

# R06: Prevention of infectious diseases

## Purpose of collecting these data:

This module aims at collecting information on the implementation of measures aimed at minimizing the adverse health and social consequences of drug use, with a focus on the prevention of infectious diseases. This includes information related to medication-assisted therapy programmes, the implementation of needle-syringe programmes, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission and reduce the adverse health consequences of HIV, viral hepatitis and other infectious diseases associated with drug use.

The module covers the extent and trends in the implementation of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases and provides information on typology and provision of programmes for the prevention of infectious diseases.

Item	Type	Description	Response options	Definitions / Specific instructions	Disaggregation	Metadata	Justifications
<b>Ranking and trends in the provision of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	I	Ranking of interventions by coverage	1,2,3,...	Trends in interventions aimed at preventing infectious diseases: classification <i>Classification Source: UNAIDS Technical guide</i>	Type of intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needle and syringe programmes (NSPs)</li> <li>• Opioid substitution therapy (OST) and other</li> <li>• drug dependence treatment</li> <li>• HIV testing services (HTS)</li> <li>• Antiretroviral therapy (ART)</li> <li>• Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)</li> </ul> <i>Source: WHO UNODC UNAIDS Technical guide 2012 and UNAIDS terminology guidance 2015</i>	Information on the procedure used for the qualitative assessment: specify number of experts, affiliation, method (e.g. Delphi).  Primary sources used for the qualitative assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• national data (specify collection method)</li> <li>• periodic government report (link)</li> <li>• specific study (link)</li> <li>• expert assessment</li> <li>• other (specify)</li> </ul>	<b>UNGASS:</b> 1o. effective measures aimed at minimizing the adverse public health and social consequences of drug abuse, including appropriate medication-assisted therapy programmes, injecting equipment programmes, as well as antiretroviral therapy and other relevant interventions that prevent the transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis and other blood-borne diseases associated with drug use, as well as consider ensuring access to such interventions, including in treatment and outreach services, prisons and other custodial settings, and
		Specification of trends in the provision (coverage) of interventions aimed at preventing infectious diseases	Large increase, Stable, Some decrease, Large decrease, Unknown				
<b>New developments in the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	I	Specification of changes that might have occurred in the reporting period in terms of policies and programmes targeting infectious diseases. These may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a major increase or decrease in the number of prevention</li> </ul>	Free text	<i>Prevention policies, programmes, and interventions:</i> policies, programmes and interventions that help prevent infectious diseases related to drug use. <i>Intervention:</i> An <i>intervention</i> refers to a group of activities of a specific kind. This could be	Type of intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needle and syringe programmes (NSPs)</li> <li>• Opioid substitution therapy (OST) and other</li> <li>• drug dependence treatment</li> <li>• HIV testing services (HTS)</li> <li>• Antiretroviral therapy (ART)</li> <li>• Prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)</li> </ul>	Geographical coverage: national / sub-national, specify	

		<p>programmes relating to infectious diseases (ID)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new scientific evidence affecting national ID prevention strategies</li> <li>• new methods for the evaluation of the impact of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</li> <li>• an increase of financial resources or the emergence/expansion of programmes</li> <li>• any other new developments.</li> </ul>		<p>a programme that is delivered in a specific setting in addition to the normal activities delivered in that setting (e.g., HIV testing toolkit intervention, awareness campaigns about HIV and other infectious diseases). Normally, the evidence about most interventions has been derived from the evaluation of specific 'programmes', of which there can be many per intervention.</p> <p>A <i>policy</i> refers to a regulatory approach either in a setting or in the general population. Examples include policies about needle and syringe programmes (NSP), the use of ARVs (antiretroviral therapy), etc.</p>	<p><i>Source: WHO UNODC UNAIDS Technical guide 2012 and UNAIDS terminology guidance 2015</i></p>		<p>promoting in that regard the use, as appropriate, of the technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users, issued by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; 4b youth, children, women, vulnerable members of society.</p> <p><b>PoA:</b> 2i, 20 Sub-population groups</p> <p><b>PoA:</b> 14a-ensure that a broad range of drug demand reduction services, including those in the areas of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and related support services, provide approaches that serve the needs of vulnerable groups ... taking into account gender considerations. 2a on demand reduction,4h :6 a Provision of data to enhance the commitment to respect, protect and promote human rights,</p>
<b>Monitoring and evaluation of prevention services</b>	I	Existence of a monitoring and evaluation system following interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases, specify if unique identifier codes are used.	Yes, no, unknown	Glossary	Type of intervention (as defined above)		
	II	Description the typical process used to evaluate implemented interventions (existing standards) and on the focus of the M&E by type of intervention. Preferably also specific to each intervention that it applies. Comment on the typical frequency / periodicity of M&E.	Free text	Glossary	<i>Not applicable</i>		

<b>Coordination of prevention programmes</b>	I	Existence of a coordinating body in charge of coordination among all agencies involved in the prevention of infectious diseases from local to national level in order to centralize the data on prevention programmes at the national level	Yes, no, unknown	<i>Coordinating body:</i> an institution responsible for prevention programmes in the country and for centralizing information on prevention programmes at national, sub-national and community levels.	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<p>fundamental freedoms and inherent dignity of all individuals and the rule of law in the development and implementation of drug policies also targeted at vulnerable groups</p> <p><b>EWG:</b> Experts stressed the importance of reporting on the quality of drug use prevention interventions in the ARQ. The general issue of coordination among various national and sub-national entities was identified as particularly relevant to indicators on prevention. The need for increased granularity of the information sources that allows for the analysis of gender disparity.</p>
	II	Description of the modus operandi and developments in coordination.	Free text		<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	
		New developments aimed at increasing coordination and cooperation at the national, sub-national and community levels - e.g. decentralization of specific programmes with quality assurance mechanisms in place, development of information systems to share information, etc.	Free text				
<b>Funding of programmes for the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	II	Ranking of type of funding for interventions related to the prevention of infectious diseases. Provide brief description.	1,2,3, not available Free text	<u>Type of funding: to public (government):</u> financed by government (national, regional, local) funds only (includes NGOs funded only by public funds)-use of taxes or national health insurance contributions; <u>privately financed centres (for profit and not-for profit only):</u> contribution of clients and private donors only (also companies or organizations that pay it	Type of intervention (as defined above)  Type of funding: •public •private •mixed	<i>Not applicable</i>	

				from employer private contribution schemes matched with the company's or organization's contribution) and it includes NGO centres with private funds only; centres with <i>mixed financing</i> : includes a combination of the latter two and NGO centres funded by both private and governmental (public) funds and includes funding by international organisations and Global Fund Financing-institution that fights AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria ( <a href="https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/">https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/</a> )			
<b>Availability of information/data on prevention interventions</b>	I	Availability of information/data on specific prevention interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases in the country	Yes, no, unknown	If the answer to the question is NO, the respondent skips the next part	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	
<b>Coverage of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	II	Percentage of NSP amongst IDUs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low</li> <li>•Mid</li> <li>•High</li> </ul>	<p>Definition of coverage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Low &lt;20% of people in need;</li> <li>•Mid 20% – 60% of people in need;</li> <li>•High &gt;60% of people in need</li> </ul> <p>Source: <i>Technical guide 2012</i>  Important: <i>This percentual disaggregation needs to be very clearly and visibly indicated</i></p>	Age: <18, 18-24, >25 Sex: M, F, Transgender  Source <i>Political Declaration on HIV (2006), UNAIDS Terminology guide 2015 and UNAIDS Global Monitoring 2018</i>	Reference period Geographical Coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National (federal)</li> <li>• Sub-national (state/regional/district)</li> <li>• Municipal (local)</li> </ul> Sub-national and municipal to be specified  Information on the procedure used for the qualitative assessment: specify number of experts, affiliation, method (e.g. Delphi).  Primary sources used for the qualitative assessment:	
		Percentage of OST among drug users					
		Percentage of ART among drug users with HIV					

		Percentage of HTS among PWID				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• national data (specify collection method)</li> <li>• periodic government report (link)</li> <li>• specific study (link)</li> <li>• expert assessment</li> <li>• other (specify)</li> </ul>	
<b>Access of interventions to specific groups of the population</b>	III	Extent of coverage of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases, for specific groups of the population	Statistical data Coverage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low</li> <li>• Mid</li> <li>• High</li> </ul>	If numbers of people receiving interventions are available, report these, otherwise coverage as defined in the response options  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Low</i> &lt;20% of people in need;</li> <li>• <i>Mid</i> 20% – 60% of people in need;</li> <li>• <i>High</i> &gt;60% of people in need</li> </ul>	Type of service (as defined above)  Sub-population groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MSM</li> <li>• Transgender</li> <li>• Sex-workers</li> <li>• Others (specify)</li> </ul> <i>Source: Political Declaration on HIV (2006), UNAIDS Terminology guide 2015 and INAIDS Global Monitoring 2018 (add this as a footnote in the ARQ)</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	
<b>Availability of studies / research / surveys</b>	III	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research in the general and/or within specific groups of people in vulnerable situations in your country in the last 5 years	Provide link		<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	