

Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Alternative Development

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

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3 *Recognizing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*
4 *(CND) as the primary legislative bodies of international law pertaining to narcotic drugs, and the responsibility of*
5 *the body to address the issues of illicit cultivation of narcotic drugs,*

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7 *Recalling the progress made during the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1953 as amended by the 1972*
8 *Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic*
9 *Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, including standardization of definitions, procedures, and governing*
10 *bodies related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the resulting efficiency and effectiveness of*
11 *international collaboration,*

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13 *Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programs should be undertaken in accordance with the*
14 *purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and with respect for the sovereignty*
15 *and territorial integrity of States, human rights and fundamental freedoms,*

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17 *Recognizing the 23 million additional children in primary and secondary schools since 2002 based on the*
18 *remarkable efforts and funding of the Global Partnership for Education,*

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20 *Recollecting the Strengthening Families Program and Family and Schools Together Program, implemented in over*
21 *150 countries worldwide, which both prevent narcotic use by improving childcare and narcotic awareness at familial*
22 *and school levels to foster productivity,*

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24 *Aware of the need for developing primary and secondary education initiatives, as for example implemented by the*
25 *German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) through their vocational training*
26 *reform program which implements training to community members with a focus on development, teacher training*
27 *and practical teaching methods, to decrease dependencies that underdeveloped communities have on illicit drug*
28 *cultivation,*

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30 *Reaffirming the importance of UNODC rehabilitation programs such as the Drug Reduction and HIV Control*
31 *Program so as to return drug users to being productive members of society,*

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33 *Acknowledging the necessity of advancing existing infrastructure in order to promote ideal conditions for alternative*
34 *development in accordance with The United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), including an integrated,*
35 *multidisciplinary approach to the creation of markets of regional licit agricultural products,*

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37 *Taking into account the importance of voluntary capital contributions towards alternative development efforts by*
38 *Member States, international organizations and development banks in accordance with GA/RES/68/196, which*
39 *encourages the international community to promote enhanced multilateral and regional cooperation,*

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41 *Recalling the negative economic effects protectionist measures such as large, domestic agricultural subsidies*
42 *implemented by developed Member States have on agricultural communities in developing Member States by*
43 *reducing global agricultural prices to a level that is not sustainable for these agricultural communities, as recently*
44 *iterated by G/AG/W/146 and the 2015 Annual World Trade Report,*

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46 *Noting the United Nations Broadband Commission and its goal to providing broadband access in every country*
47 *which is key to accelerating progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),*

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49 *Guided by the Sustainable Development Goal 9 Target to significantly increase access to information and*
50 *communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least*
51 *developed countries by 2020,*

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53 *Acknowledging* the possible technological advancements towards improving agriculture cultivation of licit crops as
54 seen through programs like the *Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI)* with the oversight of
55 the UN,
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57 *Fully aware* of the precedent set by the cooperation between the UNODC and Member States on a monitoring
58 program of potentially illicit crop production and the necessity of identifying problem areas where local
59 communities must resort to illicit cultivation,
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61 *Appreciating* the coca-monitoring database *SYSCOCA* allowing governments to monitor the amount of coca planted,
62 to whom it belongs, and whether it complies with international law,
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64 *Acknowledging* the importance of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972*
65 *Protocol* in observing the importance of controlling drug abuse through alternative development,
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67 *Pertaining* to ECOSOC Resolutions E/CN.7/2015/L.2/Rev.1 and E/CN.7/2015/L.3/Rev.1 which further fund the
68 UNODC so they can cooperate with Member States and evaluate the efficiency of alternative development
69 programs,
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71 *Understanding* agricultural development programs such as the *Sustainable Development around Lake Parishan* in
72 the Islamic Republic of Iran which deters the cultivation of illicit crops,
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74 *Taking into consideration* the upcoming 2016 *General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem*
75 *(UNGASS)*,
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77 1. *Urges* Member States to increase access to primary, secondary, and community based education with the
78 technical and monetary help of the *Global Partnership for Education* as well as the UNODC to specifically
79 focus on educational techniques that would be most beneficial for particular regions, with an emphasis on:
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81 a. Implementation of sustainable and profitable alternative agricultural methods as established by the
82 UNODC and the Republic of Colombia's *Forest-Warden Families Program*,
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84 b. Promoting technical innovation of licit crop cultivation practices as for example implemented by
85 the BMZ, and
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87 c. Improving upon conventional education in vulnerable rural communities to both youth and adults
88 using the curriculum from the *SFP3-5*, *SFP 6-11* and *SFP 12-16* group leader manuals of that
89 same body;
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91 2. *Encourages* the implementation of anti-drug education of youth in both urban and rural communities
92 through collaboration with the *Global Youth Network's School Based Education for Drug Abuse*
93 *Prevention*, with emphasis on expansion of education to:
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95 a. Enhance awareness of all Member States on the negative effects of illicit drug cultivation and
96 usage, and
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98 b. Promote awareness on the harms of narcotics, and peer pressure among youth, to deter them from
99 drug use through campaign framework as before implemented by the *UNODC under Sub-*
100 *Programme 2: Drug Demand Reduction and HIV Control*;
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102 3. *Welcomes* member states with drug consuming populations to establish rehabilitation facilities that assist
103 drug addicts in becoming productive societal members and eliminating their reliance on narcotics within
104 the regional framework of the *Drug Reduction and HIV Control Program* as created and funded by the
105 UNODC;
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4. *Strongly suggests* that international action is taken to improve developing infrastructure to economically integrate rural communities and to streamline the effectiveness of existing and future alternative development initiatives by:
 - a. Requesting that multilateral development banks such as but not limited to the *Inter-American Development Bank*, the *Islamic Development Bank* and the *Asian Infrastructure Development Bank* to utilize their project based processes to create at least one specific project in areas where the cultivation of illicit crops is prevalent,
 - b. Calling for the expansion of regional markets and opening them up to the global market for agricultural products to increase the incentives to produce licit crops by means of funding local market infrastructure projects and consulting to regional trade authorities as well as Member States governments carried out and funded by organizations such as but not limited to the *World Trade Organization*, and
 - c. Fostering the cooperation between developed nations and small agriculture producing nations with the goal of licit, sustainable, agricultural trade through direct monetary funding as well as facilitation of trade negotiations by NGOs such as but not limited to the *International Chamber of Commerce*, emphasizing the need for development and strengthening of mutually beneficial, sustainable trade routes and relationships between rural and urban communities;
 5. *Encourages* the expansion of local farmers collectives and cooperation programs as exemplified by the *Peruvian Farmers Collective*, governed by individual member states and funded by the UNODC along with individual government, making it more economically feasible to grow licit crops by:
 - a. Welcoming the creation of a collective bargaining power on local and regional markets through the joint efforts of the UNODC and individual governments of Member States to allow higher profitability of cultivating illicit crops, and
 - b. Increasing marketability by utilizing common infrastructure and promoting the exchange of knowledge between farmers;
 6. *Invites* Member States to consider the implementation of a Public-Private Partnership between Member States and Google Inc. to implement Google Inc.'s *Loon* program in underdeveloped areas to be monitored by the *Universal Periodic Review* under the *Human Rights Council* in order to advance internet penetration and making possible:
 - a. The use of internet as a supplementary educational tool for rural communities,
 - b. Access to and expansion of market and communication infrastructure, and
 - c. The advancement of small businesses through Internet;
 7. *Calls to the attention of* all Member States to cooperate with the *Access to Research for Development and Innovation* so that agricultural communities have better resources toward superior practices with oversight of the United Nations in ensuring its sole use through licit cultivation;
 8. *Endorses* the growth of the multilateral information sharing and monitoring strategy as enacted under and directed by the *UNODC Illicit Crop Monitoring Program* and as implemented by SYSCOCA, in order to identify areas of illicit crop cultivation allowing:
 - a. Efficient, targeted alternative development measures,
 - b. Evaluation of the impact of implemented alternative development measures,

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- c. Analysis of the amount of illicit crops grown and better estimation of the amount sold on illicit markets, and
 - d. Development of mechanisms and procedures for effective data collection relating to overseeing the cultivation and selling of licit crops through framework such as the Joint Global Program, which coordinates the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Health Organization (WHO) in order to increase access to controlled drugs for medical purposes;
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9. *Supports* the UNODC as a multi-national oversight committee that will oversee the productivity of alternative development projects while simultaneously respecting the sovereignty and promoting the accountability of all Member States participating in alternative development projects by:
- a. Supports the cooperation between similar geopolitical regions within these UNODC oversight committees to ensure effective implementation of alternative development methods in specific regions,
 - b. Incorporating these geopolitical regions in order to facilitate a global initiative towards progressive alternative development that:
 - i. Promotes a culture of accountability and transparency in order to implement and foster respect for the rule of law, working closely with and advising domestic law enforcement and judiciaries to equip countries with the skills necessary to self-regulate problems that may arise from illicit crop production and protect farmers who elect to transition to licit crop cultivation i.e. protection from drug trafficking organizations and radical elements,
 - ii. Facilitates oversight, evaluation, and cooperation with Member States in alternative development practices specific to holistic agriculture such as with the *Sustainable Agriculture around Lake Parishan*,
 - iii. Encourages the UNODC oversight committee to determine the legal titles for land tenure and their equal distribution and tenure security over the span of ten years, and
 - iv. Ensures the appropriate allocation of funds towards programs of alternative development funded by: policies in resolutions E/CN.7/2015/L.2/Rev.1 and E/CN.7/2015/L.3/Rev.1 which provides further funding for the UNODC and increases its evaluative abilities and authority with country-specific alternative development programs in given Member States.
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