

Final Evaluation Report of Capacity Building for Effective Implementation of Universal Prevention Curricula Core Course in NDDCB Preventive Staff



Background:

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 13 of 1984 is an established government agency for the solution of the drug problem in Sri Lanka. Its functions include prevention, education and training, drug treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, scientific and sociological research in the field of substance abuse, management of private treatment centers, and management of precursor chemicals.

In the field of substance abuse, drug prevention is the practice of stopping or delaying the first use of a drug as soon as possible before it can be started or developed a substance use disorder by a person who has started using it.

The staff involved in this task, work in the Prevention, Education and Training Division of the Board and in the Outreach Services Division. Despite a staff of thirty-seven years of experience, the weaknesses in result-oriented were increasing day by day due to the inability to engage in proven preventive educational work on a scientifically sound basis with proper training methods.

A successful solution to this has come to us very recently. That opportunity arose from Dr. Joe, who is in charge of the Department of Preventive Education at Colombo Plan. The opportunity to join the UPC CO Pilot course, which is taught through the Internet, as a self-learning methodology developed by HeatheKnowledge under the auspices of ISSUP.

It was then decided to launch the course in Sri Lanka, with the first step being to provide six days of physical training and 20 hours of hands-on training, excluding a team of 25 in preventive education and coaching staff.

The training was physically conducted at NDDCB Auditorium on 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February 2022 and the training related to the final dissertation was held on 2nd March.

Training Objectives:



Encouragement to revitalize the use of methods based on research based on scientific background on prevention and educational activities in the field of drug prevention in Sri Lanka.

Capacity building and expansion of teams engaged in the field of preventive education through training.

The field of drug use and malpractice belongs to epidemiology. Furthermore, even the health staff has failed to acknowledge this in Sri Lanka. It was also hoped to create a logical context for these ideologies.

Making the NDDCB staff an ideal model, making other institutional staff involved in the field of drug prevention also users with a scientific background.

Implementation of an international certification program for professionals in the field of drug prevention in Sri Lanka.

Process Outline:



After planning the training, 25 suitable officers were selected for the training. Officers with more than two years of experience working in the field of preventive education and

training with a degree in the subject were selected. In addition, their willingness to continue working on their attitude training was explored.

Each participant was given a UPC Co Pilot Curriculum Training Manual. For this, Colombo Plan provided these training manuals to NDDCB. They were also given a notebook and each trainee was provided with food, refreshments and transportation.

Pre-test and post-test, inter-test and program evaluation co-tests were conducted online. The answers were evaluated under a self-correction methodology and all the results were included in this report.

The sermon and training were conducted by Pradeep Kumara Koholanegedara, who trained UPC Co Pilot, and myself and Mr. Supun Udana. They made sure to complete any of the points or exercises contained in the original training, and the trainees were currently preparing their final dissertation.

Every day of training, it started at 8.30 am and ended at 5.00 pm. The Chairperson of NDDCB was involved in initiating this training and added her special lecture.

Participants were given a co-curricular exercise, extensive group activity, and the opportunity to present presentations during the training, and their follow-up marks confirm that they completed the training successfully.

Results and Linkages to the Outcome:



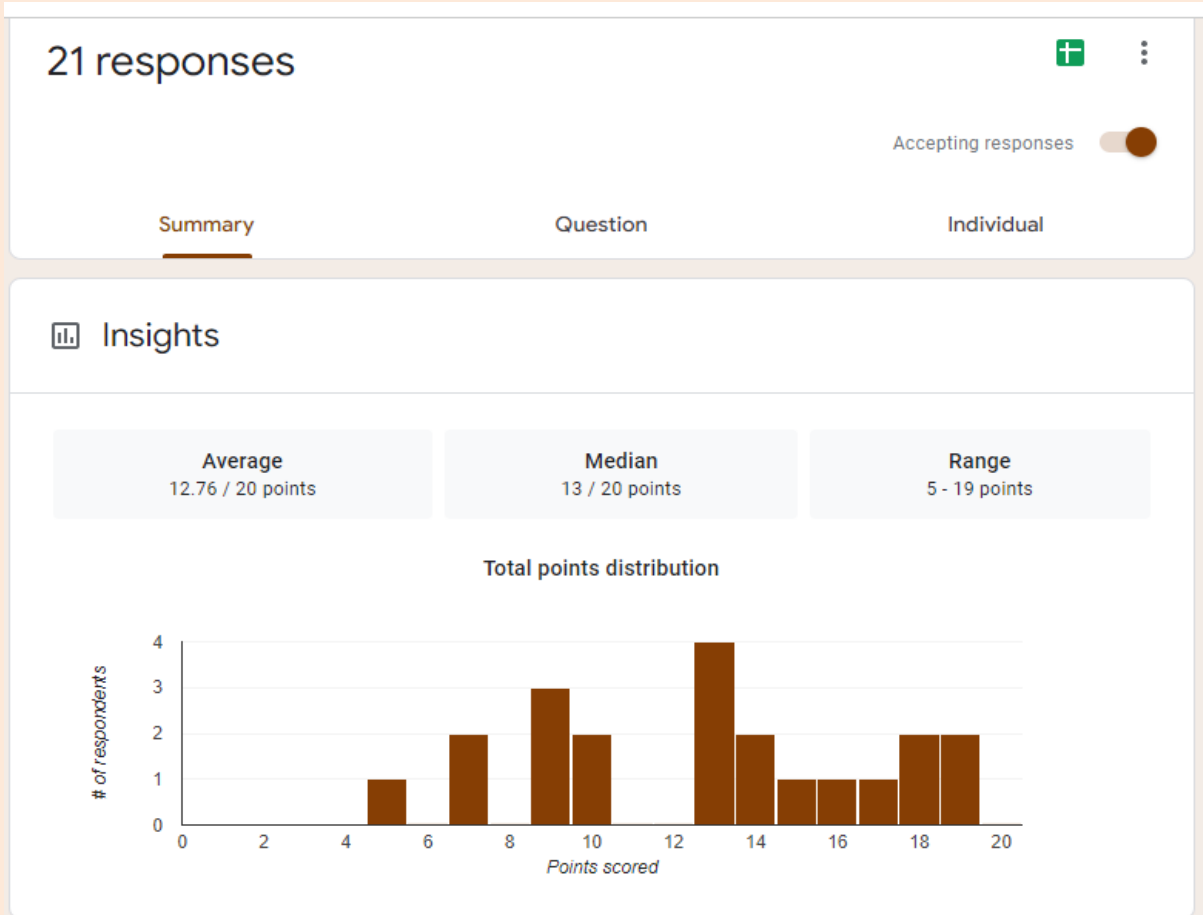
The implementation and associated outcomes of this training program can be interpreted as short-, medium- and long-term outcomes. One of the things that can be seen when examining the short-term results is that the training labs agree to review and innovate the areas where the most effective prevention programs are being implemented, depending on the success of the training program.

Although there is not yet enough time to evaluate the expected mid-term and long-term results, it is important to maintain the motivation of the participants.

However, the continued growth of capacity building through these trainings will lead to the presentation of programs that can compute scientifically based outcomes and to enhance the health and well-being of the community as a result of those programs.

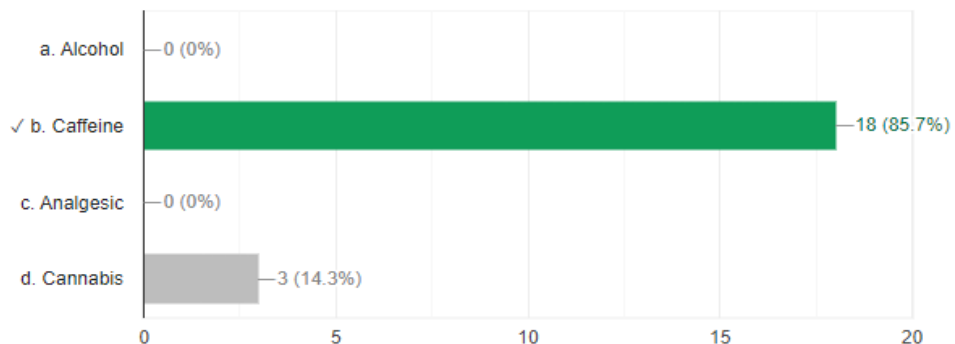
Annexure 1

Post Test Responses:



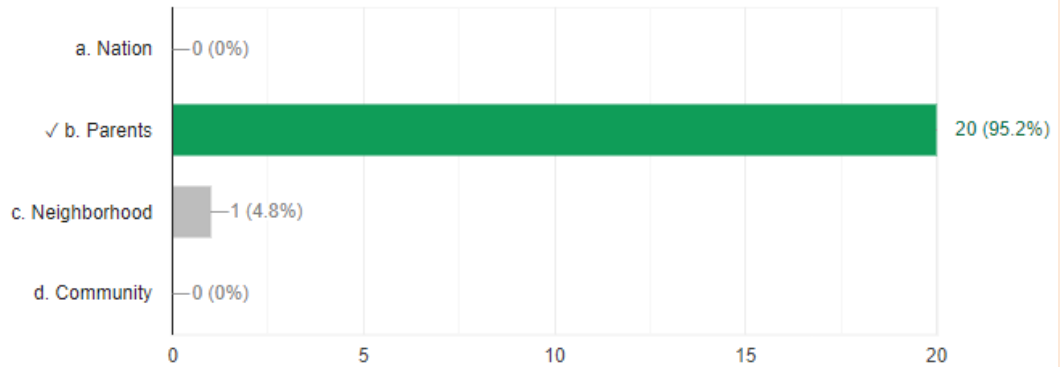
Which of the following drugs increases the body's arousal state by increasing brain activity?

18 / 21 correct responses



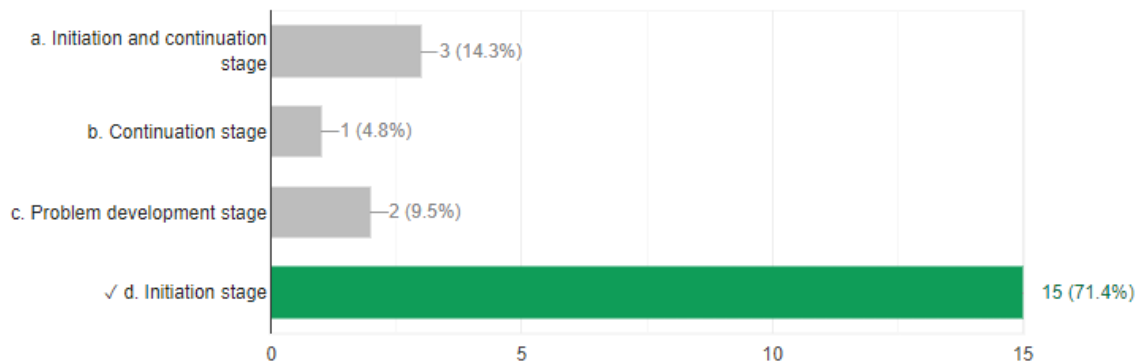
Which of the following is included in the micro-level environment?

20 / 21 correct responses



In the Natural History of Substance Use, environmental factors have greater influence during the:

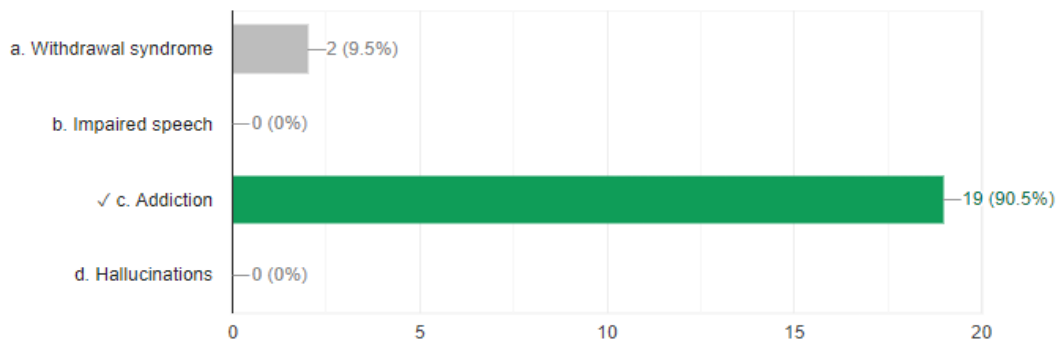
15 / 21 correct responses



If a psychoactive substance is repeatedly taken long enough, it can create tolerance. Tolerance with a drug can lead to:



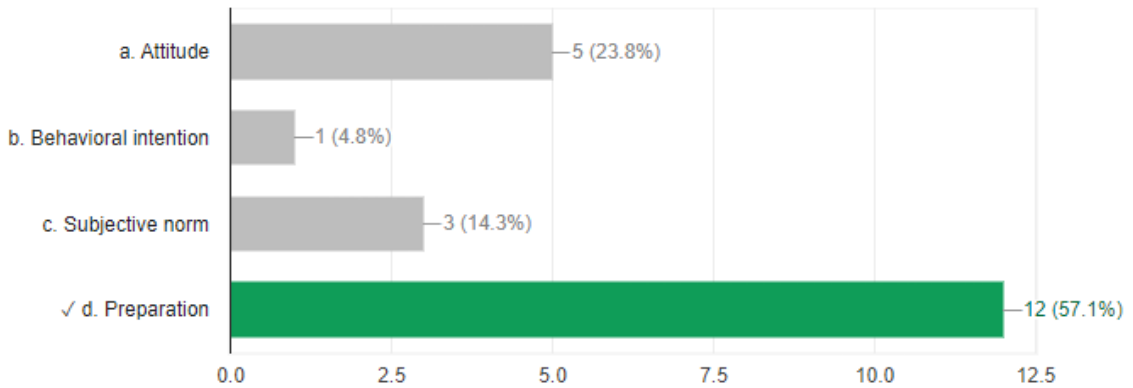
19 / 21 correct responses



Which of the following is NOT a component of the Theory of Planned Behavior?

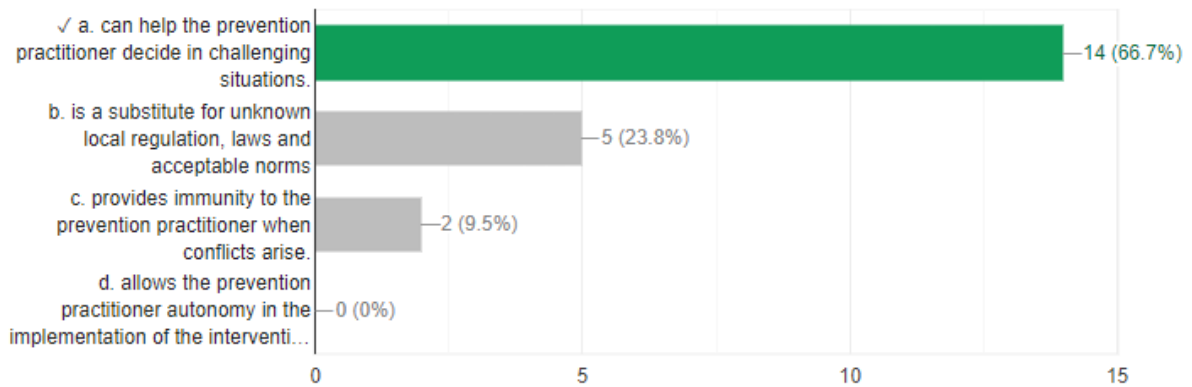


12 / 21 correct responses



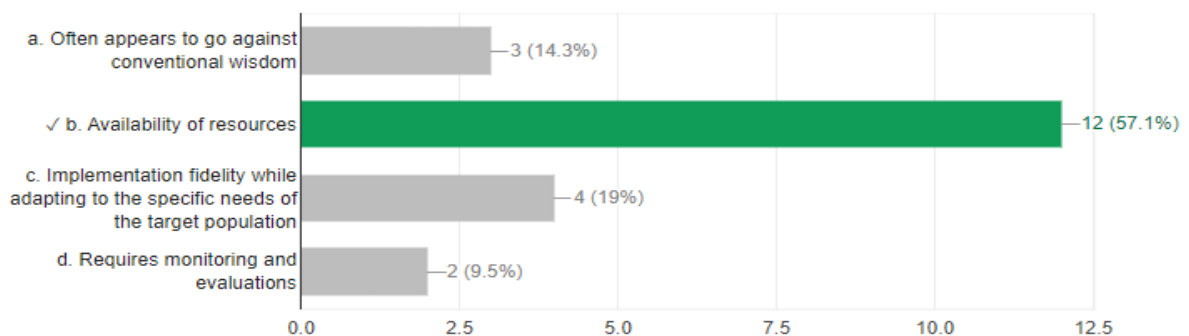
In prevention, ethics is crucial because it:

14 / 21 correct responses



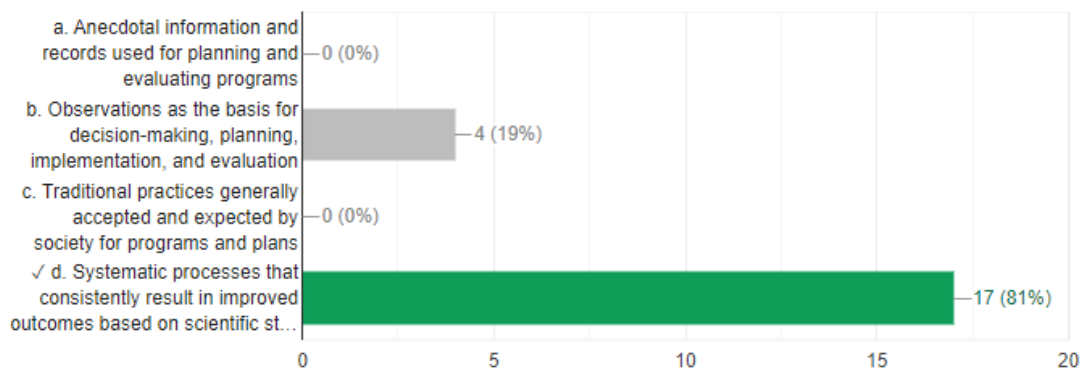
Which of the following is NOT a barrier to implementing evidence-based interventions?

12 / 21 correct responses



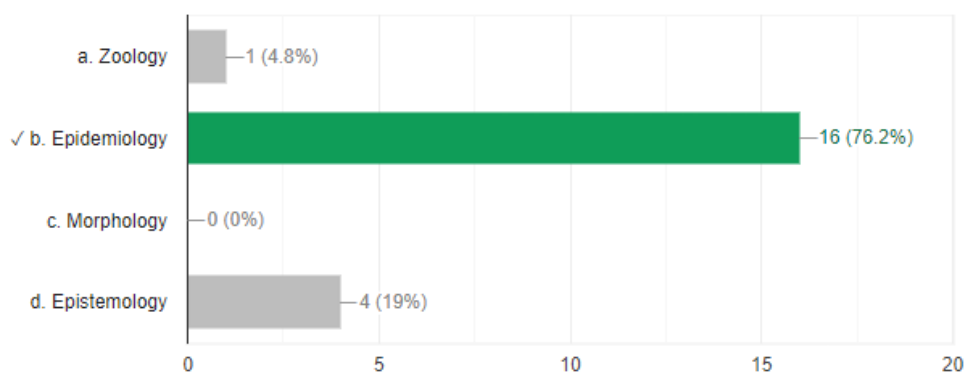
Evidence-based practice is the use of:

17 / 21 correct responses



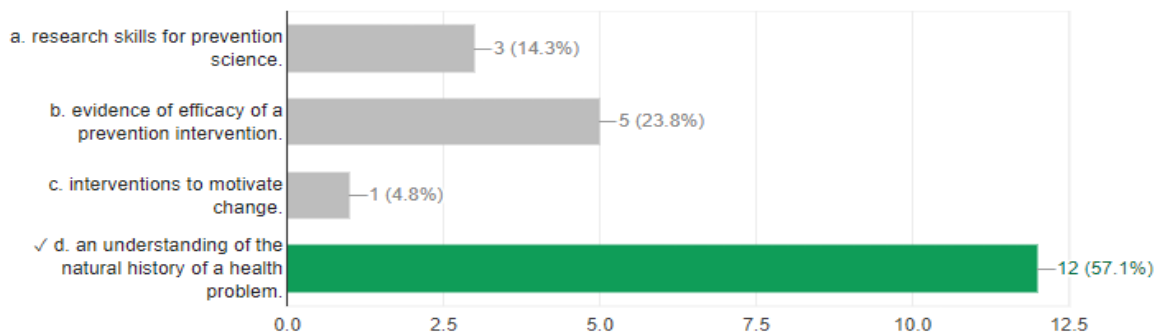
Prevention science incorporates science and research in many social, behavioral, and health disciplines. These include psychology, sociology, pharmacology, physiology, biology, and:

16 / 21 correct responses



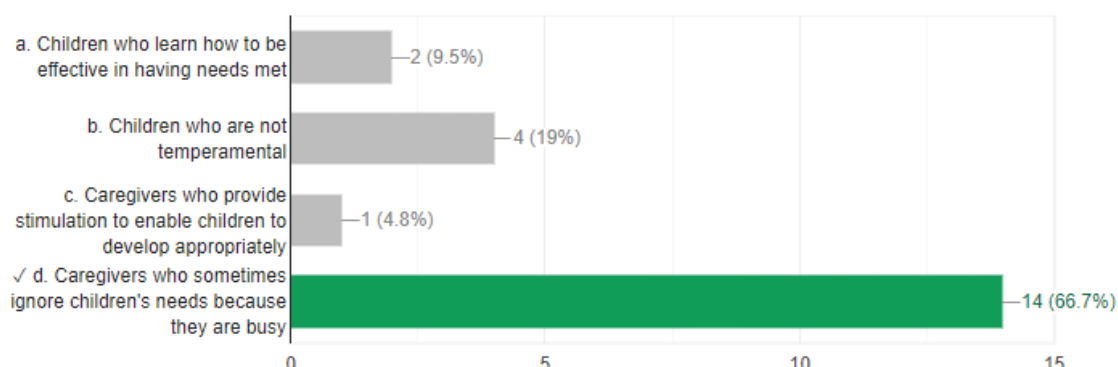
Epidemiology and etiology deal with developing:

12 / 21 correct responses



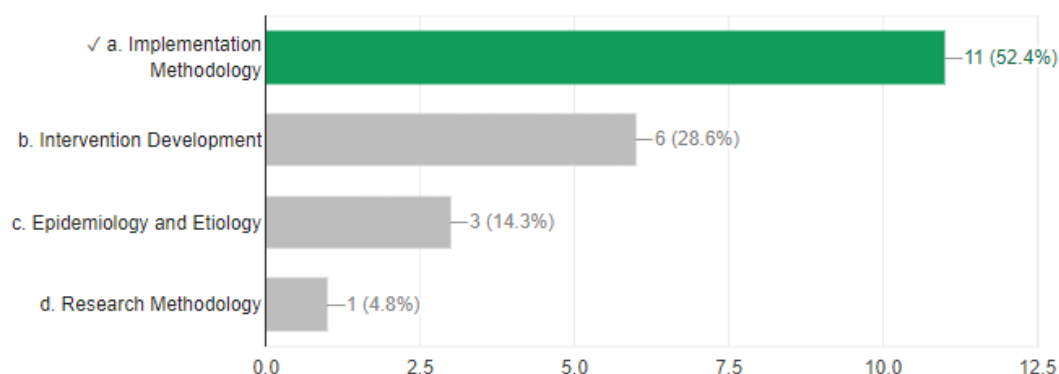
Which of the following is NOT the key resilience factor in the developmental stage of infancy and early childhood?

14 / 21 correct responses



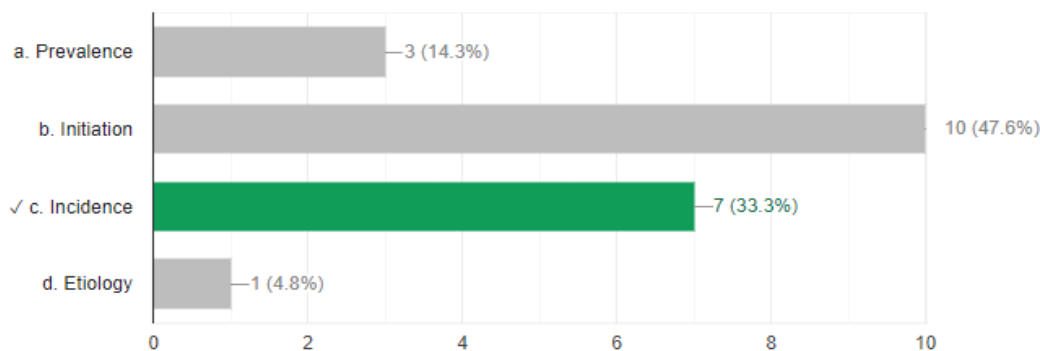
Which of the following is NOT a component of prevention science?

11 / 21 correct responses



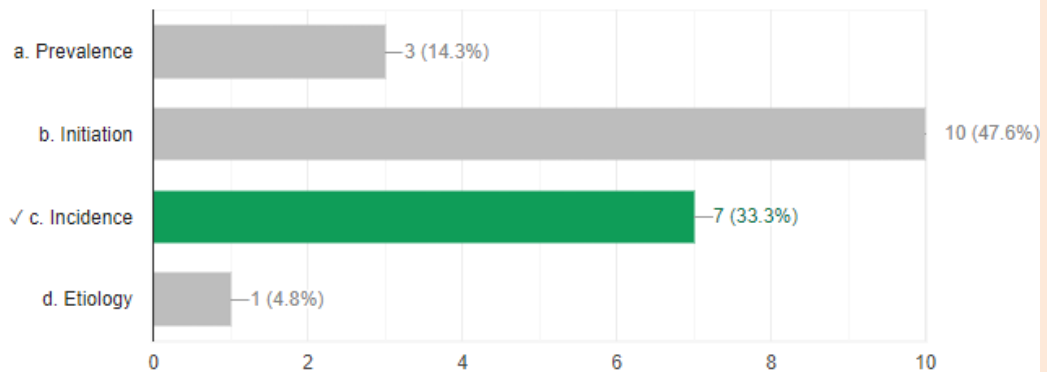
What term in epidemiology refers to the identification of new cases by inquiring about the age at the time of first use of a substance?

7 / 21 correct responses



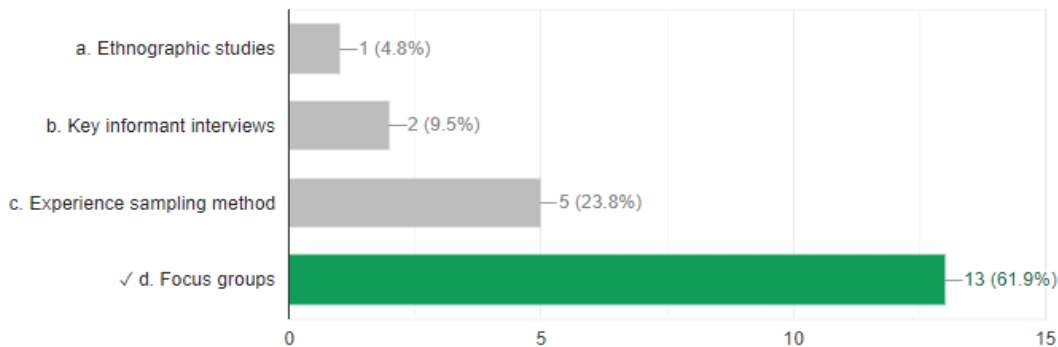
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7 / 21 correct responses



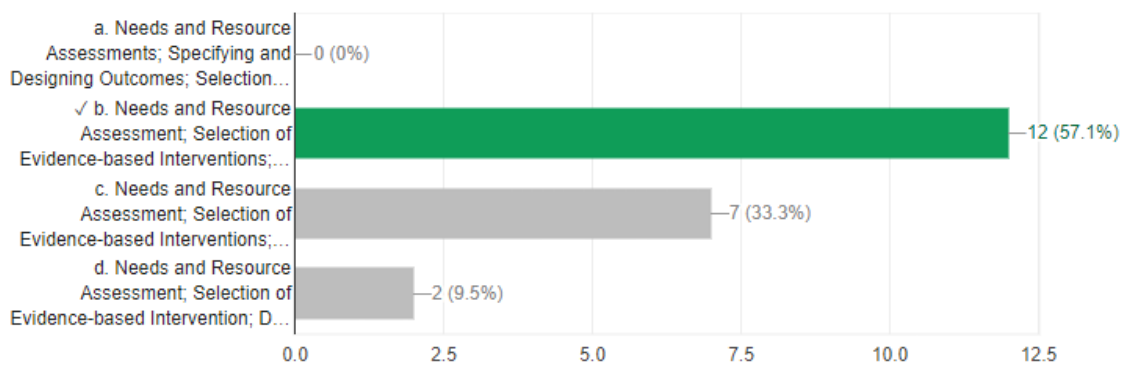
The qualitative data collection method that consists of a small number of individuals discussing opinions about a topic to guide future actions is called:

13 / 21 correct responses



Which of the following is the correct order of the general implementation framework?

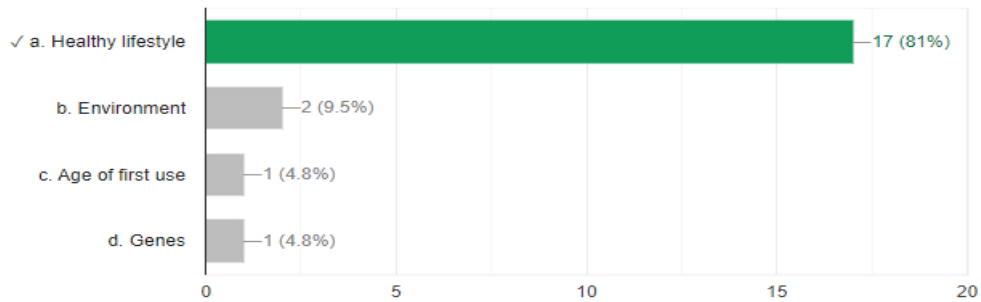
12 / 21 correct responses



Which of the following is NOT a factor that determines whether someone becomes addicted to drugs or not?

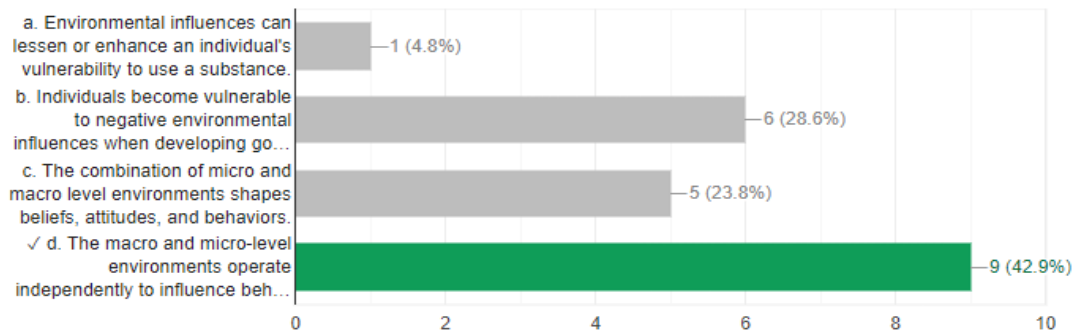


17 / 21 correct responses



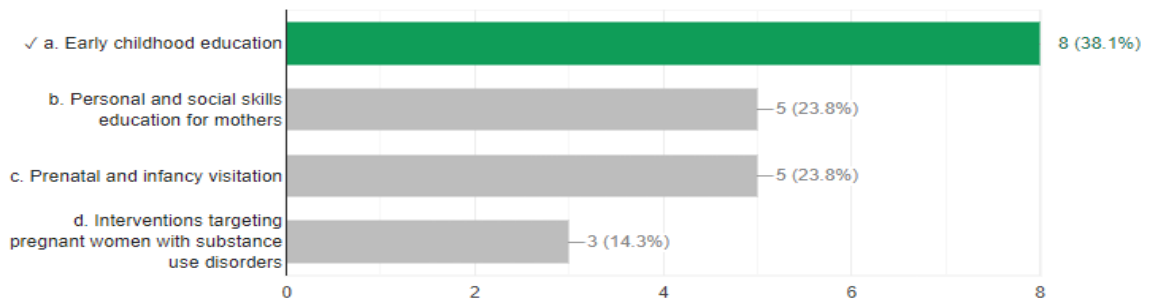
Which of the following statements is NOT true about environmental influences on substance use?

9 / 21 correct responses



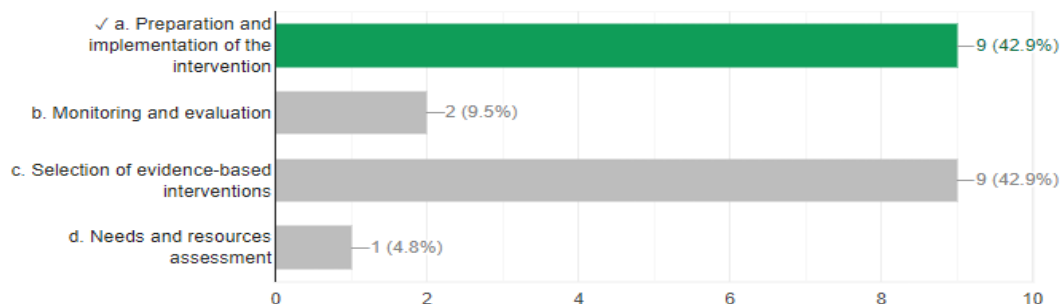
Based on previous studies, which of the following is the most effective prevention intervention for the infancy and early childhood stage?

8 / 21 correct responses



What phase of the implementation cycle ensures that the implementers of the intervention are trained and confident to deliver the intervention well?

9 / 21 correct responses



Annexure 2

Name of Participants

Core Course 01 – Introduction to the Universal Prevention Curriculum Series for Implementers Training Programme from 7th -11th February 2022 at NDDCB – Auditorium

	Name
01	Ms. Priyadarshani Rathnayake
02	Mr. Chamara Pradeep Karunathilaka
03	Ms. Chandima Jayakodi
04	Ms. Sewwandi Jayakodi
05	Ms. Inusha Hettiarachchi
06	Ms. Thilini Weerasekara
07	Ms. Harshani Ariyaratne
08	Ms. Priyanthi Hewage
09	Mr. M M.G.M. Rashard
10	Ms. Dilhara Waragoda
11	Mr. N.G.D.S.Wejesinghe
12	Ms. Bhagya Deshapriya
13	Ms. Buddhi Erangika

14	Mr. D.M.Dhanushka Priyalal Dissanayake
15	Ms. S.A.D. Chanika Abesingha
16	Ms. Lakmee Nilanka
17	Mr. Sudara Priyanath
18	Ms. Sahangee Alwis
19	Ms. Linda Anupama Wijerathne Yapa
20	Ms. Surangee Nawalahewage
21	Ms. Dulshani Mahanama
22	Mr. B Ajith kumara
23	Ms. Reifka Salih
24	Ms. Nihathamani Bulathsinghala
25	Ms. J Siyamini Vielot
26	Ms. Dilini Sudarshika

Participants Say:

First off all I would like to thanks to giving me this golden opportunity. your teaching methods are great. Very clear and concise. You are amazing at what you do! Your passion and dedication are beyond words! Thank you for getting me as a counselor this training program, I honestly would have never understood if it was not for your help! Thank you so much once again!

Mr. N.G.D.S Wijesinghe



This program was very informative and attractive one for professionals in Prevention field. Personally, I believe that was conducted as international level. This was a great opportunity for me to learn about evidence based theoretical knowledge. I highly appreciate the effort of training team. It was eye open progmmme for me.



The drug addiction has become a critical social issue in Sri Lanka which again creating a negative impact for the economy of the country. Further, it was identified that the drug abuse among youth is also increasing which creating further social problems to the country. Prevention has been identified a better approach to deal with drug abuse. We can identify the youth generation who start to have drugs within the age of 14 to 19 indicating a higher drug abuse. Therefore, preventing the youth generation from drug abuse has become a critically important for the country. Within the age of 14 to 19 or the youth in the country are literally schooling. Hence, taking actions in preventing drug abuse in school or college setting would deliver better results for the country.

Family, school, peers, and leisure time has been identified as factors that could utilize in managing drug abuse in which the same factors creating a positive impact on increased drug abuse if not managed properly. Even though, many studies have conducted in identifying the impact of those four factors on drug abuse or development of you no study have been conducted in the context of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this course very helpful to bridge the identified contextual gap which indicates higher theoretical significance of the study. Further, we will be able to evaluate the impact of those factors on drug addiction in which such understanding will help us to conclude the factors that creating the highest impact where the strategies in managing such variables will again help in reducing drug abuse. We need to update our knowledge.

Thank you again for this great workshop. Your enthusiasm was infectious. I really learned a lot about UPC. As well as I kindly request from organizing team to continue this course as step by step. It will be a great help for build up a qualified prevention officer to the society. Thanks

Ms. Bhagya Deshapriya



While working as a drug prevention officer, the universal prevention series helped to provide the right service with the most accurate prevention approach. It is gratifying to be able to acquire the knowledge required to provide an effective service through the correct preventive approach in every field from the school system through this training. Through this series, we have been successfully imparted the knowledge required to carry out prevention based on scientific methods. I would like to thank the team of officers who developed the Universal Prevention Series curriculum for providing us with valuable knowledge on drug prevention, and the staff of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the who successfully passed on that knowledge to us.

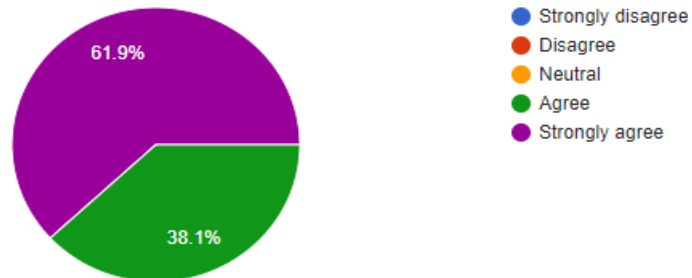
Ms. Sewwandi Jayakodi

Annexure 04

Course Evaluation

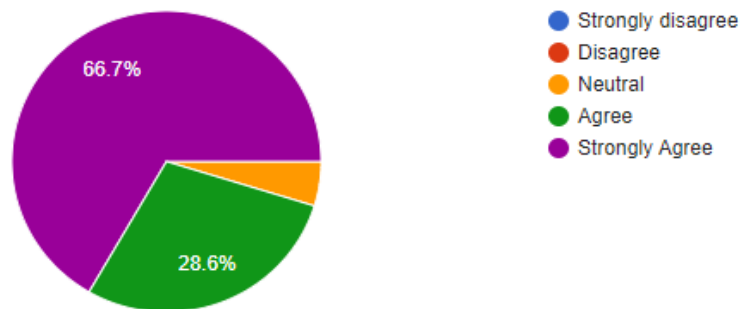
Skill and responsiveness of the instructor

21 responses



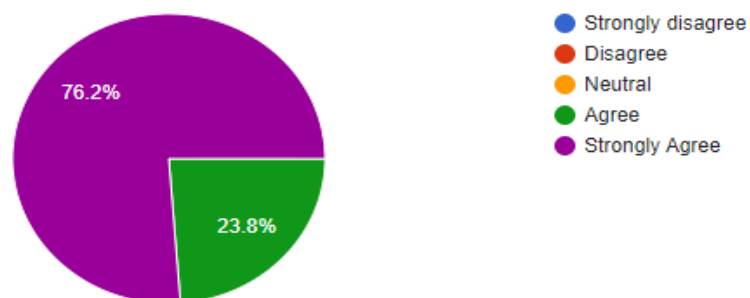
Course Metiers help to better learning

21 responses



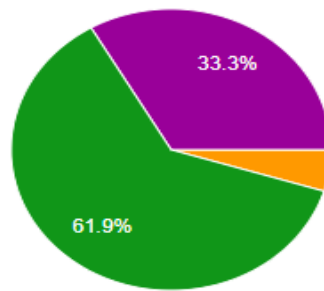
Course content - Learning objectives were clear

21 responses



Course workload was appropriate

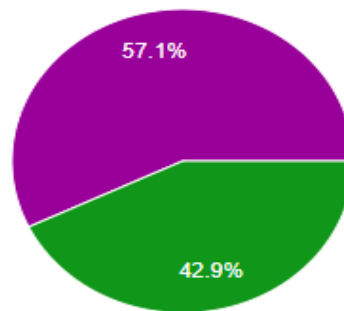
21 responses



- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Course organized to allow all participants to participate fully

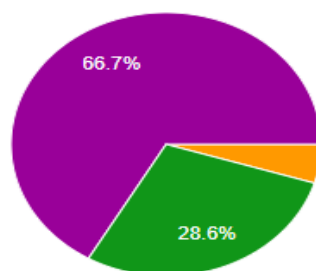
21 responses



- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Course content was organized and well planned

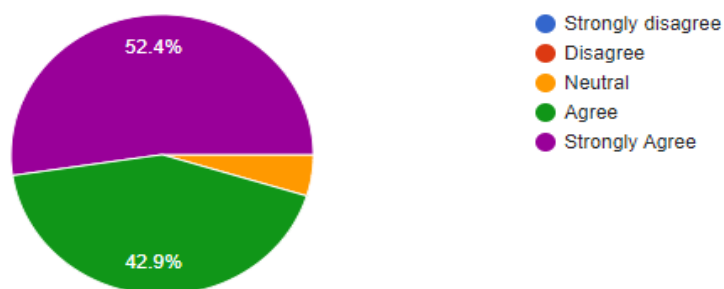
21 responses



- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Class room environment arrangement

21 responses



What aspects of this course were most useful or valuable?

21 responses

- Evidence-based prevention intervention and policies
- Codes of Ethics
- This course is most valuable opportunity to learn better prevention science for our prevention service
- Media based prevention intervention
- Most valuable
- Codes Of Ethics
- Code of ethics for prevention professionals were most useful and valuable for me as a Counselor
- This is very important course and I appreciate the opportunity given to launch programmes correctly through evidence based prevention interventions
- This is useful for us conduct evidence based prevention programmes .

What aspects of this course were most useful or valuable?

21 responses

Extended duration

evidence based and prevention metherd upc for substance

Yes, improve our knowledge

Critical theories in prevention ,the implementation,codee of ethics for prevention professional

New knowlged of prevention and ease of replacement in practice .

Valuable

It's most valuable for our social services, because we need new update about drugs abuse and what are the new prevention methods.

Scientific Knowledge sharing

Evidence-based prevention intervention and policies

Gallery:



