



Israel Anti-Drug Authority



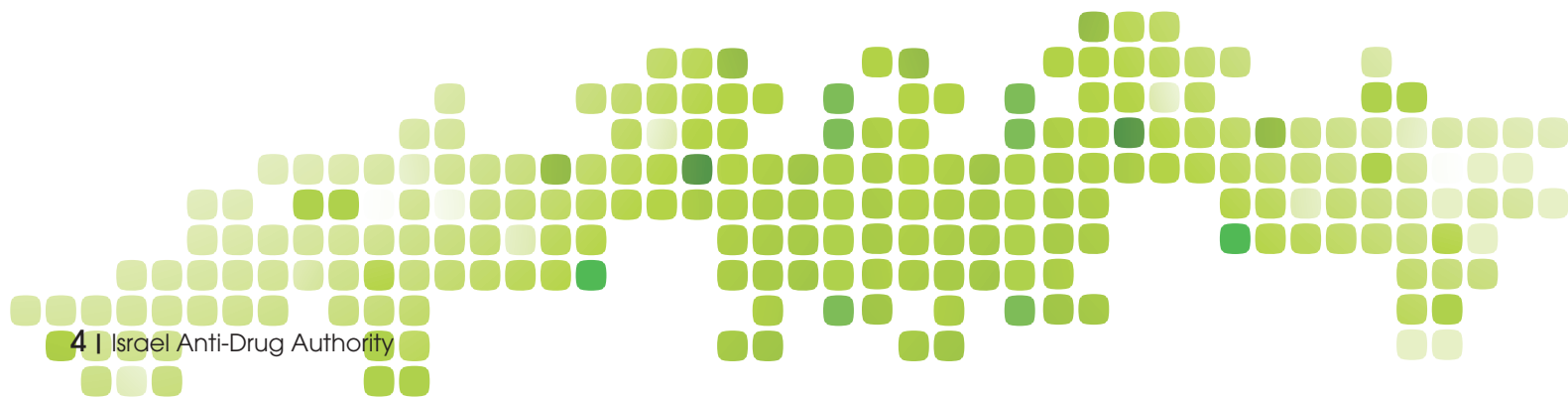
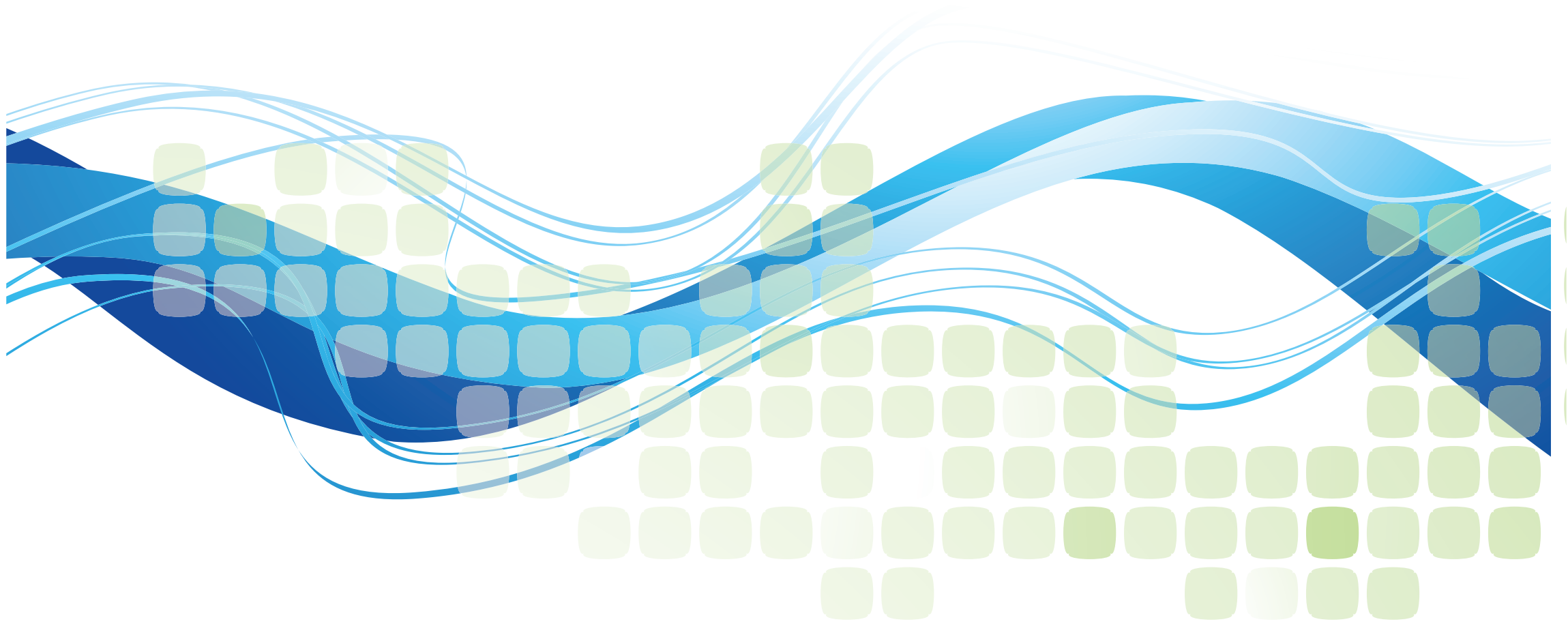


Israel Anti-Drug Authority

Israel Anti-Drug Authority, IADA, a statutory governmental agency established in 1988, is the central body in Israel charged with leading the struggle against the plague of drugs.

IADA's establishment was the culmination of a long process which began in the late 1970s, a consequence of the rising number of drug addicts lacking adequate care and demanding solutions to their problems. Up until this period, drug control efforts were sporadic and uncoordinated. Not enough treatment facilities were available. Different ministries and NGOs attempted to offer solutions to the best of their abilities, but there was a lack of coordination among the different bodies as well as a lack of funding for this purpose. Although there was not enough data regarding the extent of the problem, the lack of a reliable framework to cope with the addicts and drug users was something that could no longer be ignored, and what was once a problem that could be dealt with on a case by case basis, escalated into a social problem requiring immediate systemic response. Grassroots efforts further enhanced the need for a broader and more coordinated approach to the problem.

There was a need for comprehensive prevention and treatment models. Professional staff involved in the fight against drugs needed to be trained



according to unified standards. Law enforcement efforts needed to be coordinated. Recognizing the importance of the drug problem and the need for a comprehensive and balanced approach, an inter-ministerial committee was set up and drafted the Israel Drug Control Authority Law, 5748-1988, the following year. The law was approved by the parliament, leading to the establishment of the Israel Anti-Drug Authority in December of the same year. As a signatory to the three UN international drug control conventions, the establishment of IADA was part of Israel's efforts to comply with the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Art.6), which called for a national anti-drug authority. IADA's establishment also facilitates compliance with all other UN conventions in all areas of demand and supply reduction.

Due to the multi-facet and complex nature of the drug problem which touches on some many different areas and demands the involvement of many different ministries, Israel's Prime Minister is the Minister responsible for the realization of this law. In 2009, the parliament approved the government's decision to grant the Minister of Public Security responsibility over the Israel Anti-Drug Authority.

Over the past years, there has been an worrying increase in alcohol abuse particularly among the youth. Concerned with this alarming trend, in 2005 the government decided to extend IADA's mandate to include the battle on alcohol abuse. The already existing system established to cope with the war on drugs was now going to expand its efforts to include the issue of alcohol abuse, through a comprehensive approach that takes into account prevention, treatment and law enforcement.

Under IADA's umbrella, professionals in government and non-governmental agencies work together to rid Israel of the plague of drugs. This inter-ministerial and inter-institutional cooperation and coordination extends to all areas of drug control, from prevention and treatment, to law enforcement. This allows IADA to fulfill its main duty, as defined by law: to formulate all national supply and demand reduction policies on drugs and alcohol abuse.

In addition, IADA is charged with:

- Initiating and developing educational and prevention programs nationwide.
- Promoting public awareness materials and organizing communal awareness and leading community work in order to create a social climate which rejects substance use.
- Treating and rehabilitating victims of substance abuse, and their families.
- Supervising all areas related to law enforcement, and all institutions' respective roles in this area.
- Conducting research to track trends in use and to evaluate project implementation.
- Recruiting and training qualified professionals and volunteers to lead the war on drugs from the bottom up.
- Providing national informational services in many formats, through many vehicles and across the spectrum of the Israeli society.
- Developing and maintaining contact with national and international bodies active in matters of drug abuse.



Our Vision

To lead the State of Israel in its efforts to fight the plague of drugs and the adverse consequences of alcohol abuse, to ensure a healthy and ethical society in order to promote welfare and high standard of living for its citizens.

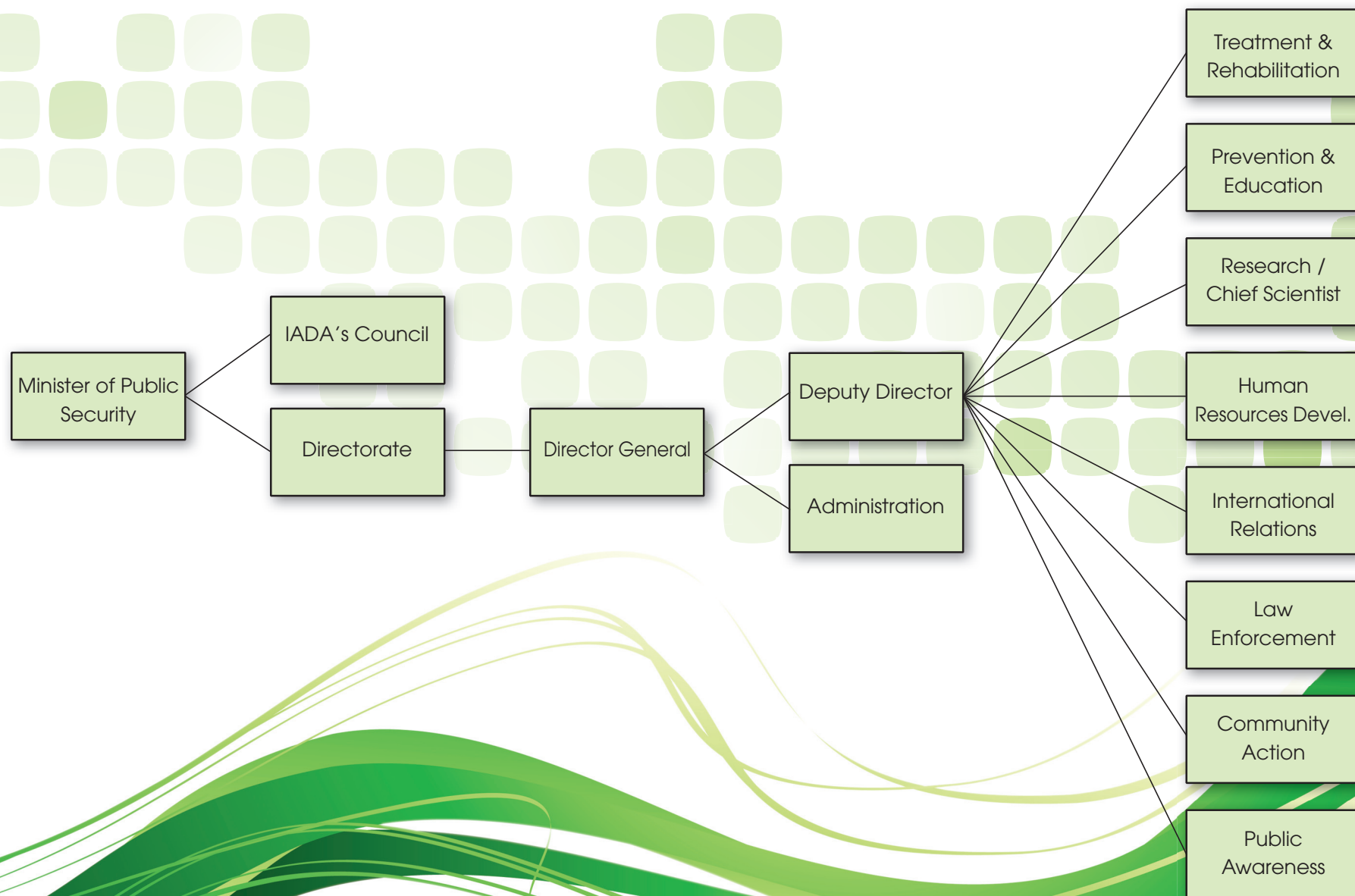


Yair Geller
Director-General, IADA



Main goals

- To promote a **social environment** that condemns substance use and alcohol abuse.
- To enhance **public awareness** of the imminent dangers of alcohol and drug abuse.
- To establish **national policies** based on best practices and current research and scientific knowledge from around the globe.
- To promote **education and prevention activities**.
- To be recognized as Israel's major **information and research** center in the field of drugs.
- To offer adequate **treatment to all** in need.
- To develop a **rehabilitation** infrastructure.
- To initiate, develop and promote innovative **law-enforcement** methods.
- To develop and promote **professional staff** in the field.
- To initiate, develop and promote strategic **international cooperation**.
- To facilitate active **representation in all settlements and communities**.



Organizational Structure

IADA is made up of a council, which is composed of 43 representatives of government ministries:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior; organizations such as the Israel Medical Association, Youth Movement, Social Workers Association and public representatives, all of whom are appointed by the minister in charge as stated in the "Israel Drug Control Authority Law, 5748-1988". The Council's chairman is also appointed by the minister in charge from among its members. The Council, assisted by professional committees, is responsible for approving IADA's policy, guiding the board of directors and for discussing the annual budget and any other issues related to IADA's activities.

The Directorate (Board of Directors), is headed by IADA's Director-General and is composed of 12 representatives: the Deputy-Director; representatives from the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Affairs and

Social Services, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Justice and Prime Minister's Office; and 3 public representatives appointed by the minister in charge in consultation with the Council from among its members who are not state employees.

The Directorate's roles include ensuring the discharge of IADA's functions in accordance with the directives of the Council, preparing the annual budget and submitting it to the Council, preparing annual reports of IADA's activities and approving IADA's goals and objectives.

IADA's headquarters in Jerusalem is home to the following departments: Treatment and Rehabilitation, Prevention and Education, Community Action, Research/Chief Scientist, Law Enforcement, Human Resources Development, International Relations, which work in collaboration with relevant ministries and organizations to develop national policies and programs in the fields of supply and demand reduction. The headquarters also houses a national information center and operates a 24/7 hotline. The department of Public Awareness is also based in the headquarters.

Departments

Public Awareness

Creating a social climate which perceives drug and alcohol abuse as a threat and danger to the individual and to the society is essential for coping with the scourge of drugs and alcohol. An uninterrupted flow of activities beginning with prevention as early as kindergarten, through programs in schools and the community; dissuasion and law enforcement activities; and harnessing the society to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abuse victims, requires a public infrastructure and widespread consensus both in perceiving drugs as a real threat to society and personal and organizational commitment including resource allocation.

The main purpose of public awareness is to create the desired social climate. Accomplishing this central goal is achieved through mass media campaigns, and every year, two major media campaigns are launched. Each one lasts several weeks, with low key activities taking place in between. The theme chosen for the campaign and the target audience are selected based on research findings and the current affairs in the community. This is also the basis underlying the chosen strategy for disseminating information. The methods used: emotional and intellect appeal and even humor. Every campaign is accompanied by an evaluation research. In the past years, celebrities and teen idols were recruited to lead the campaigns as role models for the youth. "Positive" campaigns were developed to reinforce youth who are against drugs.

In the past couple of years there has been particular effort to disseminate information to decrease alcohol consumption among the youth. This calls for a basic cultural shift, to increase public awareness that while alcohol is part of our entertainment and gastronomic culture, uncontrolled drinking can endanger the individual and the society.

IADA also runs a mobile information unit: a bus and semi-trailer which were converted into a mobile theater, furnished with the latest and most modern sound and video equipment. Several awareness programs were developed specifically for different target audiences: students in schools, drop-out youth, soldiers, university students and parents. The professional and skillful staff visits schools and communities around the country, where for three hours, participants are engaged in the relevant program, as part of the school's or the community's greater prevention structure.

The department produces fliers, booklets, pamphlets and posters to provide reliable research-based information on the dangerous of alcohol and drug abuse. The internet and social networks on the web are also used to promote this message. Due to the nature of the Israeli society, material is produced in Hebrew, Arabic, Russian and Amharic, taking care to make the necessary cultural sensitive adaptations along the way.



Mobile information unit



Prevention and Education

The Prevention Department is responsible for formulating national education and prevention policies, developing prevention programs, and coordinating between the activities of all relevant ministries and public entities. The Department works in close cooperation with various ministries, in particular the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, to develop new evidence based prevention programs for the general and specific target populations, taking into account individual and social components, aimed at shaping attitudes and values to reject drug and alcohol abuse.

Concurrent with the trend around the world, Israel's prevention strategy follows the health-promotion approach, emphasizing a healthy life-style and enhancing healthy choices and protective factors among children and youth. The goal is to achieve a balance between promoting a healthy approach while offering credible information regarding the dangers inherent in the use of licit and illicit substances. This comprehensive approach begins as early as kindergarten age and continues until adulthood, emphasizing the development of one's resources and strengths. The programs and activities focus on identifying high risk factors and reinforcing protective factors and positive influences and strengths among children and youth in general and among specific high risk populations in particular.

Substance prevention programs are implemented in schools for children from kindergartens to 12th grades as part of the school's curriculum (part of the Life-Skills program). This comprehensive strategy, jointly developed by IADA and the Ministry of Education, delineates the specific issues which are addressed at the different grades, based on the age of the students. Thus for example, in 2nd grade students will learn about substances which are harmful to the body while in 11th grade, the subject of driving while intoxicated will be dealt with.

At all levels of prevention, programs developed are sensitive to cultural, gender and age differences, and adapted to the various groups - new immigrants, parents, employees, soldiers, etc. Prevention programs are

developed for all youth: normative youth (general population); youth at risk (drop-outs, youth whose parents are addicts or are in jail, etc.); high-risk youth (youth with substance abuse problems).

The school system is not in a vacuum. It is impossible to separate the schools from their community and prevention programs implemented in schools must take this into consideration, keeping aware of what happens outside the school's gates and taking into account variables such as the influence of the surrounding environment, participation in youth groups and after-school activities. It is essential that the same clear message is promoted through-out all the different settings. Thus, community work is one of the most essential parts of IADA's activities.

The successful implementation of prevention programs at the various levels is possible due to training courses developed by the Department of Human Resources Development, which all staff responsible for teaching these programs must undergo. Training courses are also an integral part of the curriculum for teacher training programs.

Key prevention projects:

Never too Young - A unique program developed particularly for kindergarten children. Rather than dealing with drugs, it focuses on teaching the children about self-esteem and health awareness by teaching them how to distinguish between harmful and healthy substances, and promoting a healthy life style. At the younger ages, the focus is on developing training and instruction for parents and



kindergarten teachers to help identify and diagnose at an early stage risk prone behavior.

Addicted to Life - A multi-sensorial, technological initiative to promote the prevention of substance abuse combining entertainment with an educational experience (including a 3D movie about the effect of drugs on the body, a trivia game and a "dark room"). The program is aimed at students, parents and soldiers. The program is also available in English.

From High Risk to New Opportunities; Yes to Sports, No to Drugs- Prevention programs which offer the youth healthy alternatives for the

leisure time, such as adventure sports, arts and participation in sports teams for youth in general and for high-risk youth.

"Character" (OFI) - The name of the program, OFI, which means "character" in Hebrew, stands for the following three words: training, development and coping skills. This program is an educational/ treatment intervention for training and developing coping abilities, based on the American SAP model (Student Assistance Program). Students who have experimented with drugs and want to change their ways are referred to the program which is run in the schools by a trained school counselor.



"Yes to Sports, No to Drugs"



"Addicted to Life"

Programs for the work-place - The program focuses on dangers and risks of drug and alcohol use, personal responsibility and providing information to the employee and employer, as well as setting policies to address the issue of drug and alcohol use at the work-place (based on the Employee Assistance Program).



Treatment and Rehabilitation

Israel believes that substance addiction is a health disorder requiring treatment. In this respect, Israel has implemented a wide array of treatment services offering myriad of treatment solutions addressing the different needs of individuals based on gender, age, cultural and religious background and prior treatment experiences, in order to ensure accessibility to all addicts seeking treatment.

The Treatment and Rehabilitation Department is responsible for establishing new and innovative policies, in collaboration with relevant ministries, and for coordinating between all entities involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of substance abuse victims. Among IADA's main partners are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Social Services, the Israel Prison Services and the Prison Rehabilitation Authority.

Israel's treatment and rehabilitation framework includes a variety of programs offering treatment for 12,000 substance abuse victims per

year. The treatment model is comprehensive - physical detoxification, therapeutic communities, day-care centers, individual and group treatment sessions, family intervention, and rehabilitation, involving legal counseling, assistance with housing, studies, vocational rehabilitation and follow-up counseling. In addition, seeking to minimize the adverse consequences of drug abuse for the individual and the society at large, Israel has also adopted a harm reduction approach, by seeking to provide addicts who are unable to undergo complete drug detoxification the opportunity to lead normal lives and return to the normative society. The first methadone substitution programs began in 1975, and today other drug-substitutes are also available. Needle exchange programs are also offered in five main cities and walk-in clinics assist addicts with rapid admission into treatment programs. It is noteworthy to say that these efforts have led to a significant decrease in the number of cases where individuals contract HIV/AIDS due to drug use.

Most treatment facilities for drug addiction also offer treatment for victims of alcohol abuse. The wide range of programs includes:

- Treatment programs within the community, offered in 150 communities (including treatment for alcoholics).
- 20 Regional day care facilities, 4 of them designated for youth.
- 6 Detoxification units, including 1 Unit for Arab speakers. 2 for youth, 1 for alcohol.



Kfar Izun

- Therapeutic communities: 8 for long term intervention, one accepts mothers with children and one for women only, one for youth and one for dual diagnosis patients. A special short program for alcoholics is also offered in one of the TCs.
- Ambulatory treatment for youth and adults. Special units for alcoholics.
- Special treatment programs for prisoners.
- 2 Hostels for adolescent girls/ 2 Hostels for adolescent boys/ 1 Hostel for alcoholics.

- Rehabilitation programs in 10 municipalities: technological preparation courses and academic scholarships for clean addicts, employment workshop for methadone patients.
- Youth treatment network.

Special Projects

"The Women Only" house in Haifa offers a warm and supportive environment tailored to the unique needs of recovering female drug addicts. Staffed solely by women, it replicates the home and family environment, with regular visits from spouses and children, to make patients feel safe and secure. The residents of "Women Only" are also encouraged to rejoin the work force and are provided special academic and technical training courses.

First Step Program

A walk-in clinic for homeless addicts in Tel-Aviv. The clinic offers homeless addicts a place where they can receive some counseling, food and needle exchange. Addicts interested in



Kfar Izun information stand

undergoing treatment can also receive assistance regarding rapid admission into treatment programs.

Kfar Izun (Balanced Village) - Kfar Izun (literally the Village of Balance) was established in February 2001 to provide a new therapeutic approach to young Israelis, returning from backpacking journeys abroad, suffering mental imbalance due to hallucinogenic or mind-altering drugs. The village is internationally recognized as a unique center for non-addicts, specifically dedicated to the recovery and rehabilitation of youths. Located on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, Kfar Izun brings nature body and mind together. The result is strong, active minds "back on track."

The Drug Treatment Court has been in operation since 2005. It consists of a video conference system which was installed in the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court. A similar system was also installed in Malkishua's Therapeutic Community.



Drug Treatment Court

Alcohol prevention campaign

חוק השכרות החדש בתוקף הקיצ מחמירים באכיפה!



אלכוהול שותה
לך ת'חייס!



שתיית אלכוהול מתחת לגיל 18
מסוכנת ומזיקה!

Law Enforcement and Legislation

IADA is by law the body responsible for coordinating effective collaboration between the various law enforcement bodies in Israel in order to decrease the amount of drugs smuggled into and distributed in Israel, and decrease drug use in Israel; pinpoint sources of drug smuggling within Israel and abroad and improve existing legislation and investigations to facilitate arresting drug dealers, seizing drugs, confiscations, preventing money laundering.

The Law Enforcement Department is charged with establishing the national law enforcement policies and coordinating between all law enforcement entities: Israel National Police, Israel Prison Services, Israel Defense Force's Military Police Corps; National Anti-Drug Money Laundering Unit, Ministry of Justice and other relevant ministries and law enforcement bodies in the community. While IADA is not in itself a law enforcement body it is

responsible for facilitating the collaboration between these bodies to promote new initiatives, and for allocating some of its budget to promote operations and technological developments to combat drugs (such as equipment, K9 dogs). An international infrastructure of police attaches around the world further assists our drug control efforts.

As cooperation is essential to all sectors of the combat against drugs, law enforcement works closely with prevention bodies, and law enforcement agents often participate in prevention programs and activities in schools and in the community.



Mobile drug and alcohol testing unit



Legislation:

An integral part of the department's efforts includes initiating legislative amendments to the Drug Control Ordinance and amendments to other related laws.

Israel also enacts legislative measures beyond those required by the international drug control conventions, based on an assessment of the domestic situation. An example is the amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance to include analogs of four main substances not under international control as part of efforts to counter the ever growing global synthetic drug market. Another important step in this direction was the establishment of a Pharmaceutical Crime Unit which closely monitors the sales of psychoactive substances in order to identify any potential misuse of chemical substances.



Drug seizures

Legislation is one of the measures undertaken by Israel to counter the growing trend of drinking among minors. It also offers effective tools for the law enforcement and tax authorities to control and regulate alcohol related issues. Legislation helps

promotes a social climate which discourages abuse of alcohol by tackling issues related to availability, marketing and pricing policies. Some key clauses:

Ban on alcohol consumption in outdoor public places (streets, parks) between 21 pm - 7 am.

Police officers are authorized to confiscate any alcoholic drink being consumed in a public place during these hours (and dump its content)– for minors this is in effect during all hours of the day.

Illegal to offer alcohol to minors (except in supervised religious occasions).

IDs are mandatory for selling alcohol.



K9 Unit

Special attention is placed on driving under the influence of alcohol. The legal alcohol level for driving is under 0.05% blood alcohol content, regardless of the driver's age, efforts are being made to lower the limit (zero tolerance drink-driving) for young drivers (aged up to 24). It is also illegal to keep an open bottle of alcoholic beverage inside a car. Enhanced police work is practiced during weekends and vacations, with more check points and random breath-testing. The Israel National Road Safety Authority has an ongoing mass media public campaign promoting the message that it is not safe to drink and drive, calling for a friend who will not be drinking to be designated as the group driver: "If you drink, don't drive".



Community sport tournament

Community Action

The Community Action Department represents the heart of IADA's activity. Its main goal: to create a social climate which rejects the use of drugs by initiating community action on national, regional and local levels, focusing on prevention and education, information, treatment, rehabilitation and law enforcement.

Israel's municipalities are very diverse: from small towns and kibbutzim to large cities with different ethnic and religious groups. IADA is aware of this diversity and is very sensitive to the local needs and requirements of each municipality. So while IADA's policies, programs and goals are planned and developed at the headquarters, successful implementation is required at the community level. This can only be achieved as a result of a carefully constructed infrastructure of local authorities at the municipal level which work in cooperation with the various entities, ministries, community centers, health services, youth movements, civil guard, sports organizations, etc. in the municipality vis a vis the headquarters. This multi-disciplinary and integral structure provides local level responses in all areas of the battle against alcohol and drugs, led by a local

coordinator. Local Coordinators are trained and skilled individuals who are in charge of coordinating all alcohol and drug related issues and social initiatives at the local municipalities. They are responsible for integrating between the community, regional and national levels, ensuring that the policies established at the national levels are disseminated and implemented and adapted to each community. Activities cover almost 70% of Israel's population and this coverage is constantly rising, as more and more mayors and municipalities recognizing the dangers and negative consequences of substance abuse join hands with IADA in an effort to combat this plague together.

As of 2005, an amendment to the "Municipality's Ordinance" requires each municipality to elect a committee to lead the war on dangerous drugs (99th Amendment to the Municipality's Ordinance – 2005).

The communities seek to develop and support alcohol and drug-free environments, especially for youth and other at-risk groups. Organized activities include alcohol-free parties and festivals for youth, health-promotion day and sport-days. Some selected community projects:

Parent Patrols - In 100 out of 250 municipalities there are active parent patrols. These voluntary parent patrols visit local pubs and youth hang-out places on week-ends offering teens advice, a ride home, etc.



Parent patrol

Awareness activities in popular teen hangouts:

volunteers, in particular students of education, undergo special training at IADA and are active during school vacations in popular hangouts, out-door events and concerts, offering the youth a listening ear, advice and assistance when needed.

Young-leaders

- Drug and alcohol prevention training for youth to act as social agents and promote changes among peer groups.

Centers for parenting and family

- Assistance related to parenting and family issues. Seminars and workshops for parents tackling issues such as parent authority, communication skills, setting boundaries, information of addictive substances. Activities are organized to engage parents together with the youth, in order to enhance communication between parents and their children.

“Yes to Arts, No to Alcohol and Drugs”:

Exhibition of art-work on the theme of alcohol and its harmful

effects in various cities, including workshops for youth on issues related to leisure time, alcohol consumption, etc.

Alternatives – prevention programs combined with sports, theater and drama, juggling, and more.

Programs for the youth during the summer holiday: White-nights music, sports, etc. combined with awareness activities; information tent at the beach at night, offering information on dangers of drug and alcohol use.

Training for driving-teachers - This project takes into account the bond that develops between teachers and their students and uses this in order to raise the student's awareness towards the danger of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

Electronic newsletters and municipal websites on the issue of alcohol and drug use prevention.

Mobile information van – informative material is distributed to the public in community events such as health fairs, festivals, sports events, etc.



Alcohol prevention campaign



Research/Chief Scientist

IADA is required by law to collect data, to initiate research and to advance knowledge in its various areas of activities.

While only very limited academic research on the subject of drugs was conducted in Israel prior to IADA's establishment, IADA has since initiated and conducted over 200 studies and surveys which have contributed to the advancement of drug related research, not only in Israel, but in the international scientific community around the world.

Today, IADA's Chief Scientist strives to provide professionals in the field with the most reliable and updated scientific knowledge available in all of its areas of activities: prevention, awareness, treatment, rehabilitation, law enforcement, community action and human resource development, allocating on average 5% of its annual budget for research development.

The research conducted at IADA is classified into three primary categories:

- I. **National and regional epidemiological surveys** - Monitoring the scope of drug use, trends and patterns of use in Israel.
- II. **Evaluation research** - Evaluating the effectiveness of prevention, education, awareness, training and treatment programs.
- III. **Basic Scientific research** - Basic scientific research in natural sciences and social and behavioral sciences, to advance knowledge regarding psychoactive substance addiction.

Promoting the next generation of scientists is essential, and IADA offers grants to scientists and research students (for masters and doctorate degrees) in various disciplines. These often lead to collaborations, participation in scientific conferences, knowledge exchange and study visits by scientists to Israel and from Israel abroad.

Human Resources Development

The establishment of IADA ensured the development of a complete infrastructure with uniform standards for training professional, paraprofessional and non professional staff to lead the war on alcohol abuse and drugs.

Training courses and workshops are offered to counselors, professionals, social-workers, teachers, youth leaders, parents (parent-patrols) and volunteers working in the field. Training is an integral part of the curriculum for teacher training programs. Specific training courses were developed for medical personnel (doctors, nurses, etc.). All of the training programs conducted can be broken down into six categories, according to target audience and type of training:

- Basic orientation training: developing orientation training for different groups in order to enhance awareness and knowledge of the subject.
- Training in institutions of higher education (universities, colleges, teachers college): developing and promoting syllabuses in institutions of higher education, within the framework of studies towards a degree or continuing studies.
- Specific job training for professional personnel in the various branches of services.

- Improving proficiencies of professional personnel in the various service sectors: enhancing the skills of professional staff working in the field.
- Differential training for professional teams, medical and education personnel.
- Training for recovered addicts: developing training programs for recovered addicts, for detoxification counselors, prevention guides and training programs for improving skills.



The Cary Leeds National Training and Information Center

Many training courses are conducted at the Cary Leeds National Information Center. The center is home to a IADA's library, which includes a vast collection of national and international publications and information on drug and alcohol related issues. The center also provides professionals and all others involved in the various aspects of the war on drugs and alcohol abuse a unique facility which offers:

- Training, assistance preparing learning material, including computer assisted programs, workshops, seminars and private instruction.
- Consultancy for professional staff, local coordinators and prevention coordinators in the preparation and implementation of training and seminars adapted to their unique needs.

- Organization and execution of unique training courses including team development, organizational development and management skills in collaboration with professional entities from Israel and abroad.

The center is also home to IADA's hotline. The hotline offers professional counseling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in Hebrew and Russian. The hotline can also be accessed via email. All the hotline staff undergoes specific training in the Cary Leeds National Training and Information Center prior to commencing their work and participates in informational seminars on a regular basis.

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 1-700-500-066 (Russian)
 +972-2-5675920 (International access)
 Email: hotmail@antidrugs.gov.il

מהי מריחואנה?
 המריחואנה, המוכרת גם בשמות גראס, צינגלה, נאפס, גנגה, עשב ועוד, היא תערובת בצבע ירוק וחום, המופקת מעלים ופרחים מיובשים של צמח הקרוי קנאביס. החומר הפסיכואקטיבי הפעיל העיקרי בצמח נקרא THC, והוא זה שבעצם אחראי להרגשת ה"סטון".

THC (Tetra Hydro Canabinol) הוא חומר פסיכואקטיבי העלול לשבש את פעילות המוח ואף יכול לעורר מחלות נפש רדומות.

מה גורם להרגשת ה-HIGH?
 כמה דקות אחרי שמעשנים את המריחואנה, ה-THC מגיע במהירות מהריאות למערכת הדם, ומסמנה ישירות למוח. ברגע שהחומר מגיע למוח, הוא מתחיל לפעול וגורם לשינויים במצב הרוח ובתפקוד. ההשפעה המיידית הנגרמת ב-HIGH או ב"סטון", באה לידי ביטוי בפרצי צחוק, הרגשת הקלה ואופוריה, אמירת דברים שבדרך כלל לא היית אומרת, הרגשת טשטוש וחוסר שיווי משקל, יובש בפה ובגרון, עיניים אדומות ומעורפלות ודיקיות לב מואצות. לאט לאט סימנים אלו מתחלפים בהרגשת כבדות ועייפות, ובדרך כלל ה"סטון" מסתיים בשינה.

לעיתים, המריחואנה גורמת ל"סטון רע". "סטון רע" יכול לבוא לידי ביטוי בסימנים של הרדה, לעיתים עד כדי פאניקה ותחושת רדיפה. הרגשת ה-HIGH או ה"סטון" נמשכת בדרך כלל בין 4-5 שעות, עקבות החומר נשארים מספר ימים בגוף, גם אם המשתמש והסובבים אותו אינם מודעים לכך.

האם המריחואנה משפיעה על כולם באותו אופן?
 השפעת המריחואנה משתנה בין מעשן למעשן ותלויה בכמות החומר, בחוזק שלו (ריכוז ה-THC), בצורת העישון (גויינט, בנג, נרגילה או צורה אחרת), במשקל, בגובה, במצב הבריאותי של המעשן ובאיזה מצב רוח היה לפני העישון. יש המרגישים את כל הסימנים שהזכרנו, יש המרגישים רק את חלקם ויש שמרגישים רק מעט נוחות ורעב חזק, הקרוי **מנצ'ז'**.

האם למריחואנה יש השפעות לטווח הארוך?
 שימוש מתמשך במריחואנה יכול להפוך את התופעות הזמניות לקבועות. השימוש המתמשך פוגע במערכת הדופמינית במוח ויכול לגרום להפחתה מתמדת ביכולת הקואורדינציה, בכושר הזיכרון, לליקויים במערכות הנשימה, במערכת החיסון ובאיזון ההורמונים בגוף. מעבר לכך, מי שמעשן חשוף גם לאותן סכנות הנטונות בעישון סיגריות רגילות.

חוץ מההשפעות הרפואיות, מעשנים כרוניים יסבלו גם מחוסר מוטיבציה כרוני, חוסר המוטיבציה מוביל לחוסר יוזמה, אצל תלמידים המשתמשים במריחואנה התגלה חוסר עניין בלימודים, חלה ירידה בהישגים ובמבחנים ונפגע הזכרון. אם אדם מצוי ב-HIGH כל הזמן, יש סיכוי סביר שפיסיקה להשקיע אנרגיה בבית הספר, בלימודים, בעבודה, בספורט ובחברים. פתאום כבר לא יהיה אכפת לו איך הוא נראה, איך הוא מתנהג, על מה הוא מדבר או אפילו איפה הוא נמצא.

האם מריחואנה ממכרת?
 נתונים מארצות הברית ואירופה מראים, כי 9%-12% מהמשתמשים במריחואנה התמכרו לסם. בישראל, מנתוני הקו החם, עולה כי צעירים רבים מבקשים עזרה וטיפול גמילה ממריחואנה.

Information pamphlet on marijuana

International Relations

The plague of drugs affects the entire global community. Over the years it has become clear that the only effective way to combat this scourge is through joint efforts and cooperation. This common goal of the international arena turns everyone into natural partners. The common interest serves as a platform for dialogue even among countries with whom relations might be problematic regarding other issues.

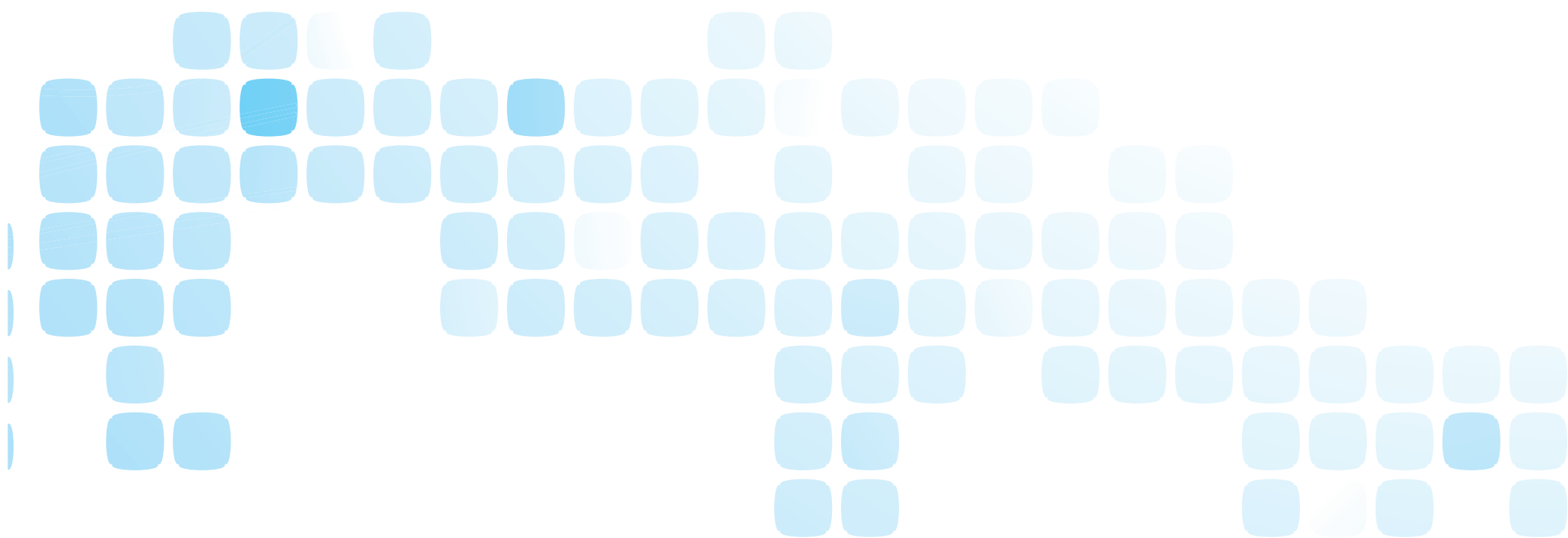
Israel takes an integral part in the international efforts to combat the global plague of drugs. As the leading national body charged with leading these efforts, IADA must carefully review the various professional paradigms and best practices in the field. This is made possible by study visits to a number of countries and from foreign delegations to Israel. The enhancing of bilateral and multi-lateral relations and professional dialogue is a result of our ever growing desire to develop and learn about the newest methodologies, techniques and activities being conducted in the international arena. These visits are always jointly coordinated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies in the relevant countries, and if needed, with INP or IDF attaches. IADA also works closely with MASHAV - the Center for International Cooperation of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, organizing courses for participants from developing countries around the world in Israel, and on-the-spot short term courses, given in the participants' home countries.

At a regional level, cooperation between neighboring countries is essential and necessary in order to control the flow of illicit drugs and crime. Despite the tension in the region, much effort is taken in order to promote dialogue and joint activities. A Memorandum of Understanding agreed upon by

Israel and the Palestinian Authority in Cairo in 2005 has paved the way for information exchange regarding drug demand and supply reduction, with several study visits on the topics of treatment, law enforcement and more. Relations are also maintained with our Jordanian counterpart continued with several mutual study visits taking place.

As part of efforts to enhance multi-lateral cooperation, IADA has developed strong working relations with international organizations working to fight the plague of substance abuse, among them: UNODC, INCB, WHO, EU, EMCDDA.







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