
 - Child care responsibilities and parenting skills
 - Trauma and safety
 - Co-occurring mental health disorders
 - Socio-economic marginalisation

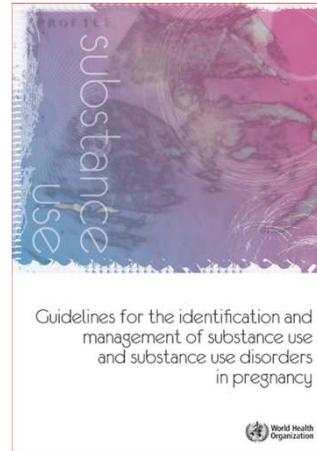


Pregnant women with drug use disorders

- *[picture of a woman with drug use disorders]*
- SUDs during pregnancy associated with:
 - Low birth weight, early delivery and poor nutritional status (also lifestyle effects)
 - Neonatal withdrawal


Treatment for pregnant women with drug use disorders

- Gender-specific, voluntary and non-judgmental services, PLUS
 - Pharmacological interventions especially for opioid use disorders to avoid withdrawal
 - Breastfeeding evaluated case by case
 - Parenting skills




UNODC and WHO technical assistance

- UNODC/WHO training on treatment for women during pregnancy, Brazil and Mexico
 - UNODC regional training on treatment and care for women in Central America, Guatemala
 - UNODC training on treatment of women with focus on human rights, Egypt
 - Support to Afghanistan in enhancing services at national level with a specific focus on the inclusion of women
- *[picture of a woman]*

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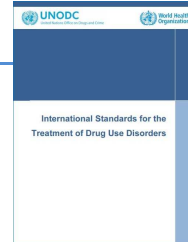
Quality assurance of treatment services and systems

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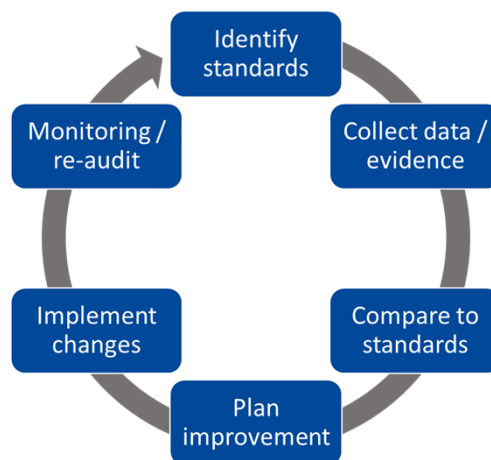
Coverage is low ... what about quality?

Drug treatment in line with the International Standards

- Accessible (incl. affordable!)
- Ethical
- Evidence-based
- Responding to individual and population needs
- Underpinned by good clinical governance
- Integrated (health, social care and criminal justice sectors)



A quality assurance cycle





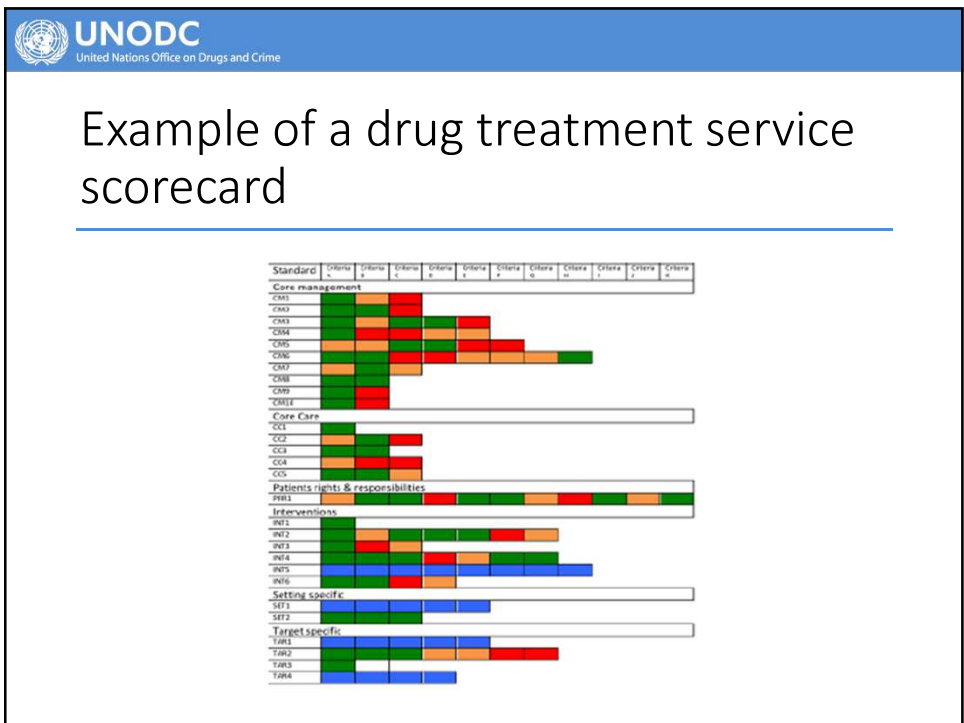
Both at the level of services and
at the level of systems


- *[picture of two pieces of puzzle (services and systems)]*




Pilot in Afghanistan

- *[picture of people from Afghanistan]*





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Treatment and care of persons with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system

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From coercion to cohesion, since 2010

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From coercion to cohesion
Treating drug dependence through health care, not punishment


DISCUSSION PAPER

 **UNODC**  **World Health Organization**

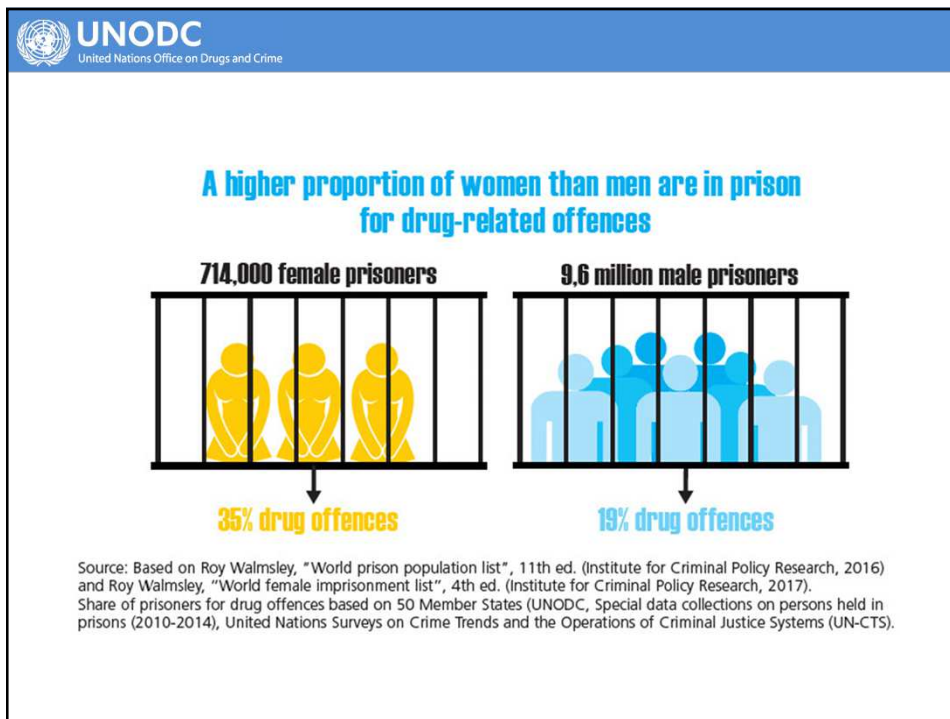
Treatment and care for people with drug use disorders in contact with the criminal justice system

Alternatives to Conviction or Punishment

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS


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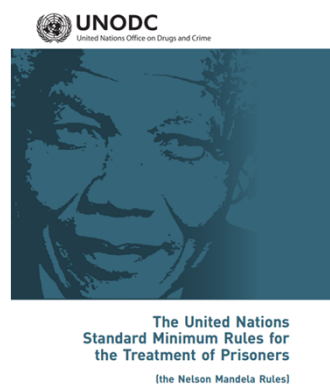
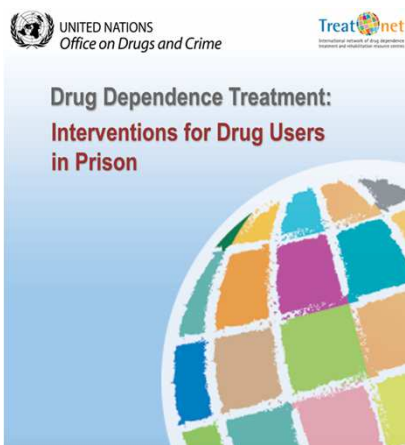
Preliminary findings (49 countries reported)

- 63 % of countries: provision of treatment for drug using offenders as alternative to criminal justice sanctions (ARQ data)
- Ca. 40% of countries (N=49) report such measures during trial (usually at sentencing stage)
- Ca. 33% of countries report measures at pre-trial stage, the usually as diversion from prosecution
- Less than 20% countries indicate treatment as alternative at post-sentencing stage (eg early conditional release)
- Some (6) countries reported on drug courts

Good practices at all stages of the criminal justice process

- Pretrial stage: Discharge the offender in appropriate circumstances or impose non-custodial measures, including treatment and care services, for minor cases
- Sentencing stage: Should take into consideration the rehabilitation needs of the offender, the protection of society and the interests of the victim
- Post-sentencing stage: Any form of release from an institution to a non-custodial programme shall be considered at the earliest possible stage

If imprisonment cannot be avoided, treatment and care in prison settings



**Ready to support
Member States to put
these ideas into
practice**

Thank you!
