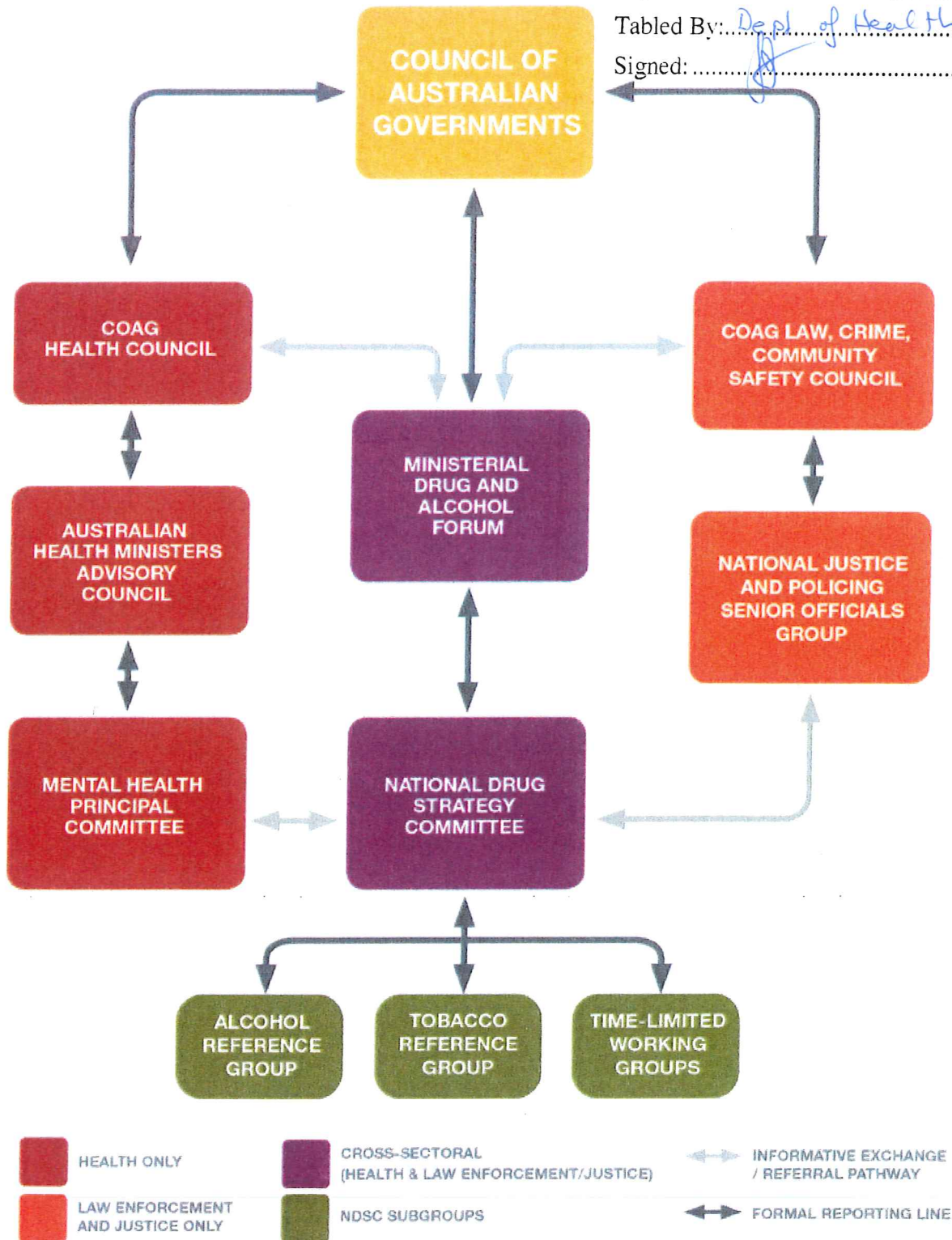


Committee: *NT Harm Reduction Addictive behaviours*
 Paper No: *2* Date: *30/8/2018*
 Tabled By: *Dept. of Health*
 Signed: *[Signature]*



Updated post National Drug Strategy following Council of Australian Governments (COAG) council restructure (current at the time of printing).
 Governance structure for law enforcement and justice are currently being revised. This diagram will be updated in 2018 prior to finalisation.

THE NATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY 2017–2026 AT A GLANCE

Purpose

To provide a national framework which identifies national priorities relating to alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, guides action by governments in partnership with service providers and the community, and outlines a national commitment to harm minimisation through balanced adoption of effective demand, supply and harm reduction strategies.

Aim

To build safe, healthy and resilient Australian communities through preventing and minimising alcohol, tobacco and other drug-related health, social, cultural and economic harms among individuals, families and communities.

A Balanced Approach Across the Three Pillars of Harm Minimisation



Demand Reduction

Preventing the uptake and/or delaying the onset of use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs; reducing the misuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in the community; and supporting people to recover from dependence through evidence-informed treatment.



Supply Reduction

Preventing, stopping, disrupting or otherwise reducing the production and supply of illegal drugs; and controlling, managing and/or regulating the availability of legal drugs.

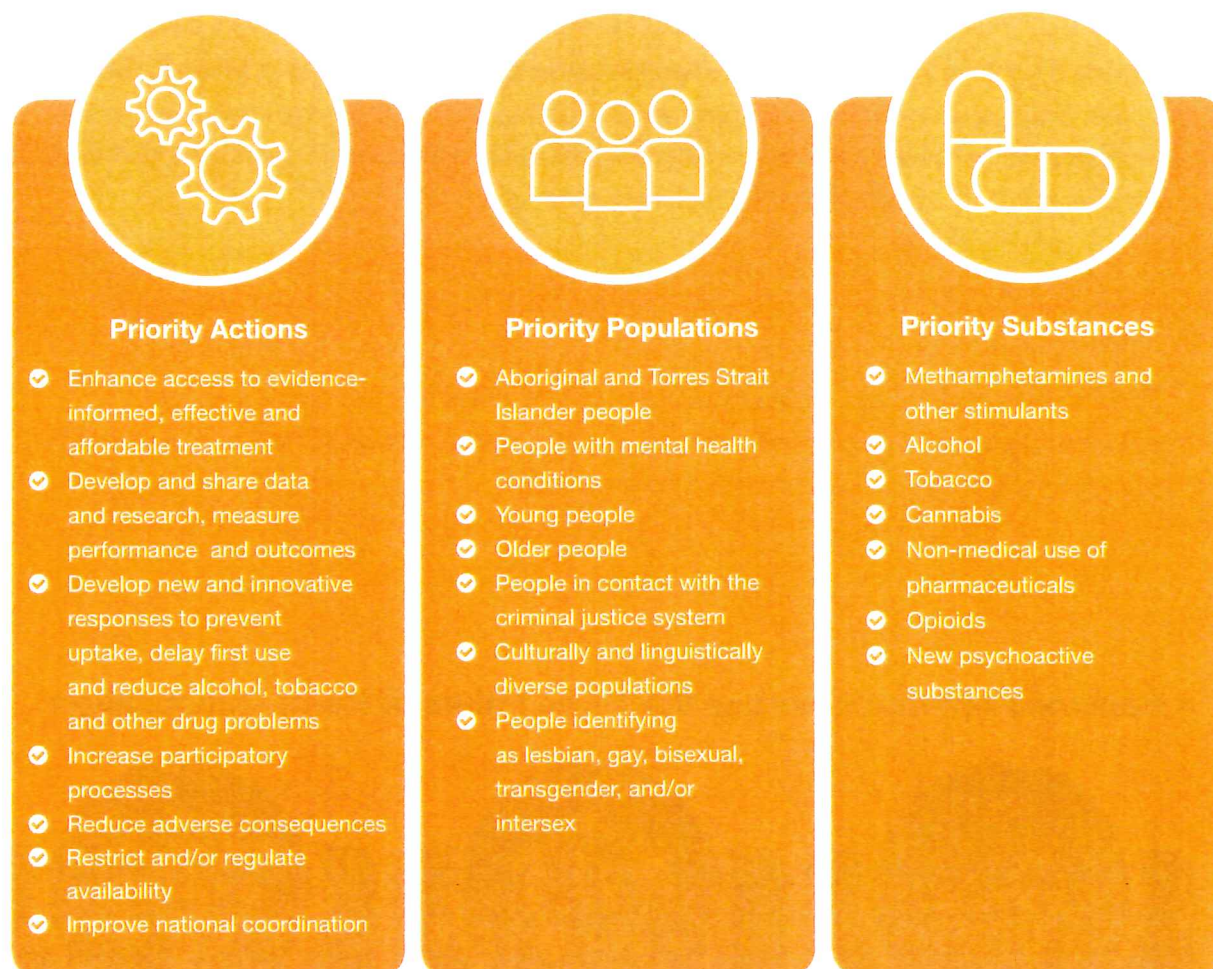


Harm Reduction

Reducing the adverse health, social and economic consequences of the use of drugs, for the user, their families and the wider community.

Underpinning Strategic Principles

- ✔ Partnerships
- ✔ Coordination and Collaboration
- ✔ National direction, jurisdictional implementation
- ✔ Evidence-informed responses



Measuring Success

Assess progress by reviewing and reporting against the following headline indicators, using existing published and well-established data sources:

- ✔ average age of uptake of drugs, by drug type;
- ✔ recent use of any drug (people living in households);
- ✔ arrestees' illicit drug use in the month before committing an offence;
- ✔ victims of drug related incidents; and
- ✔ drug-related burden of disease (including mortality).

Reporting will also consider new and emerging data sources, research and evaluation findings both nationally and internationally to ensure progress is monitored according to best available evidence.

THE NATIONAL ALCOHOL STRATEGY 2018–2026 AT A GLANCE

Aim

To provide a national framework to prevent and minimise alcohol-related harms among individuals, families and communities by:

- Identifying agreed national priority areas of focus and opportunities for action;
- Promoting and facilitating collaboration, partnership and commitment from the government and non-government sectors; and
- Targeting a 10% reduction in harmful alcohol consumption.
 - alcohol consumption at levels that puts individuals at risk of injury from a single occasion of drinking, at least monthly.
 - alcohol consumption at levels that puts individuals at risk of disease or injury over a lifetime.

