

UNDP counteracts corruption

Joint initiatives of the United Nations Development Program in Tajikistan, the state bodies and civil society promote implementation of particular measures in area of struggle against corruption. Alisher Karimov, the Manager of UNDP project tells about implemented initiatives in the given direction "Improvement of Management System in State Sector"

Despite relative success of Tajikistan in marked stable economic growth, decrease in level of an external debt, stabilization of inflation and the growing State expenditure, the country still faces number of obstacles which are necessary for eliminating to maintain economic growth. As a whole these difficulties underline necessity of improvement of the country's investment climate and struggle against corruption because Tajikistan has the lowest level of Attraction of Foreign Investments among all central-Asian republics.

Corruption represents serious threat of efficiency of civil service in our country and is perceived as the phenomenon peculiar to given sphere. As the result, it influences trust level to the state institutes. Fatal consequences of corruption are well enough studied and presented in various researches. There is a widespread opinion that corruption undermines economic development, strengthens inequality in the society and represents threat for social trust to the institutes mismatching the concept of the effective government.

The index of "Transparency International" is one of widely known tools for measurement of perception of corruption in a society. It is the summary index based on a set of sociological

the decision of the given problem by means of "struggle against corruption" is the approach which eliminates symptoms but not tries to treat "illness". To solve this essential problem, coordinated efforts from all state bodies are necessary for construction of effective public service, which is oriented on people's requirement; public service in which respectability and ethics are key elements of professional discharge of duties.

Legal basis of struggle against corruption

As of 1999, Tajikistan takes steps for solving of the corruption problem by adoption of laws and decrees of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Also in September 2003, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has joined the Plan on struggle against corruption of the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization in Istanbul.

Besides, on September 25, 2006 Tajikistan has signed the United Nations Convention on struggle against corruption. The given document has been ratified by country parliament on April 16, 2008.

Along with it, in 2008, National Strategy on Struggle against Corruption for 2008-2012 period has been accepted.



Thus, ratification of the Convention of the United Nations and acceptance of such important document as Strategy are acknowledgement of that the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan accepts active participation in struggle against corruption, expressing political will and aspiration to drastic measures in the given direction.

Cooperation with anticorruption agency

With the decree of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan in January 2007, the Agency of the State Financial Control and Combating Corruption (Agency) has been created, and after five months it has begun the work. One of the results of cooperation between the Project and Agency was working out and acceptance of National Strategy on Struggle against Corruption for 2008-2012 period.

Within the limits of UNDP project "Improvement of Management System in State sector" this year functional review as process of an evaluation of functions' conformity has been implemented and also efficiency and productivity of actions of Agency concerning the established international standards in struggle against corruption (КООНПК), national strategic and legal documents and created suitable practice at the organization's operations of anticorruption departments.

In the course of work various methods of data gathering were used: the review and the analysis of documents and the information, questioning, group focus, supervision and expert evaluation. The collected data have been processed and analyzed, on the



basis of what particular recommendations have been formulated.

The functional review would not be possible without full cooperation of the Agency. As a result of its implementation it has been revealed that the existing potential of the Agency under the corruption prevention requires serious strengthening. In particular, strengthening of the role of the corruption prevention department, which will work on such questions as coordination of the policy of risk assessment in the ministries and departments,

conflicts of interests, education, training and public informing, administrative investigations of cases of professional etiquette's infringement of the high-ranking governmental employees, the review of property declarations, and also performance of other activities under the corruption prevention.

Moreover, there is a sharp necessity for increase of analytical potential of the Agency by means of formation of new uniform analytical department.

CONTINUED ON THE NEXT PAGE

Index of corruption perception (ICP) for Tajikistan, according to «Transparency International» rating

Year	Estimation ИБК	Trust interval
2006	2,2	2,0 – 2,4
2007	2,1	1,9 – 2,3
2008	2,0	1,7 – 2,3
2009	2,0	1,6 – 2,5

interrogations and researches, lead in each of the countries included in research. The data received for last four years, specify in the disturbing tendency: the index invariably goes downwards, marking situation deterioration in the country concerning the prevention and struggle against this negative phenomenon.

Corruption is an organizational problem. It is a symptom of governmental and civil society's institutes dysfunction; therefore

At national level some acts on struggle against corruption were accepted: in December 1999. The law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On struggle against corruption" has been adopted. Other positions which oriented on struggle against corruption in Tajikistan include: Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On the State financial control", Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On public service", creation of Institute of the Human Rights' Representative.

For the good of the people of Tajikistan

The solemn ceremony of the beginning of grants' implementation of 8th Round of Global Fund on struggle against HIV/AIDS, a tuberculosis and malaria in the Republic of Tajikistan has taken place on November 18 in the reception hall of the hotel "Tajikistan". The given action has been organized by the United Nations Development Program with the initiative of National Coordinating Committee (NCC) on struggle against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in the Republic of Tajikistan. Country Director of UNDP, Rastislav Vrbenski, made an opening speech:

- On behalf of the United Nations Development Program, I congratulate the Government of Tajikistan, representatives of National Coordinating Committee and all partners with whom we cooperate very closely, on significant date for entire country - the beginning of grants' implementation 8th Round.

I would like to underline, that this success became possible thanks to political adherence and leadership of the Government of the country, partnership of all sectors, technical support of agencies of the United Nations and other

international organizations, successful implementation of the previous grants, professionalism of executors of grants and the basic recipient - United Nations Development Programs.

Step by step, thanks to mobilization of resources, coordination, prioritization actions the country replies to new calls of the millennium, including, the public health services' sector. We with pride can tell today, that the purpose of the 8th Rounds of grant is elimination of malaria; that more than 700 patients with the multi-resistant form of tuberculosis will have an opportunity for treatments; that about 250 thousand persons will annually have possibility to pass voluntary consultation and testing for a HIV-infection.

Very soon it will be one year of

my being in the country. For this year I had many possibilities to assess hospitality, diligence, optimism and potential of Tajiks and Tajikistan. The next 5 years the country will receive \$95 million for struggle against HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. It is remarkable success of the country and huge work ahead. On behalf of UNDP and personally me I wish to tell, that UNDP is the basic recipient, but we will make everything that all national partners and that this program has been used for strengthening of potential of the Government and national institutes have been involved in performance of this program.

Sincerely I wish all to make efforts that through 5 years to see real results for the good of the people of Tajikistan.



Considerable successes are reached

Message of the Phillip Kreash, Portfolio of the Manager of the Global Fund on struggle against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in connection with the beginning of grants' implementation of 8th Round:

- Please let me to congratulate Tajikistan, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Tajikistan, the national centers on struggle against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria on the considerable successes reached in the course of Global Fund grants implementation, starting from 1st round. We mark considerable decrease in prevalence of malaria. Antiretroviral therapy (ARV) becomes more and more accessible, and the first group of patients with the multi-resistant form of tuberculosis gets treatment. Recent mission of the Committee of green light has noted the progress reached by the Center on struggle against tuberculosis.

I congratulate the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Project HOPE and partners on excellent implementation of grants, and also creations of strong and extending partner relations! UNDP, Project HOPE and partners were the main facilitators of working out the proposal documents on AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria for 8th round, all from which have been accepted and approved by the Global Fund that is unique event!

Thanks to the true leadership of Vice-prime minister of the Republic of Tajikistan, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan, are recently made by the country considerable steps on introduction of replaceable therapy and working out by working group of strategy of decrease in harm in prisons. The new laboratory on TB will be constructed at the Center on struggle against TB in Dushanbe city. The given laboratory will correspond to all world standards, to carry out the newest molecular tests and will be absolutely safe. It will be a reference laboratory for the Eastern Europe and Central Asia - and Tajikistan can be proud of it. The malaria

is at a stage close to liquidation, and the country will be a good example in the foreseeable future when it will be possible to declare, that Tajikistan is free from malaria.

Difficulties and problems await for you in the future as the success growth and objectives' expansions. Universal access for patients with multi-resistant TB became now an attainable aim as you will have soon adequate laboratories. But for treatment of TB-positive and especially multi-resistant forms on an out-patient basis the strong and careful organization of process is required.

Unfortunately, later revealing and incomplete granting of reports on HIV cases leads to a high death rate of the people who are HIV-positives. Carrying out of propaganda activities for struggle with stigma of the given disease which should be considered as a usual infectious disease is required. NGO are excellent partners which can promote considerably to achievement of universal access to diagnostics and treatment HIV/AIDS.

Tajikistan is the third country in the Eastern Europe and the Central Asia, after Russia and Ukraine on volume of the received money resources from Global Fund. For today the total sum of transfers to Tajikistan from Global Fund has exceeded \$50 million. At least, more than \$30 million will be transferred by Global Fund to Tajikistan the next 2 years.

The board of Global Fund last week has made the important decision concerning 10 rounds which will be declared in April-May of 2010. Tajikistan should make an application for a covering of deficiency of actions for a HIV and multi-resistant TB and fastenings of the successes reached on malaria.

The Global Fund and partners will be close and will help you with the given process.

Another 10 years for mine clearing

The inquiry of Tajikistan on prolongation of term of mine clearing for the next 10 years is supported by the state-participants of the Ottawa Convention.

As the head of the Tajik centre on mine issues (TCMI) Jonmahmad Rajabov has informed "Cooperation", the given decision was accepted at the summit "World free from mines" which has been organized from November 29 till December 4 in Cartagena (Colombia). The governmental delegation of Tajikistan at a forum was headed by Minister of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan.

"In B.Hudoyorov's performance has noted the progress reached by our country on performance of the Ottawa Convention for the last period and complexities on performance of obligations taken on, - has noted a source. - The minister has paid special attention of the session's participants on mine problem on Tajik-Uzbek border. He has noticed, that since 1999 till now on frontier sites of the Tajik-Uzbek border has suffered 161 persons, from them 87 persons have got wounds and 74 were lost. This

year on this border 2 persons who were lost on a place" were undermined.

According to a source, the minister has urged the world community to divide concern of Tajikistan about existence of minefields along borders and blasting of the regular inhabitants in the Central Asia.

In conclusion Bakhtiyor Khudoyorov has signed the declaration "Joint liability on mine-free world" where adherence of the states to the termination of the sufferings caused by antipersonnel mines proves to be true. Also at the summit the action Plan of Cartagena for 2010-2014 has been approved and accepted.

It is necessary to notice, that representatives of TCMI and a part of delegation from Tajikistan have taken part at the Kartahensky summit at financial support of the United Nations Development Program.

Mahpora KIROMOVA

CONTINUATION, BEGINNING ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE

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Also there is a necessity of strengthening of an ethical infrastructure of the Agency through introduction of the Complex Code of behaviour norms. Thereupon would be useful for the corruption prevention department's employees to take appropriate training on Professional etiquette.

UNDP plans to continue cooperation with the Agency in which frameworks the agreed recommendations about strengthening of the given structure's potential in prevention and struggle against corruption will be implemented.

After submitting report and action plan, UNDP Project has begun performance of the basic recommendations. That is why in November of this year an educational trip of employees of the department on prevention and struggle against corruption at the Agency, and also the representative of Public organization "Law and society" to Latvia for acquaintance with the activity

Bureau on Struggle against Corruption has been organized.

Support of the Ombudsman's Institute

Besides cooperation with the Agency, within the limits of implemented UNDP project active interaction with National Institute of Human Rights is provided. This cooperation provides creation of the Mechanism of Public Complaints at the Ombudsman's office which will allow creating opportunity for regular citizens to apply authorized body on protection of human rights. At the given stage of the Project financial support for equipping Ombudsman's office has been provided. In addition the Project will carry out other actions for strengthening of the office potential and strengthening of a role of the given department in advancement and protection of human rights.

Principles of customs service's transparency

Borders' safety issues are also one of priority directions of the given Project. Effective customs and border control are extremely important for safety of any state, struggle against terrorism and the organized crime. Being in the world's trade centre and economic life of the country, the Customs service of Tajikistan is strategically important structure which potential should raise everywhere. The given structure serves as one of basis for poverty reducing and assistance to economic growth of the country.

Customs office bodies still remain vulnerable to possibilities of corruption emergence. Taking it into consideration, UNDP Project "Improvement of Control System in State sector" in 2008-2009 has organized two training/seminars for employees of customs service concerning transparency and

respectability which has covered problems of corruption prevention at transportation of goods. Granting of more high-grade and detailed information concerning correct management and eradication of corruption occurrence risks in customs service was the purpose of trainings.

Postscript

Not only the government and financial institutions should counteract corruption and not to suppose infringement of ethical standards. Corruption mentions all society; it weakens democratic institutes and undermines a principle of leadership of the law. For this reason mobilization of all forces is necessary for observance of a principle of conscientiousness on struggle against this threat.

Safo SAFAROV

Strengthening of the struggle against infectious diseases

The solemn ceremony dedicated to the beginning of grants' implementation of 8th Round of Global Fund on struggle against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in the Republic of Tajikistan has taken place on November 18 in the reception hall of the hotel "Tajikistan". The first deputy of the Minister of Health of Tajikistan Saida Jobirova, UNDP Country Director for Tajikistan Rastislav Vrbenski, representatives of National Coordination Committee, Global Fund, governmental ministries and bodies, public and international organizations and mass media attended this meeting.

During her speech on this meeting, first deputy minister of health Saida Jobirova said that without the support of international partners and financial support of Global Fund the solution of the problems related to AIDS, TB and malaria was impossible. She continued that existence of such cooperation is the basis for the effective results

in the direction of prevention the development of such diseases.

UNDP Country Director Rastislav Vrbenski said that in next 5 years Tajikistan will get 95 million dollars for struggle against HIV, TB and malaria. According to him, this success became possible thanks to partnership of all sectors, technical support of agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations, successful implementation of the previous grants, professionalism of executors of grants and the basic recipient - United Nations Development Program.

"The main purpose of the 8th Round of grant is elimination of malaria; that more than 700 patients with the multi-resistant form of tuberculosis will have an opportunity for treatments; that about 250 thousand persons will annually have possibility to pass voluntary consultation and testing for a HIV-infection", - he said.

During the meeting the officials of the Ministry of Health



of the Republic of Tajikistan and UNDP signed several official documents for implementation of the 8th round of the grant in Tajikistan.

Then the unofficial part started, during which participants had an opportunity

to watch the photo exhibition of the world-known photographer John Rea. He took these photos during his last acquitting trip to get familiarize with the implementation of programs and projects of Global Fund in Tajikistan.

Conversation and discussion of partners and guests lasted for a couple of hours accompanied by the symphony music of four professional musicians.

Safo SAFAROV

Tajikistan's success

The first deputy of the ministry of health of the Republic of Tajikistan, Saida Jobirova, explained to "Hamkori" the signing of official documents for the beginning of the grants' implementation of the 8th Round:

- According to this document, Tajikistan will get 62 million dollars from Global Fund in next 5 years for struggles against dangerous and infectious diseases HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

Existence of these diseases is not only the problem of the health sector but it is also a social problem. That is why, the allocated money will enable to reduce the poverty level, provision of drinking water for the population and improving the infrastructure of the health institutions.

At the same time there was a problem of lack of laboratory and shortage of new and modern technologies. Most of the equipment was from the Soviet time. Today, this problem is relatively solved.

By means of allocated money the level of population's acknowledgement on these diseases and their preventive measures success is increased. Because prevention of the disease is cheaper and easier than its treatment. It is also planned to increase the knowledge level of the health sector experts which means the improvement of medical assistance.

It should be noted that Tajikistan is the only country among Central Asian states and Commonwealth of Independent States to receive the grants on three directions: HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

We should achieve the Millennium Development Goals till 2016 and among them the decrease of infectious disease is indicated.

Real assistance

The head of the National Coordination Committee on prevention of AIDS, TB and malaria diseases in the Republic of Tajikistan, Murodbek Beknazarov said that the start of the 8th Round of the Global Fund in Tajikistan is important event:

- National Coordination Committee functions under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and it is led by the prime-minister's deputy Rukiya Kurbonova. Our committee has 19 members and among them there are deputy ministers from various ministries and representatives of international organizations and 6 public organizations. The primary responsibility of the Committee is to provide cooperation on the issue of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and also coordinating all the incoming money and money coming from the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Our Committee submitted request to Global Fund for allocation of grants for struggle against infectious disease. It is pleasant that Global Fund supported the request of our country in three directions.

A part of the grant will be allocated for the preventive measures of HIV among the vulnerable groups of society. Due to the fact that most of our citizens migrate to Russia, where there are 1 million infected people, part of this money is used for prevention of the spread of HIV among the labour migrants and their family members.

At the same time, the Committee plans to eliminate malaria in the country by 2015 through assistance of this grant. It is pleasant that through efforts of the Government of Tajikistan and support of Global Fund in last 3-4 years the number of malaria-infected decreased.

However, the problem of tuberculosis concerns our Committee and the Ministry of Health. In last years, not only in Tajikistan but in all commonwealth of independent

states the situation with TB infection becomes serious.

That is why, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the National Coordination Committee applied to Global Fund for the grant to solve this problem. If this money will be used correctly and on purpose, I believe that prevention of this disease will become possible.

Different experienced structures can be the main recipients of Global Fund' grants. However in Tajikistan with the suggestion of the National Coordination Committee, UNDP is the main recipient of the grant. Global Fund allocates money to Tajikistan to implement the projects as of 2003. The first grant finished three years ago and get high ranking from Global Fund. This is the guarantee that the money is used on purpose.

Today, Global Fund provides 62 million Euros for 5 years for Tajikistan in three directions. I believe that this money will provide real help our country in struggle against infectious diseases.

Remedy for any pain

Alternative medical treatment is the best method of treatment of injection drug addicts

The phenomenon of HIV infection spread and increase in the number of drug addicts is observed in Tajikistan as in other countries, especially Central Asian republics. One of the concerning issues on HIV spread is the fast spread of it among injection drug addicts.

Drug addiction is a very complex situation and it negatively impacts not only the

drug addict people but also the society. Especially, when speaking about injection drugs. Scientific researches and achievements of last 20 years shows that addiction to drugs is chronic systematically progressing illness and the long-term impact on human's brain is observed. Acute conditions of the disease emerges due to the mutual acute repeated use of

drugs; biological, social and external characteristics; irreversible change in motivation mechanism of human's brain. The treatment of drug addiction is regarded as one of the difficult and important medical and social problems till now. The necessity of implementation of modern type of treatment increases, namely replacing treatment in the late 90s due to the rapid increase

of the HIV infected among the injection drug addicts.

This tendency became the reason of our society's worry because most of the HIV-positives in the country are injection drug addicts. According to the official statistics, till October 1 of 2009 year, 54 per cent of HIV-positives are injection drug addict people.

Taking into consideration the low success of existing types of treatment of opium addicted people and in order to decrease the speed of the HIV spread, implementation of medical replacing treatment will be very timely. Medical replacing treatment by using methadone is one of the best way of treating

opium addicted people. Through this method the level of heroin using cases and lethal results of using it decreases and the crimes related to dangerous behaviour and infection of HIV will diminish. Moreover, the big expenses related to the opium addicted person, his family and society in general, will decrease. The replacing treatment should not just be regarded as an action of prescribing a type of opium for treatment but it should be regarded as a complex program of help to addicted people and in many cases will be used as treatment for mental and social restoration and in other somatic illness's treatment.

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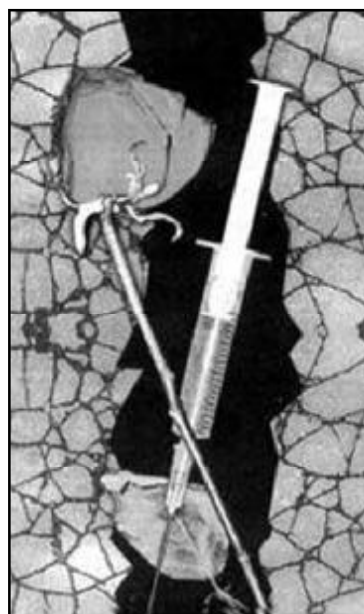
Remedy for any pain

Replacing treatment is spread as one of the effective methods of opium drug addicts' treatment all over the world. It attracts opium drug addicted people to system of medical and social help and decrease the level of harm of using illegal drugs and crimes related to it. Currently, many scientific researches has been implemented which identified the therapy and economic efficiency of this treatment. Discussion only organized on type of replacing drug, its treatment amount to use, duration of usage, the terms of accepting the patients to the treatment programs, plans of start and end of the treatment.

Now it should be admitted that implementation of replacing treatment is not only a medical issue but also a problem of state policy on control of drug products, legislative and bioethics norms.

The Republic of Tajikistan has the legislative order on control of legal relations with drug products, psychotropic elements and precursors which are in conformity with international norms. It should be noted that none of these documents contradict the implementation of the replacing treatment. In this direction and can be said that implementation of this treatment method is under the authority of public health related bodies. That is why, approving of another medicine is not regarded as illegal.

The essence of



// Accessibility of injection drug users to preventive service, drug abuse treatment, measures on reducing the harm, consultations and examination of HIV, replacing treatment, treatment of the infection passed form sexual interaction should be improved according to the national norms.

Dublin Declaration (2004)

implementation of the replacing treatment in the Republic of Tajikistan is included in the "Program on prevention of drug addiction spread and improvement of service in drug abuse treatment in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2005-2010 period" (Is approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under #113 on April 2 of 2005) and "Program on struggle against the spread of AIDS in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2007-2010 period" (Is approved by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under #86 on March 3 of 2007).

World Health Organization also regards medical replacing treatment as one of the important treatment methods in countries where the number of sick people related to the opium is high, especially in this locations where due to the use of injection drugs these people have high possibility of being infected by HIV and other infections which pass through blood. In the "Declaration on being active in struggle against HIV/AIDS" which was adopted on a special session of UN General Assembly under #26/2 on June 27 of 2001, among other important suggestion there is also an article on necessity of increasing the projects on reducing the harm of using drug

products. One part of the article is related to the provision and making accessible the replacing treatment for injection drug addicts.

Moreover, the joint Agreement of World Health Organization, UN Program on HIV/AIDS and UN Administration on struggle against drug trafficking and crimes related to it (2001) states that "Medical replacing treatment is one of the effective methods of treating the opium addiction".

Methadone and buprenorphine is included by the World Health Organization's order on July 2 of 2005 in the List of main medicines, which are required for the provision of minimum norms of health in all countries.

One of the important issues in adopting the projects on replacing treatment's implementation is its ethical direction. Every doctor should solve the ethical problems in his experience and evaluate his ethical experience. Replacing treatment is not just particular for treatment of drug abuse, it is used in abortion, organs' transplantation and artificial fertilization and due to the excessive interest of politicians and society became the area of discussion and disputes.

Traditionally, medical ethical sides have advantageous characteristics which are expressed in famous saying "noli nocere" (do not harm). Clearly it is known that prescription of addicting materials to the patients will not cause the repeated addiction and won't have additional harm. The negative impact, which appears out of the long use of the replacing medicine, is completely studied by different specialists and cannot be introduced as the action out of instruction and became the obstacle for replacing treatment.

If we look at the history of this issue, we will find out that prescription of drugs for treatment of drug abuse is not a new phenomenon, doctors are using it in treatment of opium addiction for a long time. Even in Soviet Union era those who suffered of opium addiction till 1959 had an opportunity to buy morphine for personal use from drug stores by presenting

doctor's prescription (the terminology used drug ration/ "наркопайки").

Canadian doctor Robert Holiday in 1959 and American doctors Vincent Dole and Mary Nyswander in 1963 were the first to use methadone for replacing treatment. In Europe, Swedish physiatrist L.Gan was the first person to use the methadone for replacing treatment in 1967. This medicine had several advantages - it could be used in the form of pill, in other words there was no need for injecting it and its long-term effect enabled to use it once a day. In late 60s, replacing treatment by using methadone became the primary method of treating opium addiction all around the world.

The implementation of the



METHADONE

replacing treatment programs restores in 80s and 90s with the start of HIV epidemic. In this time, doctors already used different medicine for replacing treatment (buprenorphine, morphine, dihydrocodeine). It was proved that the using of replacing treatment reduce the threat of being infected by HIV and other diseases, like hematite B and C. Currently, all around the world more than one million of clients are on the replacing treatment programs. In USA their number (in 45 states) is about 260,000 people, in

European countries (Great Britain -109 000, Spain - 103 000, France - 99 000, Italy - 97 000, Germany - 65 000, Holland 13 500, Portugal - 12 500, Austria - 7 500) is more than 500 000 people, in Iran 30 000 people, India 80 000 people, China 38 000 people and in Australia 20 000 people. In recent years several Western Europe countries and ex-Soviet states are implementing the replacing treatment programs. Today, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine and Belarus use the replacing treatment. Replacing treatment will never enable drug addicts to quite drug abuse. With the strong desire and will and good social support of the clients of the medical replacing treatment programs, even after several years of participating in replacing treatment, after undergoing intoxication can successfully stop using the replacing drugs.

That is why, replacing treatment is scientifically approved as one of the part of helping program for the drug addicts and it is ethically grounded that will enable the improvement of the quality of life and length of life of the people who are drug addicts.

Saidmumin Kholov,
Specialist of preventive
programs of HIV/AIDS project
and UNDP

// We promise that till 2010 all necessary measures on provision of more accessibility to multilateral programs on preventive maintenance, treatment, control and support will be activated.

*Political Statement on
HIV/AIDS, UN General
Assembly, June 2, 2006*