

25 – 29 MARCH 2018

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
(CND)



Conference B

Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

Director	Grace Moyo
Assistant Director	Samantha Hall
Chair	DeLorean Forbes
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Agenda

- I. Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016
- II. Preventing the Illicit Cultivation of Drug Crops through Alternative Development
- III. Strengthening Global Drug Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
CND/1/1	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/2	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	35 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 3 abstentions
CND/1/3	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	Adopted without a vote
CND/1/4	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	29 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 5 abstentions.
CND/1/5	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	33 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions
CND/1/6	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	34 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 6 abstentions
CND/1/7	Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016	34 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 5 abstentions

Summary Report

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016
- II. Strengthening Global Policies to Address the Production and Trafficking of Counterfeit Goods
- III. Preventing the Illicit Cultivation of Drug Crops through Alternative Development

The session was attended by representatives of 40 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including border security, the role of women in drug control policies, prevention of drug use by educating communities, and strengthening public health through technology. Delegates collaborated closely throughout Monday and Tuesday in an effort to create new, robust strategies to addressing the world’s drug problem. Delegates shared a variety of ideas with one another and all were eager to put them to paper.

On Wednesday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, two of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including HIV/AIDS and the world drug problem, harnessing mass media to create a global shift in drug attitudes, and transparency in alternative development initiatives. Through proactive discussions, delegates were able to create comprehensive resolutions that sought to achieve the goals set out by the UNGASS 2016 outcome documents.



Code: CND 1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) 2016 outcome document “Our
4 joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem” and the importance of taking
5 steps towards eliminated the international drug problem,

6
7 *Recalling* the role of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), the *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*
8 (1971), and the *Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* (1988) in
9 establishing the fundamental foundation of international drug policy and cooperation,

10
11 *Highlighting* the role of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* initiatives, including the Sustainable
12 Development Goals (SDGs) with special attention to development goals 3, 8, 12, and 16 in addressing the world
13 drug problem,

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15 *Acknowledging* UNGASS 2016 operation recommendation 7, specifically parts b, d, g, and 1, which underscore the
16 importance of the value of alternative development and cooperation with civil society to promote economic growth,

17
18 *Noting with regret* the trend that alternative development projects presently have short lifespans since they focus on
19 addressing long-term problems with short-term solutions referenced in Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)
20 resolution 58/4, “Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative
21 Development,”

22
23 *Viewing with concern* that poverty and a lack of substantial legal economic opportunities, particularly in rural
24 communities, are driving factors of illicit crop cultivation mentioned in the United Nations Guiding Principles under
25 the *Lima Declaration on Alternative Development* (2012),

- 26
27 1. *Encourages* improving the evaluation of infrastructure systems, such as understanding the logistical chain
28 of crop farming to assist farmers transitioning from cultivating illicit crops to licit ones and to entice
29 farmers to implement regional programs similar to the Cooperation Programme between Latin America, the
30 Caribbean, and the European Union on Drug Policies by:
- 31 a. Expanding the monitoring and evaluation of the substitution of illicit crops for licit drug crops in
32 the agricultural farming sectors in a sustainable manner;
 - 33 b. Utilizing reputable non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to pursue alternative development
34 initiatives by developing accountability measures such as reports to both the CND and UN
35 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and enforcing mandatory practices to be considered a
36 partner for ECOSOC;
 - 37 c. Implementing, through the recommendations of the outcome document of UNGASS 2016,
38 policies directed towards agricultural communities and educating in the longevity of illicit crop
39 growth and licit crop growth by establishing inclusive think tanks;
 - 40 d. Promoting awareness to agricultural techniques and knowledge about cash crops and crop rotation
41 to achieve self sufficiency and stable income by organizing conferences and adding outreach
42 programs on cash crop farming that educate communities on planting and packaging methods as
43 well as commercializing cash crops;
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2. *Supports* alternative development initiatives to ensure the socioeconomic development and full social participation of impoverished communities through the adoption of programs similar to the National Programs for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF) by:
 - a. Emphasizing Member States to finance individual and collective projects through national banks to provide farmers with agricultural technology in order to generate income;
 - b. Encouraging states to incorporate the factors of subprograms such as PRONAF Women to address the inequalities marginalized communities face and ensure access to equal opportunities;
 3. *Recommends* the international community to implement funding initiatives such as the National Anti-Drug Fund to sustain alternative development projects through:
 - a. The sale of assets seized in illicit drug activities;
 - b. The seizure of land from non-state actors to be donated for alternative development projects;
 4. *Urges* the international community to address the issue of money laundering and corruptions of NGO's and governmental agencies by proposing mandatory transparency and accountability programs for CND affiliated organizations which includes:
 - a. Mandatory publication of financial reports in an accessible medium and for such reports to include:
 - i. The project budget,
 - ii. Worker's salaries,
 - iii. 5-year program plan of actions,
 - iv. Quarterly reports to the CND on program progress;
 - b. A signed mutual agreement to conduct open meetings with community leaders and members to discuss their purpose and role in the community before they are engaged;
 5. *Endorses* judicial cooperation on the criminal trafficking of drugs and counterfeit goods through the following implementation recommendations:
 - a. Promotion of implementing and expanding currently existing training initiatives such as those of CRIMJUST, a 2016-2020 initiative of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime in partnership with International Criminal Police Organization and currently implemented in Latin America and West Africa, which looks to:
 - i. Train volunteering law enforcement, judicial actors, and government officials on illicit drug cultivation, production, and laboratory criminal techniques,
 - ii. Provide opportunities to create networks of experts on topics of issue to their country, be it from a consumer, producer, transit, or a mixture of the three perspectives,
 - iii. The promotion of discussion between regional judicial agencies and sharing of information on organized crime;
 - b. Create optional transparency portals and accessible to the public for states to share their anti-drug program initiatives and transparent disclosures of their budgetary plans for these projects;
 6. *Encourages* the international community to collaborate in underscoring the importance of efficient regulatory practices as a measure to prevent the trafficking of drugs through intergovernmental organizations similar to the Pan American Network for Regulatory Drug Harmonization by:
 - a. Participating in technical education workshops for state and private actors on legislation which aims to enhance drug regulatory practices and policies;

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- b. Focusing on the development of training programs for state actors focusing on investigative procedures to combat transnational drug trafficking;
7. *Suggests* that Member States expand upon current programs to educate youth about sex, drugs, and violence, to focus on drug use and health, particularly women's health, through mobile service devices which includes:
- a. An anonymous question and answer online system that is operated by hired field experts;
 - b. An emergent call-line for youth to reach in relation to topics concerning drugs of any nature as well as related health issues;
 - c. Collaboration with the World Health Organization's eHealth digital programs.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Toward a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.3 which cites the eradication of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by
4 2030 as a priority,

5
6 *Emphasizing* that the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that between 2010 and 2014 there has been a
7 global decline in new HIV/AIDS contractions as a whole, but that contractions among people who inject drugs
8 (PWID) have not followed that trend,

9
10 *Acknowledging* that a person’s risk for contracting injection-related HIV/AIDS begins at birth, when the Joint
11 United Nations (UN) Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) reported in 2016 “Do No Harm: Health, Human
12 Rights, and People Who Use Drugs” that pregnant women with an injectable-drug history often struggle to acquire
13 health care due to limited access and fear of custody complications,

14
15 *Recalling* that the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) 2016 outcome document, “Our joint
16 commitment to effectively addressing, and countering the world drug problem,” established a Follow-Up
17 Mechanism that calls on Member States to hold inter-sessional meetings and briefings,

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19 *Reaffirming* the 2009 WHO, United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and UNAIDS Technical Guide’s
20 recommendation, in section 4.1, to create needle exchange programs,

21
22 *Acknowledging* that WHO’s 2004 report, *Evidence for Action Technical Papers*, report cites safe needle programs as
23 an effective strategy for decelerating the spread of HIV/AIDS and other bloodborne diseases when used regularly
24 among the PWID population,

25
26 *Emphasizing* the necessity of an accessible method toward the provision of medical, social, and psychological
27 treatment for PWID at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS through the usage of mobile integrated health service centers
28 comprised of trained international and national medical personnel,

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30 *Recognizing* that data from the Health Disparities Strategic Plan of the National Center on Addiction and Drug
31 Abuse highlights the effects of an individual’s economic and social environment on drug abuse trends and
32 HIV/AIDS contraction rates,

33
34 *Acknowledging* the success of partnerships between non-governmental organizations (NGO) and national
35 governments, such as RTI International’s HIV Risk Reduction Tool in identifying the demographics of people more
36 susceptible to HIV/AIDS through drug usage,

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38 *Observing* the unique susceptibility of refugee populations to HIV/AIDS infection due to instability in their safety,
39 healthcare, and education, as well as the delicate balance Member States must find when providing care for refugees
40 and citizen populations,

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42 *Believing* the implementation and expansion of existing harm reduction programs contributes to the prevention of
43 drug overdoses,

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45 *Observing* that the first step in harm reduction is to provide accurate information about the consequences and risks
46 of drug use and promote behaviors that reduce risk, and emphasizing the importance of education through
47 alternative outlets such as UNAIDS which sponsors World AIDS Day,

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1. *Encourages* Member States to consider adopting inclusive healthcare policies that address the unique needs of PWID who are pregnant and at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS to encourage this population to seek help by:
 - a. Separating child custody laws from prenatal health-care laws;
 - b. Adding anonymity stipulations to HIV/AIDS related prenatal health-care to prevent the history of these services from being included on records determining parental fitness;
 - c. Providing mother-to-child transmission of HIV prevention services in closed environments such as prisons and rehabilitation centers;
 2. *Recommends* that UNODC hosts an inter-sessional meeting specifically focusing on the intersection between the drug problem and the global HIV/AIDS epidemic;
 3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt safe needle programs that utilize WHO and UNAIDS research studies to inform data-driven practices, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Establishing safe needle exchange sites where PWID can dispose of used needles and acquire clean needles to prevent needle-sharing;
 - b. Incorporating needle exchange programs at existing medical facilities;
 - c. Making such needle exchange programs anonymous to encourage PWID to seek help regardless of national domestic drug-use criminalization policies and laws;
 - d. Making information about rehabilitation clinics and legal services available at these sites;
 - e. Educating safe needle program participants about the need to use safe needles at every single use, to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases that may result from occasional clean-needle use;
 - f. Monitoring high-risk populations by extending these services to women, refugees, or incarcerated populations;
 4. *Implores* Member States to view the HIV/AIDS and refugee crises as inextricably linked and to reflect that nexus by training medical personnel to adapt their treatment regimen to the unique risks of each population and particular cycles of displacement;
 5. *Recommends* the creation of a storytelling campaign to be launched on World AIDS Day 2018 with the primary goal of erasing stigmas associated with drug injection to therefore encourage current users to seek help, by:
 - a. Launching the #OVERCOME social media campaign to be managed by CND and UNODC which may include:
 - i. Videos or written posts in multiple languages that will share the stories of PWID living with HIV/AIDS on major social media platforms;
 - ii. Hyperlinks to the UNAIDS and UNODC websites to allow individuals to learn more about the correlation between HIV/AIDS and needle usage;
 - iii. The use of the #OVERCOME hashtag on all platforms to allow PWID at risk for HIV/AIDS to share and reclaim their own stories and celebrate their progress towards wellness and sobriety;
 - b. Launching an in-person storytelling campaign to reach isolated, high-risk populations in urban, rural, incarcerated, and refugee populations by:

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- i. Encouraging stakeholders such as NGOs, national public health programs, and UNAIDS to hire PWID living with HIV/AIDS to return to their own communities to share their personal stories and recruit current PWID to participate in local harm-reduction programs;
 - ii. Collaborating with local community leaders to identify ways to incentivize these hard-to-reach populations to reach sobriety and wellness;
 - iii. Distributing information about harm-reduction services available to each audience of interest;
 6. *Recommends* the creation of mobile integrated health service centers modeled after the Tanzanian Voluntary, Counseling, and Testing Clinic Program, and suggests its utilization within national borders especially during humanitarian crises to alleviate and prevent further HIV/AIDS contraction that will:
 - a. Be overseen and managed by the joint ad-hoc committee between CND, UNAIDS and WHO;
 - b. Work in conjunction with Member States to identify and direct this program towards economically disadvantaged and/or hard-to-reach areas where there is a large presence of drug usage and HIV/AIDS diagnoses;
 7. *Promotes* the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) to provide financial support for the implementation of the mobile integrated health service centers, and, application for grants will be put in to UNCERF by states, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) looking to establish these mobile centers;
 8. *Reminds* Member States to create policies that address the National Center on Addiction and Drug Abuse Health Disparities Strategic Plan’s evidence that the indicators such as environment and economic class contributes to the drug epidemic by:
 - a. Identifying the relevant socioeconomic factors that influence drug abuse brought upon by HIV/AIDS, and incorporating these findings in future surveys;
 9. *Commends* harm reduction programs for taking an in depth look on public health development and civil society engagement and expresses appreciation for World AIDS Day which is inclusive of education on the prevention of HIV/AIDS to reduce stigma surrounding the disease and boosted recognition of the problem as a family disease.



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the inalienable rights to a healthy life, education, and social development which the *International*
4 *Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1996) has established,

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6 *Affirming* our commitment to implementing the recommendations of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly
7 Special Session (UNGASS) 2016, “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug
8 problem”, on promoting technological resources in order to raise awareness about the benefits of leading a life free
9 of illicit drug use,

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11 *Acknowledging* the impact that mass media, communication efforts and campaigns have on extensive issues within
12 the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 3, 5, 15, 16, and 17 which are aimed at tackling paucity,
13 improving access to health, protecting the environment, reducing violence and protecting the human rights of
14 marginalized communities worldwide,

15
16 *Mindful* of the sovereignty, cultural diversity, social diversity and contrasting audiences of all Member States as
17 stated in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1946),

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19 *Observing* the usefulness of units and programs such as the Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) which analyzes and
20 collects data from campaigns promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

21
22 *Recognizing* the work that has already been established by several Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and
23 the civil society in creating media campaigns that encourage healthy drug free lifestyles,

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25 *Deeply concerned* that the age of initiation of drug consumption occurs during late teenage years and early
26 adulthood,

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28 1. *Calls* for a global shift in the perception of illicit drugs by:

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30 a. Coordinating campaigns efforts to reinforce and assist the efforts towards implementing the first
31 operational recommendation of the UNGASS 2016 outcome document pertaining to demand reduction
32 and related measures by:

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34 i. Encouraging UNODC to establish anti-drug units to support and assist campaigns in rural
35 areas while conducting a regional assessment to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities
36 and threats in addressing crops cultivation and drug offenses in order to design and tailor
37 training courses to be delivered throughout an implementation process at the national, bi-
38 national and regional level;

39 ii. Calling for the collaboration of Member States with local NGOs to create initiatives focusing
40 on the education of citizens by utilizing community leaders;

41
42 b. Reducing the demand of illicit drugs while simultaneously encouraging young adults and children to
43 pursue lives free of their consumption, production, marketing and trafficking by creating, promoting,
44 and implementing workshops, campaigns and panels lead by actors hailing from diverse Member
45 States and that are significant members of the communities wants to reach by:

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47 i. Allowing all socio-cultural media campaign topics to be chosen and determined by each
48 Member State individually, and such topics and categories could include, but not be limited to

- 49 stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, inhalants, opioids, cannabis, chronic ailment
50 treatments, and psychiatric medications;
- 51 ii. Specifically promoting socio-cultural media campaign topics to be focused on demand
52 reduction efforts beginning with regional level efforts and expanding to state-level efforts;
53
- 54 2. *Strongly suggests* the utilization of mass media and communication tools, with assistance of public-private
55 partnerships that adapt to Member States' contexts, to raise awareness of the positive effects of leading healthy,
56 drug free lifestyles as opposed to reinforcing stigmatization of illicit drug consumption through:
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- 58 a. Advertisement on streaming services;
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 - 60 b. Enhanced marketing of legal substances with similar results as their illegal counterpart;
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 - 62 c. Social media and government networks, platforms, and applications;
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 - 64 d. Radio advertising and podcast sources;
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 - 66 e. Music media outlets and promotion services;
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 - 68 f. Editorial and copyright services such as newspapers, magazines, and other printed services;
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 - 70 g. Public and private focus and engagement programs;
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- 72 3. *Fully supports* mass media efforts be partnered with successful and current awareness campaigns established
73 with the UN by:
74
- 75 a. Collaborating with large UN social media platforms to target large audiences with access to mobile
76 phones and internet access;
 - 77
 - 78 b. Partnering with UN AdWeek, UN Social 500, and SDG Media Zone to promote the issues highlighted
79 in UNGASS 2016;
 - 80
 - 81 c. Encouraging Member States to be present at the Media for Social Impact summit hosted by the
82 PVBLIC Foundation and the United Nations;
 - 83
 - 84 d. Promoting sub-national awareness campaigns and linking UN Resident Coordinator officers in rural
85 areas to CND officers in order to expand awareness coverage to rural areas;
 - 86
 - 87 e. Partnering with the UN Listen First Campaign and UNODC Children's Project to be used as a platform
88 to enlarge the influence of young voices and success stories;
 - 89
- 90 4. *Strongly encourages* that mass media messages, promotions, applications and all other forms of advertising and
91 awareness provide distinct identity connections to audiences by:
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- 93 a. Recognizing rural populations and therefore primarily focusing on:
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 - 95 b. Radio announcements made on local radio and music stations;
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 - 97 c. Printing media messages on approved materials in local commodities such as water gallons, milk
98 cartons, trucks, buildings, etc.;
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 - 100 d. Inviting local, communal, and other influential members of these same rural areas to host rallies,
101 concerts, sporting events and other events;
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 - 103 e. Printing media messages in local ads and newspapers;
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- 105 5. *Recognizing* all other minority and vulnerable groups such as women and children, and working alongside
106 United Nations Women (UN Women) and United Nations International Children’s Fund to target direct
107 minority hot spots;
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- 109 6. *Recognizing* other groups such as those in middle and high-income communities and encouraging the usage of:
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- 111 a. Large social media platforms and internet advertisements to promote key topics such as alternative
112 measures to drug-usage, prevention, public health, and supportive services;
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 - 114 b. University, high school, and grade school level UN partnerships to promote mass media campaigns
115 across educational systems;
 - 116
 - 117 c. Inviting local, communal, and other influential members of these same areas and classes to host rallies,
118 concerts, sporting events and other events;
 - 119
 - 120 d. Inviting local United Nation Ambassadors and Young Ambassadors to campaign and promote above-
121 mentioned topics in their given regions;
 - 122
 - 123 e. Recognizing social and cultural differences amongst all countries and therefore working to target all
124 audiences by partnering with regional media campaigns that are already in existence in order to ensure
125 that campaigns are relevant and effective;
 - 126
- 127 7. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the IEU for the purpose of effectively analyzing and keeping track of
128 information on international principles for monitoring and evaluation;
129
- 130 8. *Supports* the cooperation between Member States and social technology corporations and innovators to further
131 develop accessibility measures for cell phone usage, Wi-Fi services, electricity accessibility, and all other media
132 accessibility projects which are focused on research and development projects providing mobile services to
133 developing Member States by increasing efficiency and facilitating development;
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- 135 9. *Solemnly affirms* that the implementation of such mass media campaign efforts will result in a more stable,
136 reliable and secure future for involved parties in the battle against illicit drug consumption, production,
137 marketing, and trafficking.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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3 *Noting with deep concern the flow of the illicit drug trade and the cases of improper maintenance of port entries as*
4 *guided by Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/9 (2017) “Enhancing the capacity of law enforcement,*
5 *border control, and other relevant agency to counter illicit drug trafficking through trade,”*

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7 *Observing that illegal drugs are being transported over land borders in mass quantities,*

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9 *Concerned with the lack of awareness and educational materials on the subject of treatment of drug-dependent*
10 *individuals,*

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12 *Recognizing the consequences of high drug addiction such as the deterioration of mental health which leads to*
13 *severe stigmatization of drug users in society,*

14

15 *Observing that inaccessibility to safe treatment programs is due to stigma or physical barriers such as poorly*
16 *constructed programs which make it difficult for drug-dependent individuals to re-enter society,*

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18 *Taking note that drug users living in communities with high levels of violence and insecurity are wrongly associated*
19 *with crime and therefore are subjected to human rights violations and unwarranted incarceration,*

20

21 *Deeply concerned by the increasing numbers of individuals that are not able to re-enter society because of*
22 *incarceration and subsequent stigmatization,*

23

24 *Recognizing that government policies have the potential to hinder the progression of decriminalization within*
25 *Member States,*

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27 *Deeply regretting the lack of health care facilities available to drug abusers due to inaccessibility and insufficient*
28 *capacity resources,*

29

30 *Believing that properly constructed education programs geared towards raising awareness of the repercussions of*
31 *illicit drugs can assist in limiting drug use in the youth population,*

32

33 *Realizing that porous borders perpetuate the growing availability of illicit drugs and the need to strengthen regional*
34 *joint border operations as a preventive measure,*

35

36 *Recognizing the success of Operation Pangea in the implementation of technology in combatting illicit drug trade*
37 *online, specifically in the case of trafficking counterfeit medicine,*

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39 *Emphasizing the need to address the supply side of the global drug issue as well as the demand side,*

40

41 *Commending the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on mitigating the effects of*
42 *international drug trafficking through information exchanges, transparency, and dialogue,*

43

44 *Stressing the lack of data and information regarding drug trafficking across international borders,*

45

46 *Emphasizing the value of cooperation between Member States regardless of diplomatic relations in addressing drug*
47 *trafficking across international borders,*

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49 *Realizing the value of Annual Reports Questionnaires (ARQs) conducted by the UNODC in collecting and*
50 *organizing data on the manufacture of illicit drugs and drug trafficking trends across Member States,*

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52 *Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 10
53 and 17, which are aimed at reducing inequalities in order to promote a holistic approach to rehabilitation by stressing
54 the need for social rehabilitation as well, and promoting international cooperation and partnerships in efforts to
55 combat drug trafficking,
56
57 *Guided by the guidelines established by the World Health Organization (WHO) on the Management of Substance*
58 *Use and Substance Use Disorders in Pregnancy* as a response to insufficient prenatal training and care for drug
59 dependent pregnant women which poses a risk for the fetus,
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61 *Noting with regret* the increased amount of drug trafficking in coastal regions and emphasizing the need for
62 international cooperation between coastal Member States through economic partnerships,
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64 *Recognizing the effectiveness of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015)* in securing, addressing, and formulating
65 holistic frameworks towards securing financial development relating to the use of public-private partnership,
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67 1. *Encourages* the implementation of educational training of port workers and law enforcement in better
68 detection of illicit drug trade upon entry through the integration of technology, such as Quick Response
69 (QR) codes to verify shipments and sort out any suspicious arrivals and the CND Global Program on
70 Cybercrime in order to trace the paths of trade route;
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72 2. *Suggests* Member States to cooperate with local leadership, social movements, Non-Governmental
73 Organizations (NGOs), in attempts to mitigate criminal activities related to drug trafficking and
74 consumption, particularly on efforts to mitigate drug trafficking in areas where law enforcement is not
75 present through the use of annual local leadership summits run by NGOs present in the area in order to
76 reinforce partnerships with community members and law enforcement agencies;
77
78 3. *Supports* the implementation of Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) programs that aim to apply
79 skills that are learned and transition those skills into the workplace through informal and formal training in
80 order to successfully reintegrate people with a history of drug abuse into society through:
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82 a. Private collaboration with the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) of the UN;
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84 b. NGOs that specialize in providing vocational training such as Education for All (EFA) in
85 collaboration with State vocational programs such as the Technical Education and Skills
86 Development Authority (TESDA) which works with state governments and NGOs
87 collaboratively;
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89 c. Professional Service Association (PSA) which is an independent trade association that aims to
90 promote the highest quality service amongst the service industry;
91
92 4. *Encourages* Alternative Entertainment (AE) programs in school, especially in high schools and colleges to
93 give students an alternative outlet other than drugs to turn to for entertainment through extracurricular
94 activities, parties hosted by clubs and student associations, and implementing programs such as the Youth
95 in Iceland project;
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97 5. *Calls upon* the implementation of psychiatric services as alternative forms of rehabilitation such as
98 outpatient centers to address the effects of high drug addiction through:
99
100 a. Outpatient rehabilitation centers which would allow patients to continue with their lives and their
101 reintegration into society;
102
103 b. Rehabilitation and Reintegration (R&R) programs in which recovering drug abusers can attend
104 weekly or monthly meetings to discuss the status of their rehabilitation and reintegration process,
105 specifically addressing communities of lower socioeconomic status which cannot afford to
106 suspend their daily lives for out and in-patient treatment centers;

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6. *Recommends* the boost of social reintegration of drug-dependent individuals to avoid their association with crime through programs such as *Sao Paolo of Open Arms*, reducing drug use in local communities, improving public safety and the social and economic life of neighborhoods by providing drug dependent persons with assistance and benefits such as health care, temporary housing, job openings and technical training;
 7. *Calls upon* all Member States to reevaluate policies that will hinder the rehabilitation and societal reintegration progress of drug users by:
 - a. Providing an incentive with the possibility of going to rehabilitation instead of prison, however breaking the conditions of the program will result in a more severe prison sentence;
 - b. Urging Member States to create a process in which they can eventually remove the death penalty on drug-use related crimes;
 8. *Further requests* Member States to promote affordable anonymous health clinical treatment for current drug-dependent individuals by having participant's attend and progress in the program so they can receive a monetary reward to promote succession with the aid of NGO's, and non-profit organizations;
 9. *Encourages* Member States to consider alternative programs to incarceration, particularly for individuals involved in non-violent drug offences in order to reduce their chances of relapsing in the prison system, thus increasing the probability of them securing housing, employment and reintegration into society such as:
 - a. The Prisoner Rehabilitation and Welfare Action (PRAWA), created and operated in Africa, designed to facilitate access to justice, rehabilitation and social reintegration through training and capacity development for health professionals, lawyers, criminal justice agents, journalists, and other relevant stakeholders;
 - b. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) created and operated in the United States of America, that aims at the promotion and implementation of prevention and early intervention strategies in order to reduce the impact of mental and substance use disorders within communities;
 - c. The UNODC 2007 Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment and rehabilitation within prison systems, which includes fines, community service, early detention and restorative justice as suggestions for alternatives;
 10. *Urges* the creation of rehabilitation programs such as Methadone Maintenance Treatment (SMT) within the prison systems and further social reintegration of drug dependent persons, after their prison sentence has been served so that:
 - a. The financing will pass through the removing of previous treatments which cost a lot and which are not effective, and by encouraging Member States to allow more funds SMT;
 - b. WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) highlighted the importance and the efficiency of this treatment which has to be promoted and financed all around the world;
 - c. Treatment leads to many advantages such as:
 - d. The reduction of drug craving which make easier the rehabilitation of drug users and which make the prison sentence easier to support for them, so reduce the risk of recidivist behavior;

- 162 e. The reduction of transmission of HIV in the prison environment in limiting the exchange of
163 syringes;
164
- 165 11. *Recommends* the collaboration between NGOs, courts, and correctional facilities to treat pregnant women
166 who are drug users through:
167
- 168 a. Including prenatal treatment that ensures addiction as seen as a health problem and follows
169 guidelines such as *Management of Substance Use and Substance Use Disorders in Pregnancy*;
170
- 171 b. NGO provision of personnel who are trained on psychological and medical treatments and provide
172 safe centers throughout and after the pregnancy;
173
- 174 c. The use of social services such as patronage nurses to assist and monitor via follow ups mothers
175 post birth, ensuring the mother will have custodial rights and societal reintegration;
176
- 177 12. *Encourages* Members States to spread a guideline provided by the CND to encourage doctors and medical
178 professionals in general to not stigmatize drugs dependent individuals by utilizing:
179
- 180 a. A guideline as a base which has been developed by the European Union, through the European
181 Network on Drugs and Infections Prevention in Prison (ENDIPP), which is dedicated to doctors
182 and health services in prison environment to implement the SMT, and cure in an appropriate way
183 drug users;
184
- 185 b. NGOs which will distribute guidelines to all Member States to warn medical professional about
186 the dangers linked to stigmatization of drug users such as hesitancy to attend rehabilitation and
187 failure to reintegrate into society as productive members in the economy;
188
- 189 13. *Encouraging* Member State to recognizes rehabilitation and prioritization of well-being of the individual
190 suffering from addiction which can be achieved via frameworks of affordable anonymous treatment units
191 for current drug dependent individuals which will be executed by:
192
- 193 a. Ensuring a community approach is maintained by counting the reports of friends and family with
194 equal and great importance concerning any individual they may be worried about;
195
- 196 b. Granting consent of the individual suffering from addiction, rehabilitation process is to be
197 maintained via the process of monitoring and counselling, as well as active service lines available
198 at all times for consultation and advice;
199
- 200 c. Completing programs that have the individual contacted on regular periods of 2 times a month for
201 the first 3 months, and then once a month for the next 9 months in order to ensure the individual
202 remains in constant care and support to ensure addiction does not strike again;
203
- 204 14. *Calls upon* Member States to implement the 2018 Forum for Financing Development which encourages
205 CSOs and NGOs to be incorporated in the drug problem by:
206
- 207 a. Endorsing the usage of micro-financing programs such as Building Resources Across
208 Communities (BRAC) endorsed by both the UN and kiva in order to provide micro loans for
209 startup projects and local businesses through profit-making investment for a double-sided benefit
210 to investors and non-profit loaners;
211
- 212 b. Providing micro-loans for startup projects and local businesses through: profit-making investment
213 for a double sided benefit to investors;
214
- 215 c. Enhancing the creation of multi-stakeholder partnerships following the framework of the UN
216 Global Compact and in collaboration with the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG) of the

- 217 United Nations and recommendations from the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* to guide businesses in
218 proper implementation of partnerships, projects, protocol:
219
- 220 i. The partnerships will incentivize employment of victims of substance abuse, by granting
221 private industries economic mobility, taking into account that these individuals are
222 excluded from job opportunities;
223
 - 224 d. Tax deductions or tax credits to companies who employ and train those with past drug abuse
225 history for long term employment of at least six months;
226
- 227 15. *Stresses* accountability when NGOs, CSOs, or governments are collaborating with the private sector,
228 specifically with the employment and education of past drug users, to prevent the exploitation of the
229 workers by:
230
- 231 a. Urging private companies to work with the PSAG to provide proper frameworks;
232
 - 233 b. Following the goals of the Financing the *2030 Agenda: Unlocking Prosperity* that mobilizes new
234 investment and emphasizes solutions that the private sectors must take to increase profit;
235
- 236 16. *Encourages* cooperation with multilateral agencies such as the International Criminal Police Organization
237 (INTERPOL) to help curb the transport, facilitation, and spread of narcotic drugs through:
238
- 239 a. Operations such as Operation Lionfish which provides a collaborative platform to combat illicit
240 drug trafficking on a global spectrum through exchanges of information;
241
 - 242 b. Information databases similar to European Research Area Network on Illicit Drugs (ERANID)
243 which helps foster dialogue and informative relevant to prevent transport of narcotics;
244
- 245 17. *Urges* the establishment of partnerships between the private and public sector following the careful
246 regulatory framework of the UN Global Compact and in collaboration with the PSAG of the United
247 Nations and recommendations from the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* to guide businesses in proper and
248 ethical and non-corrupt implementation of partnerships, projects, protocol with relevant civil societies and
249 governments by:
250
- 251 a. Encouraging the creation of partnerships along the private sector in order to incentivize
252 employment of victims of substance abuse, by granting private industries economic mobility,
253 taking into account that these individuals are excluded from job opportunities;
254
 - 255 b. Suggesting the creation of an employment database on which employers or communities which
256 are willing to hire members of the labor force which have had a history with addiction and
257 consumption of illicit drugs;
258
- 259 18. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to support the Co-operative Annual Report Questionnaire, a
260 branch of the ARQ which shall:
261
- 262 a. Focus on drug trafficking across international borders;
263
 - 264 b. Be conducted with the cooperation of NGOs and the public and private sectors of individual
265 Member States;
266
 - 267 c. Be collected and utilized by the UNODC to expand the detail and accuracy of the database on
268 international drug trafficking;
269
 - 270 d. Expand the ARQs to include data collection on counterfeit drugs and fraudulent medicines in
271 addition to narcotics, opiates, synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances;
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19. *Stresses* the importance of the dark web and the black market regulation by domestic creation of anonymous accounts to track drug links which could be shared voluntarily between Member States and regions in which:
 - a. The accounts would act as potential buyers or sellers of illicit drugs and counterfeit goods;
 - b. The information retrieved from the accounts will provide information on criminal organizations, their trafficking routes, and methods of delivery, local, regional and international law enforcement agencies;
 20. *Suggests* the implementation of a reward-based strategy for border control officers in order to incentivize them to work with their government to bust drug trafficking undercover operation instead of giving into illegal smugglers and bribes through:
 - a. Financial incentives such as monetary rewards for squadrons that effectively stop drug traffickers; especially incentivizing border control officers from both bordering countries for an even greater reward due to collaboration; further incentives increase the morale of law enforcement officers, and deters them from engaging in criminal activity for the purposes of profit;
 - b. Fast track promotions, status upgrades, or special recognition for effective squadron leaders;
 - c. Funding these financial incentives through money and assets seized through drug enforcement activities;
 - d. Proper monitoring by the law enforcement bodies for the prevention of: the use of seized assets and monies by public officials for personal purposes; making sure that squadrons don't run false positive operations for the sake of gaining rewards;
 21. *Encourages* cooperation between regions with similar social, economic, and cultural situations in order to promote programs that are successful in curbing international drug trade like the EU-LAC Foundation which consists of the EU, Latin American, Central American and Caribbean countries;
 22. *Suggests* the application of critical education as an alternative for education in rural areas as well as areas affected by criminal activities related to drug trafficking and drug production through:
 - a. The Comisión Intereclesial de Justicia y Paz for its work on educating rural and indigenous communities in accordance with the Peace agreement between the Republic of Colombia and the Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Ejército del Pueblo (FARC EP);
 - b. The Célestin Freinet method of schooling effective for the purposes of:
 - i. Providing an education with a focus on the environment the students live in;
 - ii. Assuring that said education prepares students for a life of cultural awareness and civil engagement;
 - iii. Creating the tools necessary for sustainable career paths that de-incentivize engaging criminal activity;
 - iv. Fostering an environment wherein the consumption of illicit drugs is unnecessary without stigmatizing consumer and addicts;
 - v. Keeping in mind the importance of perspectives of all genders, sexualities, nationalities in civil society.



Code: CND/1/5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
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3 *Guided* by section 6 of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) 2016 outcome
4 document, “Our Joint Commitment in Effectively and Countering The World Drug Problem”, which highlights the
5 need for regional, interregional, international cooperation to strengthen the drug strategy,
6

7 *Pursuant* to the recommendations of the UNGASS 2016 outcome document with special attention to Part II Section
8 2.B clause 24-A which promotes the use of new technologies to help law enforcement agencies adapt to the ever-
9 changing methods of drug trafficking,
10

11 *Inspired* by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) successful and widely available web based
12 global learning center (IGCL) and the opportunity this program provides for sharing pertinent information on the
13 effective implementation and development to new strategies and practical solutions for monitoring and countering
14 illicit drug trafficking,
15

16 *Congratulating* the work of the United Nations Airport Communications Program (AIRCOP) and Seaport
17 Corporation Program (SEACOP) under the United Nations Office for Drug and Crime (UNODC), in partnership
18 with INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) in expropriating drugs and notifying these
19 organizations of drug existence within their regions,
20

21 *Deeply concerned* with the high volume of narcotic drugs in the world sourced from the Middle East and the sub-
22 commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East’s inability to partake in the
23 heads of national law enforcements agencies (HONLEA) meetings where effective drug control strategies is shared
24 interregional,
25

26 *Troubled* by the 2016 UNODC Container Control Program Annual Report stating that less than two percent of the
27 700 million maritime containers are inspected and seeing the blatant loopholes which may be exploited by
28 smugglers of narcotic substances,
29

30 *Having considered* strengthening boarder management and the need to coordinate boarder control efforts between
31 supplier states and no supplier states law enforcements and encourages Member States to support the
32 implementation of a new international drug strategy that is tailored to regional, sub regional, and international
33 cooperation,
34

35 1. *Recommends* Member States, especially in regions where drug cultivation/trafficking is highly active, to
36 participate in cross border cooperation to provide Member States a more comprehensive understanding of the
37 needs and weaknesses of border security by:
38

39 a. Assisting Member States’ border and law enforcement agencies in sharing information mirroring the
40 information sharing methods of the Component Media Campaign to ensure data is more readily and
41 consistently available with neighboring borders in order to promote more communication between
42 Member States by utilizing measures which include:
43

44 i. Outcome documents of meetings to be presented via annual international conventions to be
45 held at the CND headquarters, in Vienna, where Member States gather and share the reports,
46 via communication and presentation;

47 ii. Specific reports will be formed for information gathered focused on advisory boarder policies
48 accessible only to officials which attended the conference;
49

- 50 b. Encouraging Member States to further expand the Integrated Border Management Task Force
51 (IBMTF) to key areas such as airports and border access points in order to block the influx of illicit
52 items and criminal intentions;
53
- 54 2. *Encourages* UNODC to establish a web based training program in coordination with the National Law
55 Enforcement to Corrections Technologies Center (NLECCCT) system and United Nations Interregional Crime
56 and Research Institute (UNICRI) and INTERPOL which would mirror the data and skill sharing capacity and
57 practices used by IGCL to:
58
- 59 a. Train on specialized areas and ensuring that topics covered include, international law and enforcement
60 methods smuggling and human trafficking, ensuring the provision of focused training sessions for
61 trainers in order to ensure that information, and knowledge is shared internally and remains
62 confidential between nations in order to:
63
- 64 i. Encourage and grant access to for bodies such as Integral Border Management Task Force
65 and World Customs Organization in order to increase and provide the highest and most
66 contemporary quality of information around border issues and methods;
67
- 68 ii. Promote effective means of corruption risk management and fostering regional cooperation
69 through the invitation of the relevant and equivalent border forces of all member states to the
70 use of the web based system;
- 71 b. Creating a task force of drug technology experts within the UNODC tasked with:
72
- 73 i. Overseeing the creation of individual reports from each nation specifying and defining the key
74 weaknesses and patters detected at borders such as smuggling methods;
75
- 76 ii. Evaluate supply countries potentially in need of technological advancements based upon the
77 UNODC *World Drug Report*;
78
- 79 iii. Educate and equip Member States with the tools and resources which will benefit Member
80 States to fight corruption, fraud, and bribery at the borders of their States by using unbiased
81 internal audit functions in assessing anti-bribery and fraud controls specifically within border
82 control personnel;
- 83 3. *Promotes* Member States to emulate the work of AIRCOP and SEACOP programs throughout supply country
84 regions with the aim to share information and to develop technologies in order to detect drug trade patterns by:
85
- 86 a. Using current programs in order to create advances in technology such as a route maps that will
87 identify border points where drug trafficking is passing through borders and inside countries:
88
- 89 i. Promoting the use of TruScan, a handheld spectrometer which can analyze the chemical
90 composition of unknown substances to better allow border agents stopping the illicit flow of
91 narcotics and reducing transnational organized crime;
- 92 b. Monitoring air, water and land borders to prevent the infiltration of illicit drug crops in order to allow
93 the authorities to provide more control into these spaces;
94
- 95 c. Reducing cost by targeting focus on loopholes found rather than monitoring in all areas;
96
- 97 4. *Calls for* the inclusion of a Middle Eastern body in the HONLEA conglomeration called the Heads of National
98 Drug Law Enforcement in the Near and Middle East (HONNME) which would:
99
- 100 a. Attend HONLEA meetings and facilitate communication between HONLEA and the Sub commission
101 on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;
102
- 103 b. Integrate perspectives from the Middle East on securing supplier countries to limit opportunity for
104 illegal cultivation and production in areas like the Middle East, Golden Crescent, Golden Triangle, and
105 Latin America where a majority of the world's drugs are produced;

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5. *Draws attention* to the necessity of providing locally oriented solutions and programs that encourage data sharing between local communities using basic technological advancements such as:
 - a. A texting tip line available to all cellphone users which would:
 - i. Allow citizens to be proactive in identifying illegal drug activity and security weaknesses within their communities by reporting suspicious behavior;
 - ii. Allow local law enforcement to be included in quarterly reports directed to their respective HONLEA sub-agencies;
6. *Invites* Member States to reconsider current customs laws, particularly in relation to maritime containers and the Container Control Program, and amend such laws to include tighter regulations and higher rates of inspection as a means of affirming stronger water border control policy with improvements such as:
 - a. Standardizing inspection procedures between Member States to increase the percentage of containers inspected from the current low rate of two percent to at least 50 percent by 2030;
 - b. Increasing communication on maritime inspection strategies between Member States and regional cooperation agencies through:
 - i. The creation of an additional section of the Annual Report Questionnaire, specifically addressing maritime container control;
 - ii. Increasing reporting on maritime control within the UNODC Annual World Drug Report.



Code: CND/1/6

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotics Drugs,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the success of alternative development projects as a means to sustainable economic development as
4 described in section seven of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) 2016 outcome
5 document, “Our joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering the world drug problem,”

6
7 *Reaffirming* the provisions of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 58/4, “Promoting the
8 Implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development,” which focus upon strategies
9 to encourage sustainability in alternative development (AD) projects,

10
11 *Deeply disturbed* by the lack of budgetary resources that assists all Member States in their diminished alternative
12 development projects dealing with deficient sustainable measures,

13
14 *Recognizing* the need for Member States to work directly with local communities to support the growth of
15 alternative development projects, and the inclusion of the private sector in these affairs,

16
17 *Reaffirming* the effectiveness of national drug authority institutions on centralizing and implementing national drug
18 policies within their respective Member States,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the need for Member States to strengthen subsidiary bodies within Commission of Narcotic drugs
21 mentioned in resolution General Assembly resolution 71/211 on “International cooperation to address and counter
22 the world drug problem,” in order to improve technical cooperation to investigate and monitor drug activity along
23 the cocaine route between these regions,

24
25 *Highlighting* Goal 8 and 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 8, which outlines
26 lucrative work opportunities and sustainable economic growth, and SDG 9, which focuses upon industry,
27 innovation, and infrastructure to promote economic opportunities in alternative development,

28
29 *Recalling* the CND resolution 48/9, “Strengthening alternative development as an important drug control strategy
30 and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue,” to foster the growth of alternative development
31 projects with long-term political and economic support,

32
33 *Taking into consideration* the opportunity of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) International Conference on
34 Drug Regulatory Authorities in providing Member States a means of addressing their drug related-issues both
35 regionally and internationally,

36
37 *Imploring* Member States to uphold their international commitment toward the General Assembly resolution 67/193
38 on “International cooperation against the world drug problem,” which has the goal of eradicating: the cultivation of
39 illicit drugs, drug supply, drug dependency, negative health and social effects attributed from drug use,

40
41 1. *Requests* Member States to consider partnering with United Nations Institute for Training and Research
42 (UNITAR) to promote the establishment of national drug authority institutions within Member States that
43 current do not possess one to ensure that:

- 44
45 a. These national drug authority institutions will be responsible for the implementation of the
46 recommendations from the UNGASS 2016 Outcome Document at both national and local levels within
47 respective Member States by having these national drug authority institutions operating within the
48 designated borders of Member States;

49

- 50 2. *Encourages* Members States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to attend the World Health
51 Organization’s (WHO) International Conference on Drug Authorities to promote collaboration in the
52 implementation of the proposed policies from the UNGASS 2016 outcome document by:
53
54 a. Identifying international, national, and local concerns regarding the implementation of UNGASS
55 policies;
56
57 b. Having the conference submit an annual report regarding possible suggestions on the implementation
58 of UNGASS policies from the conference discussions to the Economic and Social Council;
59
60 3. *Encourages* Member States to support the necessary foundations for alternative development through Initiatives
61 to develop sustainable licit crop cultivation methods, not including fumigation, and efforts to sustainably
62 replace these crops in collaboration with of the UNODC and other UN bodies;
63
64 4. *Expresses its hope* to expand the lifespan of existing and future alternative development programs by
65 duplicating the strategies of States with working alternative development projects by:
66
67 a. Promoting sustainable farming practices and circular economy practices;
68
69 b. Inviting the private sector to invest in licit food cultivation programs;
70
71 5. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen alternative development projects and trading of licit crops by: more
72 comprehensive goals to ensure that SDGs 8 and 9 are encompassed in the implementation of UNGASS 2016,
73 including:
74
75 a. Retrofitting of existing infrastructures such as roads and irrigation systems to allow cultivators to
76 increase profitability of licit crops through a focus on industry, innovation, and infrastructure;
77
78 b. Implementing further scientific research to Member States’ industrial sectors;
79
80 c. Promoting youth employment programs to support economic growth of agricultural sectors using licit
81 crops;
82
83 6. *Requests* Member States to collaborate on implementing work strategies with successful alternative
84 development programs to educate developing Member States on working strategies and techniques to help them
85 initiate and duplicate this success domestically through:
86
87 a. Strategies in which the private and public sectors helped cultivators of illicit drug crops market licit
88 products, including assistance in the production of these products;
89
90 b. The use of a stamp for products derived from alternative development projects, to improve the
91 marketability of alternative development products;
92
93 7. *Acknowledges* the need for more harm reduction programs tasked with the mission of providing effective and
94 life-saving measures such as needle syringe programs, overdose prevention methods, and opioid substitution;
95
96 8. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their cooperation with local communities, non-governmental
97 organizations, and the private sector to create a cohesive front through which to support licit economic
98 development and promote social responsibility;
99
100 9. *Further recommends* Member States to implement UNGASS 2016 recommendations by participating in
101 programs such as United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime’s “The Illicit Drug Monitoring Program” to
102 progress to the eradication of illicit drug crops by:
103

- 104 a. Providing Member States with structural monitor system that would enable them to implement
105 UNGASS 2016 policies at local levels through:
106
- 107 i. The training of local farmers from local expertise's,
 - 108 ii. Analysis potential policy improvement regarding proper disposal of illicit crops;
 - 109
- 110 10. *Further invites* Member States to consider substitution development programs that could include:
111
- 112 a. Subsidies, tax waivers, and import quotas for companies investing in local initiatives;
 - 113
 - 114 b. A fair redistribution of the main benefits to local communities;
 - 115
- 116 11. *Invites* Member States to continue using CND resolution 58/4 as a foundation for AD projects supported by this
117 body.



Code: CND/1/7

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Towards a New International Drug Strategy: Implementing the Recommendations of UNGASS 2016

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), The Convention on Psychotropic Drugs (1971), and the*
4 *Convention on Illicit Traffic and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) along with other relevant*
5 *international and regional instruments and acclaiming their flexibility to accommodate for drug developments that*
6 *reflect the new pressing needs of the global community,*

7
8 *Echoing the sentiments in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) 2016 Outcome*
9 *Document “Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem” recognizing*
10 *there is a lack of regional specific data available for vulnerable groups and the further recommendations in 4(d)*
11 *which recognizes women can be classified as a vulnerable group,*

12
13 *Reminding all Member States of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, specifically target 3.5 on the universal*
14 *prevention of substance abuse and narcotic abuse through prioritizing the use of technological resources currently*
15 *present in communities,*

16
17 *Recognizing the importance of international cooperation in the sharing of information best practices to combat the*
18 *root causes of drug abuse, specific to the region, in alignment with Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)*
19 *resolution 60/6, “Intensifying coordination and cooperation among United Nations entities and relevant domestic*
20 *sectors, including the health, education, and criminal justice sectors, to address and counter the world drug*
21 *problem,” noting the importance of Member States to be open and transparent in their communication on health,*
22 *education, and criminal justice,*

23
24 *Promoting CND Resolution 60/5, “Increasing international coordination relating to precursors and non-scheduled*
25 *precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,” on the potential*
26 *of the United Nations Offices on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) projects in educating Member States on possible*
27 *technological techniques for countering the international circulation of newly demanded drugs to effectively*
28 *stimulate global cooperation,*

29
30 *Fully Aware of the findings from the Reference Group to the UN on HIV and Injecting Drug Use report, *Women**
31 *who inject drugs: A review of their risks, experiences and needs 2010, that states drug-dependent women have*
32 *unique requirements for drug treatment and are identified as a vulnerable population,*

33
34 *Recalling the UNODC’s *Substance Abuse Treatment and Care for Women: Case Studies and Lessons Learned 2004**
35 *stating the need for drug treatment services for drug using individuals whom are pregnant aimed at promoting*
36 *healthy family units and encouraging pregnant individuals to seek prenatal care without fear of prosecution,*

37
38 *Further recalling CND resolution 57/3, “Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an*
39 *investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families, and communities,” and the need to expand the*
40 *prevention of drug abuse by identifying its root causes with an emphasis on educating parents and children in*
41 *susceptible Member States in relation with drug use and production,*

42
43 *Noting drug use typically starts at the age when students are enrolled in primary and secondary education, and these*
44 *are the important demographics to target for direct action, per the UNODC *World Drug Report 2017,**

45
46 *Aware of the lack of current preventative measures to fully encompass the scope of people addicted to drugs, or*
47 *vulnerable to drug use and abuse including lack of services for users seeking rehabilitation, or preventative measures*
48 *for school children in communities with limited access to education,*

49

50 *Emphasizing* the need for a specific guideline for correctional facilities aimed at educating doctors and health
51 service workers in order to support drug users in prison, to rectify the observed gap between UNODC *Standard*
52 *Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners* (1977), and the ability of Member States to implement such
53 regulations,
54

55 *Reminding* all Member States of the potential of utilizing resources already existing in Member States communities
56 and advocating for their more efficient use, as they provide solutions expressed by General Assembly resolution
57 50/81 on “World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,”
58

59 *Noting* UNGASS 2016 outcome document “Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the
60 World Drug Problem” and the power of harnessing radio, television, internet, social media, and other relevant
61 online platforms as a deterrence method to reach youth,
62

- 63 1. *Endorses* a global initiative that aims to prevent narcotic abuse and addiction by combating its roots causes in
64 terms of:
65
 - 66 a. Pursuing a feasible measure of rehabilitation for non-violent drug offenders;
67
 - 68 b. Expanding a Member States’ existing institutions of education and rehabilitation by comprehensively
69 training established educators and healthcare providers to be competent in preventing narcotics abuse;
70
 - 71 c. Achieving these goals through the funding and implementation of member states’ central government
72 and associated non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
73
- 74 2. *Suggests* loudening the voices of drug-dependent women through further development of main global networks,
75 such as the International Network of Women Who Use Drugs, seeking to represent and protect vulnerable
76 populations and their human rights which will further encourage Member States to conduct additional research
77 via NGOs and State resources on the potential harms that current drug policies can have on them by:
78
 - 79 a. Encouraging gender-sensitive rehabilitation programs to be integrated into hard reduction services on a
80 global level and advocating for national, regional, and international bodies to adopt and implement
81 policies adopted to the needs of women and girls aimed at reducing the negative consequences of
82 drugs;
83
 - 84 b. Providing women with physical and virtual safe spaces which can be found through research on the
85 internet through secure forums and platforms or by connecting with local volunteers who work in
86 women centers, where they can share ideas and challenges they face when seeking support elsewhere;
87
 - 88 c. Recognizing in drug policy, drug law reform, and harm reduction, the equal position of women who
89 use drugs as partners and contributors in all aspects of drug theory and practice;
90
 - 91 d. Developing a framework for regional drug information centers which includes improved access to
92 high-quality gender-sensitive resources, including education materials on drugs and the dangers related
93 to drug use, and referrals to health care institutions to provide the global community with up to date
94 information and therefore adequately respond to regional specific needs of women;
95
- 96 3. *Emboldens* Member States to introduce within their national legislation the establishment of a safe, effective
97 central communication platform for best practices and pertinent information sharing by:
98
 - 99 a. Prioritizing information and data sharing between Member States that already have open lines for
100 communication;
101
 - 102 b. Encouraging Member States to utilize resources provided by existing UN bodies such as the Strategic
103 Communication Division of the Department of Public Information to increase efficiency of their
104 programming;
105

- 106 c. Ensuring the mechanisms for reporting are victim-centered through assuring the anonymity of drug
107 users wishing to participate in their states' communication platforms in order to obtain information
108 aimed at ensuring individuals safety;
109
- 110 4. *Urges* Member States to establish within their national drug authorities or healthcare systems a social media
111 advisory board on national platforms, aimed at providing expertise on the knowledge to harness the power of
112 online platforms for drug deterrence, while also having country specific knowledge aimed at targeting youth;
113
- 114 5. *Supports* the utilization of Information Communication Technologies across Member States' institutions and
115 personnel aimed at:
116
- 117 a. Invigorating the efficacy of Member States' laboratories to regularly identify new and emerging
118 psychoactive substances to prevent such substances from infiltrating the global market en masse
119 subsequently educate the public about the dangers that these drugs pose to local communities;
120
- 121 b. Strengthening multilateral coordination to educate Member States on the drug demand reduction
122 techniques for susceptible populations:
123
- 124 i. Modeled after UNODC's *Project Predem* in the Andean Community aimed at reintegration
125 measure;
126 ii. Applying the mechanisms of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for
127 invigorating forensic capacities and strengthening treatment measures on the educative front;
128
- 129 6. *Supports* Member States conducting research through their relevant national agencies with support if needed
130 from the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), which would gather data surrounding
131 vulnerable populations:
132
- 133 a. Collaborating with Member States to address more comprehensive and particular issues on regional,
134 national, and international levels;
135
- 136 b. Endorsing the promotion and assessment of gender-based programs such as but not limited to
137 pregnancy and societal pressures;
138
- 139 c. Reporting on voting patterns, education, health and employment as suggested by the UNGASS 2016
140 4(g) to guarantee the political involvement of women on issues involving drug use;
141
- 142 d. Disseminating crucial data on a regional basis for other Member States to utilize on national legislation
143 and policy making processes;
144
- 145 7. *Strongly Commends* Member States to develop programs supporting pregnant drug users, alongside each
146 Member State's social service programs by:
147
- 148 a. Providing them a safe place to monitor their pregnancy;
149
- 150 b. Accommodating parents who truly want to reduce drug use during pregnancy in order to improve
151 health outcomes for newborn children;
152
- 153 c. Following up with the children and families periodically after the birth, in order to make sure that the
154 child is not being subject to a critically unhealthy setting as a result of being born and potentially raised
155 in an environment where drug usage thrives, and continuing to provide services to parents whom wish
156 to decrease drug use further and create healthy environments for the families;
157
- 158 8. *Endorses* the development and enhancement of youth programs, youth led social media campaigns, substance
159 abuse education courses, and community outreach programs that educate the public on the dangers of drug
160 abuse which would:

- 161 a. Improve upon the existing UNODC Youth Initiative which aims to facilitate forums in which young
162 people from varied walks of life are empowered to actively fight against drug abuse;
163
- 164 b. Expand programs such as the UNODC Youth Forum by giving youth groups the tools and resources
165 to:
166
- 167 i. Further promote substance abuse prevention in their school and their communities;
168 ii. Connect and interact with different youth groups from around the globe in order to share their
169 ideas, experiences and creative solutions with each other;
170 iii. Establish more platforms for youth groups to directly participate and communicate with
171 UNODC experts and CND delegates;
172
- 173 9. *Advises* more efficient utilization of existing educational measures focusing on building the competency of
174 communities aimed at combating illicit substances by:
175
- 176 a. Promoting programs such as Tamojuntó which has been successfully implemented in Europe and Latin
177 America or Listen First effective in parts of Asia, encouraging dialogue and discussions among
178 students in primary and secondary school that addresses issues that may be leading to future drug use
179 through;
180
- 181 b. Expanding programs such as Drug Abuse Resistance Education which educates children and parents
182 with the help of law enforcement officers who are presenting appropriate case studies and audio-
183 visuals on the physiological and psychological effects, as well as chronic diseases caused by drugs,
184 how to make responsible choices and how to resist peer pressure;
185
- 186 c. Advocating parentally-focused curriculum inclusions on how to note early warning signs of juvenile
187 substance abuse and implementing advisable responses and courses of action for parents of addicted
188 children particularly in underdeveloped regions that are more prone to teenage drug abuse;
189
- 190 d. Encouraging proper primary education on drug use, including the purpose drugs, their effects, caution
191 and sanitation of needles, substance abuse and sharing of drugs and needles;
192
- 193 10. *Recommends* Member States with limited resources to utilize the World Health Organization's (WHO's) Assist
194 program to allow teachers to be trained on identifying drug use behavior and be equipped with the resources to
195 personally administer elementary support empowering students out of drug use;
196
- 197 11. *Designates* Member States establish and improve national initiatives aimed at reducing the risk of youth in
198 primary and secondary education who engage in drug activity with the implementation of programs similar the
199 Leadership Education and Development program which empowers youth from diverse backgrounds and
200 supports them towards personal success;
201
- 202 12. *Emphasizes* Member States' national health systems to provide medicines aimed at treating drug addicts who
203 are incarcerated by partnering with existing UN agencies and NGOs by:
204
- 205 a. Developing and promoting new programs such as the European Network on Drugs and Infection
206 Prevention in Prisons which is a guideline providing educational training for doctors and health care
207 service providers to effectively cure drug users inside prisons and private rehab centers through
208 methods such as the Substitution Maintenance Therapy by gradually administering them substances
209 that reduce the effects of drug withdrawal;
210
- 211 b. Further encourages national health departments collaborate with the WHO as successfully done in the
212 prison system of multiple Member States' with the delivery of addiction treatment medicines to
213 prisoners;
214
- 215 13. *Invites* Member States, WHO and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
216 to cooperate by implementing and improving statewide rehabilitation and education programs in order to

217 prevent vulnerable individuals from becoming victims of drug abuse through a Health Education Rehabilitation
218 Operation which facilitates:

- 219 a. First arrest of a minor, non-violent drug offense leads to a referral to a rehabilitation center;
- 220
- 221 b. Second arrest for the same crime results in an extensive supervision, therapy and health aides;
- 222
- 223 c. Third arrest is imprisonment with sentencing given in accordance to Member States laws;
- 224
- 225

226 14. *Calls upon* Member States to include former drug users and/or drug dealers in the conversation surrounding
227 local, state, and international drug policy to provide a unique approach through:

- 228 a. Implementing a more intimate educational experience on a local level that is based on personal
229 accounting including:
 - 230 i. The effects of drugs on the mind, body, and individual's lifestyle;
 - 231 ii. Dealing with addiction;
 - 232 iii. Overcoming these effects and life after Drugs;
- 233
- 234 b. Uploading videos, photographs, audio recordings on social media platforms to serve as a means of
235 communication for Member States lacking the ability to produce this information themselves;
- 236
- 237 c. Being present in CND drug policy dialogue for drafting legislation;
- 238
- 239 d. Giving these speakers the opportunity to use this as community service and rehabilitation in place of
240 jail time for relevant and interested Member States.
- 241
- 242