



Documentation of the work of the
Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) NMUN simulation*



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Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

Committee Staff

Director	Alexandra Bogdasarow
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Chair	Trevor Flores

Agenda

1. Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse
2. Ensuring Access to Controlled Medicines in Emergencies

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
CND/1/1	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	42 in favor, 4 against, 4 abstentions
CND/1/2	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	44 in favor, 4 against, 2 abstentions
CND/1/3	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	38 in favor, 8 against, 4 abstentions
CND/1/4	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	40 in favor, 4 against, 6 abstentions
CND/1/5	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	40 in favor, 2 against, 8 abstentions
CND/1/6	Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse	42 in favor, 5 against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

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

1. Ensuring Access to Controlled Medicines in Emergencies
2. Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The session was attended by representatives of 50 Member States and 0 Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order 2, 1 and began discussions on the topic "Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse." On Monday afternoon, the committee formed seven different working groups, focusing on topics such as risk factors, technology, and advantages of social media advocacy. On Monday evening, the Dais received a total of seven working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics including prevention, education, rehabilitation, awareness, regulation, mental health effects, and connection to poverty.

By Wednesday, two working groups merged and six draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had one friendly amendment. The committee adopted all six resolutions following voting procedure, all of which were adopted through a recorded vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including prevention services, regulation of online drug markets, preventative measures, mentorship programs, youth drug education, family involvement, border security measures, and the role of technology. Over the course of the week, the committee engaged in diplomatic behavior and gave strong informational speeches, while creating a unified, non-judgmental atmosphere.



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Mindful that all recommendations for border security are purely optional and voluntary, thus placing special emphasis on Article 2 (7) of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging that securing borders against internationally trafficked drugs directly lessens the supply of harmful narcotics which will be distributed to children via the logic that an increased supply of illicit drugs is directly linked to the increase of prevalence of drug abuse among children, meaning that a reduction in terms of supply leads to a reduction in the prevalence of drug abuse,

Reasoning that increased drug trafficking leads to increased accessibility to narcotic drugs for children and young people who are at an increased risk of drug addiction,

Recognizing that easy access to narcotics has a direct influence on the prevalence of drug addiction and abuse in children and youth,

Deeply disturbed that 6-9% percent of children living in urban and low-income environments have been conscripted into the international drug trade, which is one of the most frightening forms of child labor,

Realizing that not all Member States have equal access to funds to protect their youth by securing their borders from drug traffickers,

Considering that criminal organizations are responsible for a large part of child labor in drug production,

Aware that borders where drug trafficking occurs include land, sea, and air,

Confident in the ability that technology provides in adding additional surveillance and security over borders from drug trafficking and the access that youth have to illicit drugs,

Stressing that technology in both hardware and software can assist law enforcement in detecting and preventing trafficked drugs from crossing borders into children's hands,

Recognizing that sensitive information about a specific Member State should be exclusively available to the related Member State, which includes but is not limited to the case of databases,

Applauding the UNODC Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Under International Control,

Acknowledging the power, the private sector has to contribute to innovative ideas and technologies that can strengthen border security and combat the drug trade and its effects on children and youth of our nations,

Underscoring the dire need of Low or Middle-Income Countries (LMIC) nations for financial assistance to secure Member States' borders and prevent the free flow of illicit drugs between Member States increasing the risk for youth drug abuse,

Recognizing the power and assistance software technologies provide in the form of databases and mapping that identify volatile areas of drug trafficking areas over borders,

Stressing the necessity of implementing and improving border surveillance in rural, arid, or uninhabited regions in LMIC States to protect the young population from the harm of illicit drugs,

Recognizing the fact that illicit drugs enter Member States through international borders via legal entry points risking the health and well-being of youth and children,

Appalled by the rise of the misuse of pharmaceutical drugs, notably opioids,

Noting that effective law enforcement work including swift and strict prosecution and consequences of those involved in organized crime is crucial to preventing drug abuse in children,

Convinced that collaboration and the sharing of information are important motors of accelerated progress,

Fully aware of the positive impact of the Relief and Drugs Analysis File databases of Interpol which, gathers information about locations linked with illegal drug activities and up-to-date information about drug criminals' distribution techniques to youth,

Noting the Crime Stopper initiative to gather information from the youth to resolve crime and how it can be adapted to gather information from children and youth to keep them safe from drugs,

Commending the Smuggling, Training and Operations Programme (STOP) which provides training for border and police officers to better interrupt the flow of illicit substances which can be distributed to youth,

Stressing the fact that lack of access to proper medication encourages children and youth to turn to the black market to self-medicate with improper substances or medicines risking the likelihood of abuse,

Cognizant of the fact that narcotic drug production and accessibility to youth are at an all-time high,

Bearing in mind that collaboration is a fundamental principle of the United Nations (UN) as an international organization,

1. *Proclaims* that technological advancements and international cooperation strengthen border security which will prevent trafficked drugs from reaching children and young people;
2. *Suggests* the use of technology in order to prevent unmonitored drug trafficking across borders in volatile areas, to prevent drugs from reaching children and youth across borders;
3. *Further invites* Member States to establish training standards for border security agents to identify and develop procedures to assist children and youth conscripted into the international drug trafficking trade; such procedures could include:
 - a. Opening expansive high-quality caregiving centers for children found working in the trafficking trade;
 - b. Ensuring treatment of children found to have engaged in the drug trade complies with the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* and the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights*;
4. *Encouraging* Member States to focus attention and appropriate action for drug trafficking in volatile areas on the border where trafficking occurs in greater densities, utilizing surveillance upon traffickers and detection technologies to best guard vulnerable areas where illegal narcotics pass borders to reach children and youth;
5. *Encourages* post-seizure retracing investigations with increased international cooperation to identify and dismantle transnational organized crime groups engaged in drug trafficking that may target children, which will:
 - a. Require more communication and transparency between importing and exporting Member States;
 - b. Take a transnational approach that targets global criminal enterprises;

6. *Recommends* the creation of a monetary fund, the Border Security Fund (BSF) managed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to assist LMIC nations who cannot afford to secure their own borders in financing border security infrastructure improvements which are integral to preventing children and young people's access to illicit narcotic drugs through:
 - a. Receiving funding from both willing Member States and outside donors, the funds would be managed by a committee created specifically to administer this fund which would exist as long as funding is received and as long as the BSF Committee deems its existence necessary;
 - b. Serving as a resource to improve existing border security infrastructure which is integral to preventing the flow of illicit narcotic drugs;
 - c. Distributing funding based on applications for funding from prospective Member States, the BSF committee will annually review applicants for funding to ensure that they continue to meet the outlined framework provided by the CND;
 - d. Using the BSF committee to ensure that applicants intend to use possible funds to further improve their border security infrastructure, annual reviews will ensure that already accepted Member States continue to use funds as originally allocated by the BSF committee if a Member State is found to violate its original acceptance terms, it will immediately lose access to current and future funding until the Member State reaffirms its commitment to the BSF framework;
 - e. Infrastructure funding used only for measures related to preventing the trade of illicit narcotics across international borders;
7. *Suggests* the creation and utilization of data collection and mapping, sourced by local communities within States, that informs the State of their drug activities within their sovereign borders which empowers them to:
 - a. Suggest the gathering of information from youth through the implementation of a website and hotline where they can provide anonymous tips about drug distribution to track where drugs are being distributed basing themselves on the Crime Stopper initiative in the United States of America which gathers anonymous tips from youth to arrest criminals;
 - b. Detect where drugs may be reaching after crossing the border so drug routes can be tracked;
 - c. Find drug use "hot spots" where government intervention is more necessary to protect youth from drug abuse;
 - d. Determine areas where children and youth may be more at risk of coming into contact with illegal narcotics and assess strategies to help children and youth avoid such areas and where children and youth intervention is necessary to prevent abuse of narcotics;
8. *Calls for* continuous updating and advancement of the UNODC Multilingual Dictionary of Precursors and Chemicals Frequently used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control in order to monitor and control the delivery of these chemicals and ensure they are not being used for the production of narcotics, and to continuously update the database to adapt to changing conditions in the illicit drug market so as to ensure the market targeting children is continuously tracked;
9. *Encourages* the voluntary sharing of technological advancements that can be used to further improve border security from illicit drugs to protect children and youth from their effects, such as:
 - a. Increasing technical assistance to enhance the capacity of law enforcement authorities to detect and intercept the illicit drug trade;

- b. Specialized law enforcement resources which target maritime and container trafficking;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to further collaborate with the private sector to further develop technologies with the aim of protecting youth from drug abuse, by means of:
- a. Establishing funding programs to finance education in cutting-edge technologies for young engineers;
 - b. Calling for Member States, especially those troubled by border issues related to protecting our youth from drug abuse, to collaboratively establish a platform which encourages exchanges of personnel training and tactical experiences;
11. *Recommends* Member States further codify penalties for organized crime and illicit drug distribution to curb the supply of illegal drugs moving towards children and youth, emphasizing the importance of strict prosecution for those using children and young people in the drug distribution or manufacturing process so as to prevent the enrollment of children and youth in such criminal organizations;
12. *Strongly recommends* strengthening domestic law enforcement targeting the drug supply chain and criminal organizations that target children and youth through:
- a. Calling for Member States to increase levels of funding for law enforcement training, especially in matters of detecting children used in the drug supply chain;
 - b. Welcoming the help of large Member States such as the United States of America and Switzerland who have pledged to help with this measure, who can work with LMIC Member States to create training programs to train officers for best practices regarding law enforcement strategies;
13. *Further invites* Member States to ensure access to proper medication aiming to deter reliance on illicit markets and discourage youth self-medication, through measures which could include:
- a. Facilitating the exchange of medicine to ensure a safe supply of medicine for children and youth;
 - b. Creating a register of companies that produce up-to-date standards medicine in order to provide Member States with life-saving substances;
 - c. Encouraging the production, distribution, exchange, or trading of safer appropriate alternatives to widespread addictive pharmaceuticals in order to provide young people and children with secure, risk-free medicine;
 - d. Stimulating the development and distribution of age-appropriate substances which aid children and youth in the rehabilitation process, such as methadone, buprenorphine, or naloxone;
 - e. The sharing of medical knowledge to ensure safe treatment;
 - f. Lowering barriers at the borders for these companies to provide children and youth dealing with drug issues with safer supplies;
14. *Recommends* approaching the UNODC to collaborate with NGOs to collect funds to assist Member States in pursuing the aforementioned goals.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (poverty alleviation), SDG 3.5 (prevention and treatment of substance abuse), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 16 (peaceful and inclusive societies), and the critical need to address drug abuse and addiction among children and young people, crucial to ensuring a bright shared future for mankind,

Emphasizing the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 61/9 which promotes a healthy lifestyle for the youth encouraging them to start initiatives so that they may lead a purposeful, drug-free life as well as CND Resolutions 63/3 and 65/2 which aim to strengthen comprehensive cooperative partnerships to address the links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking,

Urging a holistic understanding of the interconnected factors influencing drug abuse among the youth, including socioeconomic disparities, lack of educational opportunities, and insufficient access to healthcare,

Acknowledges the existence of the strong link between poverty and drug abuse-related issues as reported by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) *World Drug Report 2018*,

Observing the connection between the increase in drug abuse and the rates of violence, as reported by the 2023 European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction drug report which noted historically high cocaine availability, reflected by a proliferation in violent crime associated with drug market activity,

Aware of UNODC and the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Standards on Drug Use Prevention,

Keeping in mind the research conducted by the Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction that demonstrated engagement in sports reduces illicit drug use by 80%,

Having examined the 'Line up, Live up' programme implemented by UNODC,

Taking into consideration the project 'Empower Youth' implemented by CAZAS with the collaboration and donation of the Drug Abuse Prevention Center (DAPC grant), which was able to reach 20,000 young people,

Applauding the results and efforts of the UNODC's drug-prevention program, Children Amplified Prevention Services (CHAMPS),

Noting further the influence that social media plays in decisions youth make, showing that they are 75% more likely to engage in tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use,

Bearing in mind that 37.9% of people globally with substance use disorders also have mental illnesses,

Understanding that 92% of children globally are in spaces of education, emphasizing the need to educate children on the severity of drug abuse,

Deeply Concerned with the 296 million using drugs and among those, 39.5 million globally suffer from drug use disorders,

Expressing its satisfaction with the UNODC Super Skills program which aims to support skill development for vulnerable children worldwide,

Affirming the yearly UNODC Youth Forum which takes place right before CND's annual sessions, that brings youth from around the world together to collaborate on youth drug issues,

Further Recording the work of The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), push for governments to increase regulation on social media platforms that glamorize drug use to boost sales of controlled substances,

Recognizing the work non-government organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) have done regarding mitigating youth drug abuse while noting the essential use of national governments in mitigating youth drug abuse,

Reaffirming the work the Drug Abuse Prevention Center (DAPC) has done through contributing grants towards youth organizations that aim to mitigate youth drug use,

1. *Urges* all Member States to participate in the UNODC Youth Forum as it gives the youth an effective medium to recommend change;
2. *Further urges* the expansion of the 'Super Skills' program by the UNODC to include the development of educational materials and resources aimed at providing young people with the necessary knowledge and skills to make informed choices and resist the lure of drugs;
3. *Supports* the creation of a comprehensive educational initiatives made for schools, youth organizations, and community centers in order to fasten collaboration among Member States;
4. *Calls upon* the UNODC and WHO to expand the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention to include outreach to include teenagers while distributing prevention messages on social media and other online venues to combat the using of these avenues to encourage and facilitate drug use Illicit drug supply, in order to limit drug-related harms discourage consumption;
5. *Requests* support for existing initiatives aimed at both fostering drug awareness campaigns and cultivating a culture centered on living drug-free, while also advocating for enhanced accessibility to high school and university education to mitigate poverty, addressing a significant precursor to drug abuse;
6. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of after-school programs, with the goal of promoting a healthy lifestyle that prioritizes learning and physical activity over drug usage, by Member States such as:
 - a. Organized physical activities to create a safe environment, promote discipline, and foster sportsmanship amongst youth;
 - b. Accessible vocational training courses in order to prepare interested youth for a skilled craft, a trade, or technician work;
 - c. Fine art programs including but not limited to music, theater, and art classes;
7. *Calls on* Member States to take additional measures in the establishment of trauma-specific treatment as a means to help recovering drug-addicted youth and children, such as:
 - a. The creation of in-school trauma treatment center with drug-related issues specialists practicing;
 - i. Psychological treatment to make sure both parents and children are involved in better understanding first trauma response;

- ii. Post-traumatic treatment to better control the consequence of the trauma;
 - iii. Early response treatment to assure clear communication and understanding of the trauma;
 - b. The implementation of mental health support centers in schools, to prevent and to treat mental disorders, such as depression and anxiety;
- 8. *Calls for* Member States to actively support via national, regional, or global initiatives, collaboration with stakeholders, and when applicable, budget allocations and financial contributions, for Children Amplified Prevention Services (CHAMPS), a UNODC initiative to protect children from the dangers of drug abuse by:
 - a. Gathering and analyzing data on drug prevention service usage to innovate, and fill gaps in current programs;
 - b. Focusing on the social and emotional learning of all children globally;
 - c. Aiming to have a positive impact on 10,000,000 children in 10 LMICs within 5 years of the first wave of implementation;
 - d. Streamlining services across government, civil society, grassroots organizations, NGOs, private sector, and UN partners;
- 9. *Encourages* the establishment of rehabilitation and counseling offices within community centers and schools aimed at providing accessible support for students and children:
 - a. Provide early and timely interventions for at-risk behaviors to limit exposure leading to other drug abuse-related issues and enhance students and children's overall well-being and resilience against drug use;
 - b. Equip students and children with coping strategies and life skills to foster personal development and alleviate the usage of drugs;
- 10. *Recommends* that the International Narcotics Control Board expands on its policy recommendations to Member States to further regulate the output of media that glorifies drug usage through monitoring mechanisms and emphasize partnerships between state and corporate actors in the social media space;
- 11. *Urges* Member States to create policies that help reduce financial barriers for NGOs and CBOs dealing with youth drug abuse citing the work the DAPC has done by providing financial grants sponsoring NGOs and CBOs projects mitigating youth drug abuse;
- 12. *Further invites* the UNODC to work on the expansion of the 'Line up Live up' programme, that specifically entails incorporating individuals from diverse racial backgrounds, genders, and religious affiliations with the aim of ensuring that the program encompasses a wider range of demographics, thereby fostering greater inclusivity and representation across various societal dimensions by providing:
 - a. Safe spaces, in order to contrast criminality so that the youth won't feel abandoned by the institutions;
 - b. Social inclusion, to ensure tolerance for diversity;
 - c. Education, which is essential for a functional society, but is also crucial to reduce discrimination, unemployment, and many other elements that could lead to violent extremism;

- d. Resilience is a skill that is essential in everyday life and can be learned through sports;
 - e. Empowerment among the youth to give them tools to take decisions for themselves and for their lives;
13. *Further invites* the expansion of CAZAS in Montenegro regarding the ‘Empower Youth’ project, which focused on involving parent’s council in the education of the youth, by utilizing school directors, pedagogists, psychiatrists, teachers, and professional figures to reiterate the importance of school, especially concerning how school deals with peer violence and other drug affiliated problems.



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages), specifically target 3.5 which aims to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol,

Emphasizing the repercussions of not having a unified definition for Drug Abuse according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Fully aware that individuals who partake in the consumption of illicit drugs, unprescribed medicines, or both, are in need of help,

Reiterating the importance of the *Strengthening Families* initiative carried out by the Pan American Health Organisation and the World Health Organisation which promotes family environments that protect 10 to 14-year-old children in order to prevent substance abuse and other risky behaviors,

Acknowledging existing rehabilitation programs for prisoners with substance-abuse disorders, such as the United States government Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), which assists users in a safe reintegration into the community and can be modified to also serve youth in juvenile detention centers, and the UNODC initiative "Line up Live up", which is an evidence-informed, sport-based life skills training program,

Recalls the compulsory Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme established in East and Southeast Asia by United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and UNODC in 2015 in Manila, which proceeded to not only limit the amount of drugs coming into the country, but also to prevent the further usage of drugs by individuals, most specifically young people through strong planning and management, fostering enabling legal and policy environment, and health and community system-strengthening and financing,

Understanding the positive effects of Interpol's Smuggling, Training and Operations Programme such as the "STOP" program, currently implemented philanthropically in countries with weaker overall border control which provides a short, intensive education program for border and police officers about smuggling and border security specific to the needs of the country and agency, thus strengthening intra- and extra-border checks that lead to increased drug traffic detections,

Recognizing how the implementation of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) can assist in the decrease of illicit drugs and goods breaching borders across the globe, just as it has in Southeast Asia,

Alarmed by the *UN World Drug Report 2022*, which stated that 57 metric tons of cocaine have been smuggled into West Africa from 2019-2022, underlining the fact that the current frameworks in place are not at the necessary level of effectiveness Africa needs,

Endorsing UNICEF *Practical Guide on Identification of Victims/Persons 'At-Risk' of Trafficking in Human Beings* (2022) which outlines how border control representatives can identify and aid youth in drug production and trafficking,

Being aware of the repetitive use of syringes in instances of illicit drug use spread deadly diseases,

Expressing its deep concern of the estimated number of people who injected drugs at 13.2 million, 18% higher than the previous years,

Firmly convinced of the effectiveness of supervised injection centers currently established across the globe, as they have been proven to be associated with far fewer overdose mortality rates as proven by the National Library of Medicine which proved they result in 88 less overdose deaths per 100,000 people, furthermore, these injection centers can protect children and youth who have drug-using parents as they will delocalize drug use from the children's homes,

Acknowledges with deep gratitude the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Syringe Services Programs (SSTs) and their efforts to care for the health of drug users by providing access to sterile syringes and needles while screening and providing treatment for HIV and referring them to preventive and education programs and services as they are associated with a 76% reduction in general infection rate and a 96% reduction in new HIV cases leading to an overall reduction in mortality rate,

Recognizes the decrease of 32% to 44% in youth drug consumption in the countries that implement the D.A.R.E. program in order to instruct their youth on drug abuse such as The United States of America, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, among others and a decrease in the risk to initiate the act of using drugs between 29% and 34%,

Understanding that the use of medication including but not limited to methadone, naloxone, and buprenorphine can be used to save lives and make rehabilitation safer for active and past drug users, notably the young ones,

1. *Strongly suggests the* implementation of a unified drug abuse definition by the UNODC for a more catered approach to solutions in the context of international drug control which should read: "the use of chemicals or illegal drugs or substances in a relapsing or compulsive manner for mood-altering and self-medication purposes disregarding and/or ignoring potentially dangerous negative effects to the user and/or the user's surroundings";
2. *Aims to amplify the Strengthening Families* initiative to encompass rehabilitation and counseling in local community centers that can be visited anonymously by both parents and children affected by drug abuse on the global scale:
 - a. Benefiting them with the sharing of information by volunteer Members States;
 - b. Adjusting the existing framework to the specific needs of their population, more specifically the youth;
 - c. Putting forward parenting initiatives focused on cultivating discernment and critical thinking abilities of children and young people;
3. *Endorses* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to expand existing substance-abuse rehabilitation programs for the detained population through an implementation into juvenile detention centers to increase possibilities to completely recover, as well as multiplying opportunities for youth populations to reinsert safely into their environment by:
 - a. Further suggesting enacting a voluntary subsidized initiative for all countries who wish to participate in said program, in order to cement the possibility for the most amount of participating countries as possible in an effort to secure the most amount of borders as feasible;
 - b. Recommending the expansion of the scope of "Line Up Live Up" into juvenile detention centers, in an attempt to reintegrate offenders back into society;
4. *Fully supports* the expansion, implementation, and funding of the "STOP program" currently established in select African Nations to all nations in Africa, as the border-checking system can bode as a massive benefit to intercept those negatively affecting susceptible youth in Africa and suggests a voluntary program for nation-states to submit the duty of their border security to third-

party systems founded by the United Nations, which is well within the set boundaries and jurisdiction of the UN;

5. *Strongly supports* expanding the compulsory Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme established in East and Southeast Asia to other Member states by:
 - a. Encouraging implementing it on a volunteer basis;
 - b. Basing themselves and adjusting the existing framework to the specific needs of their population, more specifically the youth;
 - c. Assessing the needs of the healthcare providers and the population, more specifically youth so that the members of their population who are past or active drug users, most specifically the youth, benefit from additional support in their rehabilitation and recovery from substance use;
 - d. Collaborating and sharing information with other Member States who are implementing the program in a voluntary manner to foster the improvement and innovation of the program;
 - e. Taking leadership in the implementation and development of the program while benefiting from the voluntary collaboration, knowledge sharing, and support of other Member States;
6. *Further recommends* the expansion of the STOP programme, which is a “border checking” programme meant to ensure individuals who wish to infiltrate sovereign borders with the intent of distributing illicit drugs are stopped, to:
 - a. Further filter into databases that map hotspots of drug abuse to then be utilized in rehabilitation implementation that assists the development and growth of children by removing potential threats;
 - b. Generate as many “hits” - described by INTERPOL as the discovery of a wanted individual - as possible, regarding the trafficking of drugs across sovereign borders, which have the potential to reach children and youth globally;
7. *Encourages* the prospect of taking inspiration from Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) currently established in Asia and building upon this system in Africa and beyond based upon prior happenstance in order and:
 - a. Notes with interest that BLOs have helped detect 1,230 drug smuggling cases in the Southeast Asian region of Vietnam;
 - b. Emphasizes that an increase and presence of drug trafficking in a border community normalizes drug use amongst children according to the International Journal of Drug Policy (IJDP), and the presence of BLOs decreases the amount of border drug trafficking present;
 - c. Trusts that the lack or the reduction of drugs passing through the borders ultimately leads to a reduction in the number of overall drug users;
8. *Highlights* the expansion of supervised injection centers to provide services to children and young people as well as their parents in a three-phase programme:
 - a. Where the first phase includes providing safe disposal of used drug equipment in order to properly dispose of infectious equipment;

- b. While the second phase will present a safe space to provide information and awareness about substance-use disorders, while actively informing substance users about the risks they are taking by offering rehabilitation programmes with the help of ex-addicts parts of a rehab program which will advertise and share their experience before patients get their dose;
 - c. The third phase will ensure that healthcare staff members of the center will provide the active drug users with clean equipment as well as working to prevent the risk of infections by used drug consumption materials;
9. *Strongly supports* the implementation and strengthening of a voluntary youth-specific Needle Exchange program worldwide in order to not only suppress the spread of diseases - more specifically HIV and AIDS - from the repetitive use of a single needle during drug use, but also to ensure that the children are given the opportunity to experience and benefit from the foundation of a family without the worry of losing said family due to the negative effects HIV/AIDS, and this will be done by:
 - a. Encouraging volunteer Member States to use the existing framework as a foundation for the creation of a program adjusted to the specific needs of their population, more specifically the children and young people;
 - b. Ensuring the global youth population globally benefits from additional support, such as reintroducing them to society, academic opportunities, and job opportunities, while offering them chance to recover;
 - c. Collaborating and sharing information between Member states in order to continually innovate and improve the program so it stays relevant to the current global situation;
 - d. Further ensuring that parents of small children will be less susceptible to being affected by the HIV/AIDS virus, thus granting these parents the ability to raise their children for longer making sure children have a stable family;
10. *Further recommends* that programs such as the D.A.R.E. program, which educates children not only about the dangers of drug abuse but also how to say no to drugs, must be accessible to children of all socioeconomic backgrounds, by directly implementing it in the school systems of select nations who do not have proper or adequate funding to do so themselves while:
 - a. Maintaining voluntary participation from Member States;
 - b. Further suggesting smaller countries in regions such as Africa and Asia participate in this implementation and;
 - c. Directing attention to the fact that aforementioned countries such as Mexico, Panama, and the United Kingdom, among others, receive the funding for this program through philanthropic donation, federal funding, and/or individual/anonymous donations;
11. *Recommends* the use of safe supply of medicine dedicated to helping active drug users by providing them with:
 - a. Emergency medication such as naloxone which delay overdoses and therefore provides an opportunity for healthcare providers to intervene;
 - b. Controlled substances like methadone as well as naloxone combined with buprenorphine which help previous drug users to deal with cravings and withdrawal symptoms that can prove detrimental to the users' health;
 - c. Calls upon the UNODC to create a digital handbook called #Jobs4AI which provides Member States with policy recommendations and action plans on the increase of job

opportunities for rehabilitation patients in order to have a smooth and accessible reintegration into society.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 relating to good health and well-being, and target 3.5 on strengthening the prevention and treatment of drug abuse,

Recognizing the guidelines laid out by the 1989 *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child* (UNCRC) article 33, which states that Member States shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Considering the 2020 *Helping Adolescents Thrive Initiative*, a toolkit that aims to strengthen both global and local policies and programmes concerning the mental health of adolescents, launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Acknowledging article 35.C of the 1961 *Single Convention on Psychotropic Drugs* highlighting the importance of cooperation between Member States and competent international organizations to view a campaign against illicit traffic,

Keeping in mind Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) resolution 63/4 promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention which acknowledges the contribution of youth and youth-based associations in drug abuse prevention work,

Applauding the African Union (AU) *Education for Health and Well-Being to Transform Young Africa's Future* (EHW) (2023), a continental strategy aimed to advance education for African youth on drug-related threats, such as substance abuse,

Acknowledging World Health Organization (WHO) *Mental Health Gap Action Programme* (mhGAP), an evidence-based approach to scaling up capacity and services for mental health conditions,

Recognizing the research conducted by the WHO, which found that children and young people in states dealing with emergencies and humanitarian crises are at risk for developing serious psychological illnesses which can lead to drug abuse,

Emphasizing booklet 5 of the 2023 *World Drug Report* (WDR) on substance use disorders in humanitarian settings, which identifies that displaced children and young people in humanitarian crises suffer disproportionately from diverse patterns of substance abuse and a critical lack of mental health infrastructure,

1. *Urges* Member States to utilize a balanced public health-oriented approach to protecting children and young people from drug abuse by:
 - a. Working to end social and medical discrimination against youth who use drugs;
 - b. Promoting local, preventive psychological and mental health interventions for youth by caregivers and healthcare professionals;

- c. Strengthening access for youth in Member States to receive comprehensive, equitable, affordable, and personalized mental health treatment by social and medical professionals;
2. *Reminds* Member States to promote the existence, livelihood, and employment of youth in safe, supportive, healthy, and non-discriminatory environments that promote and protect their mental health and reduce their engagement in illicit drug use through:
 - a. Social support groups established in local communities using a similar format to that of Alcoholics Anonymous to help young people who have been affected by drug use to provide them with a safe and secure environment;
 - b. Mentorship programs by respective local health services to foster discussion between youth and their caregivers on drug use;
 - c. Supporting already existing local initiatives and services like the *United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Strong Families* as well as encouraging the development of initiatives addressing the impact of drug use on children and supporting caregivers in preventing substance abuse and its mental health implications;
 - d. Supporting existing infrastructures and social services in Member States concerning vulnerable youth who are affected by drug use and abuse and may be at risk in their respective household;
3. *Further invites* Member States to emphasize the work of the UNODC *Youth Forum* by amplifying the voice of youth leaders in policymaking by promoting the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes on drug-related policies in the areas of focusing on the prevention of non-medical use of drugs among children and young people and their health promotion;
4. *Encourages* close collaboration through open dialogue between Member States and the UNODC to expand and emphasize the use and visibility of already existing awareness-raising campaigns targeted at children and young people, such as the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, June 26th annually, through social media by:
 - a. Promoting global and culturally inclusive educational and informational content on drug abuse consequences for youth, through a number of well-known social media platforms including but not limited to Facebook, Instagram, and X;
 - b. Nominating youth leaders from Member States most impacted by the negative ramifications of drug use on mental health in young populations to participate in specialized training by the UNODC, specifically pedagogical social media seminars, to disseminate interactive workshops on UNODC's social media that encourages active participation and engagement from youth audiences;
5. *Recommends* that the strategy outlined in the AU *Education for Health and Well-Being to Transform Young Africa's Future (EHW) (2023)* to become an international strategy implemented by the UNICEF through Member States taking measures to advance the knowledge of youth on illicit substances by:
 - a. Raising awareness on drug abuse through providing schools with comprehensive curricula and knowledge on substances and the consequences of illicit drug use among children and young people with a focus on the mental health repercussions of that use;
 - b. Educating children and young people on the possible effects that the engagement in drug abuse can have on their mental well-being;

- c. Providing support and guidance to Member States, through a CND panel of experts, in their effort to adapt the EHW Strategy to tailor to the specific needs of their youth population with a focus on ensuring sensitivity to Member States' diverse cultures;
- 6. *Recommends* Member States implement the WHO *Mental Health Gap Action Programme* (mhGAP) in their National Health System in order to:
 - a. Encourage the implementation by Member States of nationally subsidized counseling services aimed at youth to improve the accessibility of counseling with mental health professionals that are:
 - i. Managed by the Member States' relevant health authority;
 - ii. Voluntarily funded and subsidized by Member States with the goal to increase affordability of counseling services for youth impacted by drug use and abuse;
 - b. Increase the capacity and the ability of doctors and pharmacists to support the mental health of youth by:
 - i. Optimizing national screening methods of young people consuming drugs by providing specific questionnaires like CRAFFT score to doctors which is a health screening tool designed to identify substance use, substance-related driving risk, and substance use disorder among youth ages 12-21;
 - ii. Sharing the best practices and facilitating international collaboration among Member States to address youth mental health challenges related to drug consumption by encouraging Member States to foster open dialogues between medical students regarding the intersection of mental health and young people's drug use and challenge existing prejudices within local medical curricula;
 - iii. Encouraging Member States to implement a national database to provide information to healthcare professionals on youth's previous prescriptions to ensure that patients receive safe prescription amounts of their necessary medications;
- 7. *Encourages* collective action among Member States to create a set of policies, to ensure that children and young people in Member States that are affected by emergencies can receive sufficient, accessible, and non-discriminatory mental health support with the help of the UNICEF to prevent drug abuse through:
 - a. Offering mental health support groups by local social services in Member States tailored to confront specific conditions and drug-related topics that primarily arise when states are dealing with humanitarian crises such as conflicts, famine, and climate-related emergencies;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the UNODC's *Treatnet Training Package*, which seeks to increase the level of knowledge, skills, and efforts of professionals working in the field of substance abuse, which is available online for local healthcare professionals to receive the training, focusing on emergencies and conflict to offer specialized training to advance their methods in preventing young people from abusing drugs related to mental health issues.



Code: CND/1/5

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Protect Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971),

Noting with approval that Article 33 of the Convention of the Child highlights the necessity of preventing children from being used in the production and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, and especially target 3.5 which urges to strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

Building upon SDG 4 (on quality education), seeking to enable inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for children and young people,

Welcoming General Assembly Resolution 77/238 (2022) on "International cooperation to address and counter the world drug problem", which emphasizes the need to be mindful of social and economic causes of criminal activities when trying to prevent illicit cultivation, production, and trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Emphasizes that one of the key findings of the *World Drug Report 2018* is that some major reasons why young people are involved in the illicit drug trade are poverty and a lack of opportunities for social and economic advancement, and that providing young people with skills, education, and opportunities relevant to legitimate employment can address the entrapment of young people in the illicit drug trade,*

Considering the success of The United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) Listen First Campaign in its effort to educate adults on how to promote the safe and healthy development of adolescents,

Taking note that the Youth Building for Future Program, already implemented in three Latin American Member States has enabled over 2.9 million young people to integrate better into the labor market,

*Recalling UNODC's Technical Report GLOK42 *Preventing illicit drug use and treating drug use disorders for children and adolescents and women at risk* (2014) wherein a framework for child substance abuse was created,*

Bearing in mind the importance of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1990),

Reconfirming the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) Resolution 60/7 on promoting scientific evidence-based community, family, and school programs and strategies to prevent drug use among children and adolescents,

*Applauding the African Union (AU) *Education for Health and Well-Being to Transform Young Africa's Future* (EHW) (2023), a continental strategy aimed to advance education for African youth on drug-related threats, such as substance abuse,*

Remembering the efficient discussions that the #NoPatientLeftBehind initiative has brought up through forums about the many aspects of drug abuse, regrouping panels of experts who had advice to give on how to address drug consumption and its impacts,

Guided by the UNODC/WHO International Standards on Drug Use Prevention, which summarizes drug interventions and policies that have been found to result in positive prevention outcomes that then influence the funding and allocation regarding Drug Abuse Prevention Center (DAPC) grants,

Aware of the DAPC grants that have engaged with youth, parents, teachers, and other community stakeholders to implement prevention and awareness-raising activities in schools and communities,

Bearing in mind the progressive development of this issue,

1. *Urges* the establishment of the Youth Building the Future Project, which is aimed to foster youth employability to prevent the involvement of young people in illicit drug supply chains:
 - a. Aimed at young people between the ages of 15 and 24 who are neither studying nor working and offers them the chance to receive job training in a work center in their area, a monthly scholarship equivalent to a minimum wage, and medical insurance for up to one year;
 - b. Providing a digital platform to link unemployed adolescents with companies, social organizations, public institutions, and different sources of training or job offers close to their place of residence;
 - c. Oriented on the Youth Building the Future Program which can be used as a pilot project and modified to the needs of different regions and Member States;
 - d. Overseen by an expert group from the UNODC, composed of ten experts from the regional offices of the UNODC, which will recommend in which Member States the project should be implemented;
2. *Proposes* the following funding possibilities in order to provide the establishment of the Youth Building the Future Project in different Member States, as well as for its upkeep:
 - a. Intends that funding for the project is provided by the Member States in which the project is implemented and is based on their voluntary participation and respective capacities;
 - b. Emphasizes that if the UNODC experts consider it necessary, the 16th tranche of the UN's Development Account (UNDA) will provide funding to help the states in which the project is conducted by the implementation;
 - c. Asks the UNODC to apply for funding for the Youth Building the Future Program from the UNDA in the next tranche, to secure the financial resources;
3. *Suggests* that after one year a periodic review of the implementation of the Youth Building the Future Project in the different selected Member States should be conducted by the ten experts from the regional offices of the UNODC so that modifications can be made considering the needs of the different regions and Member States;
4. *Recommends* that UNODC launches a new strategy inspired by the African Union's EHW Strategy entitled "Learn2Prevent" to raise awareness on drug abuse and its consequences by providing schools with comprehensive curricula that will:
 - a. Educate teachers and other forms of tutors by giving them the possibility to take part in voluntary and free classes on the dangers of drug abuse on how to:
 - i. Recognize different types of drugs regarding their levels of synthetic constituents, dosage lethality, and overdose risk;
 - ii. Recognize children at risk of drug abuse to optimize child-specific approaches and enhance their care through more specific tools (i.e. regular follow-ups, access to social worker support, etc.);

- iii. Recognize different types of consumption effects in order to provide better medical responses in the case of overdose;
 - b. Help build peer program workshops with young people who suffered from drug abuse in the past;
 - c. Organize visits of youth psychiatrists at school to give education about the harm of drug abuse to support schools and industries in broadening awareness of substance misuse issues;
 - d. Provide the youth and adults responsible for their productive growth with information about the possible dangerous nature of prescription drugs used in rehabilitation;
- 5. *Encourages* the UNODC field offices to deploy experts specializing in familial health concerning juvenile substance abuse, with experts coming from backgrounds of social work, public health, and education, whose role will be to focus on community and family-based education initiatives targeting children who are either not enrolled in school or are outside of formal education system by:
 - a. Facilitating family skills prevention workshops designed to improve parenting, family resilience, child well-being, and family mental health;
 - b. Utilizing online platforms and social media to raise awareness about the risk of drug abuse;
 - c. Establishing structures for communities to engage in, such as social centers intended to serve as forums for youth productivity in areas including athletics, academics, and arts among other extracurriculars;
 - d. Promoting cultural activities, sports, and extracurricular programs for youths living in poorer areas tailored to the cultural diversity of Member States, in order to counteract the exacerbating effects of poverty on substance use;
 - e. Strengthening communities' resilience against drug abuse through easily accessible and understandable information campaigns posted in community centers, intended to convey information about the dangers of illicit drug use and providing avenues for addiction support;
- 6. *Suggests* an interventional approach against substance abuse centered on providing informative support and medical emergency resources in certain target areas by:
 - a. Promoting the presence of organizations tasked with the mandate to prevent drug abuse in youths by targeting areas and events where drug abuse is prevalent;
 - b. Providing resources and information on medical emergencies related to drug abuse, more specifically pertaining to signs and symptoms of drug overdose and the treatment of overdose through medical antidotes;
- 7. *Recommends* that UNODC allocates part of its prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, and alternative development budget to the creation of a UNODC program tasked with collaborating with different UN organs in order to implement prevention against drug abuse in UN development programs, prevention which could take the form of:
 - a. Promoting courses on the impacts and factors of drug abuse, specific and adapted to the needs and socioeconomic factors of the population targeted by the development program, such as:
 - i. The African Union's EHW Strategy entitled "Learn2Prevent", adapted to educate young women and girls on specific impacts of drug abuse on women, in

development programs such as the UN Women Oasis Center Program;

- ii. Courses providing information to young people (8 to 21 years old) who are growing up in impoverished communities, who might be unaware or not sufficiently educated on the impacts and factors of drug abuse;
 - iii. Courses that promote safe and healthy coping ways for young people struggling with mental illness who are vulnerable to drug abuse;
 - b. Spreading information on programs available to help against drug addiction, such as the Youth Building the Future Project;
 - c. Familiarizing communities with technologies that can help prevent drug abuse, such as the Blooming Youth forum;
8. *Invites* the UNODC to create Blooming Youth (BY) as a functional Advisory Forum of the CND which will:
 - a. Analyzing data voluntarily provided by Member State data on drug abuse of children and young adults up to the age of 24 which are involved in illicit drug trafficking and the production and consumption of illicit drugs as well as online activities on their regional servers;
 - b. Recommending national policy measures, that would be based on the analyzed verified Member State's data, to protect young people from all negative effects of illicit drug production and consumption;
 - c. Supporting the CND with recommendations and an annually published best practice report on how to protect children from drug abuse in this very early stage of development;
 - d. Valuing the protection of individual data, especially in the light of the possible involvement of foreign countries, sensible personal data, and health-related patient records keeping the national data protection requirements in mind and ensuring the Member State receiving advice will retain their autonomy in the decision-making process, by ensuring the recipient of the aid has taken the initiative to engage with the project, through an independent and sovereign decisional process;
 - e. Valorizing data sharing in a way that ensures that the information provided can then be utilized to facilitate multilateral support;
9. *Recommends* that the Blooming Youth (BY) Forum consists of independent experts:
 - a. Serving from all professional backgrounds, including data analysts, sociologists, social workers, psychologists, IT specialists, and experts in criminality that are specialized in new emergent technologies involved in tracking changes of the fast-changing internet and all its derivative servers;
 - b. Following an ethical and unbiased code that is distributed by the recipient Member State;
 - c. Willing to collaborate with a local experts if the Member State wishes to;
 - d. Accepting that they can be removed if the recipient Member States wishes to change the structure of the team in accordance with their local policies;
10. *Endorses* that the Blooming Youth Forum with a:

- a. Financing the UNODC Fund for a small percentage of the budget, as well as contributions at-will basis from Member States as well as DAPC grants;
 - b. Budgeting of at least 2 million US dollars in order to contribute toward jump-starting the forum under the CND budget and in combination with volunteer free will funding by fellow Member States;
 - c. Requesting that DAPC grants, those grants which are outlined in accordance with the UNODC/WHO Standards, be used towards activities and projects that are focused on engaging with youth;
11. *Suggests* that Blooming Youth's effectiveness to be reevaluated in accordance with the program's objectives and goals every 5 years from an external audit made of:
 - a. Participating Member States during the previous period;
 - b. Previous experts that used to be employed by the forum or different similar forums as these individuals are more susceptible to notice the significant changes within the forum over time;
 - c. Independent and unbiased experts with decent expertise in the aforementioned fields and no relation to the forum assessing the forum;
12. *Supports* the idea that the external audit duty is optimizing the forum, thinking about financial opportunities, its impact on the topic, and whether it is still the best tool to tackle the circumstances in the future, keeping in mind the technological progress and changes in society by creating the opportunity to reduce or cease the project if goals set by the reevaluation forum are not met by the blooming youth project.



Code: CND/1/6

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Measures to Prevent Children and Young People from Drug Abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the 1990 Guidelines on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency under the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights,

Acknowledging the underlying socio-economic factors that lead individuals to participate in the illegal drug trade,

Keeping in mind the high prevalence of media usage among children and young people, especially digital applications, enabling effective outreach,

Fully aware of the lack of digital information on the prevalence of substance abuse among children and young people,

Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) relating to the importance of fostering innovation and building resilient infrastructure,

Deeply conscious of SDG 3 (good health and well-being) and target 3.5 on strengthening the prevention and treatment of substance abuse,

Deeply concerned with the rise of illicit drug abuse, which has led to 494,492 drug-related deaths and 13.2 million people injecting drugs globally, representing a 23% increase worldwide, negatively affecting the livelihoods of youth and children globally,

Acknowledging that over 75% of drug-related deaths are caused by opioids, yet less than 10% of individuals who need overdose treatment are receiving it,

*Recalling the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) handbook on *Youth Participation in Drug Prevention Work* developed to endorse youth inclusion in policy-making processes regarding drug prevention systems,*

Calling attention to the need for socio-economic development in the form of advancing opportunities for children and young people within Member States through replicating programs such as the Program for Young People (PROJoven) which creates skills and jobs for children and young people,

Taking note of the importance of assistance including funding through existing programs such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like The Courage to Speak Foundation as they play a significant role in financial aid in protecting our youth,

Declaring that education is a key resource when it comes to understanding the impacts and effects of drugs and their addictive properties,

Emphasizing the importance of education systems covering drug safety in their syllabi as reiterated by the UNODC in their School Based Education for Drug Abuse prevention handbook,

Highly appreciating the efforts of UNODC's Preventing Illicit Drug Use and Treating Drug Use Disorders for Children and Adolescents (GLOK42) program,

Recognizing the success of the 2016 Listen First Initiative, implemented by the UNODC, in facilitating the prevention of drug abuse through developing life skills in primary-school-age children,

Reaffirming also the UNODC Resolution 63/4, “Promoting the involvement of youth in drug prevention efforts,” in moving forward with peer-support groups orienting around preventing drug abuse,

Recognizing that 1 in 8 children worldwide are exposed to addictive drugs and narcotics which can hinder their developmental stages in their young years of life from advancing to full maturity,

Strongly emphasizes the importance of supporting the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Helping Adolescents Thrive (HAT) Initiative and the implementation of effective mental health awareness campaigns for protecting adolescents from substance abuse while prioritizing rehabilitation for youth who abuse illicit substances and seek treatment,

Calling attention to the existing Children Amplified Prevention Services (CHAMPS) program of the UNODC, which is not yet implemented within the mandate of the CND, which has developed evidence-based early prevention responses,

Taking into consideration existing initiatives that allow young people to be involved in the process of creating a safer environment free from potential and irresponsible usage of drugs such as the Youth Initiative through the UNODC,

Emphasizing the utility and efficiency in eradicating the engagement of children and young people in online drug marketplaces of the International Import and Export Authorisation System (I2ES),

Noting the importance of Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT) in the development of flexible solutions in the fight against drug abuse,

Having considered the UNODC’s Global Programme on Cybercrime and its importance in the fight against online crimes,

Recognizing the UNODC’s Drug Abuse Prevention Center Grants Programme (DAPC) in its continued efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to youth-led non-profit organizations, in the field of drug-use prevention, in low or middle-income countries,

Encouraged by the mission of the *OPIOIDS Project* under the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and the European Union’s *Better Internet for Kids* program to prevent the facilitation of nonmedical opioids and other illicit substances,

Highlighting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs’ (CND) 2023 Youth Forum on Drug Prevention which hosts knowledgeable actors in the field of youth drug use prevention to learn from experts and call for action from policymakers to further prioritize youth struggles,

Expecting a larger amount of Member States to confer at a “Global Conference on Cyber Expertise,” in 2025 in order to develop technological infrastructure and capacity to counter drug access for the youth,

Determined to reciprocate the goal of the Global Forum on Cyber Expertise that was established in 2015, to maintain a free, open, and secure internet while preserving the social and economic benefits,

Noting with concern that a high percentage of drug traffickers are also known to partake in their own supply and that many different drug-centered groups utilize children as drug carriers,

Affirming the importance of protecting Indigenous children’s and young people’s heritage as well as requesting that clauses put into place do not infringe on safe and traditional usage of narcotic drugs in their communities,

1. *Calls upon* the UNODC, in cooperation with CND and UNESCO while requesting UNICEF funding such as thematic funding, joint programs, and trust funds, to improve the design and implementation of our programs and increase the visibility of our advocacy efforts, to establish a social media awareness campaign on platforms to prevent children and youth from drug use

called “CLEAR - Choose Life, Evade Addictions, Remain Resilient” by enhancing social media presence through:

- a. Sharing of experience by influential people including but not limited to UN goodwill ambassadors in recovery, of their battle with addiction and their sobriety, while promoting awareness for other UN drug prevention initiatives and CND action plans;
 - b. Sharing information on the course of action when faced with overdoses, caused by substances such as but not limited to opiates, for which the CLEAR campaign would explain how to find and use medications such as naloxone;
 - c. Additionally supporting educational measures to teach children and youth about the varying domestic drug laws;
 - d. Increasing the presence of doctors, pharmacists, and other healthcare providers through online social media platforms to raise awareness of fraudulent online pharmacy buying;
2. *Proposes to UNODC to expand GLOK42 with a mobile app called Youth Outreach for Understanding, Treatment, and Help (YOUTH), requesting funding from UNICEF, the UN Development Programme as well as voluntary contributions from Member States, that:*
- a. Enables adolescents to submit reports in the app anonymously on any witnessed drug abuse, which will be forwarded to a research group to identify and analyze trends and popular areas affected by drug trafficking;
 - b. Allows children and young people affected by drug abuse to get in contact with trained professionals such as therapists and social workers, who encourage them to seek treatment;
 - c. Is overseen by the Drug Prevention and Health Branch as well as the Division for Operations of the UNODC;
 - d. Also requests supplementary funding provided by UNICEF’s ‘Pooled Funding’ program that is supported by voluntary contributions from governments, IGOs, foundations, the private sector, and individuals as well and this funding is utilized to maximize the impact of every dollar spent on supporting children worldwide;
3. *Strongly recommends* the annual publication of a “Children and Youth Drug Report” to present the latest trends and statistics on the prevalence of drug use among the youth population, through the DEOSINT aggregation working group and the YOUTH Initiative-related data;
4. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate best practice sharing in implementing the Safer Internet Center (SIC) through the INCB’s *OPIOIDS Project* to design and promote the safe and creative use of new technologies and reduce the presence of online threats, including online drug marketplaces, certify online pharmacies to compete with those online and fraudulent, raising awareness among children and young people through regular consultations with children and young people, parents, teachers, and other professionals;
5. *Encourages* relevant Member States to use the European Union’s *Better Internet for Kids* program through the facilitation of best practice sharing of an actionable framework to protect the youth from online dangers including but not limited to exposure to illicit substances;
6. *Encourages* Member States to utilize and follow the handbook on *Youth Participation in Drug Prevention Work* when creating policies that cater to drug abuse prevention;
7. *Implementing* a 3-step program for Member States titled Tri-Unity Against Drugs with different syllabi that is region-dependent, This program will be divided into:

- a. First phase of collaboration between UNESCO and UN Economic Commissions to examine educational gaps that fuel drug abuse and monitor drug trafficking patterns in youth, leading to the compilation of data into reports;
 - b. Second phase, which will take the education reports for use in developing corrective policies, initiatives and promote evidence-based drug syllabi into the national curriculum which will cover drug safety, risks, and minimizing drug morbidity;
 - c. Final phase which would be data collection of progress to later aid the enhancement of national drug policies;
8. *Recommends* Member States to implement programs modeled after PROJoven by:
 - a. Developing this program would involve 3 months of free and basic labor training of selected individuals in training centers (ECAPs);
 - b. Following this basic labor training, individuals would be able to work under a supervisor, while receiving minimum wage and utilizing valuable skills learned in ECAPs;
 - c. Specifically focusing on providing these opportunities to children and young adults between the ages of 15-22;
 - d. Extending the opportunity for these institutions to extend and maintain the employment of children and young people following the completion of this program;
9. *Invites* Member States to collaborate in providing generous financial aid to these programs for rehabilitation and early intervention through mental health awareness through:
 - a. Existing funds provided by the UNDP;
 - b. NGOs in support of the cause;
10. *Recommends* to ECOSOC an early intervention program that implements a comprehensive educational program focusing on addressing the risks of drug abuse, its consequences, and strategies for resisting peer pressure, targeting parents, educational institutions, children, and young individuals, with delivery through various channels including parents, educational institutions, community centers, and social media platforms; the intervention would involve:
 - a. Educational institutions by providing them resources for early intervention in the progression of drug addiction;
 - b. Parents by offering them resources to complement interventions by educational institutions and educating them on effective strategies for direct intervention with their children at home;
 - c. Homes in implementing strategies within the household environment;
 - d. National educational programs in incorporating drug abuse prevention topics into school curricula;
 - e. Community centers in equipping them with resources to engage in prevention efforts with children and young individuals;
 - f. Online social media platforms in launching targeted advertising campaigns to raise awareness among children and young individuals;
11. *Considers* the implementation and expansion of the UN International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26th) for all Member States, including:

- a. Making this Drug Day into a week-long program, facilitated by the UNODC, to cover more in-depth topics regarding drug use and addiction;
 - b. Adding more funding to this program from the UNDP through donations made to youth organizations dedicated to the cause of preventing drug substance abuse;
12. *Requests* the expansion of the *Listen First Initiative* to provide online mental health resources for secondary school and college-age young adults through:
 - a. Providing telemedicine solutions to support mental health, which entails remote utilization of telecommunications technology to accommodate patients better and offer immediate support, while respecting privacy laws of respective Member States related to patient confidentiality;
 - b. Offering information on the course of action for treating opiate overdose;
 - c. Contributing to online peer support groups and mentorship opportunities;
 - d. Requesting funding through the joint SDG fund through its application to SDG 3 and a combination of international health NGOs such as but not limited to the Red Cross and Oxfam;
13. *Encourages* the establishment of national programs, overseen by the WHO and UNODC, on developmental educational needs in existing rehabilitation and counseling centers, in order to further the developmental stages for children and young people by:
 - a. Recommending the establishment of a program called NCHS (Narcotic Control Health Services), similar to the Illinois Physical Therapy Association (IPTA) which is an organization that helps with counseling services and physical therapy, the NCHS would focus on the continuous cognitive development for children and young people whose growth was hindered due to drug abuse;
 - b. Furthering collaboration with medical professionals involving monthly check-ins with youths to ensure they are properly recovering mentally;
 - c. Encouraging the establishment of said programs in a multitude of areas such as educational institutions, juvenile detention centers, jail centers, and halfway homes;
14. *Recognizes* the impact of drug use on mental health and recommends the establishment of national programs aimed at reducing the degradation of mental health among at-risk children such as:
 - a. National mental health services, modeled after the World Federation for Mental Health, for young people suffering from mental illnesses diagnosed at an early age;
 - b. Localized mental health programs focusing on the family unit and its influence on the young people involved;
15. *Urges* Member States to pledge active support via national, regional, or global initiatives, collaboration with stakeholders, and/or budget allocations and financial contributions, for Children Amplified Prevention Services (CHAMPS), a UNODC initiative to protect children from the dangers of drug abuse by:
 - a. The mapping of existing services to aid child development; including but not limited to conducting school-based surveys, monitoring, and evaluation, using the UNODC Review of Prevention Systems (RePS) tool;

- b. Addressing gaps in existing drug prevention programs and social institutions; by providing classroom management, family skills, and life and social skills;
 - c. Focusing on the social and emotional learning of all children globally through nationally implemented peer-to-peer education, fostering online communities and support networks, and working with families to form healthy dynamics;
 - d. Streamlining services across government, civil society, grassroots organizations, NGOs, private sector, and UN partners;
 - e. Amplifying service utilization through digital technology and influential social institutions;
 - f. Generating new science in the prevention of drug abuse, by analyzing the data created to recognize the most effective paths of drug prevention, and sharing relevant data with member countries in order to aid independent research; aiming to have a positive impact on 10 million children in ten low and middle-income countries (LMICs) within 5 years of the first wave of implementation;
16. *Implements* the existing UNODC Youth Initiative in affected regions which will allow young people to:
- a. Participate in Seminars where they can share experiences and propose ideas on how to approach the situation in an inclusive manner at their institutions and cities; young leaders from institutions and people from affected communities will be recruited every year and be expected to be open for discussion, which will provide the information needed for the Development Programmes and future policymaking processes;
 - b. Contribute through research initiatives to share with others, including Member States, which will enhance the information Committees use at the time of discussions, based on young-led evidence and stories;
17. *Recommends* Member States to adopt the International Import and Export Authorisation System (I2ES) to allow for rapid, Internet-based, and electronic paperless trade in internationally controlled substances to further prevent illicit substances from entering alternative channels and online drug marketplaces and to reduce the accessibility of illicit substances to children and young people and the further expansion of this system through the use of blockchain technology as to provide transparency to all Member States at every step of the supply chain;
18. *Calls for* the creation of the digital expert working group on Open Source Intelligence (DEOSINT), working under the INCB and requesting exploratory funding through the Joint SDG Fund, as DEOSINT ties back directly to SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), voluntary contributions from Member States and public-private partnerships within the tech sector, to track drug abuse and trafficking hotspots around the world, using voluntary contributions from Member States:
- a. Through aggregation of public, open-source data from, but not limited to, social media and public search engines;
 - b. Permitting dynamic and flexible allocation of prevention and treatment resources including, but not limited to, naloxone to respective regional bureaus putting them to the disposition of affected Member States;
 - c. Respecting the different privacy frameworks implemented by Member States;
19. *Recommends* the expansion of UNODC's Global Programme on Cybercrime, requesting funding from the World Bank as well as voluntary contributions from Member States and public-private partnerships to better address the issues surrounding digital drug markets by:

- a. Implementing training programs for law enforcement agencies, particularly those in developing countries, to enhance their capabilities in investigating digital drug markets that offer easily accessible substances to young people;
 - b. Cooperating with local Member States' banks to develop tools and mechanisms for identifying and blocking transactions related to digital drug sales;
 - c. Expanding the UNODC's Cybercrime Repository to include a database dedicated to the exchange of intelligence between Member States, in order to track the flow of drugs sold online;
20. *Emphasizes* the need to expand upon the Drug Abuse Prevention Center (DAPC) grants program to include additional aid and collaboration with private companies in the drug-use prevention field to benefit from their repertoire and resources for Member States that are dealing with drug addiction in children and young people within their borders by:
 - a. Allocating funds towards new educational programs emphasizing drug awareness in children and young people;
 - b. Directing aid towards Lower and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) by providing the necessary funding, the expansion will include;
 - c. The addition of amendments to the program funding Crop Substitution as a means of lessening the supply of narcotic drugs produced within Member States promoting the transition of farming families away from illicit crop growth towards sustainable agricultural practices in LMICs;
 - d. Financial support for infrastructure to aid in the rehabilitation of addicted drug users as well as preventing future drug abuse in children and youth;
 - e. Grants provided by voluntary donors as outlined by the DAPC, these funds will contribute to the aforementioned programs and be managed based upon the already outlined standard provided by the WHO and voluntary contribution from public and private sector benefactors and Member States;
21. *Suggests* the extension of youth participation in the CND 2024 Youth Forum by including a "Youth Ambassadors Programme" which is an online platform that would:
 - a. Allow youth to take on a leadership role for the forum which would foster a sense of ownership and responsibility in addressing drug-related issues;
 - b. Enable young people to share experiences with substance abuse and recovery through discussion panels hosted at the forum enabling room for questions and answers;
 - c. Ensure inclusivity when implementing project proposals discussed at the forum suggested by youth for youth and providing guidance throughout the process;
22. *Urges* all Member States to attend and proactively contribute information and best practices in cyber-related topics to the "Global Conference on Cyber Expertise" where the body:
 - a. Requests monitoring of the internet, specifically social media apps, the Dark Web, and the correlating virtual drug market, where youth are the most at-risk population, and which has become a lethal mechanism to society;
 - b. Deplores that initiatives that effectively combat the accessibility to youth and drug problems be explored and:

- i. Further invites Member States to engage in open conversation within conferences and other summits alike regarding best practices and methods that mitigate the growing drug crisis;
- ii. Calls upon increasing and developing technological infrastructure and capacity will prevent the imminent threat of cyber threats and undetected illegal behavior and simultaneously;
- iii. Reiterates the idea of reducing the amount of youth at risk by promoting internet-oriented drug awareness at the local level;

23. *Suggests* the implementation of the NCHS service in affected areas to mitigate relapse when affected persons are released from juvenile detention centers;

24. *Encourages* Member States to take into account Indigenous rights and cultural practices by:

- a. Ensuring the traditional right to cultivate and consume herbs that are important in Indigenous cultural practices applicable to certain Member States;
- b. Proposing constrained regions in which Indigenous people legally grow and maintain their substance resources;

25. *Invites* Member States to take further necessary and appropriate measures to protect children and youth from drug abuse in all forms.