



## **Effectiveness**

**human rights** equilibriumist drug policy is dehumanising. It criminalizes and stigmatizes people who choose to use drugs, labeling certain behaviors as *right*, *high-risk* and *wrong*. Stigmas supply the narrative that drug users are *other* behaviorists who choose to use drugs and removes moral judgment from the equation. People who prohibitively use drugs and removes moral judgment from the equation. People who prohibitively use drugs and removes moral judgment from the equation. People who prohibitively use drugs and removes moral judgment from the equation.

People die every day in Canada from the opioid crisis.<sup>[3]</sup> Most of those deaths are related to the use of fentanyl in the illicit drug market. People who use drugs risk overdose, poisoning, infection, disease transmission, and death because they are forced to rely on the illicit + commercialized drug supply. There is no safe or regulated supply available in the black market, would significantly + contribute to the reduction of deaths.

the need for safe supply  
4 Pillars - from the Canadian Association of  
People Who Use Drugs

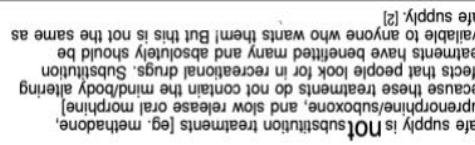
**why safe supply?** from DULF's Community-Led Compassion Clubs resources

overdose deaths continue to increase at an alarming rate new crises develop as a result of the unregulated drug market. (Benzodiazepine contamination, severe and frequent infections, introduction of Carfentanil).

## why NOT medicalization

medicalized "safe supply" does not work because:

1. prescribers do not want to prescribe / do not want to gatekeep "safe supply" [6] / many fear stigma from colleagues / their college [7]
2. receiving a 'substance use disorder diagnosis' is harmful to people who use drugs recreationally [8]
3. medicalization reduces harm reduction uptake and effectiveness [9]



drug toxicity is the #2 cause of death in BC  
and death.  
infections, poisonings  
result in overdoses,  
unpredictable doses  
additives and  
unregulated. Drug  
purity and potency is  
in an illegal drug market,  
BC

we are a group of students who are former users, current users, harm reduction workers, and allies working towards building a legal system that affirms the autonomy and dignity of people who use drugs. for us, that means a legal system where drugs are decriminalized, demedicalized, and accessible.



thanks for getting a safe supply tote!

what is "safe supply"?



safe supply in action

DULF and the Vancouver Area Network of Drug Users (VANDU) requested the temporary Criminal Code exemption from Health Canada to operate a compassion club model for safe supply last year. It was rejected July 29, 2022.

"The compassion club developed at VANDU provides access to a safer supply of heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine for those at high risk of dying from the toxic illicit drug supply. The VANDU compassion club represents a non-medical model for the distribution of a safer supply of drugs and has been developed democratically by peers who have been personally affected by the crises, who are motivated simply by one thing: the frequent and persistent trauma brought on by the loss of life that threatens ourselves and our loved ones." [10]

in just one month of operations, VANDU's Compassion Club and Fulfilment Centre distributed 201 grams of Cocaine, Heroin and Methamphetamine with

no overdoses or deaths.

compassion club models are accessible through peers / communities where people who use drugs feel safe + welcome. accessing safe supply through trusted community members means that people who use

drugs can avoid stigma from service providers. [10] the compassion club model works because it is centered around the needs of the people who serve. The purpose of safe supply is to provide people a safer way to access what they seek in illegal drugs. dispensing models must mitigate risk - but not overburden the clients. clients are surveilled, punished, or controlled - the program will fail because it is not based on the needs of the people who serve.



Safe supply won't fix the opioid crisis. But it is an immediate way to prevent death and overdose. Safe supply works towards decriminalizing + destigmatizing those targeted by drug policy. It offers hope, stability, autonomy, and dignity for people who use drugs. It is a necessary element of ending the war on drugs.

#### **references and further reading :~**

- [1] On the outcomes of the War on Drug, see: Richard Davenport-Hines, *The Pursuit of Oblivion: A Social History of Drugs* (2001, Orion Publishing); and David Musto, *The American Disease* (1999, Oxford University Press).
  - [2] Canadian Association of People who Use Drugs, "#SAFESUPPLY CONCEPT DOCUMENT" (2019).
  - [3] Government of Canada, "Opioid- and Stimulant-related Harms in Canada," online: <<https://health-infobase.ca/substance-related-harms/opioids-stimulants/>>.
  - [4] Eugenia Oviedo-Joekes et al., "Hydromorphone Compared With Diacetylmorphine for Long-term Opioid Dependence," (2016) JAMA Psych; and Eugenia Oviedo-Joekes, "Diacetylmorphine versus Methadone for the Treatment of Opioid Addiction," (2009) New England Journal of Medicine.
  - [5] Office of the Provincial Health Officer, British Columbia Ministry of Health, BC Opioid Substitution Treatment System Performance Measure 2014/2015 – 2015/2016 (2017).
  - [6] Tyndall, M., "A safer drug supply: A pragmatic and ethical response to the overdose crisis" (2020) CMAJ, 192(34), E986–E987. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.201618>.
  - [7] Myhill-Jones, B. J., "RE: A safer drug supply: a pragmatic and ethical response to the overdose crisis" (2021) online: <https://www.cmaj.ca/content/re-safer-drug-supply-pragmatic-andethical-response-overdose-crisis-0>
  - [8] Karla Lopez, Deborah Reid, "Discrimination Against Patients With Substance Use Disorders Remains Prevalent And Harmful: The Case For 42 CFR Part 2" (2017) Health Affairs Blog, online: DOI: 10.1377/hlthblog20170413.059618
  - [9] Kolla, G., & Strike, C., "Medicalization under prohibition: The tactics and limits of medicalization in the spaces where people use illicit drugs" (2021) Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, 28(2), 127–137. online: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09687637.2020.1769029>
  - [10] THE DULF AND VANDU EVALUATIVE COMPASSION CLUB, "A Strategic Framework for Preventing Overdose Deaths due to the Unpredictable Illicit Drug Supply" (2022) online: [https://www.dulf.ca/\\_files/ugd/fe034c\\_d1f6d82483593406da4d4459df67a2cc4e1902.pdf](https://www.dulf.ca/_files/ugd/fe034c_d1f6d82483593406da4d4459df67a2cc4e1902.pdf)