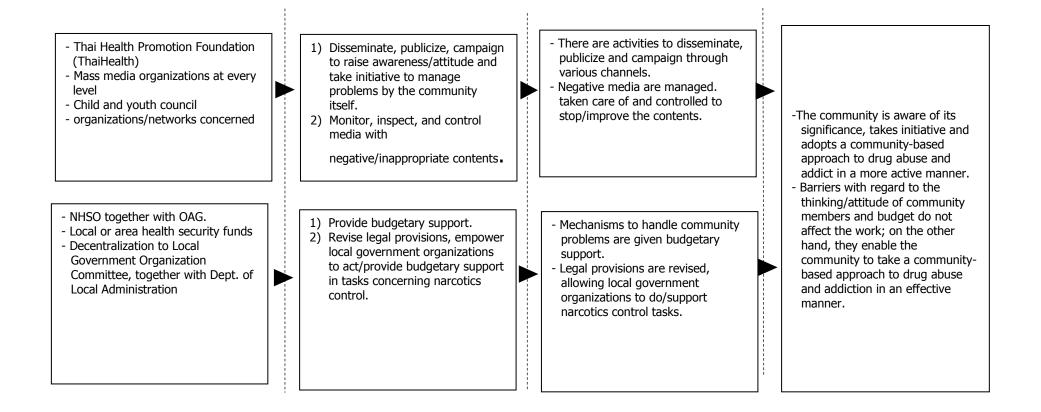
10th National Health Assembly

Agenda 2.2

11 October 2017

Road Map of Community-Based Approach to Drug Abuse and Addiction, 2018-2019

Input	Process	Output/indicator	Outcome/impact
Local government organizations, together with local administrative authorities, leaders, religious leaders, local wise persons, child councils, partner networks/groups District District/regional committee for development of quality of life, together with civil society and private sector Provincial Provincial/Bangkok ncmc; district/regional ccnp Central authorities MoI (Dept. of Provincial Administration, Dept. of Local Administration, MoPH (OPS, MoPH), MSDHS, MoE, MoL, MoJ, Thai Police, ONCB, NHSO	 Adjust attitude of community members. Survey problems in the locality and prepare joint action plan. Identify drug users/addicts, talk, provide care as appropriate or refer then for treatment. Follow-up, assist, and care for those having undergone treatment on a regular basis. Create monitoring and prevention mechanisms against drug use/abuse. Include the issue of narcotics in the community health charter. Conclude lesson learnt, disseminate info and propose policy-oriented recommendations. Expand the work into networking with other local communities at various levels. 	 There is a local joint action plan. Drug uses/addicts are cared for, assisted, or referred for treatment. 	 The community can control drug problems, resulting in less negative effects om safety of life and property in the community. The community has people to guard against drug problems, and the rate of new drug addicts in the community is lower.



HA 10/Main 2/Annex 1 Community-Based Approach to Drug Abuse and Addiction Page 3/2