



PTRS
PREVENTION TREATMENT
REHABILITATION SECTION

Systems of prevention support and CHAMPS

Wadih Maalouf, PhD
Coordinator, Prevention Programme
Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Section
UNODC

wadih.maalouf@un.org

Twitter: @wmaaloufun



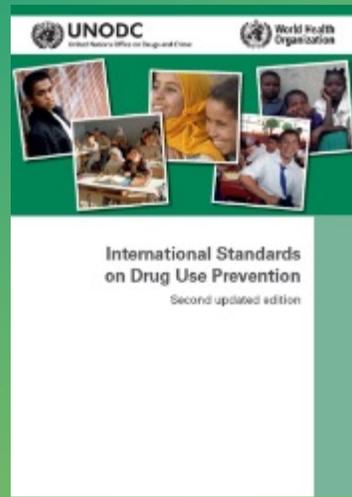
World Drug Day Campaign



PEOPLE FIRST

Stop stigma and discrimination,
strengthen prevention

WORLD
DRUG
DAY



Objective of UNODC global work on prevention

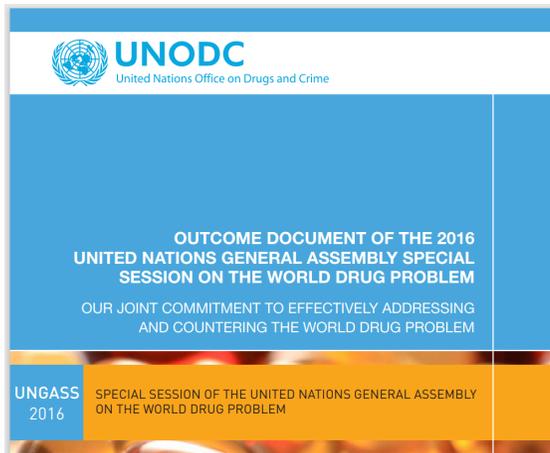
- CHANGING CULTURE
 - Culture of science
 - Culture of implementation
 - Culture of research




**International Standards
on Drug Use Prevention**
Second updated edition

	Prenatal & infancy	Early childhood	Middle childhood	Early adolescence	Adolescence	Adulthood
Family	Prenatal & infancy visitation		Parenting skills			
	Interventions for pregnant women					
School		Early childhood education	Personal & social skills education	Prevention education based on social competence and influence		
			Classroom management		Addressing individual vulnerabilities	
			Policies to keep children in school	School-wide programmes to enhance school attachment		
				School policies on substance use		
				Alcohol & tobacco policies		
Community		Community-based multi-component initiatives				
				Media campaigns		
				Mentoring		
					Prevention programmes in entertainment venues	
Workplace					Workplace prevention programmes	
Health sector	Interventions for pregnant women		Addressing mental health disorders			
					Brief intervention	

Recognition at the political level



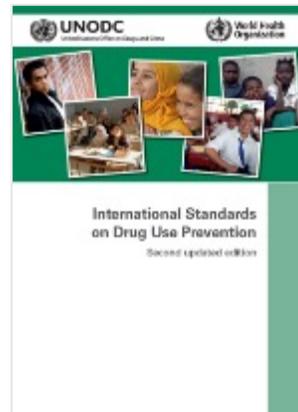
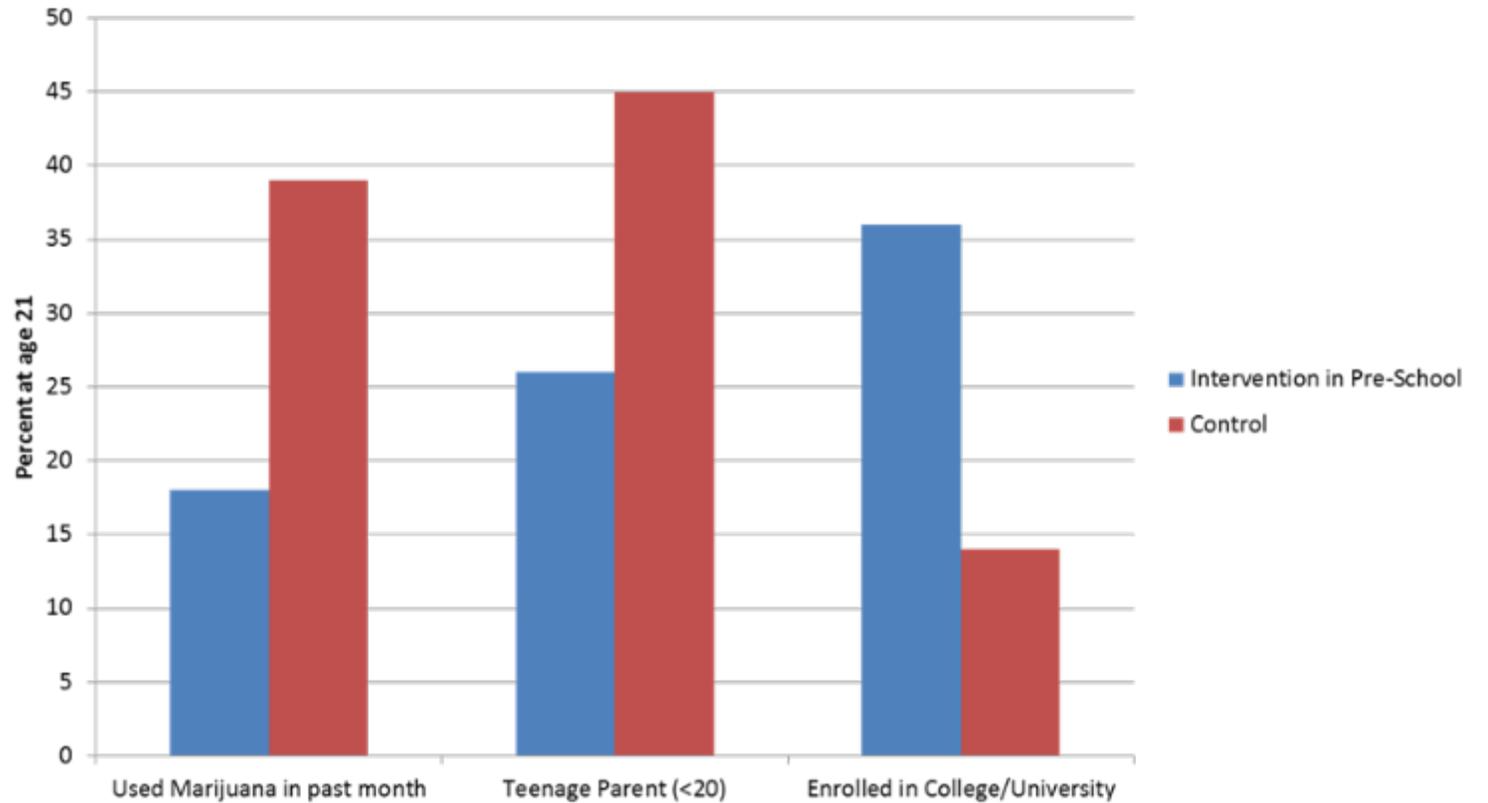
5.4.

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

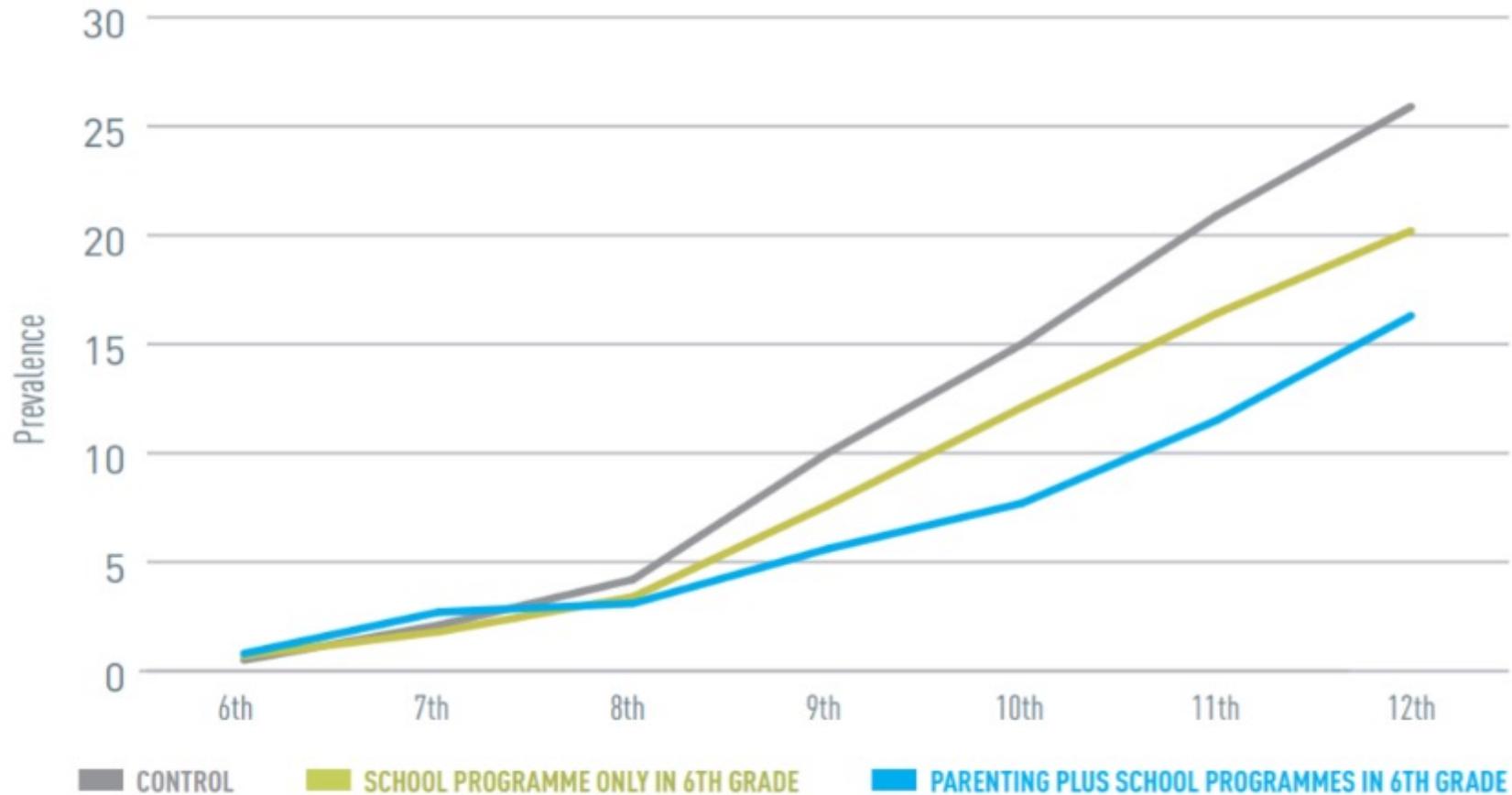
5.4.

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.

Example of results of early childhood education (Campbell et al 2002)

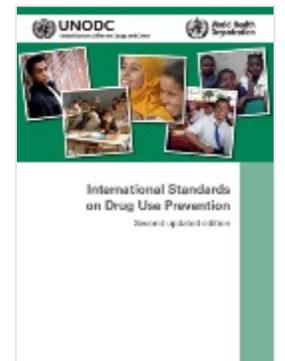


PREVALENCE OF NON-MEDICAL USE OF PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS 6 YEARS AFTER PROGRAMME DELIVERY IN 6TH GRADE



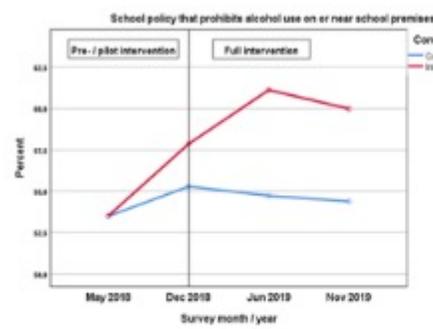
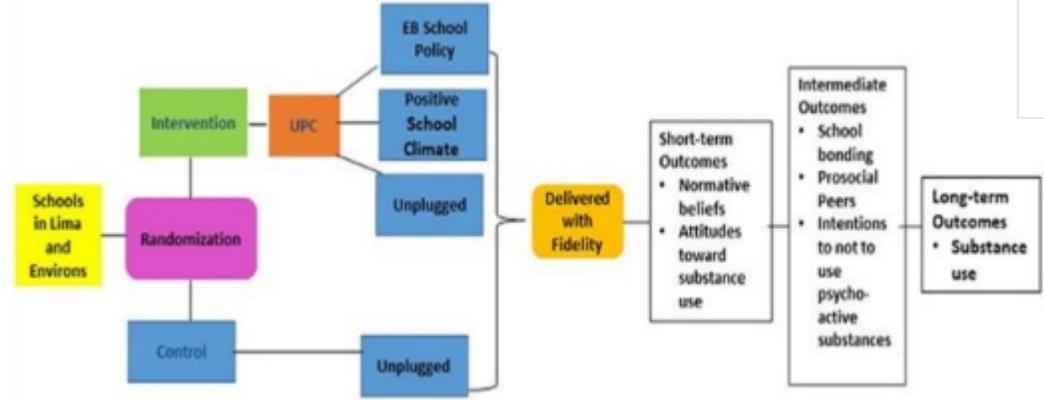
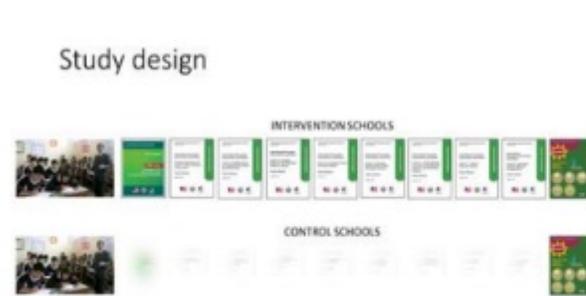
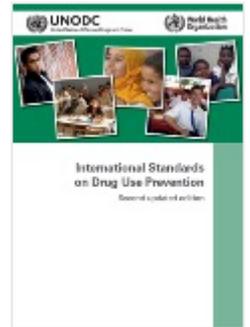
Adapted from: Crowley, D. M., Jones, D. E., Coffman, D. L., and Greenberg, M. T. (2014). Can we build an efficient response to the prescription

Example of family- plus school-based prevention
Crowley et al., 2014

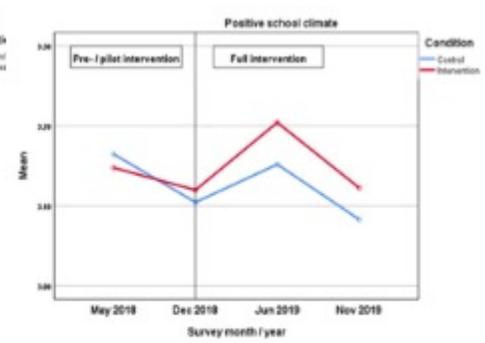


Applying the principle to practice: a case-study of how the evidence-based principles for prevention has been applied, and challenges that have occurred in the practical country setting. *Peru*

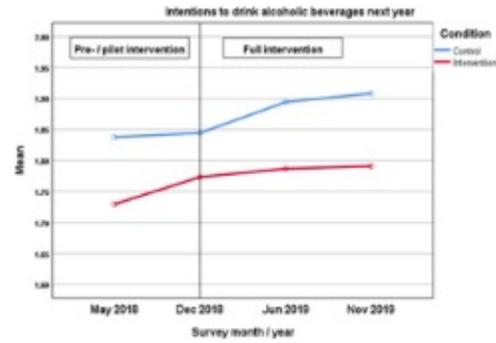
Salazar et al.



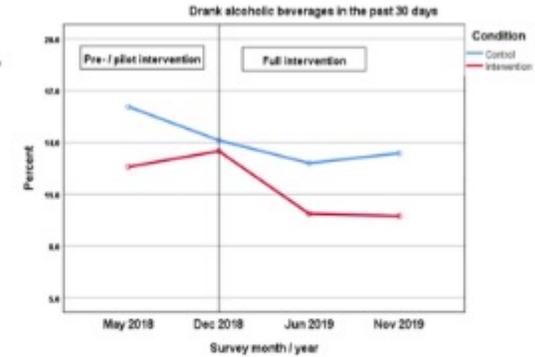
School Policy



School Climate



Intentions to drink



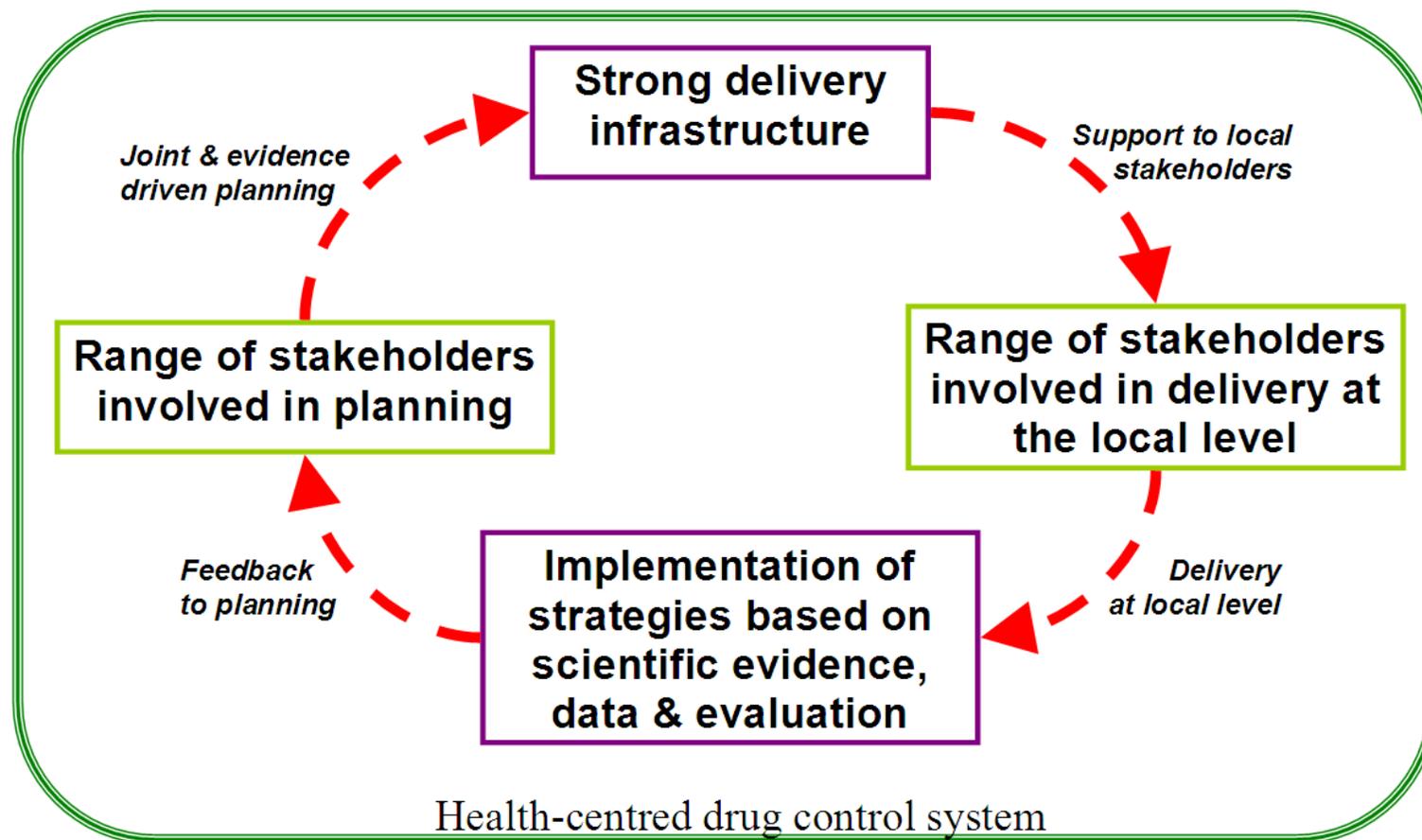
Alcohol use

Two main components





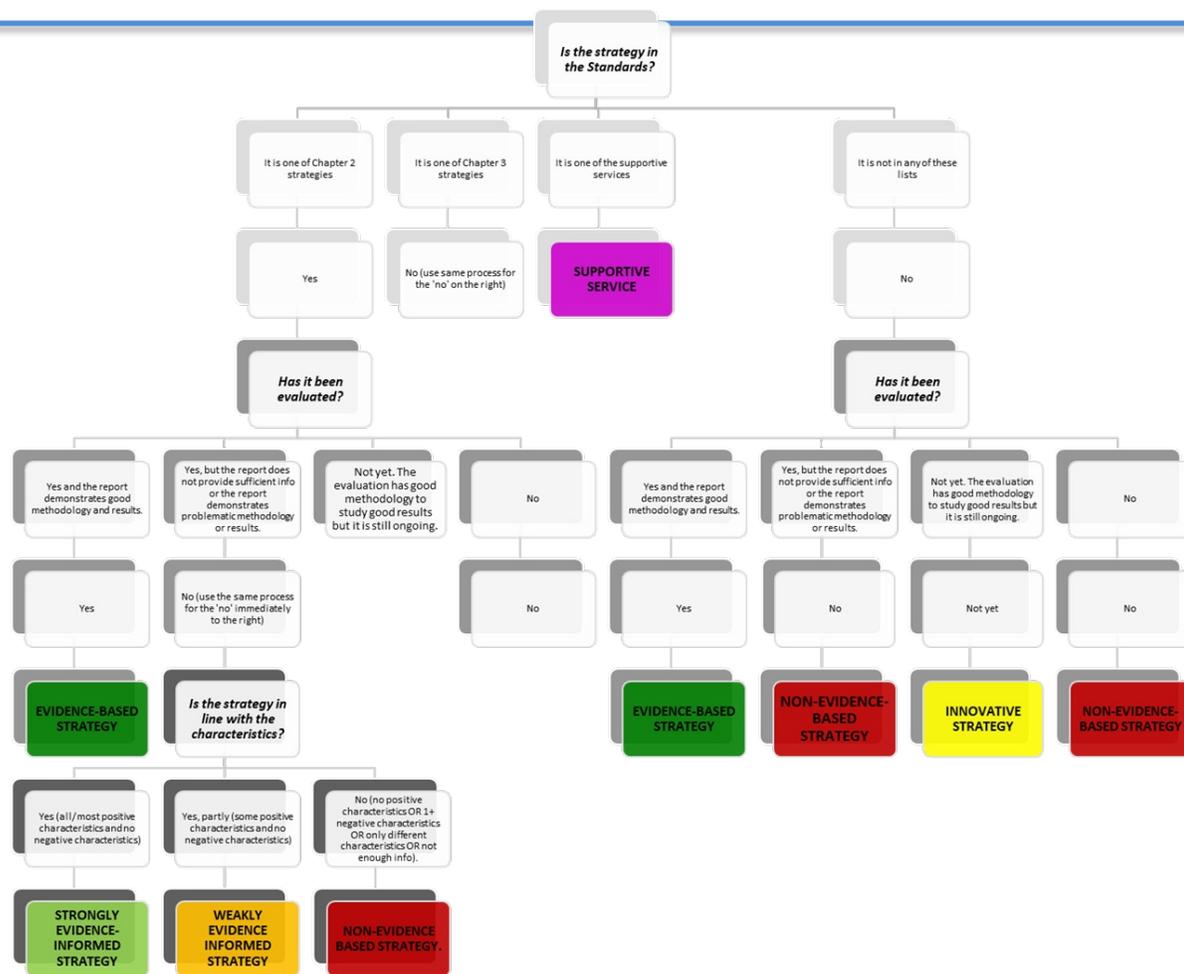
Chapter 3. National drug prevention system





Review of strategies

Analyze information on the basis of the Standards





Dimensions of a national prevention systems based on the Standards

Elements	Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
A Comprehensiveness	Not met	Partially met	Met
B Delivery	Not sufficient info	Met	Not met
C Regulations	Not met	Met	Not sufficient info
D Research	Met	Met	Met
E Coordination	Partially met	Met	Met
F Sustainability	Not sufficient info	Met	

Legend

- Not met
- Partially met
- Met
- Not sufficient info



What gap does RePS fill on the larger prevention road map globally?

- Support national strategies development with a more in-depth SWOT analysis.
- Highlight existing interventions/responses not previously accounted in national strategies.
- Orient national plans of actions of national prevention strategies with informed decision-making processes.
- Improve the efficient investment of resources and priorities to articulate national responses.
- Advocate for further streamlining and coordination of prevention response
- Promote the value of M&E of prevention interventions



CH·A·M·P·S

Children Amplified Prevention Services

Mapping using the UNODC Review of Prevention Systems (RePS) tool

		During pregnancy	Up to 6 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 14 years	14 to 18 years
For the population at large	School-based surveys Monitoring and evaluation	Screening & brief intervention for pregnant women	Life and social skills Family skills	Classroom management Life and social skills Family Skills	Classroom management Life and social skills Family Skills	Youth engagement in policy making Peer-to-Peer social and emotional learning
For groups particularly at risk (incl. in humanitarian settings)		Prenatal visitations for women living in difficult social circumstances	Early education packages for children raised in challenging contexts	Life and social skills Family Skills	Life and social skills Family Skills	Peer-to-Peer social and emotional learning
For individuals reporting unhealthy/risky behaviours		Treatment for pregnant women w. substance use disorders, incl. as alternatives to conviction or punishment	Psychosocial services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age, incl. as alternatives	Psychosocial services for children exposed to drugs at a very young age, incl. as alternatives	Screening & brief intervention Treatment, incl. family therapy and as alternatives	Screening & brief intervention Treatment, incl. family therapy and as alternatives