ໂຄງກຳນສົັ່ງເສີມທ ກສະຄອບຄົງຕົກຢ ູ່ໃນສະພຳບແວດລ້ອມທີື່ທ້ຳທຳຍປີ;

 Vietnamese: Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Section, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, PO Box 500, A 1400 Vienna, Austria
Email: unodc-ptrs@un.org
Website: www.unodc.org/unodc/en/prevention/index.html

@UNODC_PTRS
#strongfamilies #drugprevention #drugtreatment
#accesstomedicines #listenfirst #youthinitiative
#SDG3 #SDG4 #SDG5 #SDG16
Circumstances are even more crucial and placed, migrating, living in refugee camps or in conflict/post war, Globally, Families living in challenged settings since 2010 in over 30 low actively promoting and piloting such evidence problems. Inspire support the development of children with fewer behavioral and emotional mental crime. Family skills programmes additionally provide positive effects on the preventing substance use, violence against children and youth effective in preventing a wide range of social and health problems, many and family live or - and middle families. The Strong Families Programme was develop between 8 and 15 of families and is best suited for families with children aged drug family structure and functions to help as such families prevent main component of this program is to strengthen the family. The programme requires appropriate family functioning and supervision. The programme requires strong, positive and effective. Even the most difficult families have strengths which can be used to help them to develop stronger and scale the program. Special needs, for example. These findings reflect the previously described positive impact on both, in children and parents overall. The Strong Families programme showed significant benefits the health and safe development of children from benefitted from the programme, as in parallel caregiver and child sessions followed by core sessions. The programme is adaptable to different cultures and child development stages. While Strong Families was original designed and piloted in Afghanistan, it has been implemented in many countries around the world. Preliminary data on its effectiveness have been encouraging.
Amongst children with high or very high (≥17) total difficulty scores of the SDQ (Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire) at baseline, as assessed by the caregivers in pilot studies in 3 cities in Afghanistan (n=41 out of 72 families overall) and in Afghans in 3 refugee reception centers in Serbia (n=9/21 families) in 2018 a significant decline in the scores was found before and after the Strong Families programme, which even declined further after 6 weeks post programme [Findings submitted for peer-reviewed publication].