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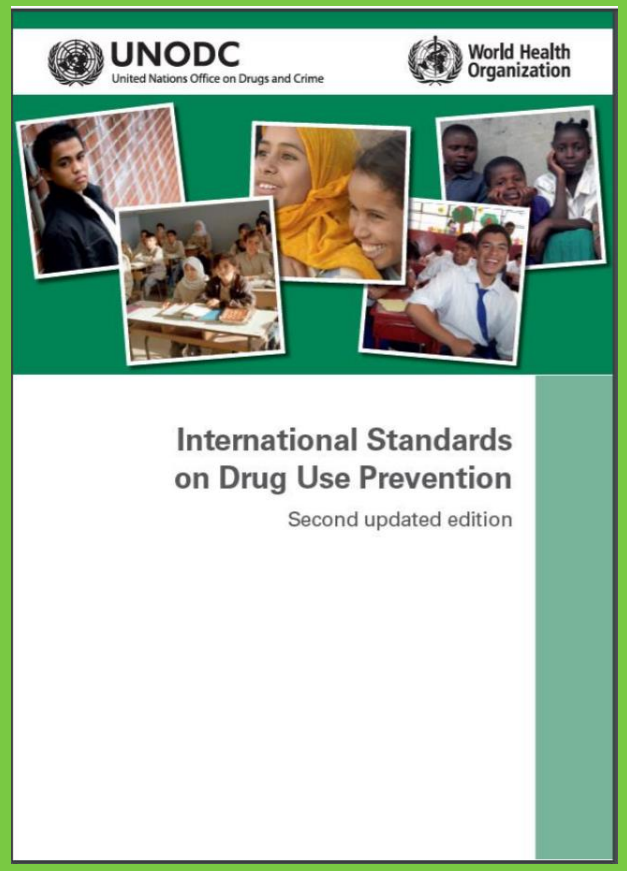

Standards and Systems

Mr. Wadih Maalouf Ms. Giovanna Campello

Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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UNODC, WHO and 100+ experts from 47 countries

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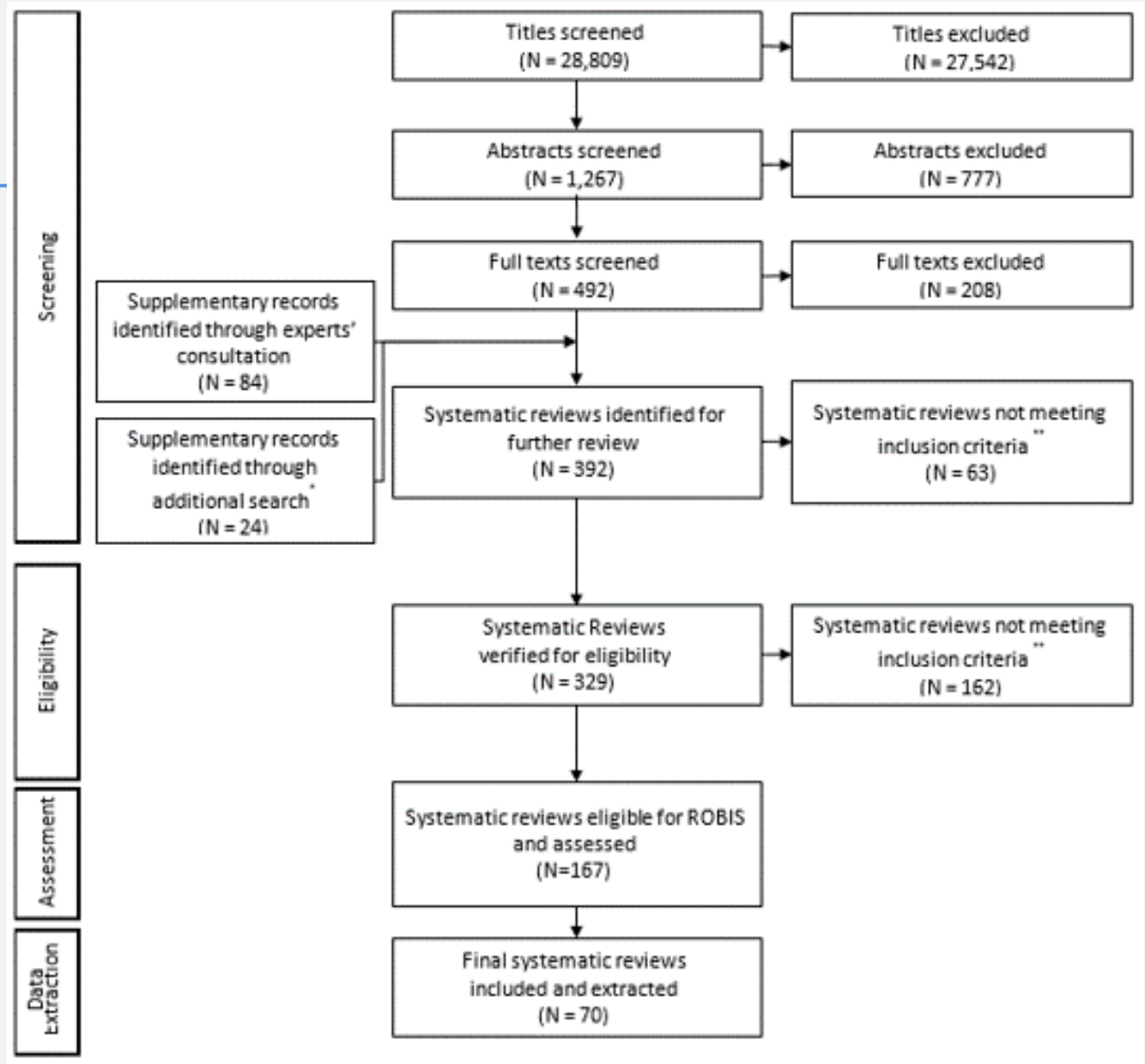
Review of reviews



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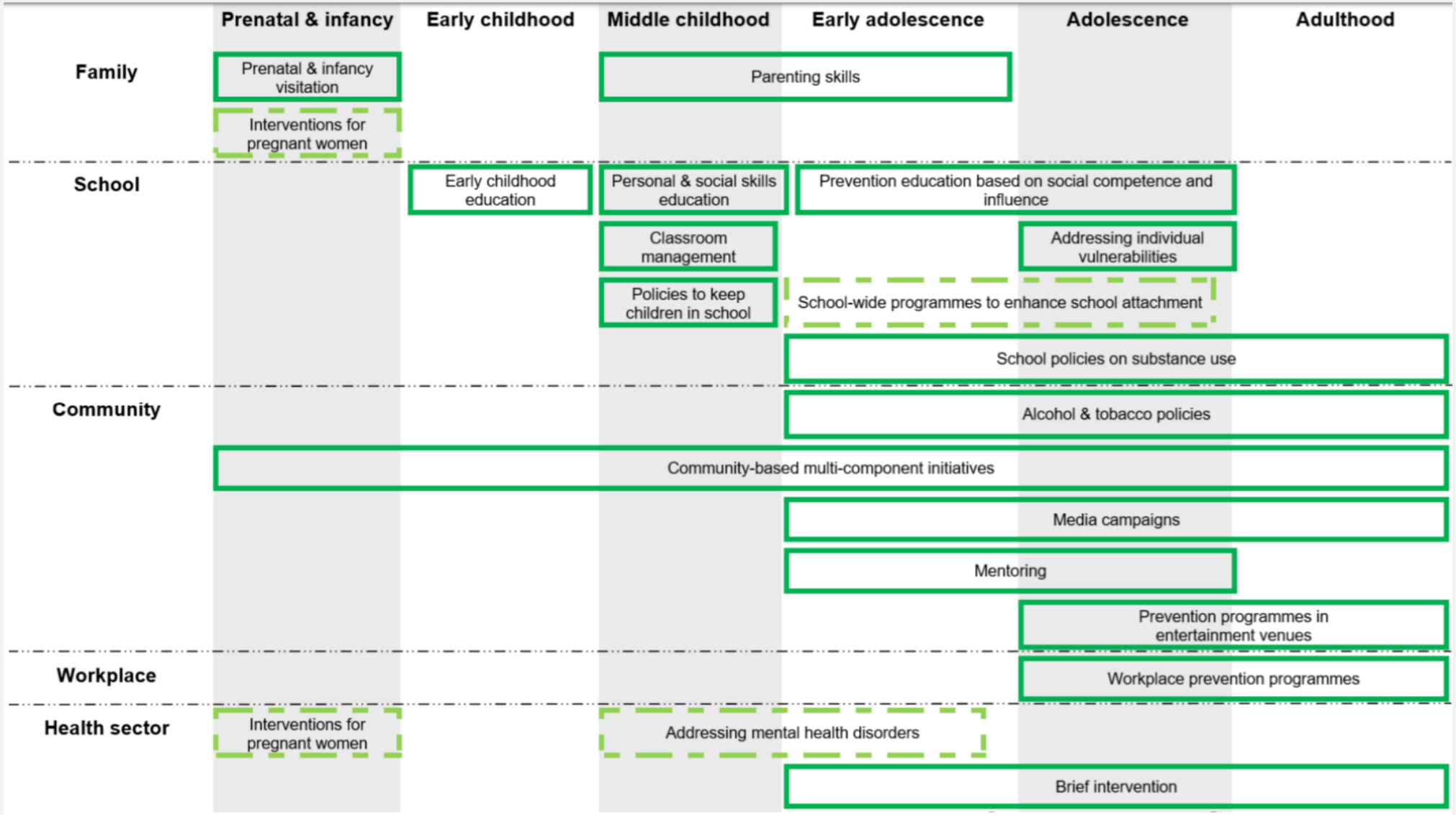

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How to use the standards

- Shift culture of prevention closer to science
- Break silos, bring visions and approaches closer to common vision for system
- Shift etiological model addressed
- Improved mapping of services feeding the system (type and quality)
- Filtering from the services in line (or not) with science
- Identify gaps
- Prioritize funding
- Improve and support decision making
- …

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Changing the culture of prevention

Prevention Science
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-020-01088-5

Check for updates

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Efforts to Strengthen a Culture of Prevention in Low- and Middle-Income Countries

Heikkilä Hanna[1] · Maalouf Wadih[2] · Campello Giovanna[2]

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Abstract
This article discusses how decision-makers can be supported to strengthen a culture of prevention. This article presents an example of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) work to engage with decision-makers to create readiness, demand, and capacity for evidence-based prevention programming among them, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. First, we utilized two of the UNODC's data sources to describe the context where the UNODC's prevention efforts take place. Analysis of the first dataset on prevention activities implemented globally revealed a gap in translating evidence into practice on a global scale. The second dataset consisted of UNODC policy documents mandating and guiding global action to address substance use. The analysis showed that at the level of political frameworks, prevention is gradually gaining more attention but is still frequently left in the shadow of health- and law enforcement-related issues. In addition, these guiding documents did not reflect fully the current scientific understanding of what constitutes an effective prevention response. Against this background, the feasibility of the UNODC's efforts to bridge the science–practice gap in the field of prevention was discussed by presenting the results from the UNODC's regional capacity-building seminars focused on the role of monitoring and evaluation in prevention programming. The results showed potential of this capacity building to affect the attitudes and knowledge of targeted decision-makers. Such efforts to increase decision-makers' readiness and ultimately their endorsement, adoption, and ongoing support of evidence-based preventive interventions should be continued and intensified.

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Changing the culture of prevention

Initiative 3: Reducing Violence in Panamá by Strengthening Family Systems and Promoting the Implementation of an Evidence-Based Program

Prevention Science
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-018-0935-0

CrossMark

Strengthening a Culture of Prevention in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Balancing Scientific Expectations and Contextual Realities

Rubén Parra-Cardona[1] · Patty Leijten[2] · Jamie M. Lachman[3,4] · Anilena Mejía[5] · Ana A. Baumann[6] · Nancy G. Amador Buenabad[7] · Lucie Cluver[3,8] · Jenny Doubt[3] · Frances Gardner[3] · Judy Hutchings[9] · Catherine L. Ward[10] · Inge M. Wessels[10] · Rachel Calam[11] · Victoria Chavira[12] · Melanie M. Domenech Rodríguez[13]

Steps Towards Developing a Culture of Prevention In 2009, UNODC launched a project advocating for the adoption of a family skills training program across Panamá—The Strengthening Families Program 10-14 (SFP 10-14). UNODC required the leadership of local policymakers to design a plan for promoting evidence-based interventions, including active participation of local researchers and practitioners to culturally adapt and pilot test SFP 10-14.

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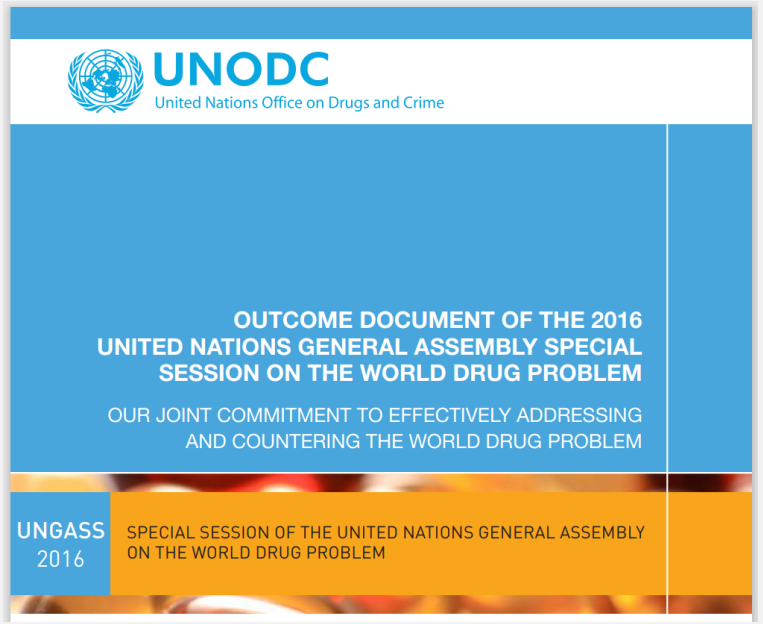
Recognition at the political level



5.4.
Disseminate the latest scientific evidence on prevention to decision makers and practitioners and provide them with training.

5.4.
The European drug prevention quality standards (EDPQS), the UNODC/WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention and the European Prevention Curriculum (EUPC) compile the latest scientific evidence. It is important to disseminate these tools and advocate for evidence-based prevention and training among decision makers, opinion leaders and practitioners and to allocate sufficient funding to such measures.

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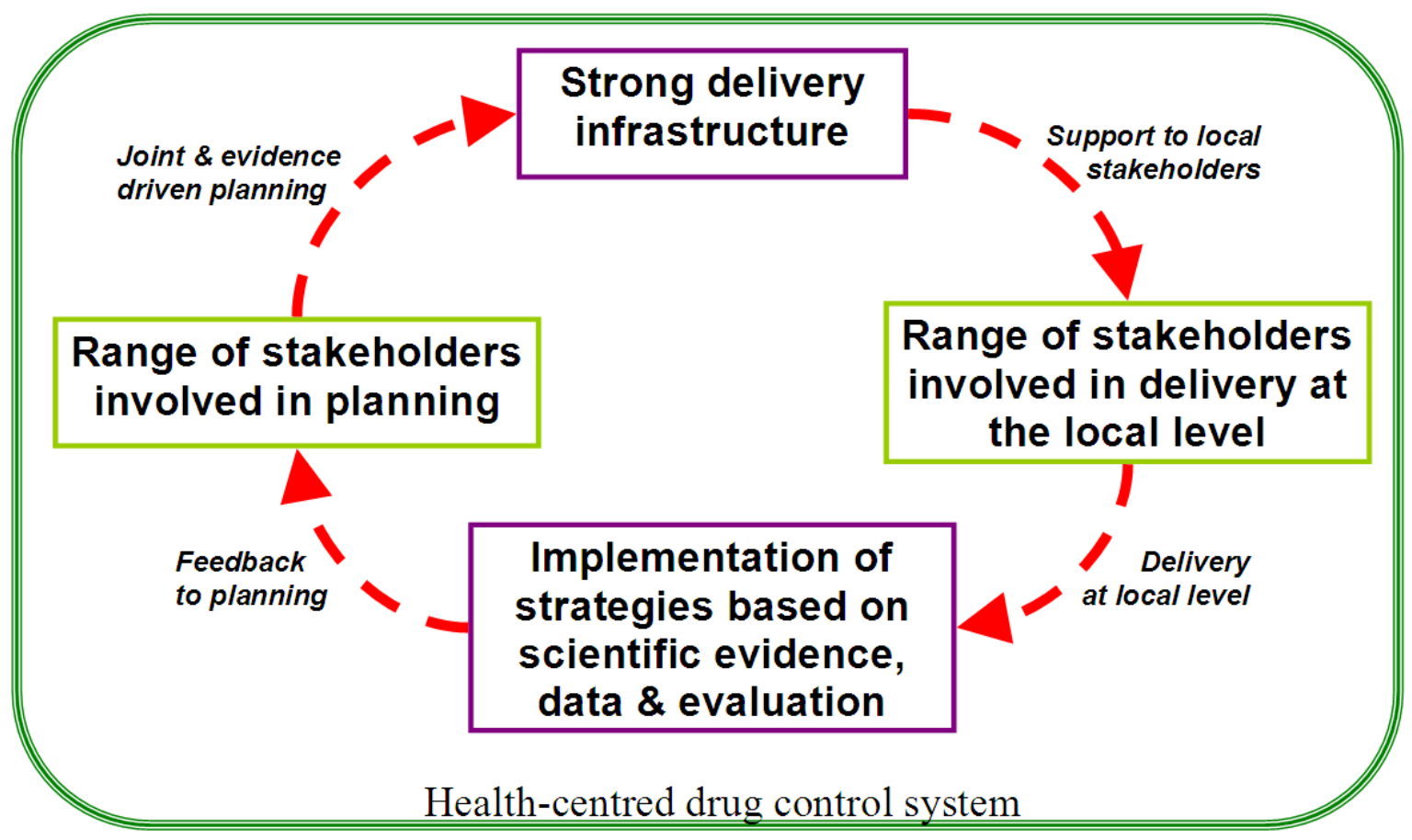
Chapter 3.
National drug prevention system



Health-centred drug control system

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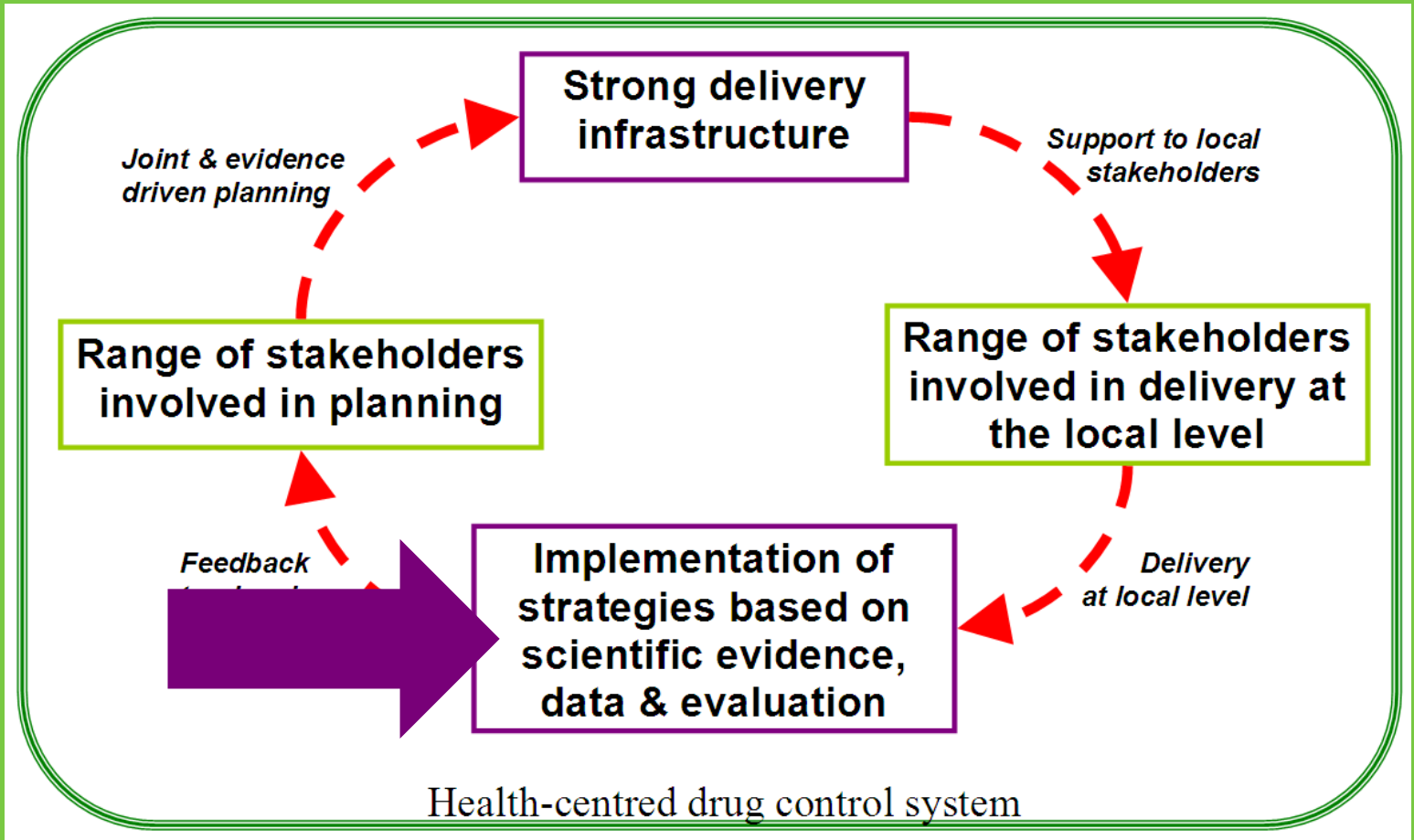
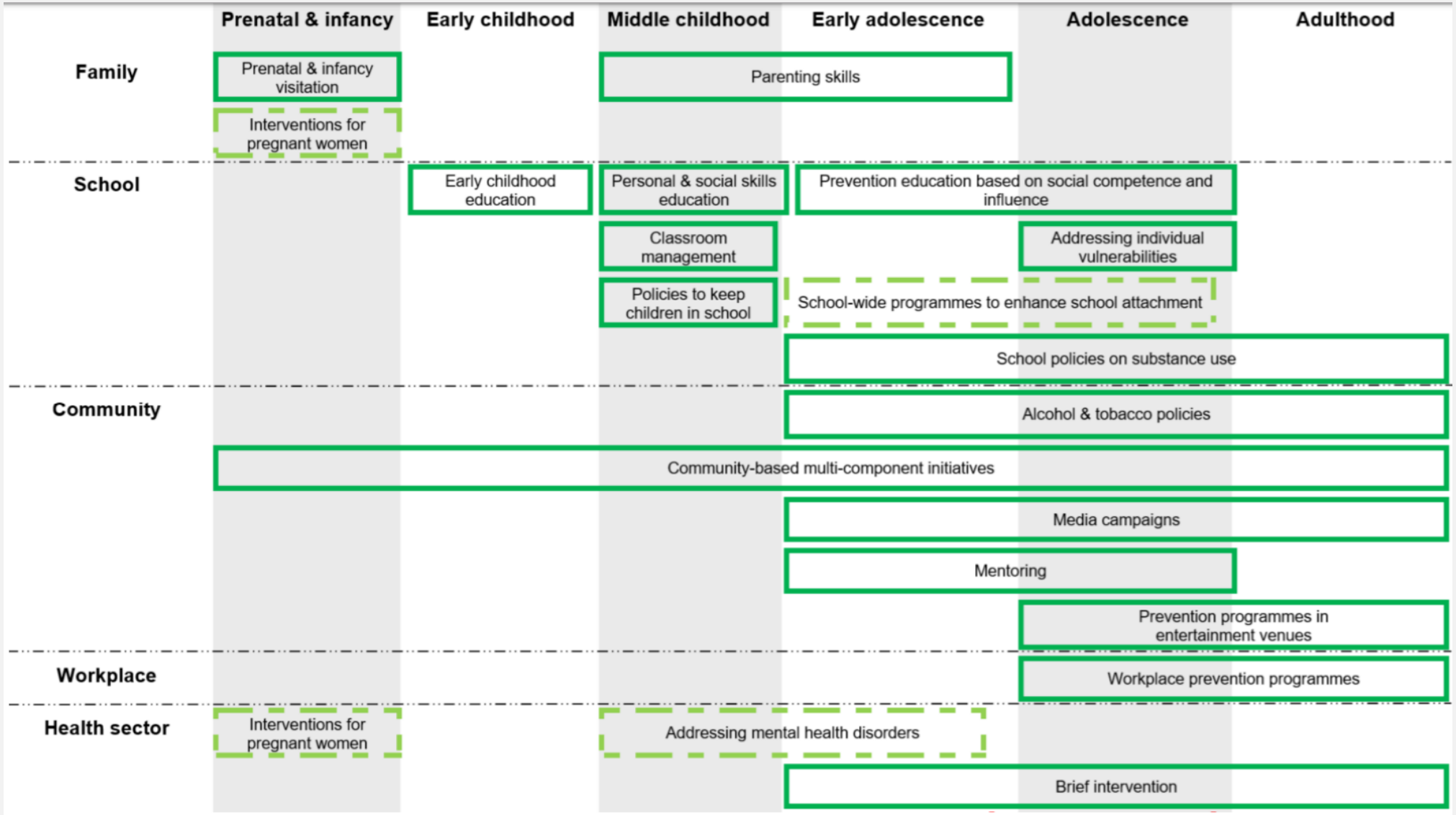
National Drug Prevention System





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The Standards can help us all be more effective. How can we use them to improve our practice?

RePS

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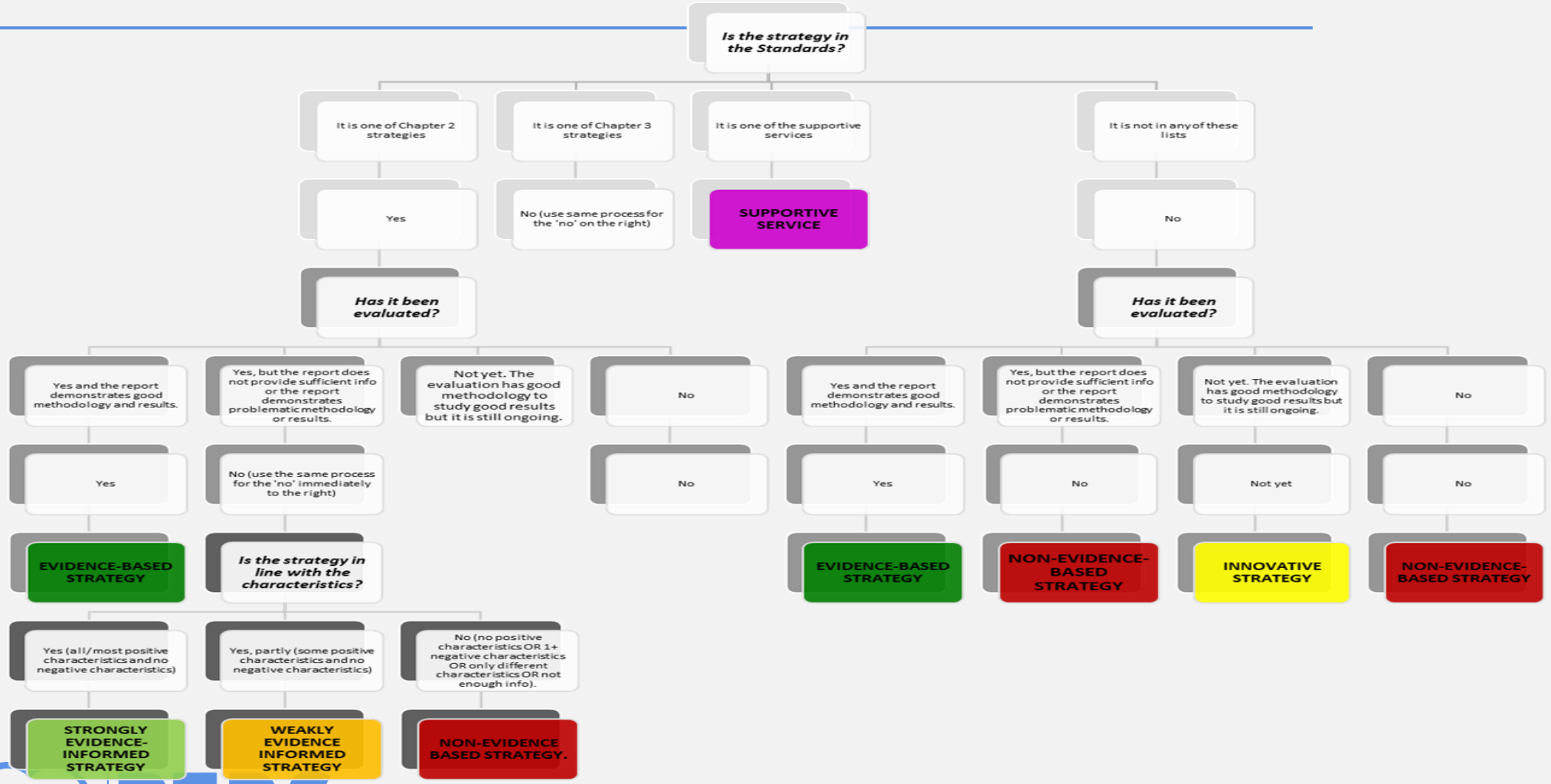
REHABILITATION SECTION

Review of strategies

Analyze information on the basis of the Standards



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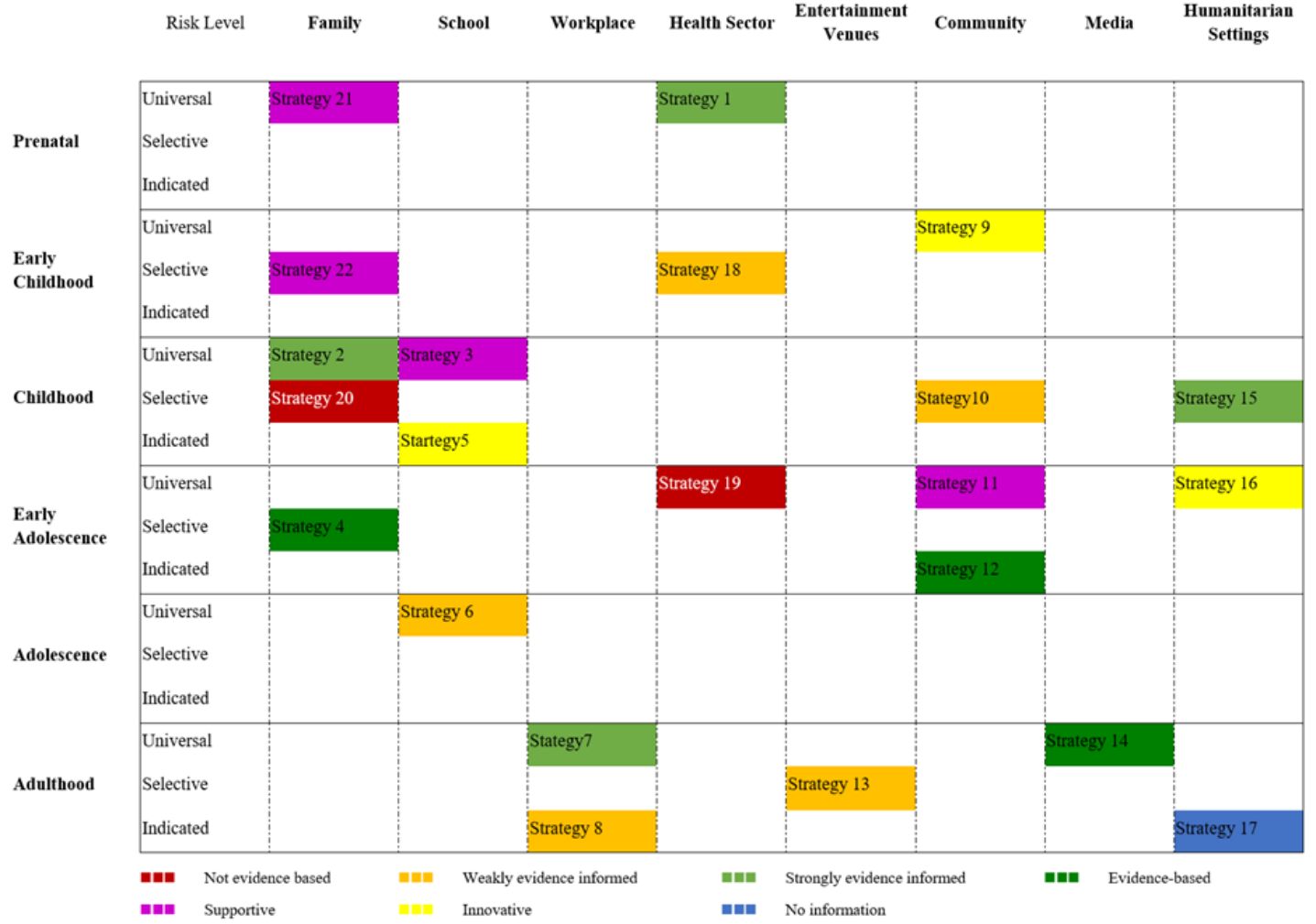
The kind of overview that we would like to obtain at the end



Risk Level	Family	School	Workplace	Health Sector	Entertainment Venues	Community	Media	Humanitarian Settings
Prenatal								
Universal	Strategy 21			Strategy 1				
Selective								
Indicated								
Early Childhood								
Universal						Strategy 9		
Selective	Strategy 22			Strategy 18				
Indicated								
Childhood								
Universal	Strategy 2	Strategy 3						
Selective	Strategy 20					Stategy10		Strategy 15
Indicated		Startegy5						
Early Adolescence								
Universal				Strategy 19		Strategy 11		Strategy 16
Selective	Strategy 4							
Indicated						Strategy 12		
Adolescence								
Universal		Strategy 6						
Selective								
Indicated								
Adulthood								
Universal			Stategy7				Strategy 14	
Selective					Strategy 13			
Indicated			Strategy 8					Strategy 17

Not evidence based · Weakly evidence informed · Strongly evidence informed · Evidence-based
Supportive · Innovative · No information

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RePS

Frontline Politeia

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Who chooses the ingredients?

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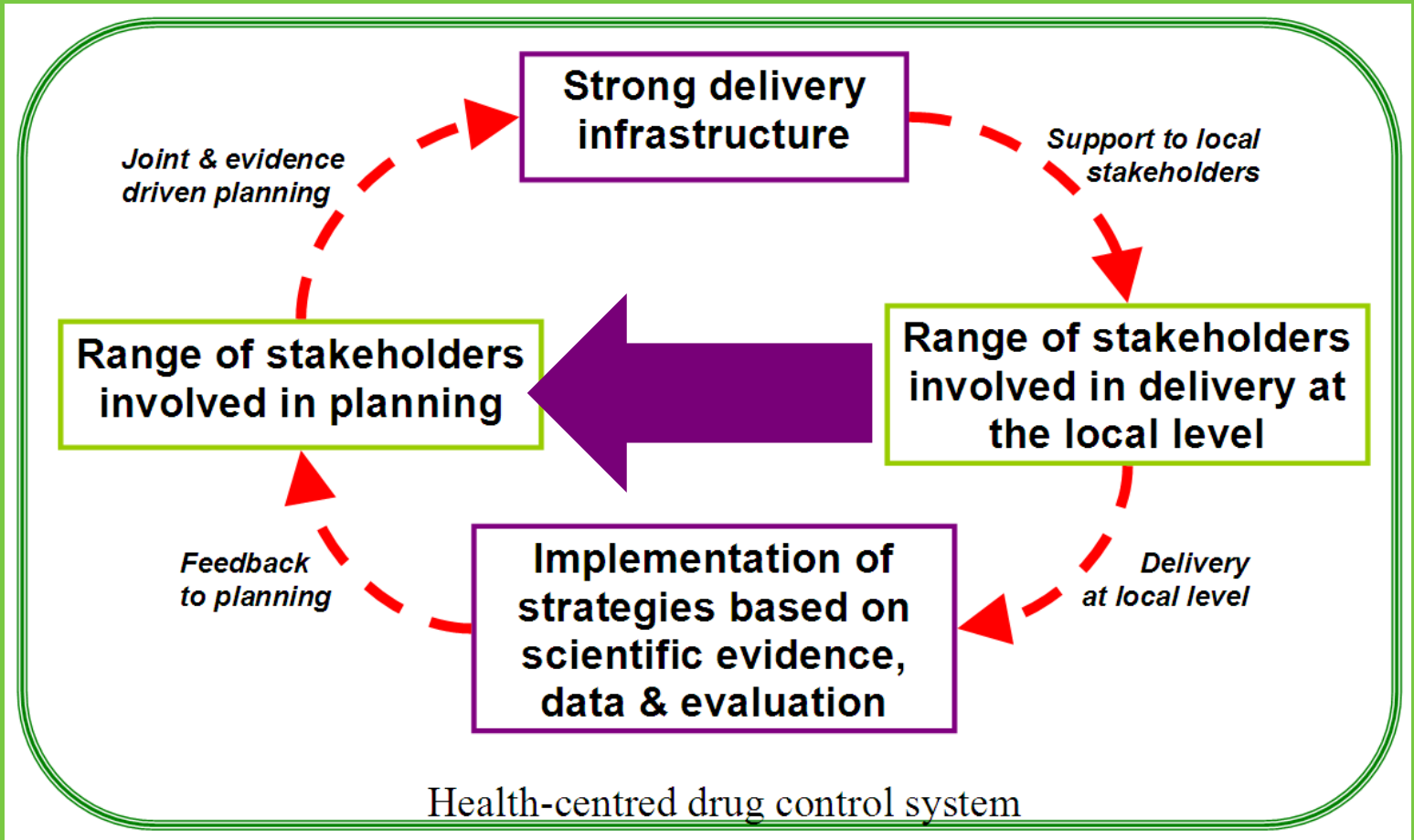
National Drug Prevention System



National/ local government, esp. political appointees

UNODC seminars for policy makers

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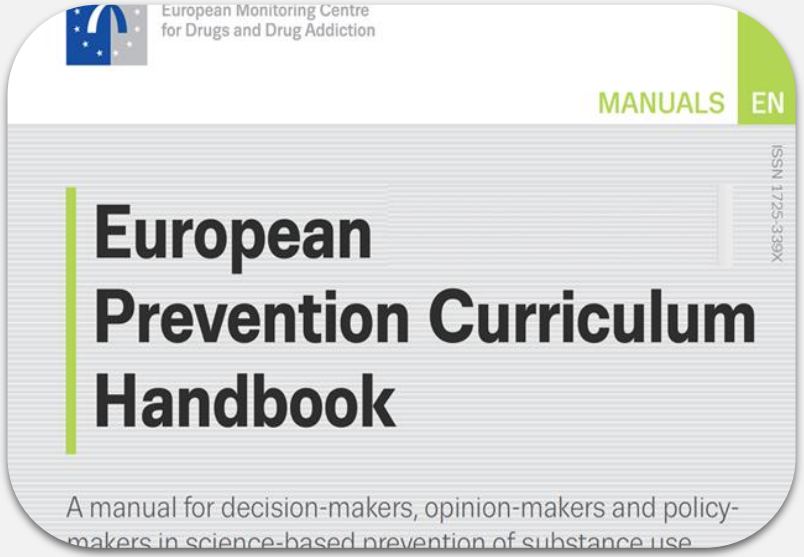
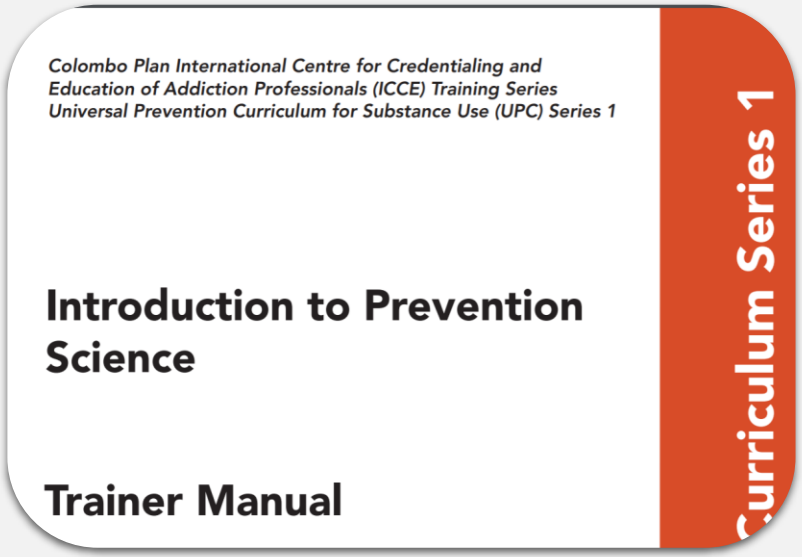
Prevention managers/ specialists/ advisors



EUPC



UPC Coordinators

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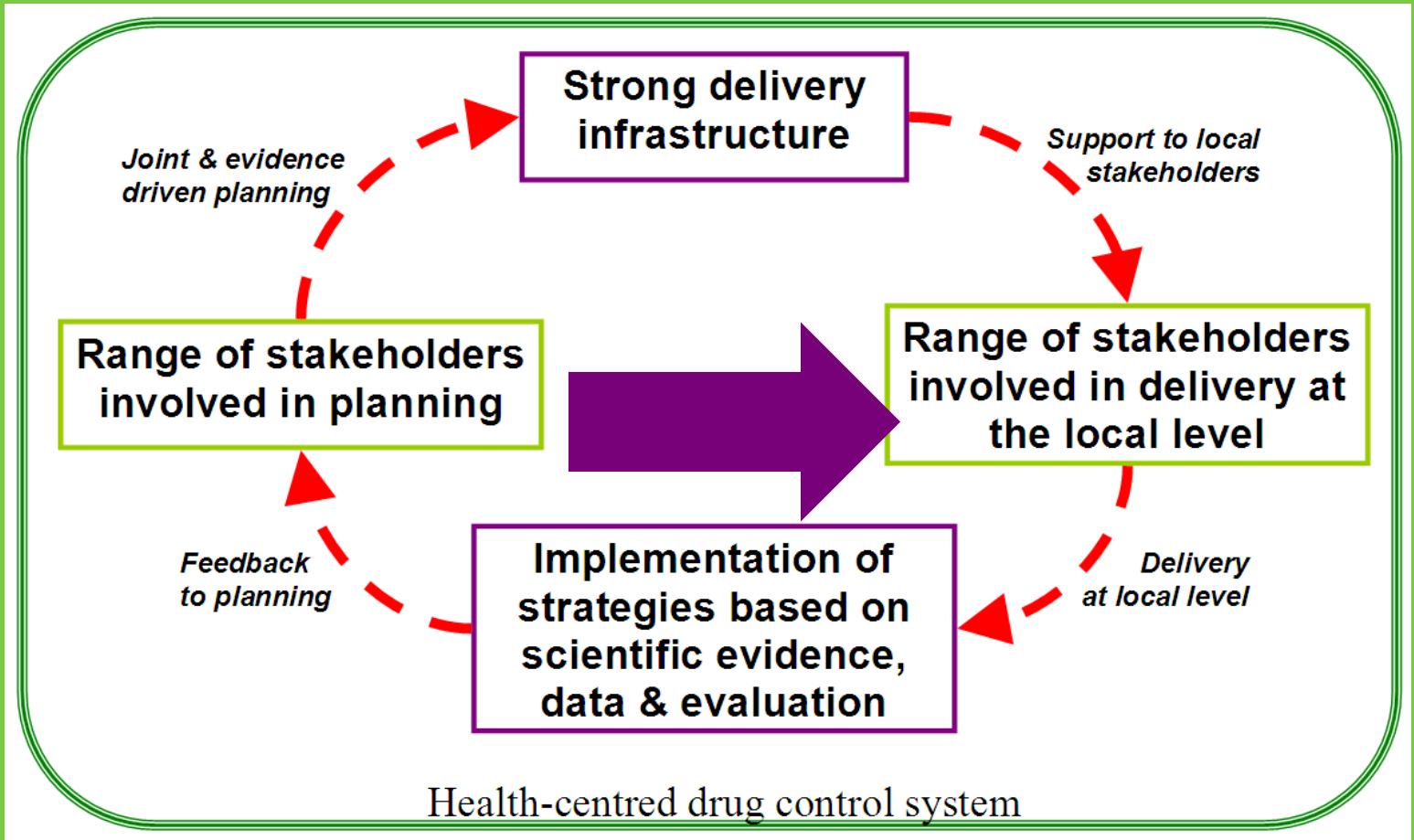
National Drug Prevention System



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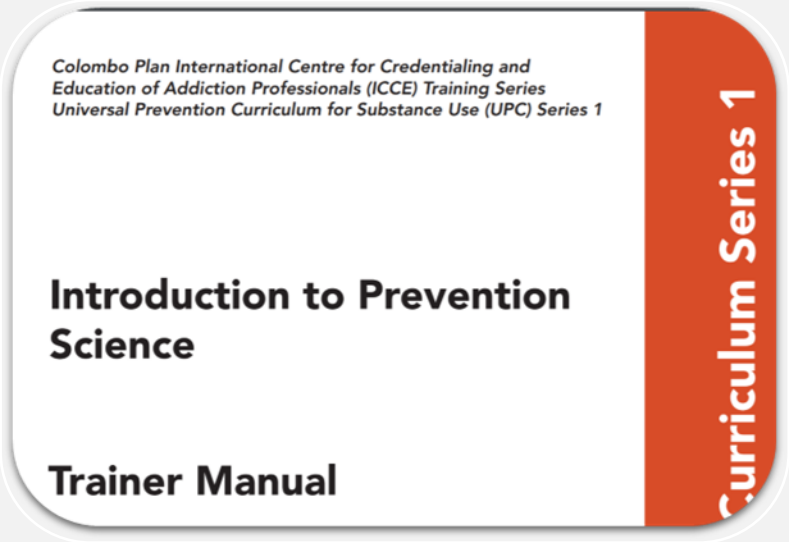
Training of people that deliver prevention



BASICS OF PREVENTION SCIENCE BY SETTING
UPC Implementers

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC
e.g. Strong Families

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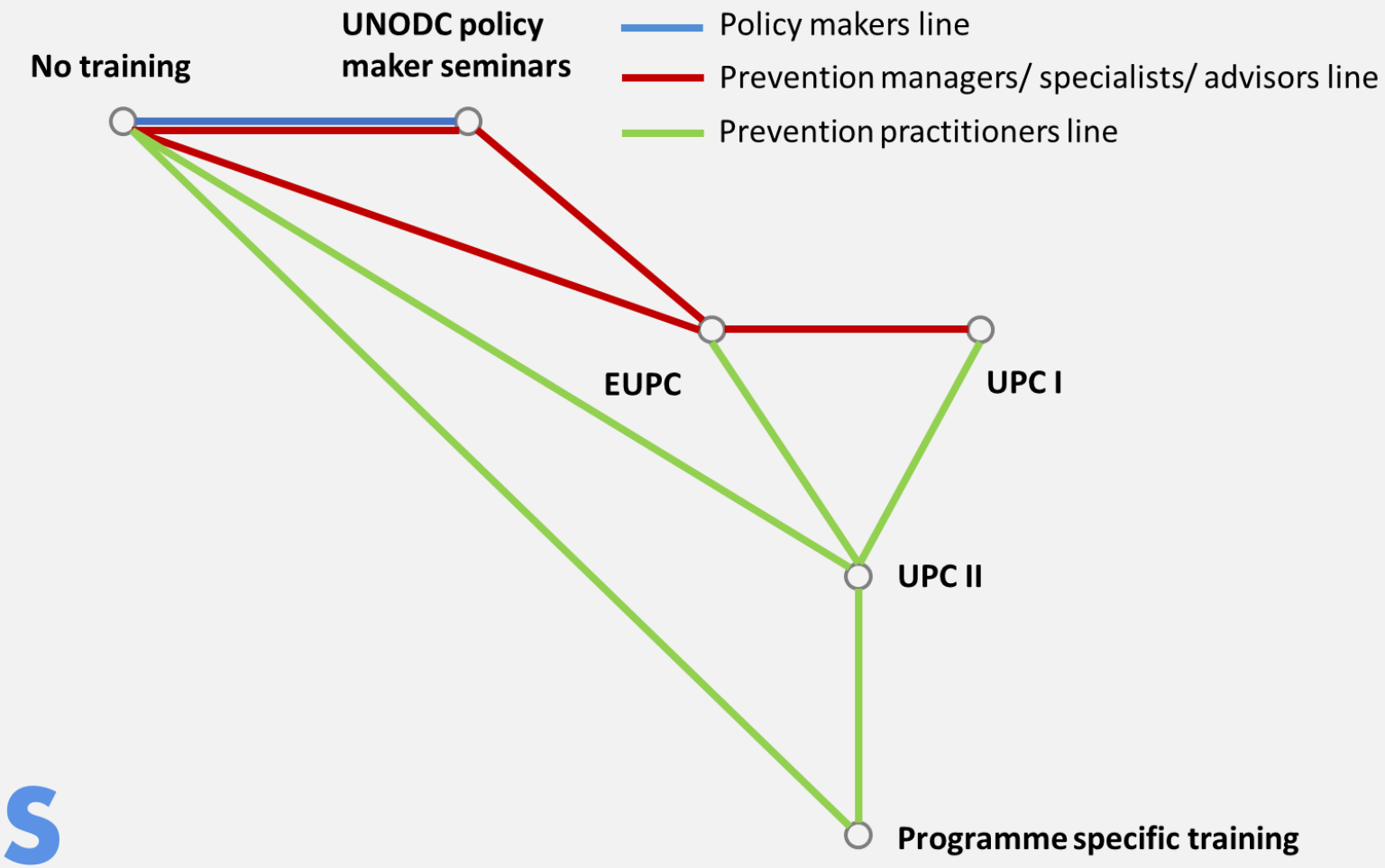
Many different ways to build competence (prevention-training-subway-system)



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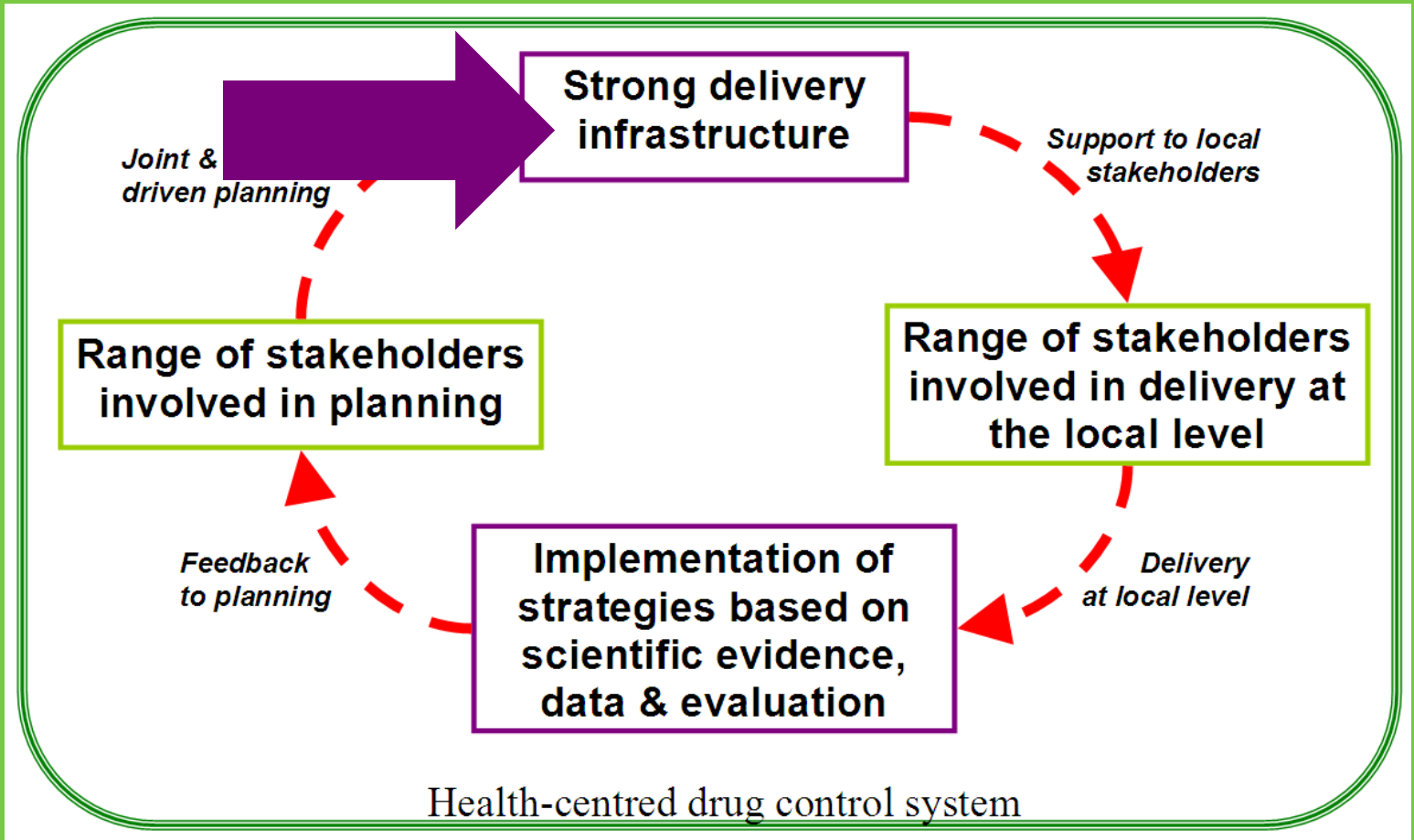
National Drug Prevention System



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Strong delivery infrastructure

- Sustained financial resources
- Strong regulatory framework
- Trained human resources

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Prevention should happen

Schools

Workplace

Community

Health sector

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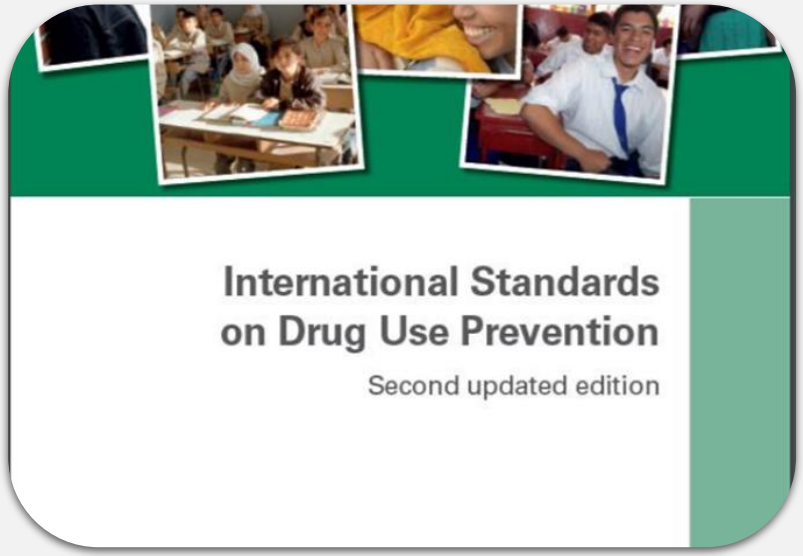
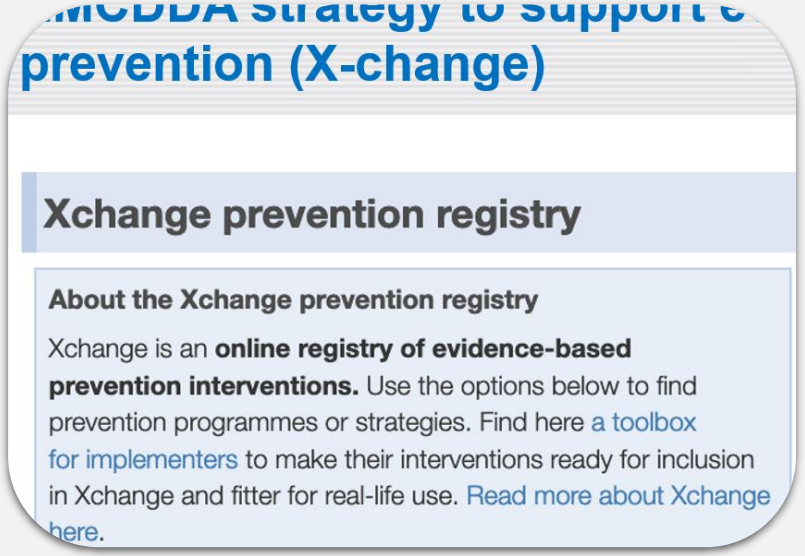
Only evidence-based activities will be funded





Standards

Registries

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Only activities of quality will be funded

European Drug Prevention Quality Standards and Toolkits

- Funding agencies
- Adaptation

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Only people that have been certified to have had specific training can deliver prevention

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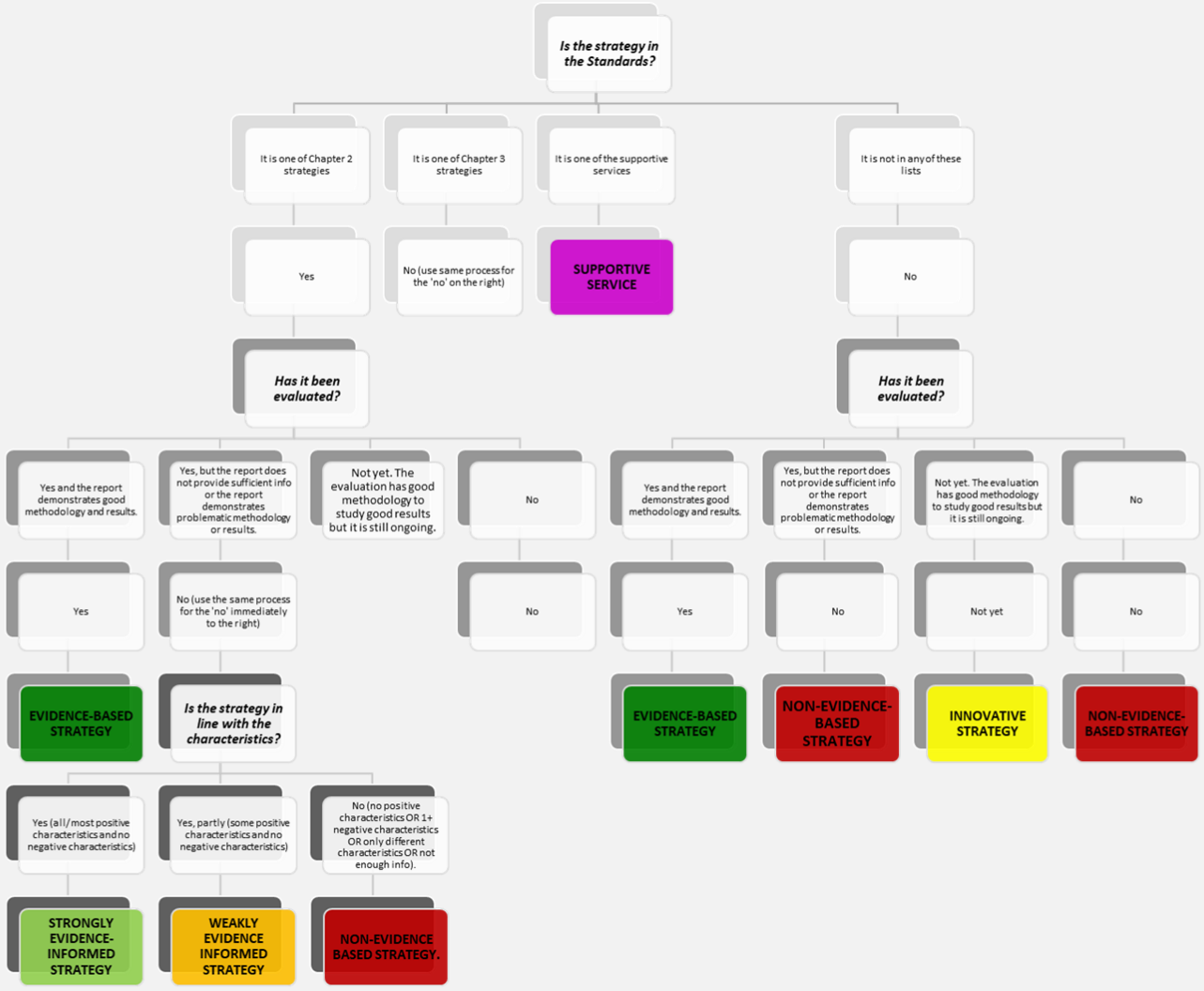
Review of strategies

Analyze information on the basis of the Standards



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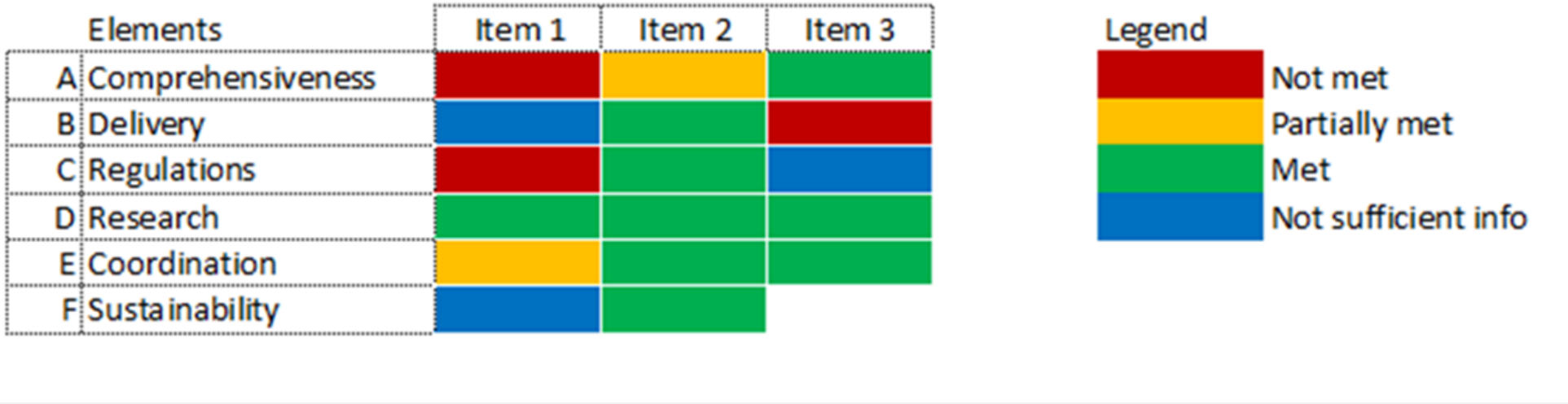
Dimensions of a national preventions systems based on the Standards



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Cycle of improvement

Professionalization

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Do we REALLY REALLY REALLY REALLY need all this?

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Standards and systems are necessary because …

- “Do no harm”
  - No iatrogenic effects
  - Now or in the future
- Use resources effectively
  - Actually HAVE an impact
- SDG 3.5
  Strengthen prevention by 2030!!!

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Evidence-based prevention for the healthy and safe development of children and youth and the health and wellbeing of all

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