CSAP STRATEGIES

The CSAP Strategies are methods or mechanisms of substance abuse prevention delivery. All six strategies are met under the MOD. The CSAP Strategies include:

1. Information Dissemination: This strategy provides awareness and knowledge of the nature and extent of alcohol, tobacco and drug use, abuse and addiction and their effects on individuals, families and communities. It also provides knowledge and awareness of available prevention programs and services. Information dissemination is characterized by one-way communication from the source to the audience, limited contact between the two.

Examples of activities conducted and methods used for this strategy include:

* Media campaigns
* Brochures
* Radio/TV public service announcements
* Speaking engagements
* Health fairs

1. Prevention Education: This strategy involves two-way communication and is distinguished from the Information Dissemination strategy by the fact that interaction between educator and the participants is the basis of its activities. Activities under this strategy aim to affect critical life and social skills, including decision making, refusal skills.

Examples of activities conducted and methods used for this strategy include:

* + - Classroom and/or small group sessions
    - Education programs for youth groups

1. Alternative Activities: This strategy provides activities that exclude alcohol, tobacco and other drug use.

Examples of an activity conducted and method used for this strategy include:

* Drug free dances and parties- pre prom events

1. Community-Based Processes: This strategy aims to enhance the ability of the community to more effectively provide prevention service. Activities in this strategy include organizing, planning enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of service implementation, interagency collaboration, coalition building and networking

Examples of activities conducted and methods used for this strategy include:

* Community and volunteer training
* Systematic planning
* Multi-agency coordination and collaboration

1. Environmental Strategies: This strategy establishes or changes written and unwritten community standards, codes and attitudes which will thereby influence incidence and prevalence of the abuse of substances.

Examples of activities conducted and methods used for this strategy include:

* + - Promoting the establishment of drug use policies in schools
    - Assisting communities to maximize local enforcement
    - Modifying alcohol and tobacco advertising practices

1. Problem Identification and Referral: This strategy aims at identification of those who have used alcohol or illicit drugs and assessed their behavior.

An example of the activity conducted and method used for this strategy include:

* Student assistance programs