

DECLARATION

I, Leloko Edwin Matsenyane declare that this research report is my own original work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Arts in Social Development at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. I further declare that this research report has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at any other Higher Education Institution.

Leloko Edwin Matsenyane

Date: 10 July 2014

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acquiring a postgraduate qualification is a huge mountain to climb. Without the support from dedicated lecturers and a supervisor, the life of a student becomes extremely difficult. It is my pleasure therefore, to thank Dr. Edmarié Pretorius for all the guidance, support and encouragement to continue pushing even when times were bad for me. I really appreciate it.

To all the lecturers in the Department of Social Work who contributed in one way or another, especially during the proposal presentation, I would like to thank you for the constructive feedback.

To the participants – without you participating in this study, this study could never have been undertaken. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and wish you all the best for the future.

To my wife (Mamosa) and children – thank you for the support and motivation that you continuously provided when the going got tough. The tough then got going! You really played a huge role towards the achievement of this study.

To my colleagues, Charls Malikebu and KG Malesa, the working relationship we had during our study period has born good fruits. Your support is very much appreciated.

My supervisor, Mr. Botes, and colleagues at work, your trust in me made me feel strong and built my confidence which kept me going. Thank you for your support.

To the University of the Witwatersrand, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to be part of this highly recognised institution across the globe. Without this opportunity, I would not have achieved what I have achieved.

To the Department of Social Development, Free State, thank you for allowing me to further my studies in order to positively contribute towards the activities of the Department.

To the Local Drug Action Committees which allowed me to interview their members in order to complete this study, thank you very much and all the best for the future.

ABSTRACT

The Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC) is the closest body to the community which is made up of individuals from different stakeholders at a local level to coordinate the activities aimed at the prevention of substance abuse and illicit drug trafficking within the communities. Since the implementation of the committees, the sustainability of these committees has been a challenge in the Free State Province. The study endeavoured to explore factors which influence the sustainability of these committees in the Free State Province. A qualitative research approach that was explorative and descriptive in nature was employed. A case study design was used. Purposive sampling was applied to select the participants from two LDACs in Mangaung Municipality. A semi-structured interview schedule was used to collect the data during individual in-depth interviews with five participants. Thematic content analysis was used to analyse the data. The main findings indicated that there was a lack of knowledge among the committee members about their roles, responsibilities and mandates. Their inability to coordinate the stakeholder activities as well as the limited knowledge about the relationship between the Free State Mini Drug Master Plan (FSMDMP) and the LDACs also appeared to be challenging. The main conclusions drawn from the study are that despite the excellent structure of the LDACs to coordinate the implementation of the FSMDMP, the members of the LDACs are neither knowledgeable about nor capacitated to fulfil their roles and responsibilities to meet the intended requirements and implement the activities of the FSMDMP, factors which hamper sustainability. The lack of financial support from Government to fund the activities of the LDACs in the Province is another major impediment in terms of sustainability.

Keywords: Substance abuse, Local Drug Action Committees (LDACs), stakeholders, sustainability

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Abstract	iii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 Statement of the problem and rationale for the study	1-2
1.3 Scope of the study	3
1.3.1 Purpose of the study	3
1.4 Overview of the Research Methodology	3
1.5 Definition of concepts	3-4
1.6 Limitations of the study	4-5
1.7 Organisation of the report	5
CHAPTER TWO	6
LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Explaining drug abuse and trafficking	6-7
2.3 The prevalence of substance abuse and trafficking	7
2.3.1 The international context of substance abuse and trafficking	7-8
2.3.2 Regional context of substance abuse and trafficking in Africa	8-9
2.3.3 Substance abuse and trafficking within the South African context	9-10
2.3.4 Drug abuse and trafficking in the Free State Province	10-13
2.4 Strategies to address substance abuse and drug trafficking	13
2.4.1 Strategies for the prevention of drug abuse and trafficking in developed countries	13-14
2.4.2 Strategies for the prevention of substance abuse and trafficking in developing countries	14
2.4.3 Strategies for the prevention of Substance abuse and trafficking in Africa	14-15
2.4.4 Strategies for the prevention of substance abuse and trafficking in South Africa	15-16
2.4.5 Strategies for prevention of substance abuse and trafficking in the Free State	16-21
2.4.6 The national integrated strategy for combating substance abuse	21-24

2.5 Different role players in addressing substance abuse and drug trafficking in the Free State	24
2.5. Role of the public sector	24-26
2.5.2 Role of private sector	26
2.5.3 Role of the Non-Profit Organisation sector	27-30
2.5.3 Role of the media	30
2.6 Theoretical frameworks relevant to the study	30-31
2.7 Summary	31
CHAPTER THREE	32
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	32
3.1 Introduction	32
3.2 Research question	32
3.3 Primary aim and secondary objectives of the study	32
3.4 Research strategy and design	33
3.5 Population, sample and sampling procedure	33-34
3.6 Research instrument and pre testing of the research instrument	34-35
3.7 Method of data collection	35
3.8 Method of data analysis	36
3.7 Trustworthiness of the study	36-37
3.8 Ethical considerations	37-38
3.9 Summary	38
CHAPTER FOUR	39
PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS	39
4.1 Introduction	39
4.2 Profile of the participants	39-40
4.3 Presentation and discussion of identified themes in relation to the objectives of study	40-50
4.4 Summary	50
CHAPTER FIVE	51
MAIN FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51
5.1 Introduction	51
5.2 Main findings	51-52
5.3 Conclusions	52

5.4 Recommendations

52-54

7. APPENDICES**Appendix A: Participant information sheet****Appendix B: Consent form for participation in the study****Appendix C: Consent form for audio taping****Appendix D: Semi-structured interview schedule****Appendix E: Ethics clearance certificate**

LIST OF TABLES**Page**

Table 1: The overall proportion of substances used in % in the Free State Province 2006/7. 11

Table 2: The 19 Local Municipalities of the Free State Province. 19

Table 3: The following are Free State CBOs funded by Department of Social Development in 2013/2014. 29

LIST OF FIGURES	Page
Figure 1: Global trends in Cannabis production (metric tons)	8
Figure 2: Types of commonly used drugs globally in comparison to South Africa	9
Figure 3: Five Districts' Municipalities of the Free State Province	18
Figure 4: Reporting structure on the implementation of the NDMP	20

LIST OF DIAGRAMS**Page**

| Diagram 1: Department of Social Development actions and services in relation to targeted audiences 11

Diagram 2: The Integrated Strategy towards the prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. 21