

# Prevention workbook

## 2024

### *FRANCE*

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## T0. Overview

Please provide an abstract of this workbook (target: 500 words) under the following headings:

- National profile
- Summary of T1.1 on Policy and organization
  - Overview of how prevention is addressed in your national drug strategy or other relevant drug policy document;
  - Highlight the organisations and structures responsible for developing and implementing prevention interventions in your country.
- Summary of T1.2 on prevention interventions:
  - Provide a succinct overview of prevention interventions in your country categorised by environmental, universal, selective and indicated prevention activities (focus on evaluated and evidence-based activities, with examples of most important programmes implemented).
- Summary of T1.3 on quality assurance of prevention interventions: e.g. training and accreditation of professionals and certification of evidence-based programmes, registries of interventions, conditional funding.
- Trends
- New developments

### Summary:

#### Policy and organisation

In France, the addictive behaviour prevention policy refers to licit (alcohol, tobacco, and psychotropic medicines) and illicit psychoactive substances, but also to other forms of addiction (gambling, gaming, ...). Under the Prime Minister responsibility, this strategy is coordinated at central level by the Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (MILDECA) and implemented at local levels by deconcentrated services. General goals are not only to delay if not to prevent the onset of use, but also to curb addictive practices and the related abuses and risks. As the previous strategy, the Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours for the period 2023-2027 focuses on the deployment of evidence-based approaches in the field of prevention, particularly those focusing on psychosocial skills for children and adolescents, and on the early detection of addictive behaviours so that people in need can be guided more effectively to specialised support services. In 2022, the French state marked its commitment to deploying psychosocial skills development programmes, by means of an interministerial instruction defining long-term (15 years), common objectives for the eight youth ministries involved.

In the prefectures, the MILDECA project managers outline, within the framework of regional and departmental roadmaps, their objectives to prevent addictive behaviour and share them with the State's territorial departments, local authorities, and NGOs. They dedicate funding to prevention activities granted by the Finance Act and appropriated to them by the MILDECA as well as funding from the Interministerial Fund for Crime Prevention (FIPD). The intervention funding from the Regional Health Agencies (ARS), particularly the Regional Intervention Fund (FIR), and now the Fund for Combatting Addiction to Psychoactive Substances, constitute other sources of financing prevention. Each year, the *Fonds de lutte contre les addictions* (FLCA) (Fund for Combatting Addiction) supplements the FIR and provides funding for themed calls for projects in the fields of prevention and research.

At local level, school prevention activities are implemented by a range of professionals. Prevention in schools relies, in particular, on programmes to strengthen the individual and social skills of pupils (from nursery to secondary school) in order to resist the desire to use drugs, peer pressure and the supply of psychoactive substances.

### Prevention interventions

In France, environmental strategies to reduce alcohol and tobacco consumption are well established and enjoy strong political support. School-based universal prevention (mainly in secondary education for 11–18-year-olds, at *collège* and then *lycée* level) and indicated prevention through the Youth Addiction Outpatient Services (CJC) which deliver ‘early intervention’ towards young users and their families (in 550 consultation points throughout France) are two pillars of the public responses. Various initiatives and discussion groups were launched as a result of the interministerial instruction on the development of psychosocial skills, adopted in August 2022. Major efforts have been made to develop collective prevention measures in the workplace as well (private companies and public services) beyond the remit of occupational physicians as well as in universities through health services and student liaison officers on health, as well as the school life services of the *grandes écoles*. Also, preventive responses were enhanced towards priority publics, like youth in deprived urban areas, youth in the care of the judicial youth protection and child welfare services. National media social marketing campaigns against alcohol or tobacco consumption are regularly broadcast, but these are less frequent on the subject of drugs. Two campaigns on cannabis were organised in 2022.

### Quality assurance

During the 2010s, professionals and policymakers showed increasing interest in the quality of prevention services and programmes offered and how to improve them. Special efforts were made to extend versions adapted to the French context of the Unplugged and GBG (Good Behaviour Game) programme to primary school classes, as part of a cross initiative between professional organisations and decision-makers. Prevention stakeholders are encouraged to refer to guidelines on drug prevention in school or other settings. The ASPIRE grid (Assessment and selection of prevention programmes arising from "EDPQS" quality standard overview) the French adaptation of the EDPQS, remains relatively unknown and appears to not be used very frequently. Since the end of September 2018, a directory of effective or promising prevention interventions that promote health « [Registre des interventions efficaces ou prometteuses en prévention et promotion de la santé](#) », managed by the French Public Health Agency (SpF-Santé publique France), has been available and is still being expanded (See T1.3).

### New development

The 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours (or SIMCA in French) reaffirms the Government’s engagement to consolidating preventive responses based on the development of psychosocial skills and those geared towards the young people who are most at risk of adopting addictive behaviours.

# T1. National profile

## T1.1 Policy and organization

The purpose of this section is to

- Provide an overview of how prevention is addressed in your national drug strategy or other relevant drug policy document
- Describe the organisation and structure responsible for developing and implementing prevention interventions in your country
- Provide contextual information useful to understand the data from the questionnaires on Universal and Environmental Prevention and on Selective and Indicated Prevention, which are collected every three years.

**Please structure your answers around the following questions.**

### T1.1.1 Please summarise the main prevention-related objectives of your national drug strategy or other key drug policy document (Cross-reference with the Policy workbook).

The main principles of the prevention policy are to prevent people from experimenting with drugs in the first place, or at least to delay first use, and to prevent or limit misuse or addictive behaviours whether they are related to psychoactive drugs or not (Internet, video games, gambling, etc.). These general objectives are supported by several programming texts at national level, first and foremost the governmental plans coordinated by the Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (MILDECA).

La prévention des conduites addictives est formalisée la Stratégie interministérielle de mobilisation contre les conduites addictives 2023-2027 (MILDECA 2023), animée par la MILDECA. This government strategy supports the use of evidence-based approaches, especially to strengthen psychosocial skills to prevent risky behaviour. Furthermore, SIMCA aims to contribute to the physical, psychological, and cognitive development, and academic success, of all children.

As such, the **multisectoral national strategy for the development of psychosocial skills** in children and young people for 2022-2037 was approved in August 2022 by the ministries in charge of health, national education and youth, agriculture, people with disabilities, judicial protection of young people, social cohesion, vocational training, higher education and research and sports (see T1.2.2) (Ministère de la Justice *et al.* 2022). This long-term strategy aims to ensure that children born in 2037 belong to the first generation to grow up in a continuous environment of support for the development of psychosocial skills. It includes five strategic axes:

- 1) Entrusting the territories with leading and coordinating the deployment of psychosocial skills development interventions;
- 2) Supporting professionals working with children, young people and families so that they are able to develop the psychosocial skills of children, young people and their parents;
- 3) Rooting psychosocial skills development interventions on evidence-based data;
- 4) Establishing by 2023 a national system for monitoring and evaluating the development of psychosocial skills in all sectors;
- 5) Establishing an institutional framework for the 2037 generation to grow up in an environment of continuous development of psychosocial skills.

The signatories share quantified objectives between now and 2037, regarding territorial and population coverage, as well as results:

- at least one evidence-based intervention for parents and children deployed in each department;
- at least 50% of children aged 3 to 12 (i.e. 4 million children) and at least 30% of those aged 13 to 18 (i.e. 1.5 million young people) who have benefited from multi-year interventions to develop or strengthen psychosocial skills;
- In terms of results,
  - o a 10% improvement in child and youth mental health indicators;
  - o at least 92% of 15-year-olds surveyed have not smoked a cigarette in the past 30 days.
  - o improvement in the school atmosphere and student well-being,
  - o progress in the results of CP, CE1, 6<sup>th</sup> form and 2<sup>nd</sup> form pupils in national assessments (indicators and targets in schools will be specified in the roadmap of the Ministry responsible for National Education and Youth and the Ministry responsible for Sports and the Olympic and Paralympic Games).

Various five-year sectoral and intersectoral road maps will be implemented, across the 2023-2027 period, to define the operational measures resulting from this national strategy. In order to do so, working groups dedicated to the territorial coordination of these measures, training, monitoring, and assessment, respectively, were established.

The “*Priorité Prévention. Rester en bonne santé tout au long de sa vie*” [Priority Prevention. Staying healthy for life] develops measures for the national health strategy with regard to prevention (Direction générale de la santé 2018 ; Ministère des Solidarités et de la Santé 2017). It encourages, in the field of addictive behaviours, the establishment or reinforcement of partnerships between schools (secondary schools and colleges) and Youth Addiction Outpatient Services (CJC). The CJsCs' advanced consultations, which aim to reach out to young people wherever they are (consultations by CJC professionals in schools, youth protection centres and other youth care facilities), have been developed in this context.

The 2021-2030 ten-year cancer control strategy (INCa 2021) aims to significantly reduce the French population's exposure to tobacco and alcohol products by consolidating environmental prevention measures (e.g. the leveraging of tobacco prices or the control of bans on selling to minors). It also calls for the development of social communication and marketing related to tobacco and reinforcement of the marketing and supply regulations for alcohol, as well as the reinforcement of psychosocial skills.

The 2023-2027 National Tobacco Control Program (or PNLT) is based on two main pillars with a view of constructing the first smoke-free generation by 2032 (Ministère de la Santé et de la Prévention 2023) :

- “prevent the onset of smoking by reducing the affordability of tobacco, removing tobacco from everyday spaces, and setting guidelines for vaping products which are attractive to young people”;
- “better support smokers in smoking cessation, particularly those with the lowest incomes”.

To protect young people from smoking, the PNLT highlights the monitoring of the affordability (increasing the price of a packet of cigarettes to €13 in 2027), and ban on sale of tobacco and vaping products to minors. The use of plain packaging will be extended to tobacco and vaping products.

The 2020-2024 National Crime Prevention Strategy supports the involvement of care and harm reduction structures for drug users in the thinking groups for the local and inter-communal crime and criminality prevention councils (CLSPD/CISPD) in order to take better account of health issues for young people (Ministère de l'Intérieur 2020).

The 'national strategy for preventing and combating poverty' urges social centres to take greater account of the prevention of addictive behaviour and to strengthen their role in providing guidance to families and training in parenting (DIPLP 2018).

**T1.1.2 Please describe the organisational structure responsible for the development and implementation of prevention interventions.**

**Organisation**

At which level are strategic decisions (contents, priorities) predominantly made?	Multi-level (Only use if it is not possible to set a predominant level) (if other ↓)
<p>The national strategy for the prevention of addictive behaviours is designed at different levels of governance. As part of a governmental and interministerial policy, it is built on national measures and regional variations of national guidelines, predominantly by the prefectures and departments in the health and education sectors. Various programming and financial tools contribute to its implementation.</p> <p>The prevention of addictive behaviours is one of the pillars of the national strategy for mobilising against licit or illicit drugs, which is defined in the framework of multi-annual governmental plans, such as the Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours (SIMCA) 2023-2027 (MILDECA 2023). Government action is coordinated by the Interministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (MILDECA), which reports to the Prime Minister. In a local approach, the national prevention guidelines are implemented at a territorial level (regions and departments), in the light of regional roadmaps and action plans for the départements, in accordance with local priorities or specificities (population or geopolitical), under the direction of the MILDECA project managers (see T.3.1 of the "National Policy and Strategy" Workbook). The MILDECA project managers are appointed within the cabinets of prefects, who are the representatives of the State at local level.</p> <p>The French Ministry of Health has a structured operator, <i>Santé publique France</i> (SpF), to support the implementation of the priority prevention plan and the National Tobacco Control Programme, in conjunction with the 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours. The SPF agency is entrusted with defining communication and social marketing strategies and their implementation, including in the field of addictive behaviours, with a view to reducing inequalities within the French population.</p> <p>The Regional Health Agencies (ARS) are the devolved public health authorities. They define the Regional Healthcare Programmes (PRS), which set out the strategic priorities relating to addictions, with or without substances.</p> <p>Within the school environment, the heads of establishments are the key decision-makers when it comes to preventing addictive behaviours. Secondary education establishments can set up a Committee for Health, Citizenship and Environmental Education, known as CESCE, chaired by the head of the establishment. CESCEs make it possible to establish partnerships to set up interventions in schools from the public sectors (gendarmes, police, etc.) or associations (education for health, addiction, etc.) on the broad themes announced in their title. When it comes to the prevention of addictive behaviour, these bodies may consider following the ministerial guidelines or their variations issued by the regional (rectorats) and 'departmental' administrations of the French Ministry of Education. However, in view of the challenges posed by the back-to-school legislative instruction and the resources available, trade-offs are necessary to establish priorities among these areas, which are not always favourable to the development of the prevention of addictive behaviour. Thus, the heads of establishments have a certain autonomy when it comes to defining annual objectives in terms of prevention and the types and conditions of deployment of the actions undertaken in this area. This is also the case in education under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.</p>	

In higher education, measures to prevent addictive behaviour mainly involve the Student Health Services (SSE) which, since 2023, have been accessible to all students (including those outside university). SSEs intervene in the fields of mental and sexual health, addictions, nutritional and prevention support (see also T1.2.2). The National Council for Higher Education (CNESER) voted in favour of the scope of the SSE. In the student environment, prevention is aimed in particular at preventing the risks associated with various forms of consumption at student parties and other festive occasions.

**Note:** Regional (provinces, federal units); Local (counties, municipalities)

<b>At which level are prevention funds predominantly located and spent?</b>	<b>Multi-level (Only use if it is not possible to set a predominant level)</b> (if other ↓)
See the second paragraph of the commentary on T1.1.3	

**Note:** Regional (provinces, federal units); Local (counties, municipalities)

<b>Factual cooperation of the different policy sectors ministries at national level (real: not on paper):</b>	<b>High</b>
<p><b>Explanations, if applicable describe:</b></p> <p>The French national strategy for mobilisation against drugs is signed by the Prime Minister. It is led and coordinated by an interministerial body, MILDECA, placed under the authority of the Prime Minister, which emphasises its cross-sectoral nature. MILDECA brings together the representation of ministries involved in drug supply reduction and demand reduction as well as foreign affairs and the state budget. Inter-ministerial cooperation focuses on the definition of multi-annual governmental orientations and this is further illustrated by the shared governance of public funds for the financing of local actions.</p> <p>Various ministerial programme documents in addiction-related fields (health, poverty, safety) fine-tune government guidelines and translate them into action plans.</p> <p>The Fund for Combating Addiction (FLCA), which is one of the main sources of funding for the prevention of addictive behaviours in France, is jointly governed by the French National Health Insurance Fund, three directorates of the Ministry of Health, and MILDECA.</p> <p>The <a href="#">interministerial guideline adopted in August 2022</a> to develop psychosocial skills in children and young people is an example of inter-sectoral cooperation (Ministère de la Justice <i>et al.</i> 2022) (see T1.1.1). It defines common objectives for eight ministries (national education and youth, sports, agriculture, health, people with disabilities, justice, social cohesion and vocational training, higher education and research). This long-term strategy (to 2037) will be the subject of several roadmaps.</p> <p>In the context of the partnership between the National Police, <i>Gendarmerie Nationale</i>, and National Education, 579 National Police “school safety correspondents”, and <i>Gendarmerie Nationale</i> “learning mentors” (1 per territorial brigade) have been appointed in France. These agents may advise institutions on the issues of safety, trafficking, violence, and bullying in schools (Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Outre-Mer 2022). This is also the case for the 55 “Republican Reconquest District learning mentors” of the French police force, who get involved at the request of headteachers. Moreover, the 277 drug prevention educators of the French police force (or PFAD) and the 550 Anti-drug liaison trainers of the <i>Gendarmerie Nationale</i> (or FRAD) may work with pupils in ad hoc sessions, at the request of headteachers. Within the <i>Gendarmerie Nationale</i>, 101 Trusted Homes and Protection Centres (or MPF), get involved in the same fields within schools (see T.4.1). All of the gendarmes in these units are being trained in the specifics of FRAD (anti-drug liaison trainers).</p>	



<p>The 2020-2024 National Crime Prevention Strategy (SNPD in French) (Ministère de l'Intérieur 2020) (Ministère de l'Intérieur 2020) aims to enhance collaboration between judicial and medico-social stakeholders. It urges law enforcement services and prefectures to better integrate health issues including in the field of addictions by initiating new collaborations with treatment services (CSAPA) and harm reduction facilities (CAARUD) (measure 8), for example around the TAPAJ programme (Alternative Work Paid by the Day), mentioned in successive FIPD calls for tender since 2017 (see T 1.2.3).</p>	
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**Note: High** = almost all sectors / ministries involved and engaged; **Medium** = some are not or less involved; **Low** = most sectors / ministries are not engaged / not facilitating access. Rate always **medium** if either Education, Interior (police) or Economy (Taxation) are not collaborating. Rate **low** or if more than one of these don't.

**Needs assessment:**

<p><b>How common is it that the local level (municipalities / districts) is consulted in order to define the need and content of different interventions or strategies at regional or local level?</b></p>	<p><b>Often</b></p>
<p><b>Explanations, if applicable describe:</b></p>	
<p>In each region, the Regional Health and Autonomy Commission (CRSA) is a consultative body, coordinated by the Regional Health Agencies (ARS), which participates in defining and implementing the Regional Health Programme (PRS). The CRSA relies on the consultation of various territorial authorities, including municipal authorities, represented by elected officials from large cities. It includes a specialised commission in the field of prevention.</p>	

<p><b>Diagnosis of risk/protective factors at local level: do (some) municipalities / districts have a system of establishing risk profiles of certain geographic areas or of population segments? (Please, tick 2 most relevant)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> By youth surveys (e.g. <a href="#">CTC</a><sup>1</sup>, <a href="#">Planet Youth</a><sup>2</sup>)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> By rapid qualitative assessment methods (stakeholder meetings, key informants)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> By having access to the sub-datasets of national surveys</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify: official zoning of what are known as 'urban policy' neighbourhoods (QPV), priority education networks (REP), reinforced priority education networks (REP+); use of the Human Development Index (IDH-2)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply</li> </ul>
<p><b>Explanations, if applicable describe:</b></p>	
<p>National surveys of the school population provide epidemiological benchmarks on use levels and associated factors, from which regional analyses can be extracted. Locally, the Regional Health Observatories are likely to provide data on a smaller geographical scale, particularly with regard to large metropolitan areas and their conurbations.</p> <p>Urban policy and priority education policy are organised respectively according to a respective geographical zoning of priority intervention based on demographic, socio-professional, socio-economic (e.g., rate of pupils receiving grants) and academic indicators (rate of pupils repeating a year before the sixth grade (Year 7 in England and Wales)). The zoning of priority education networks (REP) considers the rate of pupils residing in one of the priority urban policy neighbourhoods (QPV). The categorisation of an establishment as a REP (Priority Education Network) is accompanied by an additional allocation for this establishment.</p>	

<sup>1</sup> The CTC Youth Survey is a tool to provide community-based partnerships with reliable information about the prevalence of youth behaviour problems as well as the prevalence of underlying factors risk and protective factors.

<sup>2</sup> Planet Youth questionnaire: This comprehensive survey examines the lives and lifestyles of young people (15-16 year olds) in the target community and asks questions about the risk and protective factors that influence their behaviours.

In addition, the statistical service of the Ministry of National Education (Performance and prospective studies department, DEPP) relies on the calculation of the Social Position Index (IPS) to summarise the conditions favourable to pupils' learning (social, economic and material conditions and cultural practices) on the basis of the professions of the pupils' parents. The IPS makes it possible to discern social disparities between establishments but also within establishments.

The communal data needed to calculate the Human Development Index (UNDP 2022) (IDH-2, including indicators on health, education and income) are available on the INSEE website. IDH-2 supports local health contracts at the communal level. The Regional Health Agencies (ARS) refer to the estimated HDI-2 for their territories to define regional health priorities. A more detailed diagnosis is used to define local health contracts at the municipal level.

### **T1.1.3 (Optional) Please provide a commentary on the funding system underlying prevention interventions.**

In the field of addiction prevention, the actions and programmes implemented at local level are mainly based on public funding from national funds in various sectors, supplemented in accordance with sectoral or cross-sectoral strategic guidelines. The examination of some of these credits (MILDECA, FLCA, FIPD credits, see below) is delegated to the regional prefectures (decentralised State services) and to the Regional Health Agencies (ARS).

The scope of the “Fund for Combating Addiction” (FLCA) extends to all psychoactive substances, whether licit or illicit, as well as non-substance-related addictions, mainly those associated with gambling and video games (Article 84 of [Law 2021-1754 of 23 December 2021](#)). The FLCA is indirectly financed by the taxes levied on tobacco products. It is governed by the National Health Insurance Fund, the National Health Directorate (DGS), the Directorate of Health care supply (DGOS), the Directorate of Social Security (DSS) and the MILDECA. Supplemented with up to €130 million per year for the duration of the agreement on objectives and management signed between the State and the French National Health Insurance between 2023 and 2027, the FLCA is now the primary source of funding for addiction prevention actions in France, including the national social marketing campaigns deployed by the National Public Health Agency *Santé publique France* (SpF). In 2024, €34 million from the FLCA was paid into the Regional Intervention Fund (FIR) of the Regional Health Agencies (ARS).

The Regional Intervention Fund is distributed among the 18 Regional Health Agencies (ARS) according to their needs and population in order to better adapt the financing of regional health measures to the needs of the territories in terms of health and medico-social care supply, prevention or facilitating access to care. The FIR supports the implementation of Regional Healthcare Programmes (PRS). In 2023, the total amount of funds delegated to the ARS under the FIR is €4.7 billion, including the annual delegation of the FLCA of up to €34 million so that the ARSs can finance addiction prevention actions ([Order of 21 June 2024 stipulating for the year 2024 the amount of credits allocated to regional health agencies](#)). Strengthening psychosocial skills is one of the approaches favoured by the regional health agencies in the context of the actions they finance.

Since 1995, sales of assets seized through drug-trafficking repression have been turned over to the Narcotics support fund, under the MILDECA management. Since 2018, part of this fund has financed the annual national call for projects for municipalities and inter-municipalities, administered by the MILDECA. These calls for projects aim to support the candidate cities in the development of an integrated policy to prevent risky use of psychoactive substances, particularly among young people. In April 2024, a new call for projects was launched, focusing on the following perspectives (MILDECA 2024):

- prevent the onset of drug trafficking networks, by combating preconceived ideas about trafficking and the positive image of networks, enhancing parental support, and strengthening psychoactive skills among young people;

- better detect young people who are susceptible to being drawn in, by offering them tailored support to facilitate educational and occupational integration;
- propose alternative models and occupy drug dealing spots, in collaboration with residents, social housing providers, and project partners.

Ad-hoc calls for expression of interest (CEI) may be published by public authorities to support action in the field of prevention with specific audiences, in the manner of the CEI published in 2023, by the Conference of Grandes Écoles (CGE, uniting 234 *grandes écoles*) and MILDECA. This CEI is aimed at the deployment of measures to prevent the risky use of psychoactive substances in students' daily lives (study, dining, exercise, residential areas, etc.) and during party and integration events. A comprehensive approach which builds a protective environment and challenges the stereotypes associated with psychoactive substances, drawing in particular on supervisor training, local external resources, and the ESPER scheme (cf. T1.2.2).

In addition, the funds allocated to the MILDECA by the Finance Act are used for prevention, health, research and international cooperation initiatives. The MILDECA delegates three quarters of these intervention credits to MILDECA project managers to finance local actions for combatting drugs and addictive behaviour, i.e. nearly €8.5 million in 2024 as in 2023 ([legislative order of 14 December 2023 to Mildeca project managers concerning the 2024 guidelines](#)).

The French National Cancer Institute (INCa) is the policymaker and the French agency for cancer expertise. To this end, INCa organises calls for projects in the field of alcohol and tobacco use prevention, and also financially supports research and actions/programmes designed to advance the quality of care and public health policies (counteracting cancer risk factors, prevention, etc.). It also benefits from credits from the National Fund for Combating Addiction in this regard.

Also, various cross-territorial local programmes (concerning health, social exclusion, public safety and/or urban policy) also make it possible to redistribute public credits for drug use prevention (See T.1.1. "At which level are prevention funds predominantly located and spent?").

The Inter-ministerial Fund for Crime Prevention (FIPD) is financed from the general budget of the Ministry of the Interior and coordinated by the Inter-ministerial Committee on Crime and Radicalisation Prevention (CIPDR). The amount and priorities of funding are defined annually by legislative order, according to a three-year framework set by the 2020/2024 National Crime Prevention Strategy (SNPD) 2020/2024 (Ministère de l'Intérieur 2020). The FIPD amounted to €82 million in the finance law for 2023, including €55 million devolved for security, prevention of radicalisation and delinquency ([Legislative order of 16 February 2023](#) relating to the budgetary orientations of policies for the prevention of delinquency and radicalisation for 2023). In 2024, the FIPD amounted to 87.4 million euros, 62.4 million of which is managed by the General Secretariat of the CIPDR and 25 million by the Directorate of Security Companies, Partnerships and Arms (DEPSA). These credits are required to support security measures in metropolitan areas, prevent attacks on places of worship and republican values, prevent crime, and support victims of violence ([Instruction of 13 March 2024](#)).

**Note:** Information relevant to this answer includes: - alcohol and gambling taxes, confiscated assets  
- quality criteria linked to funding

<b>How important are non-public sources of funding (health insurance, charities, foundations, industry)? Choose an item.</b>	Choose an item.
<b>Explanations, if applicable describe:</b>	
No information available	

## T1.2 Prevention interventions

The purpose of this section is to provide an overview of prevention interventions in your country.  
Please structure your answers around the following questions.

### T.1.2.0 Overview on intervention types

<b>Prevention culture, interventions and discourse are rather dominated by</b> (select not more than 2)	informational <sup>3</sup> approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	developmental <sup>4</sup> approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>
	environmental <sup>5</sup> approaches	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### Explanations, if applicable describe:

Since the mid-2010s, many efforts have been made by public authorities and health authorities to support the spread of evidence-based approaches and programmes for the prevention of addictive behaviours. In line with the previous government strategy, the 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours aims to model and deploy approved psychosocial skills development programmes, in both schools, from pre-school to secondary education, and other youth environments (child protection and judicial youth protection (PJJ) services, etc.). This Government engagement is reflected in the adoption of an interministerial instruction in August 2022, focused on boosting the dissemination of psychosocial skills development programmes (Ministère de la Justice *et al.* 2022). In schools, such programmes have the objective of reducing addictive behaviours or improving the school climate.

However, these initiatives are gradually being scaled up across a large number of secondary schools (10 700 *collèges* and *lycées* in France) and an even larger number of elementary schools. As a result, informational approaches are still in the majority, including in schools.

In addition, France has a strong environmental prevention base, particularly with regard to alcohol and tobacco. The foundation of psychosocial skills at school is one of the priority projects of the Scientific Council for National Education for 2022-2027 (MILDECA 2023).

<b>Are there registries (online) or catalogues?</b>	Of all kind of interventions	<input type="checkbox"/>
	of manualised prevention programmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
	of evidence-based manualised programmes only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	of officially recommended programmes (other criteria than evidence)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	no	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Is there a certification system for programmes (i.e. only such programmes can be used)?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>If yes, based on which criteria?</b>	

<b>What behavioural domains beyond substance use (e.g. violence, mental health) do the existing manualised prevention programmes<sup>6</sup> address, if applicable?</b>
Manualised programmes remain in the minority in France. Among those in development are Unplugged, GBG, PFSP, TABADO (see Prevention Workbook from previous years), organised mainly in schools, and,

<sup>3</sup> Information, persuasion, awareness, education

<sup>4</sup> Skills and competence training, capacitation (making people capable of, e.g. self-control, goal setting, etc. <http://www.behaviourchangewheel.com/>); i.e. intervention fostering healthy social and personal development of youth

<sup>5</sup> Strategies targeting the contexts for behaviour through changing the prompts and cues that guide behaviour, such as regulatory, physical and economic measures applied to prompt more adaptive, healthier, behaviours

<sup>6</sup> **Manualised programmes** are taken to refer to programmes that are based on a written manual, and have a fixed number of sessions with defined content.

<p>more recently, the TAC (Tobacco-Alcohol-Cannabis) programme developed for the Judicial Youth Protection Services (see T1.2.3). There are multiple underlying areas: promotion of health, academic success, citizenship and community skills, empowerment. through personal development, care for others, empathy and communication among other psychosocial skills. They favour a comprehensive policy aimed at the health and well-being of students and staff, in support of the 'schools for health' approach. In manualised programmes for vulnerable families, parenting is the central behavioural approach.</p>	
<p><b>In which settings are they predominantly applied?</b></p>	<p>Primary Schools <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Secondary schools <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Technical/vocational schools <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Universities <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Parents/Families <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Community <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other settings (specify below)</p>

**Manualised programmes** are taken to refer to programmes that are based on a written manual, and have a fixed number of sessions with defined content.

<p><b>At which scale are these manualised programmes mostly implemented?</b></p>	<p><b>Small local</b> (if other ↓)</p>
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**Note:** Rather large implementation (e.g. at regional level, e.g. by regional school or social agencies); Small local implementations by individual schools or municipalities.

**T.1.2.1 Please provide an overview of Environmental prevention interventions and policies.**

<p>Consumption in public areas, manufacture, trade, sale and promotion of alcohol and tobacco are regulated in France (Douchet and Le Nézet 2021). The main provisions are contained in the 1991 "Évin" law (<a href="#">loi n° 91-32 du 10 janvier 1991 relative à la lutte contre le tabagisme et l'alcoolisme</a> [law on the fight against smoking and alcoholism]) and its 1992 implementing decree (<a href="#">décret n° 92-478 du 29 mai 1992 fixant les conditions d'application de l'interdiction de fumer dans les lieux affectés à un usage collectif et modifiant le code de la santé publique</a> [decree laying down the conditions for implementing the ban on smoking in places used for collective purposes]), as well as in the HPST Act of 2009 (<a href="#">loi n° 2009-879 du 21 juillet 2009 portant réforme de l'hôpital et relative aux patients, à la santé et aux territoires</a> [law on hospital reform and on patients, health and territories]) and in the 2016 Act to Modernize Our Health System (<a href="#">law n° 2016-41 of 26 January 2016</a>).</p> <p>In summary, French legislation on tobacco and alcohol regulates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use in public places;</li> <li>- the ban of selling to minors;</li> <li>- manufacturing and packaging;</li> <li>- advertising;</li> <li>- lobbying;</li> <li>- tax on alcohol and tobacco products, governed by European directives and, in terms of French regulations, the General Tax Code (CGI) and the Social Security Scheme Code (CSS).</li> </ul> <p>The Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours aims to reduce the advertising pressure of alcohol, tobacco, and gambling, particularly among minors. In this regard, advertising-free zones, both physical (in the vicinity of schools), and online (websites and social networks frequented by a significant number of minors) must be created. To this end, an interministerial protocol on the control of the ban on sale of alcoholic beverages to minors was signed in July 2024, by the Secretary-General of the</p>
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Ministry of the Interior, the Director-General of the National Police, the Director-General of the *Gendarmerie Nationale*, the Paris Prefect of Police, and the president of MILDECA.

The table below summarises the main legal provisions **constituting an environmental prevention framework** in France.

### French regulation on access to tobacco, electronic cigarette, and alcohol products

#### *With regards to the places and contexts for its use and protecting non-users, the law ...*

Tobacco and electronic cigarette

- Has prohibited smoking in public places since 1992 (Evin Law), which in 2007 was extended to all restaurants, leisure areas, public transport or enclosed or covered workplaces, as well as all areas, whether they are covered or not, where minors are accommodated (Art. R. 3511-1 of the Public Health Code);
- Prohibits smoking in a vehicle in the presence of a minor (Art. R. 3515-4 of the Public Health Code);
- Prohibits smoking e-cigarettes in youth establishments, on public transport or in enclosed or covered community workplaces.

Alcohol

- Prohibits being publicly and visibly intoxicated, which is punishable by a 2<sup>nd</sup> class fine or imprisonment, if it is detected in a sports venue, particularly in the event of violence;
- It allows the mayor to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages to take away in the municipality, during a defined maximum time slot of between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m.
- Authorises the mayor to grant, by order, temporary exemptions (48hr or more) for the ban on the distribution and sale of group 3 alcoholic beverages (wine, beer, and cider) in stadiums and physical and sports activity establishments (art. L3335-4 of the Public Health Code).
- Authorises employers to regulate or even prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages in professional environments (Art. R. 4228-20 of the Labour Code);
- Limits the blood alcohol level when driving a vehicle to 0.5g/l, or 0.2g/l for people learning to drive or with a provisional licence (Art. R. 234-1 of the Traffic Code).

#### *With regards to selling it to and protecting minors, the law ...*

Tobacco and electronic cigarette

- Prohibits selling or freely distributing tobacco products to minors (including paper and filters) and e-cigarettes (Art. 36 and l. 3513-5 of the Public Health Code).
- No longer limits the import of cigarettes from the EU for personal use to one carton, and now establishing 12 criteria to demonstrate the commercial nature of cross-border tobacco purchase ([decree no. 2024-276 of 27 March 2024](#)).

Alcohol

- Prohibits selling or freely distributing alcoholic beverages to minors;
- Prohibits selling or freely distributing alcoholic beverages for commercial purposes ("open bar") (Art. L. 3322-9 of the Public Health Code), except during traditional festivals or authorised tastings;



- Prohibits encouraging minors to consume alcohol regularly or in excess or encouraging them to become intoxicated;
- Prohibits temporarily offering alcoholic beverages at a reduced price (happy hour) without also offering non-alcoholic beverages at a reduced price over the same period (Art. L. 3323-1 of the Public Health Code).

#### Nitrous oxide

- Limits the sale of nitrous oxide to private individuals to a maximum of 10 canisters, and for canisters with an individual weight of 8.6 grams or fewer. No other packages of nitrous oxide may be sold or distributed to private individuals ([order of 19 July 2023](#)).

#### **With regards to manufacturing, packaging and health warnings, the law ...**

#### Tobacco and electronic cigarette

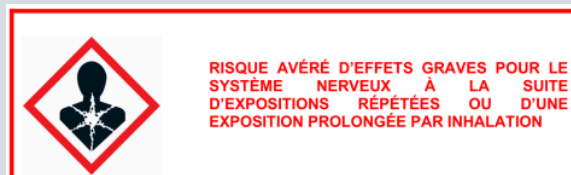
- Regulates the composition of tobacco products and prohibits processes that give tobacco products specific auditory, olfactory or visual characteristics;
- Regulates the packaging of tobacco products and provides for the mandatory inclusion of a health warning (image and text) on all packaging;
- Imposes neutral and standardised packaging units and packages for tobacco products (cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco) or related products (cigarette paper) (Art. L. 3511-6-1 of the Public Health Code). The brand inscription is limited in size, is very discreet and is always positioned in the same place on the packaging.

#### Alcohol

- Enforces that a health warning saying "alcohol abuse is dangerous to health" is provided on alcoholic beverage packaging units, including hard seltzers;
- Enforces the use of a "zero alcohol during pregnancy" pictogram on alcoholic beverage packaging units.

#### Nitrous oxide

- The warning "Risque avéré d'effets graves pour le système nerveux à la suite d'expositions répétées ou d'une exposition prolongée par inhalation [Proven risk of serious effects on the nervous system through repeated or prolonged exposure by inhalation]" must be displayed on every canister containing nitrous oxide in a red box on a white background, in red lettering and Arial font with a height of at least 0.9 mm for packages with a surface area of 80cm<sup>2</sup> or less, or 1.2mm for larger surfaces ([decree no. 2023-1224 of 20 December 2023](#)). The warning must be accompanied by a black silhouette icon in a red diamond on a white background measuring at least 1cm on each side, as illustrated below.



#### **With regards to advertising and promotion, the law ...**

#### Tobacco and electronic cigarette

- Introduced a complete ban on advertising tobacco (including at points of sale, since 2016).

## Alcohol

- Limits alcohol advertising materials and content (e.g. prohibits advertising at the cinema and on the television) and specifies the authorised media or materials allowed (effectively prohibiting all those that are not stipulated);
- Authorises the promotion of alcoholic products with a quality appellation or linked to cultural heritage ([2016 law on health system reform](#));
- Has authorised advertising alcohol online since 2009, through traditional internet formats (e.g. banners) on websites aimed at an adult audience, provided that the advertising is "neither intrusive nor interstitial".

### ***With regards to lobbying, the law ...***

## Tobacco

- Requires tobacco manufacturers, importers or distributors and their representative organisations or companies to provide a detailed report of their expenses related to lobbying and interest representation activities, namely: subcontracting costs, salaries, benefits in kind or in cash provided to members of governmental or ministers' offices, parliamentarians, employees, experts or civil servants, called upon to take action, prepare actions or advise public authorities on tobacco products.

### ***With regards to tax, the law ...***

## Tobacco

- Subjects tobacco products sold for retail or imported into mainland France to an excise duty, comprising a specific share per product unit or weight and a share proportional to the mean retail price (Art. 575 of the General Tax Code)
- Provides for the approval of tobacco prices by a collaborative legislative order from the health and budgeting ministries (Art. 572 of the General Tax Code)
- Imposes a 0.74% tax on manufactured tobacco, to the benefit of the supplementary budget for agricultural social security benefits (Art. 1609t of the General Tax Code).

## Alcohol

- Provides for an excise duty borne by alcoholic beverages, in compliance with the minimum tax determined by the European Council ([directive 92/83/CEE](#) and [directive 92/84/CEE](#)). This excise duty is increased on the 1st of January every year in line with the growth rate of the consumer price index, excluding tobacco, recorded for the penultimate year (Art. 403 of the General Tax Code).
- Allocates to the Old-age Solidarity Fund the proceeds from the excise duties relating to the alcoholic beverages referred to in Articles 402 bis, 403, 406 A, 438 and 520 A of the CGI (Art. 43 of the General Tax Code).
- Introduces a contribution levied on alcoholic beverages to go towards the National Health Insurance Fund (Art. L245-7 of the Social Security Scheme Code) because of the health risks involved in excessively using these products. This contribution is levied as a resource for prevention, health and social action for social security funds.
- Provides for a tax applied to alcopops and certain hard seltzers for the National Health Insurance Fund, provided that the beverage's alcohol proof is higher than 1.2% vol. and less than 12% vol. (Art.1613 bis of the General Tax Code).



Moreover, Parliament agreed on a final draft on 21 March 2024, for the ban on single-use electronic vaping devices, known as “puffs” (Assemblée nationale and Sénat 2024). This would involve banning their manufacture, possession for sale, distribution, or free supply, marketing, sale, distribution. This text was notified to the European Commission on 26 March 2024, which, in September 2024, declared the measure to be *‘justified, necessary and proportionate to the objective of protecting public health’*.

In May 2024, the brand Sniffy®, registered trademark in France, sparked major controversy due to the marketing of various white snortable “energy” powders, sold in tobacconists. This range of caffeine, creatine, and taurine-based products, among other amino acids, is available in a variety of sweet, fruity, and tangy flavours, which appeal to younger customers. Its commercial promotion plays on its similarity to cocaine, in terms of the form of the product (white powder), its route of administration (snorting), and its stimulating properties (energy shot). On 4 June 2024, France notified the European Commission and the Member States of the preparation of an order aimed at **suspending the marketing of powders for inhalation** and issuing health warnings for them. A new notification, under the urgency procedure, was issued on 2 July 2024, incorporating the fact that this product is now also sold as a dietary supplement. The marketing of these powders for inhalation has been suspended by [order of 25 July 2024](#) (Order suspending the marketing of products sold in powder form intended to be inhaled).

As of 2023, there were 3 730 tobacco-free spaces spread over 48 departments, this number having increased with the support of the Fund for Combating Addiction. This includes public and private outdoor spaces, where smoking is prohibited or regulated. It may also apply to beaches, swimming pools, parks, green spaces, playgrounds, in the vicinity of schools, outdoor seating areas, etc.

#### Tobacco-free public places (LSST)

The “Tobacco-free public places” programme, derived from *Hôpitaux sans tabac* [Tobacco-free hospitals], conducts the prevention and management of smoking in hospitals by means of the Tobacco-Free Hospital Charter, which is both a commitment and a guide. It is coordinated at national level by [RESPADD](#) which is its original instigator. Voluntary healthcare facilities may use the implementation assessment questionnaire, standardised by the Global Network of Tobacco Free Healthcare Services, to track their progress in implementing a tobacco-free public place against eight standards (recommendations): governance and commitment; communication; initial and continuous training; identification, diagnosis, and tobacco cessation support; tobacco-free environment; healthy workplace; community engagement; and monitoring and evaluation. An accompanying guide to analyse the level of implementation of LSST standards is also available.

**Note:** Information relevant to this answer includes:

- [Alcohol and tobacco policies/initiatives \(including at local level, where possible\)](#)
- [Delinquency and crime prevention strategies](#)
- [Environmental restructuring, e.g. of neighbourhoods and of nightlife settings](#)

#### **Examples of strategies (environmental) at local level**

How often have you heard of or read about the following initiatives [at local level](#):

<b>Creating and supporting protective school policies/environments</b>	<b>Frequently</b>
<b>Regulations on alcohol use in public (outside establishments/in public view)</b>	<b>Frequently</b>
<b>Regulations on cannabis use in public (outside establishments/in public view)</b>	<b>Frequently</b>

Regulating nightlife settings (e.g. access, opening hours, limiting promotions, physical conditions)	Frequently
Integration with violence prevention and security strategies	Often
Attention to neighbourhood environments, e.g. self-organisation, safety, illumination and cleanliness	Sometimes

<b>Other kinds of objectives or targets:</b>

**T.1.2.2 Please comment on universal prevention interventions as reported to the EMCDDA in the Intervention Mapping Questionnaire or complement with information on new initiatives (activities/programmes currently implemented) or interventions (particularly their contents and outcomes).**

In France, universal prevention remains the predominant approach to drug use prevention, particularly in schools, where the deployment of actions to develop psychosocial skills involves every regional academy and is increasingly well received. The school environment remains the main setting for implementation.

School setting

In schools, the universal prevention of addictive behaviour is part of a global policy of health education and health promotion aimed at the health and well-being of students and staff. It can be based on the social and health education policy for pupils, known as the “Health Education Pathway” (PES in French), which aims to better structure measures to protect the health of pupils in order to reduce social, educational and health inequalities to enable the success of all pupils and promote a fairer and more equitable school environment ([Law of 8 July 2013](#), [Legislative order of 28 January 2016](#)). The PES is organised by schools, from preschool to high school and is part of the school project defined annually by the headteacher. In January 2020, the French Ministry of Education also launched the "Schools for health" initiative, designed to support the creation of a school environment conducive to student success, particularly through the development of psychosocial skills. Psychosocial skills are a transversal theme that is promoted as part of the support for academic success, the prevention of violence and harassment and the improvement of the school climate.

The second main line of action for preventing addictive behaviours in schools is the conventional reconciliation between local schools and CJC (Youth Addiction Outpatient Services), in aid of better support for young people at risk due to addictive practices (tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, screens, video games, etc.).

The significance of psychosocial skills development also comes to light in primary education, particularly in terms of the issues of bullying and school-related violence. Thus, the Ministry of National Education has co-written a “**Teaching toolkit for empathy sessions in schools**” together with the *Santé publique France* agency, in order to improve the quality of relationships between pupils and foster both psychosocial skills development and a calm school climate, promoting academic success. The kit (two volumes) provides teachers with a set of teaching resources and tools, which were trialled and evaluated from January to June 2024 (Ministère de l’Éducation nationale et de la Jeunesse and Santé publique France 2024a, b). Empathy courses should be available across the board as of September 2024.

In each secondary school, the **Committee for Health, Citizenship and Environmental Education** (CESCE in French), chaired by the school principal, defines its measures or programs for the prevention of addictive behaviour on the basis of academic or departmental guidelines (CAESCE/CDESCE, See T1.1.2). In view of the organisational complexity of this type of programme, if only in terms of logistics or staff training, the

institutional support of the headteacher is essential for implementation. Educational teams can turn to the ministerial website [edulcol.fr \(https://eduscol.education.fr/\)](https://eduscol.education.fr/), a resource for information and support for education professionals.

Since the mid-2010s, several validated programmes (evidence-based) have been adapted to a local level: the *Unplugged* programme, the PRIMAVERA programme (Diaz Gomez *et al.* 2021) ; the Good Behaviour Game (GBG) programme or the ABMA programme « *Aller Bien pour Mieux Apprendre* » (Going Well to Learn Better) (see T.1.2.1 of the 2020 and 2021 'Prevention' workbook). Under the impetus of the government strategy, which favours the development of psychosocial skills, new programmes are being tested in the regions, inspired by these models, like the Cap'ADO programme. The Cap'ADO project implemented by eight CSAPAs in the Pays de la Loire region, under the coordination of the *Espace Vendéen en Addictologie* (EVEA) association, aims to be a global strategy for the prevention of smoking in colleges in the region. In particular, this involves strengthening the psychosocial skills of 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> form students, training the educational community in early detection and brief intervention (RPIB) and offering consultations in Youth Addiction Outpatient Services (CJC). The work on psychosocial skills is carried out in 10 sessions, two consecutive years, by two kinds of staff (addictology professional and educational staff from the college concerned). About fifteen colleges were involved in the experiments in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. The manga *Kusa* is a preventive tool/programme for the problem use of psychoactive substances, tailored to junior high school and high school students. It was created by the *Fondation Santé des étudiants de France* [French Student Health Foundation] (FSEF). The manga, available in printed or animation form, is a mediation tool for tackling the subject of emotions and their regulation with young people, in groups of 15 to 20 participants. In 3, two-hour long sessions, over three weeks, the manga-based programme seeks to: develop the abilities of young people to recognise emotions; improve self-esteem, self-image, and social relationships; recognise the impact of cannabis on feelings; identify problematic situations; and regulate reactions, emotions, and risk-taking for themselves and for others.

In 2022, a 15-year multi-sectoral strategy was defined by the various ministries involved with youth for the development of psychosocial skills in this demographic, through various social life environments. An inter-ministerial legislative order of 19 August 2022 was addressed to the heads of the regional prefectures, ARS (regional health agencies) and local education authorities, calling for sectoral roadmaps for the deployment of interventions with these demographics within the territories (Ministère de la Justice *et al.* 2022). In the spring of 2022, a reference document published by *Santé publique France* on psychosocial skills supported this dynamic, proposing a shared definition and an analysis of successful programmes and the conditions required for effective interventions (Lambooy *et al.* 2022).

The enhancement of psychosocial skills remains a priority of the 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours (SIMCA), and the previous one, in order to prevent at-risk behaviours (MILDECA 2018 ; 2023). As part of the aforementioned multisectoral strategy for the development of psychosocial skills among children and young people, SIMCA is planning to model a psychosocial skills development programme for young people aged 16-18, irrespective of their education stream (general, vocational, technical, agricultural education, apprenticeship).

Initiated in September 2018 (Article D. 4071-2 of the Public Health Code), the Health Service for Health Students (SSES in French) is a 6-week full-time mission during which the 50 000 students in health training (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, etc.) programme, carry out, and evaluate at least of 4 interventions of prevention and health promotion in school, medico-social, social or corporate settings. A module on the design and implementation of health promotion actions is included in all health training courses, in order to prepare students to intervene, in particular on subjects such as balanced diet, hygiene or addictions. In April 2021, the French High Council for Public Health (HCSP) recommended the continuation and consolidation of the SSES (HCSP 2021). The Health Education Network for French Universities (UNIRÈS in French) has developed a remote course to provide these students with methodology guidelines in health education adapted to the school environment and to foster a common culture of health education

between them and the educational community. The *Santé publique France* agency has also made available to students and their trainers a set of online resources, both theoretical and practical, by population (school, prison, etc.) to organise the health service (Arwidson *et al.* 2018). An "addictive behaviour" MOOC, developed by the University of Paris-Saclay, has been accessible since 2021 and is intended primarily for health students in the context of the health service (14 video clips).

Anti-Drug Police Trainers (PFAD) and, within the *Gendarmerie* (rural environment), Anti-Drug Liaison Trainers (FRAD) and Trusted Homes and Protection Centres are agents trained in the area of drugs who are among those usually called upon to intervene in educational institutions (protocole de Dreux, 2004). In primary or secondary school classes, these officers remind people of the law and address risky behaviour (consumption of alcohol, cannabis, electronic cigarettes, harassment, screens, cyber-risks and misuse of nitrous oxide in laughing gas, etc.). In addition, 579 other "school safety correspondent" police officers and 1 gendarme per brigade appointed as 'school referent' can also be mobilised to support the educational community on issues of harassment, assault, extortion, incivility, discrimination, in addition to addiction prevention.

### Agricultural teaching

The Adolescent health education, counselling and development network (RESEDA) aims to promote prevention and health promotion actions in agricultural education establishments. To this end, it supports projects and actors in the field, providing educational resources and information, promoting exchanges and professionalism as well as partnerships and networking at local and national levels. The General directorate of Education and Research of the Ministry of Agriculture (DGER) is responsible for defining the educational orientations and educational activity of agricultural education establishments. In March 2021, the DGER reminded its network of the principles of promoting health for "learners" and the benefits of psychosocial skills to maintain the health of students and promote good learning conditions ([Legislative order of 24 March 2021](#) on the implementation of health promotion in educational establishments agricultural education and training).

### University setting

Students are among the specific priority audiences for universal prevention in the young adult population. The **Student Health Services (SSE)** now replace the *Services de Santé Universitaires* (University Health Service or SSU in French) ([Decree of 13 March 2023](#)). From now on, the SSEs located on university campuses are accessible to all students, whether or not enrolled in the university, from the public or private sector. Their remit covers mental health, sexual health, nutrition, sports medicine and addictive behaviour. The SSEs can implement prevention and health promotion actions for students in higher education on the theme of addictive behaviour, in particular heavy episodic drinking, tobacco or cannabis consumption. The SSU recruits and supports "**Student Liaison Officers on Health**" who attend the health prevention training courses organised by these services. The mission of the liaison officers is to organise and lead collective health prevention actions on campus with their peers. The year 2023 was characterised by an increase of €8.2m in the SSE budget to develop prevention among student audiences. The Campus and Student Life Contribution (CVEC in French) is partly used by universities to reinforce prevention in the university environment (see T1.1.3 of the 2021 'Prevention' workbook).

The Smoke-free Campus site, launched by the French School of Public Health (EHESP), was trialled over three academic years, from 2018 to 2021, in order to prohibit smoking and vaping on campus, both indoors and outdoors (Gallopel-Morvan *et al.* 2022). It was funded by the INCa as part of the National Tobacco Control Programme (PNLT). This scheme relies on free smoking cessation services offered to students and staff on campus on a weekly basis, and free sophrology workshops to help manage the stress associated with smoking cessation. In support of these measures, smoking shelters are located on the outskirts of the campus. A marketing campaign was also deployed, centred around dedicated signage promoting the principle of the Smoke-free Campus (boards, posters, flyers, screens), and regular internal communication and events organised during key moments such as the new academic year, No Tobacco Month, and the

WHO's World No Tobacco Day. The dedicated website is now available: <https://campus-sans-tabac.ehesp.fr/>. In 2024, the project was transferred to a small number of voluntary higher education institutions.

**The “Cpas1option” [it’s not an option] Charter** is underpinned by 8 principles, accompanied by performance indicators and methodological approaches, to implement a global strategy for the protection of students and the prevention of addictive behaviours. Signatory higher education institutions are provided with an eponymous implementation assistance guide, updated in 2023. <https://www.cpas1option.com/le-guide/>). Created in 2007, the approach is supported by three national organisations within the landscape of Higher Education and Research: the Conference of Grands Écoles, the Conference of the Directors of French Engineering Schools (CDEFI), and the *Bureau National des Étèves Ingénieurs* [National Bureau of Engineering Students] (BNEI).

The Tobacco-Free Health Care Training School (ESST) project is part of this effort. This research action carried out by RESPADD, with the collaboration of the Paris Hospitals Administration (AP-HP) and the financial support of the ARS Ile-de-France, aims to: promote smoke-free environments and protect non-smokers, train future health professionals in smoking prevention and brief motivational intervention in tobacco treatment, prevent or contribute to the cessation of smoking by students and professionals in the participating schools. Deployed in 9 AP-HP health schools over 3 years, this experiment should make it possible to validate a transferable action methodology, supported by a guide, which contributes to the exemplary nature of tomorrow’s professionals. To carry out this research action, RESPADD provides support to the health schools involved by offering them follow-up, communication tools, training and concrete actions. Regular conferences are organised for the SSE in order to promote the exchange of practices for the prevention of addictive behaviours.

#### Workplace environment

Following on from the 2018-2022 National Plan for Mobilisation against Addictions (MILDECA 2018), the 2023-2027 Inter-ministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours makes the fight against addictive behaviour a priority of occupational health. The 2021-2015 Occupational Health Plan puts this issue at the top of the agenda (Ministère du Travail de l'Emploi et de l'Insertion 2021). These frames of reference establish the predominance of prevention and health promotion over disciplinary action, for job retention. A collective rather than individual approach should be sought in connection with working conditions and organisation within the overall framework of quality of life at work and social responsibility (MILDECA 2018). The first objective aims to improve the knowledge and skills of those involved in the world of work in the field of addiction, in particular human resources managers, staff representatives and occupational health services.

In order to accompany the implementation and to lift the taboo around addictions in the workplace, a scheme entitled “Entreprises et Services Publics s'Engagent Résolument” [Businesses and Public Services Are Strongly Committed] (ESPER) was created by MILDECA and officially launched in October 2021. The scheme is based on a number of elements:

- a charter of commitment proposed to all voluntary private and public employers, based on 18 recommendations illustrating four areas of commitment: 1- Define an overall project for the prevention of addictive behaviours within the framework of occupational health promotion; 2- Establish dialogue and create a climate of trust; 3- Implement a non-stigmatising prevention approach that respects the dignity of individuals; 4- Support vulnerable workers and prevent professional displacement);
- the network of partners identified for their competence, particularly in the fields of health, prevention or work, whose role is also to promote the scheme throughout the country and across the different professional networks;
- an online toolbox that provides appropriate resources from various sites to implement the charter (technical documents, scientific statistics, practical sheets, videos, webinars, studies, etc.).



Employers who have signed the charter also benefit from meetings to facilitate collective action, in order to share good practices and innovative actions and to capitalise on new resources. The National Agency for the Improvement of Working Conditions (Anact) and its network of regional associations (Aract), partners of ESPER, organised some of these meetings.

The 'Prev'camp' project (prevention of addictive behaviour in the workplace) set up in autumn 2022 by the ANACT-ARACT network (see the 2023 Prevention Workbook) has not been renewed in 2024. In the framework of initial training courses in business and management schools and in civil service schools, training future managers in occupational health, including the prevention of addictive behaviour, is also essential (See T.1.2.2 of the 2020 'Prevention' workbook).

Several online platforms have emerged since the mid-2010s, which help support this effort to deploy the prevention of addictive behaviour in the workplace such as <https://www.addictaide.fr/pro/>, "Employeurs pour la Santé" (Employers for Health) platform (See T.1.2.2 of the 2022 'Prevention' workbook).

Since the late 2010s, several studies have also been published on addictions in the workplace in order to support employers in the deployment of comprehensive, non-stigmatising prevention, which offers adequate support to workers who are vulnerable or in difficulty with their consumption of psychoactive substances, such as the report of the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) platform of "France Stratégie" (Uzan *et al.* 2019) or the results of the national epidemiological cohort Constances (MILDECA 2021a, b) (see T1.2.2.2 in the 2022 Workbook). In addition, the National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS) published a brochure in January 2023 aimed at those involved in prevention in the workplace, harnessing elements of understanding on the mechanisms of addictive practices, their impact and relevant prevention approaches in the workplace (INRS 2023).

As part of an experiment conducted in 2020-2021, the National Agency for the Improvement of Working Conditions (Anact) and the Association "Addictions France, in partnership with the Central Agricultural Mutual Insurance Fund and the VYV group (a mutual insurance and social protection company) have produced 3 practical sheets and 2 testimony videos describing the various processes to be implemented in any organisation in order to build a prevention strategy adapted to the workplace and to the problem of addictive behaviour:

- how to draw up a diagnosis?
- Who are the actors that should be mobilised within a company?
- How to work in project mode?

A joint Internet section provides access to all these methodological materials for employers and labour market actors (in French): <https://www.anact.fr/agir-autrement-pour-prevenir-les-conduites-addictives-en-milieu-professionnel>.

#### Urban setting

In the city, in the community, various youth reception structures are likely to raise awareness of the dangers associated with drug use: regional Youth Information structures (CRIJ), health services, Youth reception and counselling centres (PAEJ) or the Youth Counselling and Care Centres (MDA), as well as various associations dedicated to young people.

#### **T.1.2.3 Please comment on **Selective** prevention interventions as reported to the EMCDDA in the Intervention Mapping Questionnaire or complement with information on new initiatives (activities/ programmes currently implemented) or interventions (including their contents and outcomes).**

Selective prevention aimed at audiences at greater risk than the general population is based on scattered and poorly evaluated local actions. Mainly taking place in at-risk neighbourhoods (outside the school setting) for illegal drugs or in urban recreational settings for alcohol, these actions are carried out by specialist associations or, more rarely, by law-enforcement services.

### School environment (secondary vocational education)

The deployment of the TABADO adolescent smoking cessation programme (<https://tabado.fr/le-programme-tabado>) has been supported since 2017 by the National Cancer Institute (INCa). It is intended for young people attending vocational high schools, apprenticeship training centres (CFA) or rural family homes (MFR). The programme consists of three elements: an initial information session for the whole class, and then for smokers who want to, individual consultations are available, where they will be provided with nicotine substitution treatment and motivational workshops. This programme proved to be effective: the adjusted withdrawal rate (by age, gender, training route, dependency score, average amount of tobacco and cannabis smoked) was higher in the establishments that had experienced the TABADO intervention than in reference establishments (17% vs 12%) (Minary *et al.* 2010; Minary *et al.* 2013). An implementation guide is available (Vallata and Alla 2019). Some 215 schools in 14 regions have rolled out the TABADO programme to 77 000 young people.

### Young people placed with welfare institutions

The 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours supports the French National Authority for Health in fostering the sustainable development and integration of the prevention of addictive behaviours and harm reduction within social and medico-social establishments (ESSM) involved in the fields of Child Protection, loss of independence (the elderly), social inclusion, and disabilities (HAS 2022; MILDECA 2023).

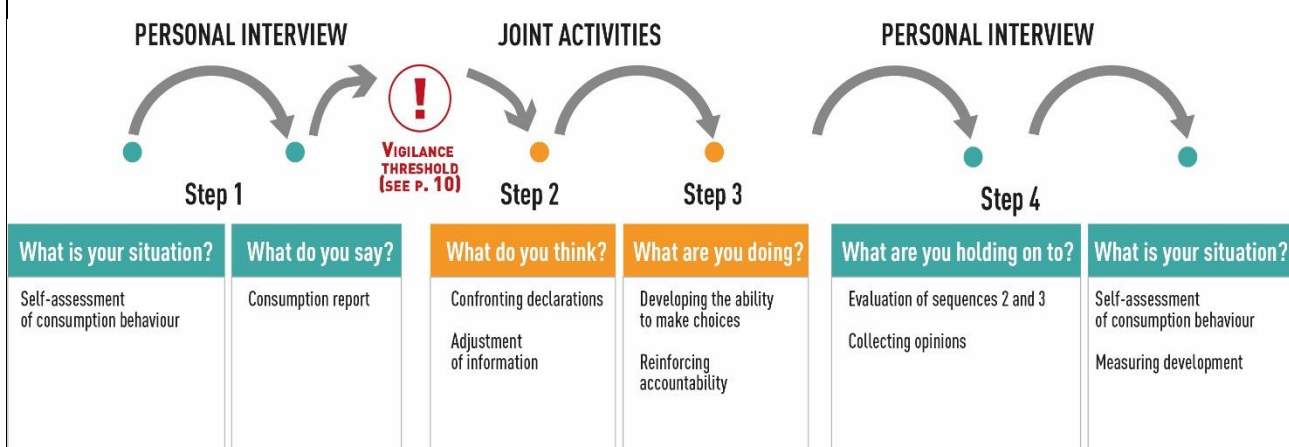
With this in mind, a call for expression of interest (CEI) - "The prevention of addictive behaviours in child protection establishments and services" - was organised in autumn 2023, led by the Fund for Combating Addiction and the General Directorate for Social Policy (DGCS). The six projects selected to be funded addressed measures to prevent addictive behaviours, for the benefit of young people receiving treatment, the professionals treating them, and their families. Financial support for these projects from the Fund for Combating Addiction stands at €5 763 384 in total.

In addition, the Fund for Combating Addiction has supported over 30 regional councils, via contracts signed locally with primary health insurance funds, so that Maternal and Child Protection (PMI) departmental services and Child Welfare Services (ASE) can develop actions to prevent addictive behaviours.

For the judicial youth protection service (PJJ), initiatives to prevent addictive behaviour are part of the 'PJJ promoter of health' approach launched in 2013 by the Judicial Youth Protection Directorate (DPJJ). The National Federation for Education and Health Promotion (FNES) and Judicial Youth Protection Directorate (DPJJ) developed together a national intervention framework based on regional experiences in the prevention of addictive behaviour.

In the Île-de-France and Guadeloupe (Overseas) regions, with the support of MILDECA, the *Fédération Addiction* provides early intervention training for professionals working in daytime educational facilities or voluntary collective placement units within the PJJ (Judicial Youth Protection Service). The experiment is based on eight pairs of local PJJ and CJC structures in the departments of Guadeloupe, Seine-Saint-Denis, Seine-et-Marne and Essonne, for the cultural integration and implementation of individual and collective actions. The project will result in a methodological guide for spin-offs.

At the initiative of PJJ's Grand-Ouest Inter-Regional Department, the "Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis" (TAC) system was tested at two PJJ sites in Brittany (UEHC in Lorient, UEMO in St-Malo), in order to better integrate the development of psychosocial skills in the overall care of minors and to include it within the framework of the establishment/service project (CAPS 2021) This programme was co-developed by the prevention association *Liberté Couleurs* and professional staff from the PJJ. Its experimentation in Brittany made it possible to develop an implementation kit in 2019. Its four steps are based on co-implementation by a mixed trio comprising two PJJ professionals and a person working in prevention. Thus, two individual interventions are organised by the young person's referent educator at the beginning (step 1) and at the end of the programme (step 4) for the self-assessment of consumption. These are combined with two collective activities jointly led by a prevention professional and a TAC referent from the PJJ and seek to question the social representations of young people (normative approach, step 2) and then to promote the ability to make choices and attain empowerment (step 3). Since October 2022, the National School of the PJJ has been offering training in the implementation of this tool and the activity (in two 2-day sessions, spaced 6 months apart, for implementation in-between).



Source: Extract from a presentation by Suzanne Rousselet, technical advisor of the DPJJ Grand-Ouest at the Seminar "Development of psychosocial skills for children and young people: a reference system to promote national deployment" on 14 and 15 December 2021

### Party and community settings

The organisation of public events and party gatherings is subjected to prefectoral authorisation, in order to ensure crime prevention and public safety in urban and rural areas. In 2022, the MILDECA and the Association of Mayors of France (AMF) republished the practical guide "Le maire face aux conduites addictives" [The mayor's guide to addictive behaviours] to support elected representatives in implementing a prevention policy in their local territories and maintaining public peace and safety. The guide provides tools on several key issues that are useful for developing action plans tailored to each municipality (MILDECA and Association des Maires de France 2022).

Numerous French cities have drawn up charters with the professional representatives of night-life establishments, the local police and prevention associations working in the party scene. Various local actions of prevention of alcohol and drug abuse in recreational contexts are renewed in French cities. Most of these actions involve "seeking contact" and are carried out by associations at local level. Here are some examples:

- The Fêtez clairs scheme in Paris and its region: <https://fetez-clairs.org/>;
- The Noxambules scheme in Angers;
- Festiv'attitude in Bordeaux;
- The Happy Kit, a free and customisable prevention kit for private parties in Rennes, offered by the 4bis association: <https://www.le4bis-ij.com/action/happy-kit/>.



The associations within the “**Analyse ton prod**” network [check what’s in your product] offer anonymous and free drug analysis services, alongside other harm reduction services. Created in 2021, the national network is led by Fédération Addiction, coordinated by an elected steering committee involving member associations and drug analysis user representatives. This network relies on a national laboratory, led by the Île-de-France Analyse ton prod’ association, and is a partner of the OFDT as part of the SINTES scheme.

The “**Know drugs**” risk prevention application (<https://knowdrugs.app/fr/>) has been translated from English into French by the Ithaque association (Strasbourg), a member of the “Analyse ton prod” network. This French version enables alerts from various French harm reduction sites to be collated (Saferparty.ch, CheckIt!, Safer Dance Basel, Drugslab, Contact, rave it safe, etc.), to easily locate the results of analyses, be alerted of risky dosages via warnings, receive harm reduction advice (how to react in emergency situations), and access information on around 200 psychoactive substances (level of danger, doses, effects, and possible interactions), and on the support facilities available. A case-control study was conducted in 2023, with 2 074 respondents, among which 369 of the 1 250 users, and 580 of the 824 individuals in the control group were French. An evaluation of this application has shown that “Know drugs” users adopted more harm reduction measures associated with the use of ecstasy, had acquired personal knowledge on substances (health, harm reduction behaviours, etc.), and felt more prepared to react in the event of a psychoactive substance-related emergency (Association Ithaque 2023). The application has won the support of both users and addiction professionals.

Guidelines have been drawn up under the aegis of MILDECA and the Ministry of Sport and Youth in collaboration with the departments of “urban policy” and health, SpF (the national Public Health Agency) and the Road Safety Delegation, to set up an appropriate risk prevention and reduction scheme during major sports and cultural events (MILDECA *et al.* 2016). These recommendations outline a list of resource organisations (municipal and local services, police, sport actors, competition organisers, associations, etc.) and action models, such as prevention zones with information stands and the distribution of harm reduction materials and mobile prevention teams for outreach work. Moreover, a mediation guide for party gatherings organised by young people was republished in 2021, led by the Directorate of youth, popular education, and community life (DJEPVA), in collaboration with MILDECA, the Ministries of Youth, the Interior, Justice, Health, and Culture, along with the *Association des maires de France* [French Mayors’ Association], and the “Freeform” association, a resource and means of support for the organisers of party gatherings (Ministère de l’Éducation nationale, de la Jeunesse et des Sports *et al.* 2021). The guide presents the fundamentals of risk prevention and regulations to consider when organising party gatherings for young people, and addresses the various actors likely to be involved, including mediators.

#### Priority security zones and deprived neighbourhoods

Prevention policies in the priority urban policy neighbourhoods and the priority security zones (ZSP) are supported by the deconcentrated credits of MILDECA and the Interministerial Fund for Crime Prevention (FIPD) (see T1.1.3). Local health contracts (CLS, established between a regional health agency and a local authority) often concern disadvantaged neighbourhoods because they aim to reduce social and territorial inequalities in health by proposing more coherent and locally adapted health pathways.

The LIMIT’S project has been backed by MILDECA since 2020, in the urban areas of Loos, Lille (North, Belgian border) and, until 2022, Sarcelles (Val d’Oise, Paris region), in order to prevent the participation of young people in drug trafficking and help the “worker bees” who are already involved with traffickers to leave the networks. Led by the mayor, with the support of the Prefects, the project proposes alternatives to educational and occupational, or even cultural and sporting, integration to deter young people from drug trafficking. It also involves training territorial actors who work with young people, and their families,

on psychosocial skills development among young people. The prevention and training measures deployed differ according to the city. In 2024, the Centre for Sociological Research on Law and Criminal Justice Institutions (CESDIP) finalised the evaluation of this trial. The LIMIT'S project is one of the approaches highlighted as part of the 2024 call for projects, "Preventing the participation of young people in drug trafficking", intended for municipalities and intercommunalities (cf. T1.1.3).

Since 2015, MILDECA and the General Secretariat of the Interministerial Committee on Crime and Radicalisation Prevention (SG-CIPDR) have been collaborating on an annual call for projects under the Interministerial Fund for Crime Prevention (FIPD). The actions co-funded by the FIPD and MILDECA mainly target young people involved in various trafficking networks, or at risk of becoming involved, including young drug users in highly precarious situations. This was the case, for example, with the "Alternative Work Paid by the Day" (TAPAJ) programme until 2024, when the programme's financing scheme changed (cf. section below on Low-income or homeless people).

#### Individuals referred by the justice system

Under the previous government plan, many tobacco and cannabis use prevention programmes were trialled among imprisoned people, and the principle of non-exposure to passive smoking pursuant to the Evin law, as in the non-custodial sector, was reiterated. The 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation Against Addictive Behaviours calls for the implementation of responses on prevention, harm reduction, and care surrounding addictive behaviours (substance and behavioural); responses which are tailored to the specificities and constraints of prison settings. The health for imprisoned people 2019-2022 roadmap has encouraged the deployment of prevention and detection measures in the field of addictive behaviours against the backdrop of the Covid health crisis. The objectives of the new health for imprisoned people 2024-2028 roadmap include decisively improving prevention and health promotion, for the period that imprisoned people remain in the judicial system (cf. Prison Workbook). Strengthening the strategy for the prevention and treatment of addictive behaviours among minors and young adults under judicial youth protection (PJJ) is also a priority axis.

#### At-risk families

The 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours plans to reinforce the key role of the family sphere in the strengthening of protective factors and, to this end, develop parental skills. This is particularly true of the 'Programme de soutien aux familles et aux parents' (PSFP), the French adaptation of the Strengthening Families Program-SFP (see details in section T.1.2.3 of the 2017 'Prevention' workbook). In addition, tailored support must be offered to families under judicial youth protection (PJJ) and the Child Welfare Service (ASE).

The Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours (SIMCA) encourages the more in-depth training of actors, who have been entrusted with caring for victims of **domestic or family violence**, on the issue of addictions. It orders the development of actions for the prevention and treatment of addictive behaviours, tailored towards these victims, which take into account psychological trauma. These demands also concern child victims and witnesses of this violence. SIMCA stressed the need to denounce certain positive and tolerant representations of alcohol use. Ultimately, treating addiction problems among perpetrators of family violence is pivotal for limiting the risks of recurrence.

### Persons with disabilities

The 2023-2027 Interministerial Strategy for Mobilisation against Addictive Behaviours supports the integration of the prevention of addictive behaviours in projects within social and medico-social establishments and services (ESSMS), which are involved in the fields of Child Protection, disabilities, loss of independence (the elderly), and social inclusion. Thus, the Fund for Combatting Addiction (FLCA) supports a number of projects set up by associations for people with disabilities. Among the approaches explored are: the combination of educational methods, early detection and brief intervention with populations with intellectual disabilities (e.g.: the Adictei programme for people with disabilities); the development of tools and methods for the development of psychosocial skills in medico-social establishments and services for people with disabilities (e.g.: TABACAP: Tobacco prevention for people with disabilities); adaptation of GBG to children with disabilities.

By way of example, the Adictei programme is intended for medico-social facilities working with people with special needs. It primarily focuses on staff training on early detection and brief interventions and the running of collective workshops on prevention. It also includes the implementation of collective workshops on the prevention of addictive risks concerning individuals treated, and the running of one-to-one early detection and brief intervention interviews. The teaching tools used (alcohol impairment goggles, board games, cards, educational videos, etc.) are crafted using easy read language.

### Low-income or homeless people

The “[Travail alternatif payé à la journée](#)” (Alternative Work Paid by the Day) TAPAJ is a personalised support for the professional remobilisation of young people who have no resources, are homeless or live in urban policy areas and suffer from addictions. Due to its transversal nature with multiple social, health, crime prevention and public space management issues, TAPAJ has been promoted by various policy frameworks (DIPLP 2018; MILDECA 2021c) and prevention support funds (FIPD- Interministerial Fund for Crime Prevention, FLCA- Fund for Combatting Addiction). In 2024, the TAPAJ funding model was reviewed: it is now based on credits from the General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training (DGEFP), and MILDECA, at national level, and from the Fund for Combating Addiction for local programmes. In 2022, 65 TAPAJ programmes were active on French territory and have supported 1 117 young people, by mobilising 360 partners (local authorities, national companies, SMEs, social landlords, etc.). Of these 1 117 young people supported in 2022, 456 left the system in 2023, 64% of them with stable housing, 42% in employment and 73% having started addiction treatment. An evaluation of processes conducted in 2023 highlighted the TAPAJ programme’s ability to build and strengthen the bridges between the social, medico-social, inclusion, and employment spheres, to move young people from their field of work towards support in care and accessing rights (Pluricité 2024). This decompartmentalisation of facilities relies on the building of new partnerships.

### Public covered by AHI (Residential Integration Centres)

In the autumn of 2021, the Fund for Combatting Addiction (FLCA) and the Interministerial Delegation for Accommodation and Access to Housing (DIHAL) issued a call for expressions of interest aimed at integrating, in a sustainable manner, combined responses for the prevention of addictive behaviours and harm reduction for the populations received, as well as for the employees within the framework of the current missions of Accommodation and Integration institutions (AHI). For a sustainable development, which contributes to the reduction of social inequalities in health, the projects must act on the professional practices of the sector, by involving the managers of these institutions. All addictive behaviours are targeted, especially smoking, and projects must select at least two psychoactive substances, including tobacco. Thirteen projects have been retained for a total of €7 million and an average duration of 2 years, and are led by regional or national coordinators.

**T.1.2.4 Please provide an overview of **Indicated** prevention interventions (activities/programmes currently implemented).**

Considerable efforts have also been made to develop early intervention in the community in the field of indicated prevention since 2004, through Youth Addiction Outpatient Services (CJC) (See the 'Treatment' workbook).

Young drug users

Some 550 Youth Addiction Outpatient Services (CJCs) are spread across France to support young people in difficulty with their psychoactive substance use and their parents (see T1.2.2 and T1.4.5 of the 2020 'Treatment' workbook). The indicated prevention interventions are the result of local initiatives in this respect or of the reception of young people (specialised youth homes).

In addition to this CJC mission, which is mainly carried out by addictology services, local prevention initiatives are also emerging in the regions for the transfer or adaptation of evidence-based programs, such as the CANDIS programme experimented by the CSAPA Kairn 71-Sauvegarde 71 in Burgundy-Franche-Comté, with the financial support of the Regional Health Agency (See T 1.2.4 of the 2021 'Prevention' workbook).

**Note:** Information relevant to this answer includes: interventions for children at risk with individually attributable risk factors e.g. children with Attention Deficit (Hyperactivity) Disorder, children with externalising or internalising disorders, low-responders to alcohol, etc. Brief Interventions in school and street work settings, and in Emergency Rooms

**T1.2.5 Warning campaigns**

If available in your country, describe the contents (i.e. key message), coverage, target population and possible evaluations of mass media (including social media) campaigns that **aim to increase awareness about the risks and harms of psychoactive substances.**

Illicit drugs

- Between September and November 2023, *Santé publique France* spread the "**C'est la base** [It's the basics]" harm reduction campaign, geared towards young people aged 17 to 25. This campaign aimed to strengthen protective behaviours in party contexts where alcohol or cannabis are used and encourage a decrease in the levels of use of these products. The campaign was implemented nationally via various channels: digitally with online videos, via social media, via audio for music platforms and podcasts, via radio, and finally using traditional and digital signage. The scheme was complemented by a digital media partnership [Konbini](#). This campaign recorded 148 million social media impressions<sup>7</sup>, and 44.1 million videos were 100% viewed.

Tobacco

- In January 2023, the Alliance Against Tobacco (ACT) launched a #PouvoirDeVivre campaign to raise awareness among the general public about the burden of smoking on the purchasing power of smokers, on the widening of social and health inequalities and on the tobacco industry's interest in targeting the most economically vulnerable populations ([press release](#), in French). The campaign includes an advocacy component aimed at public authorities for innovative measures to support the most vulnerable populations in their initiatives to stop smoking (see T 1.2.6).

<sup>7</sup> An impression is a digital touchpoint. Every time that the message displayed on a web page, an impression is recorded.

Examples of visuals from the campaign:

L'industrie du tabac  
vous souhaite une  
mauvaise année 2023



The tobacco industry wishes you a bad year 2023.  
12 packs of cigarettes, a big haul.

And what is the tobacco industry depriving YOU of?

- Each annual edition of the “*Moi(s) sans tabac*” [a play on words meaning both “Tobacco-free Month” and “Me without tobacco”] campaign in November (since 2016) or the World No Tobacco Day (May 31) is relayed by an ad hoc media campaign, integrating social marketing approaches. In October and November 2023, *Santé Publique France* launched the [8<sup>th</sup> edition of Operation “Tobacco-free Month”](#), geared towards encouraging smokers to spend one month smoke-free in November. This campaign deployed nationally, and implemented at regional level by Regional Health Agencies particularly targets the smokers with the lowest socio-economic statuses. It has been implemented via various communication channels: TV and radio ads, signage in pharmacies, shopping centres, and train stations, and it also has a digital presence. A special operation in partnership with a very popular TV programme in France “*La France a un incroyable talent* [France’s Got Talent]”, has also been implemented, consisting of the broadcasting of numerous animated video ads by the show’s host. Furthermore, actions in the field have been carried out across the territories, through the organisation of “Tobacco-free Month” stands by regional associations.

In 2023, Tobacco-free Month generated 157 576 registrations and almost 3 million visits to the websites “*Moi(s) sans tabac*” and “*Tabac info service*” between October and November. The “Tobacco-free Month” campaign also provides free tools to help people reduce or stop smoking via the online service: <https://mois-sans-tabac.tabac-info-service.fr>. This is the case, for example, of the [e-coaching application](#) for the reduction of smoking which more specifically targets young people aged 18 to 35, developed with the financial support of the FLCA (see T1.1.3).

- Throughout May 2024, *Santé publique France* re-broadcasted its [campaign « Bienvenue dans une vie sans tabac »](#) [Welcome to a life without tobacco]. Its objective is to reinforce the movement **to denormalise** tobacco in France among the general public, with a stronger focus on the most socio-economically vulnerable smokers. The campaign has been implemented nationally via various channels: audiovisually, digitally, via social media, and urban signage, including on public transport. For this edition, short promotional videos were broadcasted before and after certain TV programmes on World No Tobacco Day (31 May), and the days leading up to it. In 2023, the theme of World No Tobacco Day was “Grow food, not tobacco”, to encourage tobacco farmers to grow sustainable, nutritious crops instead.

## Alcohol

- Every year since 2020, the operation "[Le Défi de janvier](#)" (#LeDéfiDeJanvier), the French version of the *Dry January*, has been organised by a collective of about 30 associations and national networks. Co-piloted by the Fédération Addiction, this operation is based on a three-year partnership with the British Charity (*Alcohol Change UK*), which initiated the operation. The campaign was based on the *Try Dry* application, translated into French, managed in France by the consortium. The application allows each participant to track their drinks and alcohol-free days, and to set personalised goals based on their consumption. Other [communication](#) and social marketing tools are also available (posters, web banners).
- From 9 January to 31 January 2023, during Operation "January Challenge" (French version of "Dry January"), Santé publique France released a new campaign entitled "Good health has nothing to do with alcohol" in order to steer clear of alcohol consumption, prevent and reduce the risks associated with it and offer help tools via the *Alcool Info* remote assistance device ([press release](#) in French) The heart of the campaign challenges the general public on the absurdity of wishing each other "good health" [*cheers!*] by toasting with glasses of alcohol, reminding us of the long-term risks associated with the consumption of alcohol, even in the case of low consumption. The multi-channel campaign includes a [30-second film](#), broadcast on TV and in cinemas, also available in two condensed 20-second video versions for social networks and online video. A radio spot completes the arrangement. The website [Alcool-info-service.fr](#) provides the general public with information, advice on reducing alcohol consumption, a Q&A service, an individual chat and forum and the alcohol meter, which is a self-assessment tool to measure personal alcohol consumption.
- On the occasion of the Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) World Awareness Day, *Santé publique France* usually deploys a national "Zero alcohol during pregnancy" campaign aimed at the general public and professionals, through various channels. In March 2023, the National Public Health Agency published a [leaflet](#) (in French) answering various questions on the consequences of alcohol on the foetus, the equivalences between alcohols, FAS and breastfeeding in the event of alcohol consumption.

## Road safety

- In April 2023, the association *Victimes&Citoyens* [Victims and Citizens] financed the launch of an unprecedented road safety campaign entitled "At the wheel, death has a smell", based on olfactory printing technology (Victimes & Citoyens 2023). The campaign educated drivers about the dangers of driving under the influence of cannabis. In a sports magazine, a double page illustrates a man about to cause an accident at the wheel of his car (he overtakes a vehicle by crossing a white line) and releasing an odour of cannabis on contact with the skin (microcapsules of varnish impregnating the paper), thus explaining the dangerous behaviour on the part of the driver. The ad is deployed with a print run of 100 000 copies.

## Other

- From September 2022, on the occasion of the National Defence and Citizenship Day (JDC), a specific message in the form of a short video has been presented to young people in military service to encourage them not to use psychoactive substances. The JDC is a day of information on French institutions, rights and duties of the citizen in which every person of French nationality must take part before coming of age (between 16 and 18 years old).



### T1.2.6 Advocacy campaigns

If available in your country, describe the contents (i.e. key message), coverage, target population and possible evaluations of mass media (including social media) campaigns that **aim to increase the awareness about effective preventive interventions, behavioural/educational strategies and policies** (e.g. the [ListenFirst Campaign](#)).

#### Tobacco

- In addition to its component to raise awareness among the general public (see T1.2.5), the #PouvoirDeVivre campaign launched in January 2023 by the Alliance Against Tobacco (ACT) is campaigning for new measures to reduce smoking among the most vulnerable people ([press release](#), in French). The experiments thus promoted consisted of:
  - improving information on the prescription of nicotine substitutes through national awareness campaigns, aimed at health professionals and smokers.
  - improving access to nicotine substitutes through the 100% reimbursement of nicotine substitutes by social security. According to a survey conducted in 2022, three-quarters of smokers believe that they would be more motivated to quit under these free conditions (BVA 2022).
  - establishing financial incentives for the most disadvantaged smokers rewarding smoking cessation with a gift, in the form of vouchers or cash, under conditions of low resources and abstinence control (in order to reduce social inequalities in health caused by smoking).
- In line with the eco-citizen advocacy carried out during the previous edition, World No Tobacco Day 2023 encourages governments to end subsidies for tobacco growing which is detrimental to food crops, under the slogan "Let's grow food, not tobacco" (<https://www.who.int/fr/campaigns/world-no-tobacco-day/2023>). The global campaign focuses on:
  - sensitising farming communities to the benefits of shifting from tobacco farming to sustainable crops;
  - speaking out against the role of tobacco growing in desertification and environmental degradation;
  - speaking out against efforts by the tobacco industry to impede the pursuit of sustainable livelihoods.
- The "Tobacco-free Month" social marketing operation was also built on an advocacy strategy organised by *Santé publique France* with partners at the national level and especially at the regional level in order to amplify the effectiveness of the campaign, in particular with regard to the fight against social inequalities in health linked to smoking (Davies *et al.* 2019). In addition to the usual national actors - State services, orders and professional federations of health or tobacco control - the agency has worked to rally actors in the field of poverty or professional integration who are likely to target the campaign at the most disadvantaged smokers via the communication channels of their national networks.
- *Santé publique France* has developed a range of content for health professionals that is useful for their line of work. This advice and support campaign was launched on World No Tobacco Day 2022, in addition to the communication campaign for the general public. It was disseminated and promoted through a partnership with the [Journal International de Médecine \(JIM\)](#) and the [What's Up Doc magazine](#). The website [JIM.fr](#) website provides a thematic space "[Cannabis: s'informer pour accompagner vos patients](#)" [Cannabis: information to support your patients] offering a variety of content: a glossary, practical sheets on early detection and brief intervention, and existing resources for identifying and supporting problematic use, a help module to answer the main preconceived ideas about cannabis and a quiz to test your knowledge about cannabis use, a podcast on the health consequences of cannabis, interviews on how to deal with cannabis use in general practice, in

companies and in universities Finally, the website [whatsupdoc-lemag.fr](https://whatsupdoc-lemag.fr) offers a [video of an expert psychiatrist](#) (3 minutes) in order to reach the new generations of doctors.

- Moreover, the College of General Practice continues to develop fact sheets to complement the “Addictions and general practice” kit, with the support of MILDECA, designed to assist general practitioners in the prevention and systematic detection of addictions among their patients (<https://www.cmg.fr/addictionsmg/>).

**T1.2.7 (Optional) Please provide any additional information you feel is important to understand prevention activities within your country.**

## T1.3 Quality assurance of prevention interventions

The purpose of this section is to provide information on quality assurance systems **such as training and accreditation of professionals, knowledge transfer, and on conditional funding for interventions or service providers depending on quality criteria.**

**Who (which office, ministry) controls the quality of prevention interventions, if applicable?**

France does not have a quality control body for prevention interventions. However, quality assurance tools are available to professionals from public health or research bodies, ministerial departments or professional societies, to guide professional attitudes and the design, method, planning and evaluation of addiction prevention programmes (see Best practices workbook).

**Is there scientific guidance and methodological advice to those who implement prevention at local level?**

Yes

**If yes, how is this organised (and by which centres/organisations)?**

A limited number of project engineering support structures for the development of prevention actions may be involved in some territories, but this is hardly a structured network.

At the local level, professionals implementing prevention actions can use tools developed and made available at the national level, via digital platforms:

- The tools developed in the framework of the national study and spin-off support schemes for the Unplugged and GBG programs (see T1.2.2 of the [2020 'Prevention' workbook](#)) are available or accessible on request for those wishing to implement these programs.
- The “Appreciation for the Selection of Prevention Programmes Issued from the Review of EDPQS” (ASPIRE) checklist, adapted from the European Prevention Standards, is also public and freely available.
- In 2018, *Santé publique France* published an online directory of effective or promising interventions in prevention and health promotion ([Registre des interventions efficaces ou prometteuses en prévention et promotion de la santé](#)), which includes descriptions of 21 programmes for the prevention of addictive behaviours (alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs) and 7 programmes for the development of psychosocial skills, which have been evaluated in France or abroad or are being adapted in France (Santé publique France 2024). This directory should gradually be populated with national or local programs, with reliability indicators, to provide key design and implementation elements for those wishing to set up such programs.



- In August 2022, the CAPS portal, Capitalisation of experiences in health promotion, coordinated by Federation Promoting Health (previously known as the National Federation for Education and Health Promotion or FNES) and the French Society of Public Health (SFSP) was launched (<https://www.capitalisationsante.fr/>). This generalist tool is a national mechanism for sharing knowledge in public health. It is part of the national InSPIRe-ID initiative (Public Health Initiative for the Interaction between Research, Intervention and Decision-Making), coordinated by the National health directorate. Using a simplified search engine, the portal offers summary sheets on various prevention programmes that have been the subject of at least one process evaluation.
- The SIRENA portal (<https://www.sirena-cps.fr/>), created in 2021, is a national resource site, developed under the leadership of the French National Federation for Health Education and Promotion (FNES), which seeks to pool resources and shared experiences on psychosocial skills.
- Regional Health Promotion Bodies provides digital web tools to support quality assurance in prevention, including in the field of addiction, such as:
  - the « Psychosocial skills binder » website (<https://www.cartablecps.org/page-0-0-0.html>), which provides theoretical reminders, practical implementation sheets for each skill and short testimonial videos) ;
  - the BIB BOP website, a bibliographic database and teaching database specialising in health education and health promotion (<https://www.bib-bop.org/>).
- In addition, Mildeca has supported the production of an “addictions” kit by the College of General Medicine, to equip general practitioners in preventing and systematically identifying their patients' addictions.

**How and to what degree are available national or EU prevention standards applied, if applicable?**

There are quality assurance tools and guidelines for prevention, but their dissemination and degree of implementation has not been evaluated.

**Is there conditional funding (i.e. preferential funding for certified interventions, accredited providers, according to other criteria)?**

**Doesn't really exist**

**Additional information, if applicable:**

**Is there funding for research and development for Prevention.**

**Yes (if yes ↓)**

**If yes, please provide examples.**

The Fund for Combating Addiction (FLCA, see T1.1.3) enables the financing of action research, applied research programs and local, national and international evaluations in line with government priorities in the field of the prevention of substance or non-substance addiction.

**In the past three years, has there been a change in the funding for research and development for prevention.**

**Yes (if yes ↓)**

**If yes, please provide examples.**

The current Fund for Combating Addiction (FLCA), an essential lever for the financing of responses and research into the prevention of addictive behaviour in France, has undergone two major changes between 2019 and 2022. In fact, the scope of the original “tobacco” fund was extended in 2019 to other psychoactive substances (by [Decree No. 2019-622 of 21 June 2019](#)). In December 2021, [Law No. 2021-1754 on the financing of the social security system for 2022](#) extended the scope of the fund's intervention

to “non-substance” addictions (Article 84). The fund thus became the “Fund for Combating Addiction” (FLCA) and now includes the subject of gambling and video games.	
<b>Please give examples of the evaluation of interventions resulting from Research &amp; Development funding.</b>	
Non applicable	
<b>Are there regular, national stakeholders meetings on prevention?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>If yes, specify the stakeholders</b>	
MILDECA, <i>Santé publique France</i> , the Institute for Public Health Research (IReSP), <i>Assurance Maladie</i> and the National Health Directorate (DGS), among others, meet several times a year to discuss prevention, innovative experiences or measures to be rolled out across the country. Several of these actors jointly decide on the objectives of the annual calls for projects related to the FLCA, and meet to select projects to support and monitor the implementation of the selected projects.	
<b>If YES, is the alcohol industry statutory part of these meetings?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Which of the other industries are statutory part of these meetings (e.g. tobacco, gambling, gaming, cannabis lobby, etc.)?</b>	
/	

<b>Do non-governmental prevention agencies (NGOs, Associations) need an accreditation in order to be allowed to carry out prevention?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>If yes, which are the criteria?</b>	
/	
<b>Are they audited or controlled periodically?</b>	Choose an item.

<b>What kind of credentials/qualifications prevention workers typically need to have?</b>
The qualification of professionals in the field of addiction prevention is based above all on their initial training. In addition, there is field expertise, professional intervision, and possible continuous education sessions.

<b>What training background do prevention workers typically have (psychology, social work, sociology, etc.)?</b>
Those working in the field of addiction prevention are mainly health professionals (psychologists, nurses, doctors, etc.) or social workers (educators, etc.) from NGOs. For a long time, specially trained law enforcement agents (police officers or anti-drug trainers, respectively 277 PFAD and 550 FRAD) have been called upon by schools to intervene with students (see T.1.1.2).

## T2. Trends

The purpose of this section is to provide a commentary on the context and possible explanations of trends in prevention within your country.  
**Please structure your answers around the following questions.**

**T.2.1 Please comment on the main changes in prevention interventions in the last 10 years and if possible discuss the possible reasons for change.**

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**Note:** For example, changes in demography, in patterns of drug use, in policy and methodology, in target groups or in types of interventions.

## T3. New developments

The purpose of this section is to provide information on any notable or topical developments observed in prevention since your last report.

T1 is used to establish the baseline of the topic in your country. Please focus on any new developments here.

If information on recent notable developments have been included as part of the baseline information for your country, please make reference to that section here. It is not necessary to repeat the information.

**Please structure your answers around the following questions.**

**T.3.1 Please report on any notable new or innovative developments observed in prevention in your country since your last report.**

## T4. Additional information

The purpose of this section is to provide additional information important to prevention in your country that has not been provided elsewhere.

**Please structure your answers around the following questions.**

**T.4.1 (Optional) Please describe any additional important sources of information, specific studies or data on prevention, information on work place prevention. Where possible, please provide references and/or links.**

At the end of 2023, a French-speaking scientific conference on “Health promotion in schools” was organised by the French National Cancer Institute (INCa), and various institutional partners, among which were MILDECA and the National directorate on school teaching (DGESCO). Across two days, this national conference united actors in the scientific community, education, and school health, to discuss recent research in France and abroad, and draw up research perspectives.

The European project *Frontline Politeia*, financed over 2 years by the European Commission, is led by a collective of 13 organisations representing 12 countries, including RESPADD for France. As a continuation of the EDQPS, UPC-Adapt and ASAP projects, it aims to improve the training of frontline professionals (police, teachers, social workers, etc.) in prevention and evidence-based interventions through the design and evaluation of an e-learning training module. The project includes the identification and evaluation of prevention interventions already in place in different territories, as well as the assessment of prevention needs among the population. The project was completed in December 2023, and training has been designed and translated by each participating country.

In France, the French Gambling Authority (ANJ) is an independent administrative authority whose mission is to prevent excessive gambling and protect minors from **gambling practices**, ensure the integrity of gambling operations, and prevent fraudulent activities, ensuring a balance between types of games.

French law prohibits marketing communications that:

- suggest that gambling contributes to social success, is a solution to personal, professional, social or psychological difficulties, is an alternative to paid work, offers chances of winning or unfounded winnings,
- depict a minor in a purchasing situation, nor personalities or characters from children’s popular culture;
- suggest that gambling is a natural part of minors’ leisure time.

The ANJ monitors whether the communication strategies of gambling operators comply with these provisions. The ANJ has a service tasked with the “Prevention of excessive or pathological gambling and the protection of minors”. Ahead of the Euro football championship, the ANJ launched a prevention campaign, “*Derrière les mentions* [Behind the small print]”, with the tag line “two lines at the bottom of an advertisement will never be enough to convey the downward spiral of sports betting addiction”. The campaign makes reference to the obligatory health warning on every gambling advertisement, providing a disproportionate amount of space to tell the real stories of sports betting addiction.

Between May and June 2023, a period of unprecedented advertising pressure from sports betting operators generated by major football events, Santé Publique France relaunched its “*Parier c’est pas rien* [Betting is not nothing]” sports betting risk prevention scheme. It aims to “denormalise” sports betting, and targets gamblers aged 18 to 35, from low-income families. The campaign was implemented at national level via various channels: with online videos (OLV), on social media, via radio, via digital audio, and using signage, in 16 large cities and outside stadiums. As for OLV and social media, the campaign recorded 42 million impressions<sup>8</sup>. 27.5 million videos were 100% viewed, which highlights the significant exposure of the campaign’s target audiences to prevention messages.

Once again, from May to July 2024, ahead of and during the Euro 2024 Football Championship, *Santé Publique France* relaunched its “*Parier c’est pas rien* [Betting is not nothing]” campaign. The campaign consisted of content from the earlier editions and new content produced with the digital media BOOSKA P. The campaign was disseminated on YouTube, digitally, on social media, and on printed and digital signage.

The 79 Trusted Homes and Protection Centres (MPF) of the national *gendarmerie* created in January 2021, are units with departmental skills that constitute a single departmental entry point for domestic violence (VIF). They are also intended to prevent addictive behaviour in the criminal field. The MPFs intervene for the benefit of a wider public (vulnerable people, the associative world and the professional world). They rely on a network of 200 anti-drug liaison trainers (FRADs), non-commissioned officers assigned to the *gendarmerie* units but also to the territorial services to carry out these prevention interventions on drugs, alcohol, the Internet, school bullying, etc. carried out by for the benefit of schools (Premier ministre 2021).

There are 31 youth recreation centres (CLJ) in France: 27 managed by the Public Security Directorate (DCSP) distributed in France and 5 by the Directorate of Local Security of the Greater Paris area in Paris and its inner suburbs. Among these centres, 22 are open all year round and 5 during the summer, as part of the Prevention-Summer Operations (OPE) of the “*Ville-Vie-Vacances*” (City-Life-Holidays) scheme (Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Outre-Mer 2022). These recreation centres welcome “tearaway” teenagers (10 to 17 years old). The young people welcomed are supervised by specially trained police officers who offer them various fun activities accessible under the guise of participating in educational workshops. These workshops provide an arena for discussing drugs and various other subjects (e.g. urban rodeos, theft, renovation of buildings, introduction to first aid, etc.). Since the objective is educational as well as promotional – it is also a question of improving the image of the police in the eyes of these teenagers and their relatives – the police officers establish contact with the families before each registration, in order to build a kind of “*tripartite CLJ-child-parent relationship*”.

<sup>8</sup> An impression is a digital touchpoint. Every time that the message displayed on a web page, an impression is recorded.

The activation of the national suicide prevention number “31 14” is included in the national suicide prevention strategy adopted in July 2022 ([Legislative order of 6 July 2022](#) relating to the national suicide prevention strategy) a measure of the *Séjour de la santé* in 2020. The number is available for people and health professionals, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in the whole of France (mainland and overseas departments and regions), since the first of October 2021.

**T.4.2 (Optional) Please describe any other important aspect of prevention that has not been covered in the specific questions above. This may be additional information or new areas of specific importance for your country.**

## T5. Sources and methodology

The purpose of this section is to collect sources and bibliography for the information provided above, including brief descriptions of studies and their methodology where appropriate.

**Please structure your answers around the following questions.**

**T.5.1 Please list notable sources for the information provided above:**

The report is mostly based on information reviewed by OFDT in collaboration with MILDECA representatives who are in relation with the involved services.

### Websites

Websites visited on 26/05/2023

<https://alliancecontretabac.org/2022/06/17/campagne-libre-2/>

<https://www.bib-bop.org/>

<https://www.cmg.fr/addictionsmg/>

<https://eduscol.education.fr/>

<https://www.cartablecps.org/page-0-0-0.html>

<https://www.cpas1option.com/le-guide/>

<https://campus-sans-tabac.ehesp.fr/>

<https://knowdrugs.app/fr/>

<https://mois-sans-tabac.tabac-info-service.fr>

<https://www.sirena-cps.fr>

<https://tabado.fr/le-programme-tabadohttps://www.drogues.gouv.fr/actualites/preventionghb-nouvelle-campagne-dinformation-de-prevention-de-mildeca-ghbgbl>

<https://www.addictaide.fr/pro/>

<https://www.ofdt.fr/aide-aux-acteurs/prevention/grille-aspire-adaptation-francaise-des-edpqs-pour-la-selection-de-programmes-prometteurs/>

<https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/a-propos/services/interventions-efficaces-ou-prometteuses-en-prevention-et-promotion-de-la-sante/registre-des-interventions-efficaces-ou-prometteuses-en-prevention-et-promotion-de-la-sante>

<https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/a-propos/services/service-sanitaire>

<https://www.santepubliquefrance.fr/presse/2022/tabac-sante-publique-france-lance-un-nouveau-dispositif-a-destination-des-employeurs#:~:text=A%20l'occasion%20de%20la,de%20la%20sant%C3%A9%20de%20leurs>

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**T.5.2 Where studies or surveys have been used please list them and where appropriate describe the methodology?**

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