

Guideline for KoGe Key Indicator 05a (version 22.7.21)

Number of people reached by health prevention measures (Prevention) (see SDC Health ARI 2)		
	Sub-indicators: KI 05a (Prevention), KI 05b (Care Treatment), KI 05c (Care Birth)	
Туре	Periodic (assessment over time)	
Technical definitions	Health prevention measures include a wide range of activities or interventions aimed at reducing risks or threats to health and wellbeing, including health promotion activities¹. Health promotion is the process of empowering people to increase control over their health and its determinants through health literacy efforts and multisectoral action to increase healthy behaviours.² Health prevention measures can be categorized into primary, secondary, and tertiary interventions. Here, we focus on primary and secondary interventions. Tertiary interventions are relevant for KI 05b (Care Treatment). Primary prevention activities include actions aimed at avoiding the manifestation of a disease. Examples are education about healthy and safe behaviors, vaccination, etc. Secondary prevention aims at reducing the impact of a disease or injury that has already occurred. This is done by detecting and treating disease as soon as possible to halt or slow its progress and to prevent long-term problems. Examples include preventive drug therapies, screening and/or counselling, etc. Tertiary prevention aims at softening the impact of an ongoing illness that has lasting effects. This is done by helping people manage long-term, often-complex health problems (e.g., chronic diseases, permanen impairments) to improve their quality of life and their life expectancy. Examples include chronic disease management programmes, etc. Tertiary prevention activities are excluded here, but relevant for KI 05b (Care Treatment).	
	a) on NCD (diabetes, obesity, drug-abuse, mental health, etc.) (=SDC ARI 2) b) on CD (malaria, STDs such as HIV, leprosy, respiratory diseases such as TB or Covid-19, WASH-related diseases etc.) c) on MCH (contraception, teenage pregnancy, antenatal and postnatal visits, etc.) d) vaccination	

(Care treatment)

https://www.iwh.on.ca/what-researchers-mean-by/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-prevention
 http://www.emro.who.int/about-who/public-health-functions/health-promotion-disease-prevention.html



Definitions and information on NCDs and CDs: see KI 05b Guidelines



	The definition of people reached depends on the type of health prevention measures and <i>includes</i> : - People who attend a workshop/training/class - People who attend an awareness raising session, e.g. in a hospital or in the community - People who have been successfully vaccinated - People who have completed a screening and/or receive counselling The indicator will not consider the wider community and excludes : - People who just liked, saved, commented, replied, shared, or followed a social media campaign - People who have just received a pamphlet or flyer - People who just listen to a radio show on health prevention and/or promotion
	Children are persons who are 0-14 years old, youths are persons 15-24 years old, and adults are persons older than 25 years.
Rational, good performance and interpretation of results	not defined
Baseline	The baseline value is always 0.
Data collection	Required data not defined Data collection tools not defined Data disaggregation Required:
	- by sex - by age (children, youth, adults) Optional: - NCD, CD, MCH and vaccination - Young children (0-5y) Frequency Yearly
Data reporting	Jan/Feb: The local implementing organisation submits the data to the Swiss partner, using the latest "Indicator reporting and learning tool"
Worked example	not defined