

Commission : UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Session : 6th Zonal MUN 2019

Sponsors : Belgium, Cuba, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Kuwait,
Madagascar, Mauritius, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic,
Tanzania, Zambia, Philippines

QUESTION OF: **PROMOTING MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION
OF MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV,
HEPATITIS B AND C AND SYPHILIS AMONG
WOMEN WHO USE DRUGS.**

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome document of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem held in 2016, in which member states recommended inviting relevant national authorities to consider effective measures aimed at preventing the transmission of HIV, hepatitis and other bloodborne infections associated with drug use,

Deploring the unavailability and inaccessibility of counselling, support and healthcare programmes for women in low economically performing nations,

Fully alarmed that syphilis in pregnancy is the second leading cause of stillbirth globally and results in prematurity, low birthweight, neo-natal death, and infections in newborns,

Deeply concerned that according to the WHO global hepatitis report, hepatitis B and C are responsible for 96% of all hepatitis mortality,

Noting with regret that drug abuse in women occurs at all economic levels of society, affecting both adults and youngsters, and that these drug users are the most prone to respond positive to HIV, hepatitis B and C and syphilis,

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Keeping in mind that due to stigma and discrimination, very few people will go to voluntary counselling and HIV testing (VTC) to avoid the negative societal consequences of HIV positive and thus, are not aware of their HIV status,

Deeply conscious that HIV, which causes AIDS, can be transmitted when drug users share needles and syringes contaminated with infected blood,

Fully aware that transmission of HIV from mother-to-child can easily be transmitted through breast feeding and childbirth,

1. Appeals to the United Nations and social agencies, as well as governmental organisations to strengthen their efforts and take measures to contribute to the elimination of the transmission of HIV from mother-to-child, hepatitis B and C, and syphilis;
2. Requests every state to co-operate with the media to raise public consciousness about the hazards of drug use and to enhance preventive messages countering the promotion of drug use;
3. Invites those countries facing major drug problems to legalise the use of soft drugs, hence having a better control on its consumption;
4. Encourages the use of condoms when having sexual intercourse to reduce the risk of infection with hepatitis B and C, and syphilis;
5. Affirms that getting vaccinated is the best way of preventing hepatitis B infection;

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6. Recommends incorporating strategies such as Antiretroviral therapy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV;

7. Suggests that emphasis be laid at both individual and governmental levels on the drug issue by:

- (a) providing information about the efficiency of treatments;
- (b) supporting community-initiated home-based AIDS care;
- (c) providing special assistance to the poor affected by the disease;

8. Condemns the usage of existing needles and encourages the manufacturing and utilisation of smart syringes which become inoperable after use.