

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs****Sixtieth session**

Vienna, 13-17 March 2017

Item 5 (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**Norway: draft resolution****Promoting measures to prevent HIV and other blood-borne infections among people who use drugs, and increasing financing for the global HIV/AIDS response and for drug use prevention and drug demand reduction efforts***The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

Reaffirming the commitments of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971² and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,³ in which States parties expressed concern for the health and welfare of humankind,

Recalling the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,⁴ in which Heads of State and Government recommended to invite relevant national authorities to consider effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, as well as consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting

* E/CN.7/2017/1.

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

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

⁴ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.



drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also the commitments made in the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: On the Fast Track to Accelerating the Fight against HIV and to Ending the AIDS Epidemic by 2030,⁵ in which Heads of State and Government noted with alarm that people who inject drugs are 24 times more likely to acquire HIV than adults in the general population, and committed to effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse,

Recalling further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/6 of 15 March 2013 concerning intensifying the efforts related to HIV and AIDS among people who use drugs, resolution 54/13 of 25 March 2011 on achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users, and Commission 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,

Taking note of the report of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS entitled *Get on the Fast-Track: the Life Cycle Approach to HIV*,⁶ according to which the available data suggest that new HIV infections among people who inject drugs globally climbed from an estimated 114,000 in 2011 to 152,000 in 2015, resulting in a failure to achieve the target of reducing transmission of HIV among people who inject drugs by 50 per cent by 2015,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁷ in which Heads of State and Government pledged that no one would be left behind and recalling also their commitment, made in the outcome document of the special session, 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,

Underlining the importance of strengthening prevention and demand reduction efforts, and welcoming the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention,

Welcoming the decision of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS taken at its thirty-ninth meeting, held from 6 to 8 December 2016, to encourage all co-sponsors, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to mitigate the impact of the budgetary shortfall through efficiencies and through renewed and innovative resource mobilization strategies, including by broadening the donor base,

Noting with concern that overall investments in the HIV/AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries have fallen since 2013 and that related spending by donor Governments declined by more than \$1 billion in 2015, highlighting a downward trend in the availability of resources and funding for the global HIV/AIDS response, in particular for programmes targeting the prevention and treatment of HIV among people who use drugs,

1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen their efforts to ensure continued political commitment to addressing and countering HIV/AIDS among people who use drugs, in particular people who inject drugs, and to strive to achieve target 3.3 of the Sustainable Development Goals⁷ to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS and other diseases by 2030;

⁵ General Assembly resolution 70/266, annex.

⁶ Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, *Get on the Fast-Track: the Life Cycle Approach to HIV* (Geneva, 2016).

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the convening agency of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for matters relating to HIV/AIDS and drug use and to HIV/AIDS and prisons to continue to provide, through its HIV/AIDS Section, its leadership and guidance on those matters in partnership with relevant United Nations and government partners and with civil society groups, including networks of people who use drugs, and to support Member States in their efforts to increase their capacity and mobilize resources, including national investment, for the provision of comprehensive HIV prevention and treatment programmes;

3. *Encourages* Member States and other donors to continue to provide bilateral and other funding for the global HIV/AIDS response, and to strive to ensure that such funding contributes to addressing the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic among people who inject drugs, including in prison settings, in the spirit of the pledge made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind;

4. *Also encourages* Member States and other donors to make extrabudgetary contributions to the HIV/AIDS Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

5. *Further encourages* Member States and other donors to provide funding to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to disseminate and implement the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, and support the Drug Prevention and Health Branch of the Office, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage fully in the work and consultations of the Global Review Panel on the Future of the Joint Programme Model of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to make recommendations for a sustainable and fit-for-purpose Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS by revising and updating the operating model with a focus on joint work, financing, accountability and governance;

7. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to inform Member States, on a yearly basis, about the measures taken to prevent new HIV infections among people who use drugs, and to provide HIV treatment, care and support to people who use drugs, including in prison settings, and about the global funding shortage for the interventions outlined in the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.