FOREWORD

Over the past year, communities in South Africa are affected by substance abuse at various levels. These problems hit hardest at the poorest of the poor, as they cannot even afford the private treatment centres that are adequately equipped and not accessible to the majority of the South Africans. An audit report by the Medical Research council confirmed this substance abuse situation in South Africa. The public treatment Centres are not adequately resourced.

Notably there are legislative impediments that stand on the way of providing the prevention and treatment of substance abuse to everyone in the country. The Prevention and Treatment of drug Dependency Act, No. 20 of 1992 is outdated and there are no regulations for this Act. The delegation of the Act to the other spheres of government, especially the provinces and local government will remain a challenge.

The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP), being directed by the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 20 of 1992, remains a policy and strategy that guides South Africa in the combat and prevention of substance abuse. It directed progress made over the year and outlined achievements of national prevention, treatment, law enforcement, interdiction and international programmes.

I would like to reiterate that the scourge of substance abuse continues to ravage our communities, families and youth. What is even more worrying is that this problem is starting to crop up in schools and amongst the children. Working together with all spheres of government and all sectors of society we will in the coming year give this issue priority attention. We have to reduce this scourge and promote healthy lifestyles. We will therefore intensify awareness campaigns that contribute to moral regeneration; finalise the norms and standards for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts; and ensure that treatment centres are registered, function in accordance with the constitution, respect human rights and operate in terms of good governance principles.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who contributed to the efforts to prevent and combat substance abuse in the country. Continue with your dedication and ensure to reach and touch the lives of everyone.

DR. ZST SKWEYIYA
MINISTER FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
DATE:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The past year (1st June 2003 to 31st May 2004) was like stages of man: Some of the stages were challenging while others were excellent.

Indeed, the past year has been a challenging year for the Central drug Authority (CDA). The implementation of the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) continued with more efforts and determination on the part of the CDA membership. However, it had to simultaneously needed to be reviewed, as it was the end of its period.

This year marked the decade of democracy and also high rate of incidences of substance abuse at all levels of society. Our country is more challenged than before. For example old substances of abuse emerged with different names and the country by storm and new drugs also surfaced in communities that were never thought could be affected. In order to ensure that communities, particularly the once affected by substance abuse are protected and adequately resourced to enable them to recover from these prevalence there is a need for treatment, rehabilitation and robust demand and supply reduction programmes from the Departments that are tasked to fight this scourge.

The Minister of Social Development constituted the CDA board in September 2000 in terms of Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, No.14 of 1999. This statutory entity was mandated by the Parliament to advise the Minister and government departments to combat and prevent substance abuse. Its overall role was to oversee the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan and to coordinate national efforts of government departments at national, provincial and local levels to combat and prevent substance abuse. In this regard, those who have not started use substances have to be prevented through awareness campaigns, like “Ke Moja.” Subsequently, those who have started the use of substances and have developed dependency need to be provided with treatment and rehabilitations centres that are equipped with best practiced model, monitored and evaluated.

This annual report will focus on fundamental aspects of these national efforts to prevent substance abuse, such as the provincial substance abuse forums, local drug action committees and Mini Drug Master Plans from national, provincial and local levels. The ownership of these programmes and policies has to be at the local government level in order to sustain these national efforts.

S T RATAEMANE (PROF)
CENTRAL DRUG AUTHORITY (CDA) CHAIRPERSON
DATE:
1. INTRODUCTION

This report is an account of the activities of the CDA for the period 1st July 2003 to 30th June 2004. It is important at this stage to reflect on the key priority areas and the projects undertaken by the CDA during the reporting period. It is undeniable fact that alcohol and other drugs (herein-after referred to as the substance abuse) is still a leading cause of crime, poverty, reduced productivity, unemployment, dysfunctional family life, the escalation of chronic diseases such as AIDS and related health factors, injury and premature death. Its sphere of influence has been the greatest threat to human kind. It was therefore imperative for the CDA to set its strategies that are designed to address the scourge of substance abuse holistically, as outlined in the new National Drug Master Plan (NDMP).

The CDA is a statutory body in terms of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, Act 20 of 1992 and is accountable to the National Assembly and must report on its activities and its performance of its functions to the Assembly at least once a year. The Minister of Social Development instituted the CDA during July 2000, to advise the governments on drug related issues and to implement the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP).

The Third Annual Report of the Central Drug Authority (CDA) is significant in three ways: Firstly the CDA is part of the community in celebrating the 10 years of the true Democracy. Secondly, amid internal challenges related to the resources, the CDA is proud to indicate that it has started the processes of reviewing the National Drug Master Plan (NDMP), to outline the nation’s strategy to control and mitigate substance abuse in the country, region and international level. Thirdly, the CDA has completed the facilitation of Mini Drug Master Plans to ensure that all the National and Provincial governments departments invest in the programmes that combat and prevent substance abuse in the country.

2. AIM OF THE REPORT

The purpose of this annual report to the Minister of Social Development and the subsequent tabling of the report in Parliament is to provide a comprehensive overview of projects, interventions, plans and procedures of the CDA. Basically, it will highlight the core national effort relating to prevention and combating of substance abuse in South Africa. It further, ensures mechanism for feedback provision on activities of the Central Drug Authority (CDA) as required by Section 2 (11) (a) of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 1992 (Act No. 20 of 1992).
3. BACKGROUND

Legislative Mandate

In terms of the Prevention and Treatment of Drug Dependency Act, 20 of 1992, a Drug Advisory Board was established in November 1993. The amendment Act of 1999, established Central Drug Authority by section 2 provides for the assistance of the Drug Authority by a Secretariat replaced a Drug Advisory Board to advise the Minister of Social Development on issues relating to drug abuse. During its term of office the Drug Advisory Board developed the National Drug Master Plan for South Africa. The Prevention and Treatment of Drug Abuse Act, 20 of 1992, as amended in 1999, accommodated the implementation of National Drug Master Plan and outlined the powers and duties of the CDA.

National Drug Master Plan (NDMP)

The South African Cabinet approved the NDMP in 1999. This policy document is under review in the current year. In terms of the amendment Act 1999, National Drug Master Plan is a national drug strategy setting out the policy and strategies against the abuse of drugs as adopted by Cabinet.

4. FOCUS AREAS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DRUG MASTER PLAN

It terms of NDMP the CDA has the primary responsibility to monitor and oversee the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan. It is regulated in the NDMP that the CDA is independent and answerable to Parliament. It liaises and interacts with key stakeholders such as Provincial Drug Forums, Local Drug Action Committees, National and Provincial government Departments. The priority areas that have been identified for implementation and which the CDA has to monitor are as follows:

Crime

In reducing the incidence of drug-related crime, the CDA is supporting the prevention efforts and substance abuse awareness campaign to provide the public with information that would help them know the effects of drugs on an individual’s body. The connections between substance abuse and crime are clear and outlined in the research conducted in the country. Substance abuse affects all parts of the criminal justice system, which impacts on policing, prosecution, courts and correctional services. To break the cycle of substance abuse and crime, the CDA has facilitated the development of programmes to address substance abuse at all stages, which is from education programmes to keep youths away from drugs, to treatment programmes for inpatients and outpatients and their integration into the community.

In reducing the harmful consequences of drug related crime, the CDA is supporting efforts and initiatives of Department of Social development, to establish systems to
strengthen and maintain substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation centres. It is part of the delegation of department of Social Development, which is conducting the final assessment of the Noupoort Christian Centre in Northern Cape province.

In reducing the level of drug misuse in prisons, the CDA is collaborating with the Department of Correctional Services to develop programmes to prevent drug abuse. The CDA is also monitoring the efforts that are made by the Department of Correctional Services to help reduce the misuse of drugs within the Prisons.

The CDA supported the development of Drug Courts. At a CDA meeting held in September 2003, there was a presentation to this effect by the service provider and it was resolved that the former Chairperson of CDA, Adv Frank Khan, should consult the Department of Justice to negotiate for resources to carry out the project as its core responsibility. The Drug Courts were perceived as another effective strategy for reducing drug-related crime. The Drug Courts were envisaged to utilise the power of the criminal Justice system to combine supervision with the sanctions, drug testing and treatment, and an array of other services to encourage non-violent, drug-abusing offenders to stop the cycle of drug use and crime. These courts were to use drug testing to ensure that programme participants remain drug free. Participants were subject to sanctions for failing to comply with programme rules that could lead to expulsion from the programme and even eventual imprisonment. The process would also save funds by reducing the use of prison space and probation services as well as the number of drug related babies born to addicted mothers.

4.2 Youth

In motivating the youth to refrain from drug abuse, the CDA is collaborating with the Department of Education and the United Nations Office on Drug Control to enforce policies to protect learners to refrain from drug abuse. The CDA is supporting the Department of Education in implementing a Drug Abuse Policy Framework. This policy was developed in the context of the increasing understanding of drug usage in schools.

In ensuring that schools offer effective programmes on drug education; giving pupils the facts, warning them of the risks, and helping them to develop the skills and attitudes to resist drug misuse, the CDA collaborates with Education Department to monitor the implementation of the policy on management of Drug Use by Learners in Schools. This is part of the Mini Drug Master Plan. The objective of preventive education in this sector is to negate, counteract or delay the likelihood experimentation with drugs by providing information about the dangers of their use and misuse, as well as to encourage those who are experimenting and encountering drug problems to get the help they need. The Resource Directory needs to be updated as soon as the proper registration mechanism of treatment centres is in place. The Clearinghouse with free hotline will supplement and assist in the provision of information needed. Resources are required to support this national initiative.
In raising awareness among young people, the CDA with other key stakeholders and the United Nations Office of Drug Control launched national drug awareness campaign “Ke Moja” and rolled out in the Western Cape from June 2003 to create awareness and to encourage the youth to reject any offer to use drugs. CDA, in partnership with the Department of Social Development, the United Nations Office of Drug Control and other stakeholders create awareness on substance abuse and celebrate the International Day Against Drug Abuse And illicit Drug Trafficking annually. This year’s theme is “Treatment works with the support of family and community”. Its goal is to encourage those who are addicted to substances to seek treatment, in order to increase support systems and to be part of the treatment and to prevent relapse. This event was celebrated in the Northern Cape, Kimberly (ABSA PARK Stadium) on the 26th June 2004.

In ensuring that young people at risk of drug misuse or those who experiment with, or become dependent on drugs, have access to a range of advice, counselling, treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services, the CDA is collaborating with the department of Social development to ensure that there is accredited training of the service providers who work in the substance abuse treatment centres. This curriculum development manual for the management and treatment of substance abuse is still to be finalised.

The department of Social Development had conducted workshops at the nine provinces to develop the mini drug Master Plans that outline clearly how the sector at the provincial and national level would combat and prevent substance abuse. The development of database through the Department of Social Development, Information Management systems has started. The Database is currently available electronically and in hard copy form and is deposited in the Department’s website.

4.3. Community-Health and Welfare

In ensuring that the law is effectively enforced, especially against those involved in the supply and trafficking of illegal drugs, the CDA is supporting all initiatives. The CDA formed part of the task team that visited the Nupoort Christian Centre to assess the facility and recommend to the Minister of Social Development on what should be done.

The Curriculum for the Management and Treatment of Substance Abuse has been initiated by the CDA to help train those dealing with substance abuse in various facilities in the country. The modules are at their finalisation stage by the task team. The CDA is also planning to monitor the registration of the Treatment Centres and to provide an objective report on the situation and make recommendation to Parliament.
The CDA is part of the task team that visited the Noupoot Christian Care Centre, to assess the functioning and the allegations of human rights violations. This event is significant as it occurred at the special month to commemorate Youth Month, which includes marking the international Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. The CDA Executive Committee, as its mandate will advise the Minister of Social Development to finalise the matter objectively.

4.4 Research and Information Dissemination

a) The CDA Research and Information Dissemination has completed the South African Cannabis Position paper. The purpose of this report is to provide a rational and coherent framework for discussions and policy development within government circles. It also creates awareness among the policy makers and stakeholders to illustrate that Cannabis is a drug of abuse and its use need to be controlled. A booklet will be developed to provide information to embassies and every stakeholder in and outside the country.

b) The National Clearinghouse as a special project has been put under special option project for the Department of Social Development to provide financial and human resources. The Database will be linked to the Clearinghouse.

4.5 International Liaison

The main purpose of the Subcommittee is to keep the CDA informed of global drug control strategies related to prevention and reduction of illicit demand; control and supply; action against illicit trafficking and treatment and rehabilitation.

The International Liaison subcommittee utilises the global strategies to serve as a basis for government policy to ensure a balanced strategy to the control of drug abuse. The subcommittee on International Liaison undertook the following activities:

- Kept the CDA informed of international conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops and to enable members to share experience and knowledge thereof.

Areas that enjoyed attention:
- Prevention and reduction of illicit drug demand
- Control and supply of illicit drugs
- Treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependency

The Chairperson of the CDA attended the 47th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in Vienna in March 2004. He also led the delegation from South Africa. The delegation comprised officials from foreign Affairs, Health, Social Development and the South African Police Services. A country report was presented to the meeting.

The International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) visited South Africa from the 24th to 29th June 2004. The CDA participated in consultative meetings with various
stakeholders such as Department of Social Development, Medicines Regulatory Authority (MRA) and visits to Magaliesoord and Castle Carey substance abuse treatment centres (public and private facilities respectively) in the country. The Authority is looking forward to a report from the INCB on its work.

Central Drug Authority is also participating in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to prevent substance abuse and provide capacity to the service providers in the field of substance abuse in the regions.

5 PROVINCIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE FORUMS

5.1 The situation analysis on the Provincial Substance Abuse Forum

The CDA has approved and finalised the terms of reference for the Provincial Substance Abuse forum. The Provincial Substance Abuse is operating uniformly throughout the country. The operations of the Provincial Substance Abuse forums are now focused.

5.1.1 Eastern Cape

A Local Drug Action committee exists in Port Elizabeth. The challenges facing this province are the following:

- To establish the Provincial Substance Abuse forum
- To support the province to establish the forum according to CDA terms of reference
- A meeting was held on the 11th June 2004, with the provincial coordinators responsible for substance abuse to discuss the importance of establishing a representative forum for the province

5.1.2 Free State

A provincial substance abuse forum exists. It is representative of the province. The challenges facing this forum are the following:

- The Local Drug Action Committees (LDACs) to be formed and the chairpersons represent them in the provincial forum
- To utilise the existing structures that help prevent substance abuse and strengthen them
5.1.3 Gauteng Province

The Provincial substance abuse forum has been launched and fully functioning, with the executive committee and portfolio committees as outlined in the terms of reference for the forums.

Business sector, Education, Department of Health, Department of Developmental Social Services, Department of Justice, Treatment Centres, Local government, Community policing forums, Associations of street children, Correctional services, SAPS, NPO, Churches, Youth Commission, Transport, Media, Traditional Healers and all interested groups.

The provincial drug forums are involving the structures that work in the field of substance abuse. The chairpersons of the local drug action committees represent their constituencies in the Provincial Drug Forum. The Department of Social Development usually coordinates the services and establishment of the Provincial Forums.

During a provincial substance abuse forum the Executive committee hold a free and fair ballot election. If all the required stakeholders are not invited the election is postponed until all the stakeholders are invited.

At the moment, all provinces have provincial substance abuse forums. The only problem that could be highlighted at this stage is the issue of level of development and sustainability of these forums.

5.1.5 Kwazulu Natal Province

The provincial substance abuse forum for the Kwazulu Natal (KZN) is functioning. However there are several challenges that are facing this province.

- Geographically the area is large and members of the forum would like to have two forums in the province.
- The rural –urban balance not established. That is most of the rural residents are not represented in the entire forum.
- The forum meeting is always taking place in Durban region and members from the outskirts are unable to attend regularly due to lack of sufficient money for travelling.
- Some members strongly expressed that the forum is exhausting their funds, as they had to use their personal money.
- This particular forum was established before the terms of reference was established by the CDA, and needs to align itself with the terms of reference.
5.1.6 Limpopo Province

The Limpopo provincial substance forum has been established and is functioning well. It is a forum that is representative of the entire province. The official launch will take place on the 6th August 2004. Some challenges facing the forum are resources to enable forum members to execute business.

5.1.7 Mpumalanga

The provincial substance abuse is fully functioning. Some of the challenges are the following:

- The CDA to support the forum
- To ensure sustainability through strengthening the forum

5.1.8 Northern Cape

A local Drug Action Committee exists and it has representatives from other key government departments in the field of substance abuse. The challenges facing this forum are the following:

- The CDA secretariat will work very hard to establish the Provincial substance Abuse forum
- The CDA Secretariat would make a presentation to the Northern Cape MEC to solicit political commitment, to highlight the role, function and launch of the forum.

5.1.9 North-West Province

The provincial forum was officially launched in 2003. It has utilised the terms of reference developed by the CDA. It has political support from the Premier and MEC and it is one of the successful substance abuse forums in the country. It has both the representatives from the rural and urban sectors of the province.

5.1.10 Western Cape Province

The forum exists, but it is not fully representative of the provincial racial groupings. During the audit in the province the CDA secretariat and CDA board members advised the forum to follow the terms of reference and reorganise the forum.

5.2 Functions of the Provincial Substance Abuse Forum

The main function of the provincial drug forums is to strengthen member organisations to prevent and combat substance abuse and to create awareness about
the dangers of substance abuse in each province. In this current year under review most provinces celebrated International day against illicit drug and drug trafficking. The provincial substance abuse forums members participate in the organising and coordination of events such as international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking and Ke Moja Drug Awareness campaign. This campaign was launched nationally on the 26th June 2003, in the Western Cape. Central Drug Authority is coordinating the stakeholders, such as the provincial substance abuse forums, the key national government departments in the field of substance abuse, the Non governmental organisations, and other international organisations to expand the Ke Moja national drug awareness campaign to all the provinces by the end of the year. Importantly, all provinces will roll out and the brand would be adjusted to suit the lingo of the province.

5.3 Specific Functions of the Provincial Substance Abuse Forums

- Regarding prevention, the provinces coordinate and develop prevention projects, such as Ke Moja national roll out and celebrating international day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking
- Regarding treatment and Rehabilitation, the provincial forums make treatment and Rehabilitation Centres accessible and affordable to all racial groups in the province. This issue is still under investigation by the CDA together with the Provincial Substance Abuse Forum.
- Regarding capacity building and training, the provincial forums do organise training and curriculum development workshop to meet the needs of the people employed in the treatment centres.
- Regarding Research, the provincial forums are to be equipped with need assessment skills in order to identify problems that can be solved through research initiatives.
- Regarding funding, the CDA is holding negotiations with the Provincial managers to establish funding for the provincial drug forums in their programmes. The process is still underway. During the launch of the North West Provincial Substance Abuse Forum commitment in terms of financial and human resources from the Department of Social Services, Arts, Culture and Sport were high on the agenda.
- The CDA is monitoring representation in the provincial drug forums in order to avoid discrimination and promote the use of resources effectively.

6 LOCAL DRUG ACTION COMMITTEES

6.1 Composition of the Local Drug Action Committee

The terms of reference for the Local Drug Action Committees (LDACs) has been developed and approved by the CDA board members. These terms of reference for the LDACs will encourage uniformity for these structures and will fast track the implementation of the NDMP. The local Drug Action Committees consist of local organisations that deal with issues related to the focus areas according to the National Drug Master Plan. They differ from province to province. In the Western Cape, it consists of the local magistrate’s court, police, probation and correctional services,
schools, local authorities, health authorities and community structures. Many provinces have existing Local Drug Action Committees to deal with NDMP focus areas. In the North-West province there are about 23 LDACs and efforts to establish others continue.

Senior managers of the Department of Social Development and the CDA Secretariat in the provinces coordinate these committees and a database on these committees has been established. Out of these committees the chairpersons represent the committees in the provincial substance abuse forums. They utilise government venues that are free of charge when they have meetings.

6.2 Functions of the Local Drug Action Committees

• The main action of this committee is to draw up its own operational plan to tackle the drug problem in the province in cooperation with provincial, local departments and local government.
• They ensure that their operational plans are in line with the priorities, objectives of the NDMP and also with the strategies of the government departments.
• Implement its action plans
• Give regular reports to CDA Secretariat through their Provincial Substance abuse forum concerning its actions, progress and problems and other drug related events in its area
• Providing information on drug situation to the CDA from time to time
• Reporting formally to the CDA on a yearly basis

7 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES COMPLETED IN THE REPORTING FINANCIAL YEAR

7.1 Ke Moja Drug Awareness Campaign

Gauteng and Kwazulu Natal provinces will roll out Ke Moja Drug Awareness Campaigns in October 2004, during Welfare month. Preparations for this event have started.

7.2 International Day on Drug Abuse

The international Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking is an annual event sponsored by the United Nations Office of Drug Control and government departments. A national event took place at the ABSA Park Stadium in Kimberley, Northern Cape province. The theme for this year is “treatment works with the support of the family and community” to encourage family members to support and encourage people who have drug dependency to seek treatment. The CDA supported this event with pencil cases.
7.3 Media Statement

The CDA had several media questions relating to the CDA and the Noupoort Treatment Centre. However, such enquiries were referred to the Communication Section of the Department of Social Development.

7.4 Promotion Materials

In the current year the CDA produced the following promotion materials:

- School shoulder bags were developed to support “Ke Moja national roll out” in Kwazulu Natal and Gauteng provinces.
- Website was reviewed (www.cda.gov.gov.za)
- Pencil bags
- A4 PVC Plastic Folder Bags

7.5 Alcohol Labelling and Advertisement

The alcohol labelling and advertising project was supported during the previous financial year to warn the public about the health warnings contained in the alcohol. The CDA logo has been recommended to appear on the bottles of alcohol next to the health warning signs.

7.6 National Clearinghouse and Free Hotline

The CDA has not completed the development of the National Clearinghouse due to financial constraints. During May, 2004, the project was placed under special option in order to enable all the phases of the project to be supported and sustained through the MTEF cycle.

7.7 Resource Directory on Substance Abuse

The Resource Directory was distributed and is still in demand. The next updating on services and facilities for the prevention and treatment of substance abuse has take place in March 2004.

7.8 National Database on Drug Issues and Information

The available database on treatment facilities in South Africa is available electronically. The CDA has developed the database of treatment and prevention programmes in South Africa and prepared a Directory of Services based on the database. The database is available electronically from CDA. The Information Technology and Information Management Directorates have not completed the actual depositing of the substance abuse information. CDA members attended 2 workshops
whereby the information that needed to be linked to the national database and the mapping of services was provided to the service providers.

7.9 Provincial Substance Abuse Forums

The CDA has completed the audit of the Provincial Substance Abuse Forums. There are Provincial Substance Abuse Forums have been established in all nine provinces. The North-West Substance Abuse Forum made a presentation on its functions and achievements at a CDA General Meeting.

7.9 Constitution and Code of Conduct for CDA

The CDA completed its Constitution and the Code of Conduct for the purpose of strategically guiding its daily business.

7.11 Mini Drug Master Plans

Mini Drug Master Plans were developed from key government departments that participated in the workshops. The following departments have a strategy on how to combat substance abuse at national and provincial levels:

- Correctional Services
- Education
- Health
- Social Development
- Trade and Industry
- Safety and Security
- South African Police Services

Other departments that have plans at national levels through the Employee Assistance Program on substance are the following:

- Home Affairs
- Labour
- National Treasury
- Foreign Affairs
- Justice
- Labour

Departments which could not as yet provided any information to the CDA about their Mini Drug Master Plans and also could not attend the workshops are the following:

- National Youth Commission
- South African Revenue Services
8. EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

At the end of 2004, the following outputs are expected:

- Terms of reference for provincial drug forums and local drug action committees
- Annual report to Parliament
- Knowledge database
- National Clearinghouse with a toll free hotline
- Position paper on Cannabis/Dagga
- Mass media campaign – Ke Moja national roll out
- Monitoring tools for the NDMP implementation

9. WAYFORWARD

The CDA is continuing with its extensive interaction to engage the stakeholders in the drug field to prevent and combat drug abuse in South Africa. Activities to date have been confined largely to the establishment and maintenance of provincial drug forums and local drug action committees and Minidrug master plans.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The CDA has managed to fast track the issues that needed attention in this reporting year. The progress and success of the CDA will be determined by the government’s continued support and commitment in making resources available for the CDA to implement the NDMP and its continued extensive interaction with relevant stakeholders.

Financial resources are needed to support national initiatives and efforts to combat substance abuse such as roll out of Ke Moja and for the CDA to carry out business related to monitoring and evaluation of NDMP implementation and the actual advising of the Minister and government departments.
11. PROFILE OF THE CDA BOARD MEMBERS

Prof S Rataemane
Professor and Head of Department of Psychiatry, Medical University of South Africa (MEDUNSA) Drug Expert - CDA Chairperson

Prof D W Malaka
Professor and Head of School of Human and Social Sciences, University of the North (UNIN) Drug Expert- CDA Deputy Chairperson

Mr D N Bayever
Lecturer, Pharmaceutics Department, Wits Medical School -Drug Expert

Prof S Banoo
Professor of Medicines Regulatory Authority of South Africa (MRA) - Drug Expert

Rev T J Fredericks
Reverend at Uniting Reformed Church - Drug Expert

Mr G F Jardine
Director of Cape Town Drug Counselling Centre - Drug Expert

Ms P Linders
Deputy Chairperson of the National Youth Commission – Drug Expert

Mr J P Malatse
Director: Department of Labour- Representative

Dr S V Mathe
Director and Consultant SANCA Nongoma - Drug Expert

Mr T Mkhwanazi
Director: Department of Trade and Industry - Representative

Mr K S Mogotsi
Director: Department of Home Affairs - Representative

Ms Susan Pienaar
Assistant Commissioner: South African Police Services –SAPS Representative

Ms A S Moleko
Senior Lecturer University of Pretoria - Drug Expert
Dr D C Moodliar
Education Specialist for Department of Education KZN- Drug Expert-BOBS Rooms KZNDEC

Mr D C Mynhardt
Drug Expert-Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research

Dr C D H Parry
Professor and Director for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Group, Medical Research Council (MRC) - Drug Expert

Mr D Plaatjies
Director: Department of Finance - Representative

Ms L Rocha Silva
Director for Centre for Alcohol and Drug Research (CADRE) - Drug Expert

Ms E M J Steyn
Chief Director for Department of Foreign Affairs - Representative

Ms N C Kela
Chief Director for Department of Social Development - Representative

Mr E A B Williams
Chief Director for Department of Education – Representative

Dr J J Coetzee
Director for Correctional Services - Representative