

A Report From The  
**WHO Drug Injection Study Phase II**

# **RAR-Review**

an international review of rapid assessments conducted on drug use

Chris Fitch and Professor Gerry V. Stimson



Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence  
World Health Organization  
2003

A Report From The  
**WHO Drug Injection Study Phase II**

# **RAR-Review**

an international review of rapid assessments conducted on drug use

Chris Fitch and Professor Gerry V. Stimson



Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence  
World Health Organization  
2003

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Fitch, Chris.

RAR-review: an international review of rapid assessments conducted on drug use / Chris Fitch, Gerry Stimson.

A report from the WHO Drug Injection Study, Phase II.

1. Substance abuse, Intravenous - epidemiology 2. Substance-related disorders 3. HIV infections - transmission  
4. Evaluation studies 5. Retrospective studies 6. Review literature I. Stimson, Gerald Vivian II. WHO Drug Injection  
Collaborative Study Group. Phase II III. Title: An international review of rapid assessments conducted on drug use.

ISBN 92 4 154613 1 (NLM Classification: WM 270)

© World Health Organization 2003

All rights reserved. Publications of the World Health Organization can be obtained from Marketing and Dissemination, World Health Organization, 20 Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland (tel: +41 22 791 2476; fax: +41 22 791 4857; email: [bookorders@who.int](mailto:bookorders@who.int)). Requests for permission to reproduce or translate WHO publications – whether for sale or for noncommercial distribution – should be addressed to Publications, at the above address (fax: +41 22 791 4806; email: [permissions@who.int](mailto:permissions@who.int)).

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by the World Health Organization in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

The World Health Organization does not warrant that the information contained in this publication is complete and correct and shall not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of its use.

The named authors alone are responsible for the views expressed in this publication.

Suggested citation: C. Fitch and G.V. Stimson. *An International Review of Rapid Assessments Conducted on Drug Use. A Report from the WHO Drug Injection Study Phase II*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2003.

Information concerning this publication can be obtained from:

Prof. Gerry Stimson	Dr. Vladimir Poznyak
The Centre for Research on Drugs and Health Behaviour, Imperial College Reynolds Building St Dunstons Road, London W6 8RP	Management of Substance Dependence Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence World Health Organization 20 Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7594 0766 Fax: +44 (0) 20 7594 0852 Email: <a href="mailto:g.stimson@imperial.ac.uk">g.stimson@imperial.ac.uk</a>	Tel: + 41 22 791 43 07 Fax: + 41 22 791 48 51 Email: <a href="mailto:poznyakv@who.int">poznyakv@who.int</a>

# Acknowledgements

This report is based on the data and experience obtained during the participation of the authors in the WHO Drug Injection Study Phase II, coordinated and sponsored by the World Health Organization and implemented by the WHO Phase II Drug Injection Collaborative Study Group, which includes:

Professor Moruf Adelekan and Dr Rahmaan Lawal, University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Ilorin - Kwara State, Nigeria;

Dr Francisco Inacio Bastos, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil;

Dr Nguyen Tran Hien and Dr Dao Thi Minh An, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Viet Nam;

Dr Silvia Inchaurreaga, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Rosario, Argentina;

Dr Don Des Jarlais and Dr Theresa Perlis, National Development and Research Institutes, Inc., New York, USA;

Dr Maristela Monteiro, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland;

Professor Visum Navaratnam and Dr Vicknasingam B Kasinather, University of Sains Malaysia, Penang, Malaysia;

Dr Augusto Perez Gomez and Dr Ines Elvira Mejia, Programa RUMBOS, Bogotá, Colombia;

Dr Fabio Mesquita, Faculdade de Medicina da USP, Santos, Brazil;

Dr Sergey Molochko, Minsk City Narcological Dispensary, Minsk, Belarus;

Dr Maurice Odek-Ogunde, United States International University, Nairobi, Kenya;

Mr Dmitry Ostrovsky, Foundation "Vozvrastcheniye", St. Petersburg, Russia;

Dr Vladimir Poznyak, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland;

Dr Kachit Choopanya and Dr Suphak Vanichseni, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) and Bangkok AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Groups (BVEG), Bangkok, Thailand.

Dr Emran Razzaghi and Dr Afarin Rahimi, Iranian Welfare Organization, Tehran, Iran;

Professor Gerry Stimson and Chris Fitch, Imperial College, London, United Kingdom;

Dr Olga Balakireva and Dr Marina Varban, Ukrainian Institute for Social Research, Kiev, Ukraine;

Professor Zunyou Wu and Dr Lorraine Yap, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China.

The authors are grateful to Drs Andrew Ball, Gundo Weiler and Martin Donoghoe for their collaboration in developing and promoting RAR. Thanks are due to all those individuals who participated in the research study, provided data, or gave other support. Particular thanks to Ian Harris Design, Teresa O'Neill, Sarah Coulter, Diana Renwick, and Rachel Fitzgerald. We gratefully acknowledge helpful comments and suggestions of the following individuals who reviewed the manuscript: Mr Dave Burrows, Professor Ric Curtis, Professor Lenore Manderson, Dr Jacek Moskalewicz. The revision and finalisation of this document were coordinated by Dr Vladimir Poznyak from the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence, and Chris Fitch and Professor Gerry Stimson from Imperial College. The project was implemented under overall supervision of Dr Maristela Monteiro in WHO. Administrative support at the Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence was provided by Mrs Tess Narciso and Mrs Mylène Schreiber. Financial support for this project was provided by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

# Abstract

'Rapid assessment' methods have the potential to generate important public health information that can be used to develop intervention programmes. Drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research techniques, such assessments are typically undertaken in situations where data are needed quickly, where local resource constraints rule out more conventional research approaches, and where agencies require information to develop, monitor and evaluate intervention programmes.

The potential of rapid assessment is now the subject of debate within the substance use field. First introduced in the early 1990s, the last three years have seen the approach attract increasing interest as a means of quickly profiling drug-related problems, mobilising HIV prevention efforts among injecting drug users, initiating policy change and service re-orientation, and, more recently, as a potential component of 'second generation' surveillance systems. However, there is still much that is not known about rapid assessment in the substance use field. This report aims to address this under-developed knowledge base by addressing three key questions:

- What are the origins of rapid assessment in the substance use field, and how has it subsequently developed?
- What different models of rapid assessment practice are used?
- What impact and outcomes has the approach had, and in which situations are rapid assessments most profitably employed?

This report contains the key results of the study. Additional resources can be obtained from the study website ([www.RARarchives.org](http://www.RARarchives.org)). These resources include a comprehensive bibliography of published and unpublished rapid assessment reports, and a complete database of the studies described in this report.

# Content

Foreword	1
Executive summary	2
<b>1. introduction</b>	<b>7</b>
Potential	8
Methodology	9
Outputs	11
<b>2. origins and diffusion</b>	<b>13</b>
Emergence	14
Diffusion	28
Products	32
Recommendations	35
<b>3. models of assessment</b>	<b>37</b>
Models	38
Problems	56
Recommendations	66
<b>4. intervention and change</b>	<b>69</b>
Interventions	70
Outcomes	70
Factors	77
Recommendations	81
<b>5. conclusion</b>	<b>83</b>
Report references	85
Appendix 1: survey instrument	90
Appendix 2: database	94
Appendix 3: bibliographic search	95



# Foreword

For the past two decades, rapid assessments - including rapid rural appraisals, situational analyses, needs assessments, and contextual assessments - have been used to gather cultural, social, and institutional information in order to develop policies and programmes. Whilst initially developed for primary health care and agriculture, the approach has been increasingly applied to community development and specific diseases and health problems, including nutrition, mental health and reproductive health, and most recently, HIV/AIDS.

Given the often rapid spread of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C, research frequently has had to be conducted under time, budget and staff constraints, and with an emphasis on quickly developing appropriate, acceptable, and effective health interventions. Consequently, rapid assessment approaches endorse the use of simple research methods and tools for such purposes to take account of such context, and to ultimately inform effective policy and programme development. These efforts typically involve members of the community working alongside trained researchers, government agencies, and non-government organisations.

However, precisely because rapid assessments are undertaken by those working 'on the ground', by those people who are primarily interested in interventions rather than publications, there has been relatively little dissemination of information and few opportunities for discussion or reflection about rapid methodologies and approaches. Hence the value of this published review.

In this report, Chris Fitch and Gerry Stimson describe the various approaches that have been adopted in the assessment of substance use problems, while cautioning that rapid assessments should not replace more comprehensive research. The report allows us to reflect on others' work, hence to learn from others' mistakes, improve our own methods, and to take advantage of new innovations and insights. On the basis of their review, Fitch and Stimson advocate for the provision of improved tools for analysis, evaluation, and decision-making. They argue for an environment in which those undertaking assessments might be reflective of their work, selective in their focus, and critical of their approach. The result will be better quality assessments and consequently, high-quality

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_30254](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_30254)

