



# DRUG PREVENTION APPROACHES THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE

**Tuesday 19 March 2019, 2.20-3.10 p.m.  
Vienna International Centre, Room M6**

Side event organised by the Republic of Serbia in co-operation  
with Iceland and the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group

During the 62nd Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

# PROGRAMME

*The side event will provide examples of successful prevention approaches that reinforce protective factors. Making use of existing structures, potentials and competences combined with what we know from scientific evidence can bring about significant effects in reducing the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco.*

**Moderation: Elena Hedoux**  
Council of Europe/Pompidou Group


**Welcome address: H.E. Ambassador Roksanda Nincic**  
Ambassador of the Republic of Serbia

**Presentation 1: Project “To succeed, together!” - Jelena Jankovic**  
Ministry of Health of Serbia

**Presentation 2: Success and development in Iceland - Rafn Jonsson**  
Directorate of Health, Iceland

**Presentation 3: Perspectives of police work in drug prevention -Thomas Kattau**  
Council of Europe/Pompidou Group

**Summary: Lessons learned and criteria for success and development - Elena Hedoux**



**The Serbian project**, “To succeed, together!” aims at prevention of different forms of risk behaviour among school children, such as peer violence, drug abuse and discrimination, by providing sports and education activities. The project reinforces values among the young such as mutual respect, non-violence, inclusion and tolerance towards all kinds of differences, including gender. Through the programme a network of volunteers builds competences and life skills in sports and educational settings.

**The Icelandic Model** focuses on reducing known risk factors, while strengthening a broad range of parental, school and community related protective factors. Annual surveys demonstrate the impact of the intervention on substance use among 14- to 16-year-old Icelandic adolescents. Data show that the proportions of those who reported being drunk during the last 30 days, smoking one cigarette or more per day and having tried hashish once all declined steadily from 1997 to 2007.

**Perspectives of police work in drug prevention.** Over the last decades responsibility for prevention has shifted increasingly from the law enforcement sector to the health field. At the same time, drug prevention remains a key police domain in some countries. While under interdiction-focused policies drug prevention is primarily seen as crime prevention, public health-oriented drug policies focus on remission and preventing addictions, whilst reducing harms and risks. Taking this into account, a public health-focused approach needs to be integrated into police prevention work.

