

**Commission on Narcotic Drugs****Sixtieth session**

Vienna, 13-17 March 2017

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: demand reduction and related measures**Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Tajikistan: draft resolution****Promoting community, family and school-based programmes and strategies for the purpose of preventing drug use among children and adolescents**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families and communities,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹ article 33 of which requires States parties to take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties,

Recalling also the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,² in which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to investing in and working with youth in a range of settings, including in families, schools, workplaces and communities,

Recalling further the outcome document of the thirtieth special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem”,³ in which Member States reiterated their commitment to promoting the health, welfare and well-being of all individuals,

* [E/CN.7/2017/1](#).

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8 (E/2009/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

³ General Assembly resolution S-30/1, annex.



families, communities and society as a whole, and facilitating healthy lifestyles through effective, comprehensive, scientific evidence-based demand reduction initiatives at all levels,

Bearing in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,⁴ target 3.5 of which is the strengthening of the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol,

Acknowledging that the primary objective of drug prevention is to help people, particularly young people, to avoid or delay initiation into the use of drugs or, if they have started already, to avoid developing disorders,

Noting that the terms “risk factor” and “protective factor”, according to the International Narcotics Control Board in its annual report for 2009,⁵ refer to those attributes or conditions that serve to either increase or decrease the likelihood of drug use,

Recognizing that major risk factors relate, inter alia, to biological processes, personality traits, mental health disorders, family neglect and abuse, poor attachment to school and community, conducive social norms and environment and adverse peer influence,

Aware that major protective factors derive from, inter alia, a sense of belonging to community, family bonding, school attachment, psychological and emotional well-being and personal and social competence,

Recognizing that communities, families and schools share responsibility for the education and welfare of children and adolescents, including in relation to drug use,

Acknowledging the role of communities, including public institutions, faith-based organizations, civil society, the private sector and the media, in addressing drug use prevention among children and adolescents,

Emphasizing that families play an important role in preventing drug use among children and adolescents by ensuring, inter alia, family bonding, adequate parent-child communication, affectionate relations, positive parent role models, positive discipline methods, adequate monitoring and supervision of child and adolescent activities and a fair distribution of responsibility among family members,

Stressing that the primary role of schools is to teach skills, impart knowledge and establish a sound value base that influence the behaviour of children and adolescents in relation to drug use,

Bearing in mind that, in the context of drug use prevention, families have the greatest influence over children while, with regard to adolescents, families share their responsibilities with schools and communities,

Acknowledging that the purpose of community, family and school-based prevention programmes is to equip children and adolescents with information about drugs, the life skills necessary to enable them to deal with different situations without turning to drugs and the ability to resist pressure to use drugs,

Noting that family skills training programmes are among the most effective drug use prevention options,

Bearing in mind that community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies overwhelmingly cover universal or primary prevention, which is appropriate for the population at large, and selective or secondary prevention,

⁴ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁵ [E/INCB/2009/1](#).

which is for groups that are particularly at risk, while indicated or tertiary prevention, which is for individuals who are particularly at risk or who have started experimenting and are at particular risk of progressing to disorders, is addressed by the health sector,

Acknowledging that comprehensive and multi-component approaches that combine community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies are more effective overall, as they simultaneously address more risk and protective factors,

Stressing that culturally appropriate education programming increases the potential of programmes for educating children and adolescents from various ethnic backgrounds about the risks of drug use,

Underlining the importance of further research into community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents, including into how such programmes and strategies can contribute to preventing the use of new psychoactive substances by young people,

Recognizing the need to evaluate community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents;

2. *Encourages* Member States to use, where necessary, the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention* in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to use, inter alia, the *Guide to Implementing Family Skills Training Programmes for Drug Abuse Prevention*,⁶ *Schools: School-Based Education for Drug Abuse Prevention*⁷ and *Monitoring and Evaluation: Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Programmes*, for the purposes noted above,⁸

4. *Notes* the importance of adopting, where appropriate, culturally appropriate community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies;

5. *Invites* Member States to involve, as appropriate, children and adolescents in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies;

6. *Also invites* Member States to exchange good practices related to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support research into community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies targeting children and adolescents, especially in low- and middle-income countries;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to Member States, in particular developing countries, upon request, for the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school-based drug prevention programmes and strategies;

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.8.

⁷ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.XI.21.

⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.7.

9. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing technical assistance for these purposes through bilateral and multilateral channels;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its sixty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.
