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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: demand reduction and related measures

Ireland and Israel: draft resolution**

Intensifying our efforts to reduce the effects of HIV/AIDS to achieve the targets of the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,¹ in which States parties expressed concern for the health and well-being of humankind,

Reiterating the commitments of the United Nations Millennium Declaration² and the Millennium Development Goals, in particular goal 6, on halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015,

Recalling its resolution 53/9 of 12 March 2010, on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Recalling also its resolution 54/13 of 25 March 2011, on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users,

Noting with great concern that women who inject drugs are even less likely to have access to HIV prevention and drug demand reduction services than their male counterparts, and, in this regard, recalling its resolution 55/5 of 16 March 2012, on promoting strategies and measures addressing specific needs of women in the

* E/CN.7/2013/1.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

² General Assembly resolution 55/2.



context of comprehensive and integrated drug demand reduction programmes and strategies,

Reiterating the commitments made by all Member States in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS,³ adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, particularly the commitment to reduce transmission of HIV among injecting drug users by 50 per cent by 2015,

Welcoming the *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2012*,⁴ published by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), which shows sharp declines in HIV transmission in countries that have implemented comprehensive prevention, care, treatment and support programmes for those most vulnerable to HIV infection,

Noting with great concern that the same report records a continuing rise in HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, particularly hepatitis B and C, among injecting drug users in many countries that have yet to implement such programmes,

Noting the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012,⁵ which states that a high prevalence of HIV among injecting drug users has emerged as a serious social issue in many countries, posing new public health challenges, such as the spread of HIV and hepatitis C,

Acknowledging the supplementary risk posed for the spreading of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases by the injecting of new psychoactive substances,

Affirming that close cooperation at the national level among experts from the criminal justice, health, social and drug control sectors is a critical element of devising effective responses to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users,

Reaffirming that civil society plays a critical role in the planning, development and implementation of HIV/AIDS services and is a key partner in the global efforts to achieve the targets set in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS agreed in 2011,

Reaffirming also the importance of global coordination efforts to scale up sustainable, intensified and comprehensive HIV/AIDS responses, in a comprehensive and inclusive partnership with people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, the most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, as called for in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,⁶ within the framework of the “Three Ones” principles,

Noting that 2013 marks the halfway point between the setting of the target and the date when it should be met, and concerned that the coverage of HIV prevention services for injecting drug users, provided in accordance with the international drug

³ General Assembly resolution 65/277, annex.

⁴ Available from www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/20121120_globalreport2012/globalreport.

⁵ *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2012* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.13.XI.1).

⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

control treaties, is far from adequate in many countries with a high prevalence of HIV transmission among injecting drug users, despite more than 30 years of the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment to combating HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and to strive to achieve the target set in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS³ to reduce HIV transmission among injecting drug users by 50 per cent by 2015;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide leadership and guidance and to significantly expand its work with relevant civil society groups and national and regional authorities in order to address the gaps in access to services for people who inject drugs, particularly those living with or affected by HIV, to tackle the stigma and discrimination that they frequently suffer and to support increased capacity and resources for the provision of comprehensive prevention programmes and treatment, care and related support services;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the lead co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) for reducing HIV transmission among injecting drug users and prisoners, to work with the other co-sponsors of UNAIDS, especially the World Health Organization and the UNAIDS secretariat, to implement the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users: 2012 Revision*;⁷

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the World Health Organization in the implementation of its newly published *Guidance on Prevention of Viral Hepatitis B and C among People Who Inject Drugs*,⁸ and encourages them to work together to ensure that health services for people who inject drugs include the elements set forth in that publication;

5. *Requests* Member States to ensure that adequate access for injecting drug users to all nine core interventions mentioned in the *Technical Guide* referred to above is provided, without stigma, discrimination or violation of their human rights and ensuring gender equality;

6. *Urges* Member States to reinforce the coordination among national health, criminal justice and law enforcement authorities and civil society and to develop strategies to ensure that HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for injecting drug users are affordable and available in an environment that actively supports such programmes in order to achieve maximum efficiency of those interventions;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide the leadership and guidance necessary to support Member States in significantly scaling up access to evidence-based HIV prevention, care, treatment and support services for all people who inject drugs;

8. *Recommends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNAIDS to develop and implement regional strategies to tackle the HIV epidemic

⁷ Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/idu/targets_universal_access/en/index.html.

⁸ Available from www.who.int/hiv/pub/guidelines/hepatitis/en/index.html.

among injecting drug users in order to reduce the health, social and economic risks related to drug dependence;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to inform Member States on a yearly basis about the measures taken to achieve a 50 per cent reduction in HIV transmission among injecting drug users by 2015;

10. *Requests* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for the purposes of the present resolution in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.
