

Investing in families for societies resilient to drugs and crime – the role of effective drug prevention, treatment and care

ANJA BUSSE¹, WATARU KASHINO¹, SANITA SUHARTONO¹, NARENDRA NAROTAMA², DICKY PELUPESSY³, ANNAFI FIKRI³, TRANH THUY DINH⁴, LE MINH GIANG⁴, CECILIA ESSAU, WADIH MAALOUF¹, AALA EL-KHANI¹, KARIN HAAR¹, ZIAD KHATIB¹, GIOVANNA CAMPELLO¹

¹*United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Drug Prevention and Health Branch, Vienna, Austria*

²*United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Programme Office Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia*

³*Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia*

⁴*Center for Research and Training on Substance Abuse- HIV, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Viet Nam*

Presenter's email: anja.busse@un.org

Introduction: UNODC in line with its mandates works with families and communities in various LMIC settings in the light of the International Standards for Prevention of Drug Use (UNODC/WHO, 2018) and the International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders (UNODC/WHO, 2020).

Method: Initial monitoring and evaluation results of UNODC supported science-and family-based programmes will be shared.

Key Findings: Families and communities are key to promote emotional, physical and social development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Feasibility and effectiveness of different family prevention and family treatment programmes has been demonstrated across many countries.

Discussions and Conclusions: Family factors and contexts in which families live can be both a risk a protective factor when it comes to the onset of drug use and the development of drug use disorders. Effective programmes and interventions on various levels can enhance the supportive potential of families in the creation of societies more resilient to drugs and crime. There is a need for further monitoring and evaluation of interventions in different contexts.

Implications for Practice or Policy: A key role in the mandates of UNODC is to provide technical assistance and thus translate science to practice in support of UN Member States on effective drug use disorder prevention, treatment and care.

Implications for Translational Research: The work presented includes information from implementation studies onevidence-based interventions adapted to in low-and middle-income countries.

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