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Virtual Session

DIRECTOR GENERAL EVALINDA BARRÓN
PLENARY SESSION 2, PANEL 2
NATIONAL STANDARDS OF PREVENTION AND NATIONAL ADDICTION PREVENTION STRATEGY
Panel: Challenges to Evidence-Based Prevention in Times of Pandemic

National Prevention Standards and the National Addiction Prevention Strategy

National Commission against Addictions
Evalinda Barrón, General Director

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Background: International Standards for the Prevention of Drug Use (UNODC, 2018)

Schematic representation of a national drug prevention system, UNODC

"No effective prevention intervention, policy or system can be developed or implemented in isolation."

"Local and national prevention systems must be integrated into a broader, balanced and health-focused system."

Collaborative and evidence-based planning

- Human and financial resources
- Regulatory frameworks
- Ongoing Training

Support for local stakeholders

- Coordinating agency
- Health centers
- Youth Centers
- Schools
- Religious centers
- Social workers
- Work places
- Research institutes
- NGOs

Coordinating agency

Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Welfare
Religious communities
Civil society
Companies

Evidence-based interventions and policies that address stages of development and levels of risk

Collection of data on the drug use situation and existing resources

Rigorous monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based interventions and policies

Feedback to planning

Sistema de control de drogas centrado en la salud
National Prevention Standards, 2020

**Elements**

- Family
- School
- Labor
- Community
- Health services
- Entertainment places
- Social networks and internet

**Intervenciones**

- Prenatal and childhood
- Early childhood
- Childhood
- Early adolescence
- Adolescence
- Youth and adulthood

- Universal
- Selective
- Indicated

**El elementos**

- Designed as part of the public policy for the prevention of psychoactive substance use based on scientific evidence.

- Designed based on international standards, clinical guidelines and the consensus of national prevention experts.
ENPA is constituted within the framework of the transition to a prevention model based on scientific evidence, according to the following principles:

- **Public health perspective.** Substance use is a health issue, not a security issue, and should always include a mental health perspective.

- **Respect for the autonomy of people.** The programs seek to avoid and delay substance use, but they are also inclusive with those who decide to consume (risk reduction).

- **Substance use is multifactorial.** For this reason, inter-institutional integration is necessary to mobilize government programs that favor the quality of life of people in several areas.

- **Efforts must be national and local.** Plans and programs must involve decision makers and stakeholders (policymakers and stakeholders).

- **Transversality.** Actions must take into account a human rights approach, non-binary gender perspective, youth perspective and inclusion of cultural diversity.
Leadership and coordination

Contribution

Supply control

Demand reduction

Integral approach

Transversal Cooperation

Social Call

State

Municipal

Coordination of state and municipal tables

Federal

Michoacán

Durango

Guasave, Sonora

National Addiction Prevention Strategy “Juntos por la Paz”
Organization and coordination
National Addiction Prevention Strategy “Juntos por la Paz”

Organization and coordination

Federal Institutions

Transversality with government programs

State

Municipal

Peace culture

Social participation

Inclusion

Family

School

Individual

Community

Autonomy

Integration

Respect

Tolerance

Cooperation

Organization

Violence

Impunity

Corruption

Inequality
National Addiction Prevention Strategy “Juntos por la Paz”
Actions in territory
A contingency plan was established to implement actions according to the epidemiological risk traffic light:

La Línea de la Vida expanded its services due to the impact of the pandemic on mental health (crisis intervention, grief, anxiety).

Online preventive actions were implemented (workshops, recreational activities, awareness sessions).

Information on mental health for boys, girls, youth, adults and the elderly was intensified.

The offer of services in care units and with telemedicine actions was maintained.

Online training actions were implemented for professionals in the field of mental health and substance use.

The call for preventive activities has established protocols to prevent infections.
Final comments

- Mental health is invaluable and is a protective factor in health emergencies.
- An effective national prevention system must offer an integrated range of interventions and policies based on scientific evidence, must be carried out in multiple settings and focus on ages and levels of risk.
  - **National Addiction Prevention Strategy “Juntos por la Paz”** is concurrent with this principle.
- Online activities and social networks were very relevant not to interrupt the actions. In addition, other intervention modalities were explored.
- The experience in the pandemic left lessons to deploy actions in other emergency situations.
Thank you

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