

Drug Use in Prison. Policy and Incarceration

Robert Teltzrow

Conclusion

OAT treatment needs to be implemented in
Ukrainian prisons

and

Ukraine should join the
Pompidou Group

Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe



- Intergovernmental Organisation since 1971
 - Part of the Council of Europe since 1980
 - Goal: Harmonise and support evidence based drug policies
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- Cooperation projects in East and South-east Europe and in the Mediterranean region
 - 39 member states, Ukraine is not yet a member state



The Pompidou Group in Ukraine

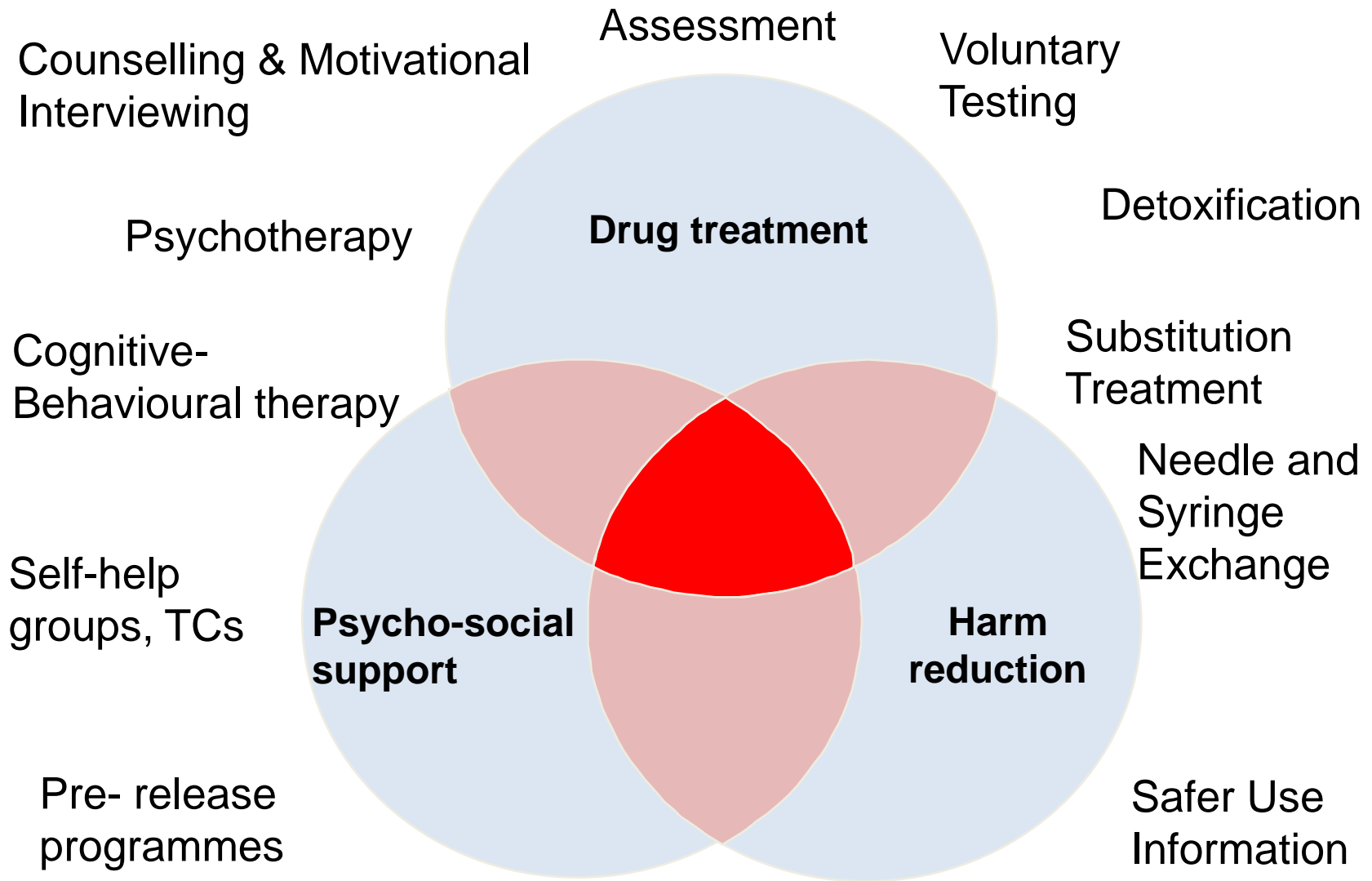
- Drug Prevention in Ukrainian schools
- Criminal justice and prisons Programme
- Drug policy development
- Humanitarian assistance (displaced OAT patients)
- Psycho-social support for soldiers and veterans and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Criminal Justice and Prison Programme

- **Reduce the number of (drug-dependent) prisoners through the use of alternatives to detention**
- **Bring drug policies criminal justice policies in line with CoE standards / health care principles**
- **Support comprehensive drug treatment services in prisons**



Drug services in prisons



Project countries



- 1. Armenia**
- 2. Georgia**
- 3. Republic of Moldova**
- 4. Ukraine**



Belarus: Rehabilitation and pre-release programmes

Ukraine: Family Conference and Risk Assessment Tool

Georgia: Alternatives to punishment, policy reforms

Moldova: Therapeutic Communities in prisons

Armenia: Harm Reduction in Prisons

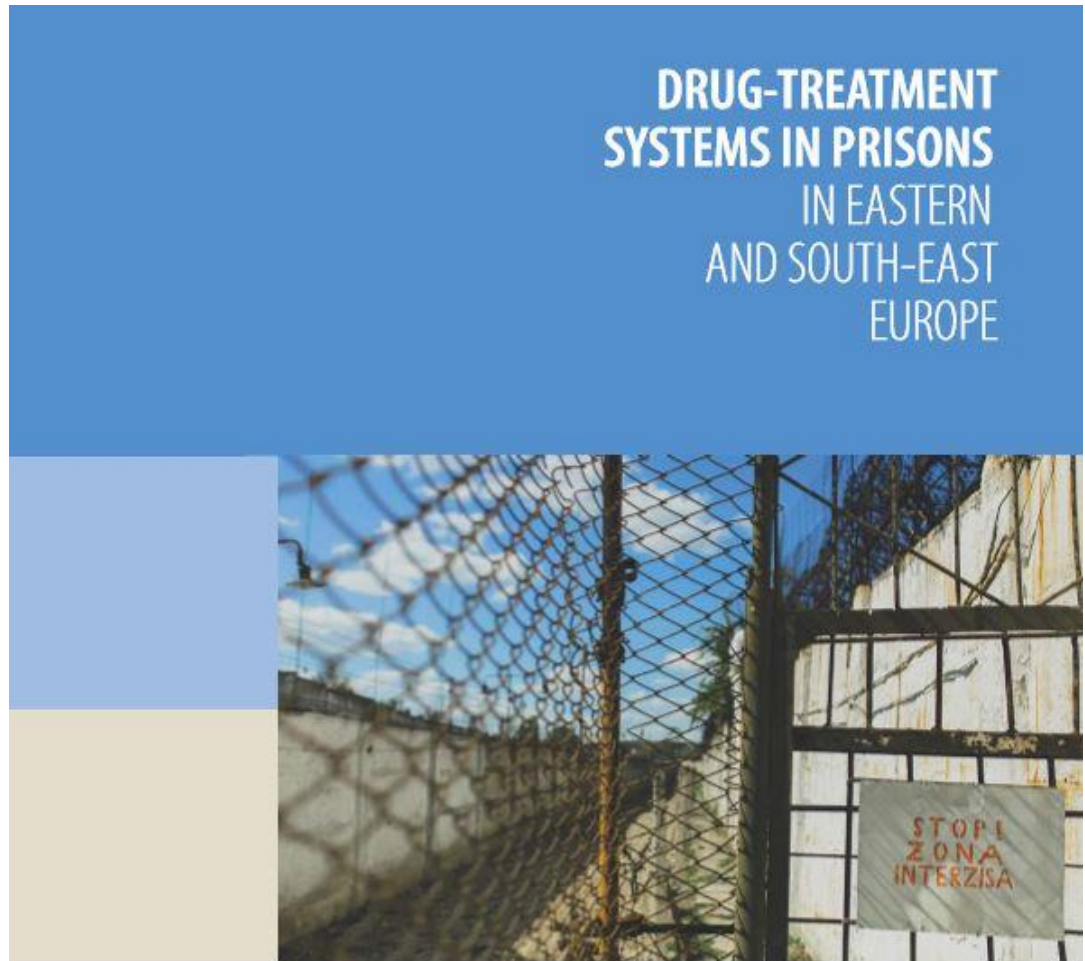
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Table 4: Numbers of prisoners living with HIV, HCV, HBV or TB

	HIV	HCV	HBV	TB
Albania	4	N/a	n/a	n/a
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	<30% PWID of all prisoners	<30% PWID of all prisoners	4: with regular therapy in special security hospital
Georgia	0.35%	No data	No data ¹⁰⁵	98
Kosovo*	1 (recently; first case among prisoners)	No data	No data	No data
Republic of Moldova	114	152	148	152
Montenegro (data from the only research done in prison, in 2011)	0%	20.1%	1%	Not available
Russia	55 000	No data	No data	29 000
Serbia	7	1670	80	24
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	0	164 (31 March 2014)	70 (31 March 2014)	6 (31 March 2014)
Ukraine	6 657 on 1 June 2014 including 2 526 on ART (SPSU data)	59.9%	No data	3 893 (including 378 in pre-trial establishments - SIZO)

Table 7: OAT implementation in prisons and in the community

	Coverage: prisons with OAT/total no. of prisons	Detoxification with methadone/ buprenorphine – prisons with this service and total no. of prisons	No. of OAT patients in prison (+proportion of all opioid-dependent prisoners)
Albania	18 prisoners		34 prisoners have received MMT
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6/15	5 on methadone or Suboxone®; 1 on Suboxone	not yet available – OAT just started
Georgia	2/14	2 out of 14	130 (coverage not known)
Kosovo*	1/11	None	10
Moldova	11/17	No	63/385 (16.4%)
Montenegro	0/1	not available	12 (total number of opioid-dependent prisoners is not available)
Russia	prohibited	No	0
Serbia	29/29	29/29	143
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	13/13	Majority of OAT patients on maintenance, no explicit distinction between detoxification and maintenance	271/43.2% (271 patients in OAT out of 627 drug users, vast majority of them opiate users)
Ukraine	0/146 prisons; 6 of 23 SIZO	0	0 of 2 535 registered opioid-dependent prisoners

Opiate Substitution Treatment



Available in
all/most prisons:



Limited coverage:



Not available:



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