

Southern Regional Model United Nations XXI
The Global Paradigm: Enhancing Peace through Security Initiatives
November 18-20, 2010
Atlanta, GA
Email: cnd@srmun.org



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Southern Regional Model United Nations (SRMUN) XXI! Also, welcome to the Commission on Narcotics Drugs. This year's conference promises to be a wonderful opportunity to exercise diplomacy as a means to review and promote international peace and security.

I am honored to serve as the Director of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs alongside my Assistant Director, Alan Hooper. I am currently a first-year Master's student at the Georgia Institute of Technology where I am studying International Affairs with an emphasis in international political economy, development, and security studies. This is my fifth year at SRMUN, and I am very excited to serve for my second year on staff. Alan Hooper is the Assistant Director of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Alan is currently a sophomore at Clemson University where he is majoring in Economics with a focus on International Relations. This will be Alan's first year on staff and he is very excited to be at SRMUN XXI.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was created in 1946 by Resolution 9 (I) and was designated the central policy-making organ for all narcotic drug related issues. The Commission's mandate extends to all matters relating to narcotic drugs, making it the central organ in the international effort against all narcotic substances. Since its creation, the Commission's mandate has extended as the international community takes a more active approach to combat the world drug problem. Accordingly, this year's committee should provide an interesting and dynamic insight into the peace and security issues surrounding the international narcotics trade.

This year, the topics before the Commission on Narcotic Drugs are:

- I. Narcotics and Conflict Zones
- II. Strengthening of the United Nations Machinery for Illicit Narcotics Control
- III. Addressing the Social and Economic Factors of Narcotic Production

Each delegation is required to submit one position paper which covers each of the three topics. Position papers should be not longer than 2 pages in length and single spaced. Position papers are intended to showcase your country's position on each of the topics and a recommended course of action that your country would support in committee. It is vital that your position papers be concise, clear, and critical by demonstrating insight into the policies and positions of your country to provide solutions to the challenge topics before the committee. Strong, well developed position papers are an excellent foundation for conference preparation. More detailed information about how to write position papers can be found at the SRMUN website (<http://www.srmun.org>). Position papers must be submitted on-line via the SRMUN website and will be due by 11:59PM EST on October 22, 2010.

Both Alan and I look forward to the opportunity to facilitate the Commission on Narcotic Drugs committee at the SRMUN XXI. This year's conference will be a fantastic exercise in diplomacy on issues that are pertinent to the international community. Alan and I look forward to meeting and working with you prior to and during the conference. Please do not hesitate to contact us with any questions.

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History of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Though the United Nations (UN) was founded as a response to the failure of the international commitment to peace and security caused by World War II, it was not long until the body began to set its focus on other issues of international concern. One of the first issues that United Nations confronted was the escalating illicit drug trade within Member States. To more effectively address this issue, the Economic and Social Council established the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Resolution 9 (I) on 16 February 1946.¹ As a commission under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), this Resolution 9 (I) designated the Commission as the “central policy-making body within the United Nations system dealing with drug related matters.”² Additionally, the Commission is responsible for the analysis of the world drug situation and the development of proposals to strengthen the international drug control system.³ The Commission’s mandate extends to all matters relating to narcotic drugs, making it the central organ in the international effort against all narcotic substances.

Since its creation in 1946, the Commission’s mandate has been expanded significantly. Originally, the mandate, as outlined by Article Two of Resolution 9 (I), designated the Commission to be responsible for the implementation of all international agreements and conventions pertaining to narcotic drugs.⁴ Further, Clause D of Article Two also allows the Commission to alter existing mechanisms for the control of narcotic drugs.⁵ The power of the Commission was expanded in General Assembly Resolution 46/185 on 20 December 1991, which authorizes the Commission to act as the governing body of the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP).⁶ The Commission sets and approves the budget for the UNDCP, accounting for nearly 90 percent of all United Nations funding used for drug control.⁷ At the General Assembly’s Twentieth Special Session on the world drug problem, a Political Declaration was passed to encourage Member States to report their efforts to combat the world drug problem biannually; the Commission is responsible for a thorough analysis of these reports to ensure and enhance international cooperation and coordination.⁸ Furthermore, the Commission considers all matters of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, which expands the scope of the Commission to organize different narcotics into schedules based on their illegality.⁹ As a means of ensuring international cooperation, the Commission is also empowered to implement embargos on nations that fail to comply with the regulations established by the Convention.¹⁰ In short, the Commission’s jurisdiction covers nearly every aspect of the policy recommendations and governance assistance relating to the international drug problem.

Much of the Commission’s focus emphasizes international cooperation between Member States and other drug and crime related agencies as an essential component to the global effort against the drug trafficking. As a subsidiary organ of the UNODC, the Commission utilizes the resources made available by the UNODC and reports the results of its research and related recommendations to the main body. Additionally, the Commission acts as both an advisory body and the functioning budget coordinator for the UNDCP.¹¹ The Commission also has existing partnerships with other UN bodies, including a nearly four decade long relationship with the World Health Organization (WHO) established by Article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971.¹² This partnership requires the Commission to work in conjunction with the WHO to identify psychotropic and other narcotic substances to Schedule I, II, III, or IV as an illegal narcotic substance.¹³ These partnerships and coordination with Member States and other intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) allow the Commission to more effectively and efficiently implement recommended policies and control mechanisms pertaining to the illicit drugs.

¹ Resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946. *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*. The Economic and Social Council.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Resolution 46/185 of 20 December 1991. *Questions Relating to the Proposed Programme Budget for the Biennium 1992-1993*. General Assembly.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ *Political Declaration*. The Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly.

⁹ *Convention on Psychotropic Substances*. The Economic and Social Council.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² “Regular and inter-sessional meetings of the Commission.” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/03-meetings.html>

¹³ Ibid

In recent years, the Commission has focused its attention on strengthening the current measures in place to combat the rising narcotics trade. Of the thirteen resolutions passed by the Commission in its most recent meeting, strengthening of regulatory measures and cooperation between Member States has been heavily emphasized. One of the premier issues on the Commission's agenda involved strengthening measures to prevent money laundering as a means to successfully traffic narcotic and other illicit drugs. Resolution 52/9 builds upon the measures implemented at its 51st meeting, and further encourages Member States to develop stronger multilateral ties to more effectively provide training and technical assistance to end the narcotic drug trade.¹⁴ This approach was mirrored in other Commission Resolutions to address a wide variety of drug-related issues, including trafficking of drugs and humans, organized crime, and HIV/AIDS.¹⁵ The Commission maintains that the existing mechanisms are necessary to support and improve its measures to successfully analyze the global narcotics situation.

The Commission meets annually for a period that does not exceed eight working days. During the December of odd-numbered years, the Commission also holds a reconvened session to "approve the budget for the following biennium and the final version of the budget of the Fund of the UNDCP for the biennium drawing to a close."¹⁶ Since the passing of ECOSOC Resolution 1990/30, the Commission has been divided into a normative and operational sector.¹⁷ The normative segment is in control of Commission's treaty-based functions, while the operational segment acts as the governing body of the UNDCP.¹⁸ The Commission on Narcotic Drugs is composed of 40 to 53 Member States based on a regional distribution system.¹⁹ Eleven seats are designated for African States, eleven for Asian States, ten for Latin American and Caribbean States, six for Eastern European States, fourteen are for Western European and other States, while one seat rotates between the Asian and Latin American and Caribbean States every four years.²⁰ These Member States are all given one vote within the Commission.

The current members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs include:

ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, INDIA, IRAN, ISRAEL, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, LITHUANIA, MOLDOVA, MOROCCO, MYANMAR, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PERU, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YEMEN

¹⁴ Resolution 52/9. *Strengthening measures against the laundering of assets derived from drug trafficking and related offences*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

¹⁵ "Resolutions and Decisions." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions.html#2009>

¹⁶ 1990/30. *Review of the UNDCP*. The Economic and Social Council.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ "Commission on Narcotic Drugs Membership." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/02-membership.html>

²⁰ Ibid.

Topic I: Narcotics and Conflict Zones: Examining the Use of Narcotics in Funding and Waging War

“Vulnerability attracts crime, crime in turn deepens vulnerability. In a chain reaction, humanitarian crises follow, development is stalled and peacekeepers are deployed.”

-Director of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Antonio Maria Costa²¹

Introduction

Since the creation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), the international community has remained committed to analyze and combat the international illicit drug trade.²² Through the creation of international political declarations and treaties, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the Commission has provided the mechanisms to combat the international drug trade.²³ Each of these documents provides codified provisions for international control of illicit drug trafficking and abuse.

While illicit drugs and the narcotics trade has been a significant topic in international discourse, the relationship between conflict and narcotics is a newer topic within the realm of discussion on international narcotics control. The first resolution that addressed international drug control and its relationship to both inter and intra state conflict, CND 42/5, was passed 1999 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.²⁴ This document recognized the pervasive connection between conflict zones and narcotic drugs, especially among individuals fighting and greatly affected by the conflict, but does not provide significant action in order to combat the problem. Since CND Res 42/5, there have been few efforts at addressing the relationship between narcotics and conflict zones. Although CND Res 51/11 does recognize the relationship between narcotics and illicit arms trade, it does not provide any significant framework or recognition between narcotics, illicit arms trade, and their relationship to the funding and waging of war. While this remains a significant topic, little international discourse has focused on the role of narcotics in conflict zones.

The international community has recognized that some conflicts are perpetuated by the influence of illicit drug networks, cartels, and drug dealers. The authority of these individuals and groups that exploit others in order to effectively propagate conflict is widespread and influential, thus contributing to the growing strength of the narcotics market while simultaneously weakening the state in conflict and post-conflict situations.²⁵ Accordingly, as the opening quote by Antonio Maria Costa states, the influence of narcotic drugs perpetuates conflict by weakening the state and causing more pervasive corruption, instability, and conflict.²⁶

The Scope of the Problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs was established in 1946 to be the primary body with jurisdiction over the global drug situation, as well as analyze and take measures to limit substance abuse.²⁷ However, over the last 30 years, rates of global drug abuse have dramatically increased.²⁸ This increase has also included a rise in drug abuse in conflict zones. Not only does this situation threaten security, it also leads to individual and societal development

²¹ “Global Gang Exploits Blind Spots for Trafficking: U.N.” ABC News. February 24, 2010. <http://abcnews.go.com/US/wireStory?id=9931581>

²² “Mandate and Functions,” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/commissions/CND/01-its-mandate-and-functions.html>

²³ “Treaties,” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/index.html?ref=menuaside>

²⁴ CND Res 42/5, *International action to mitigate the effects of the relationship between drug abuse, illicit trafficking and conflict situations*, The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. March 25, 1999.

²⁵ Svante E. Cornell. “Narcotics and Armed Conflict: Interactions and Implications,” *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*. 2007. pp. 207–227.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ “The Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND).” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/index.html>

²⁸ *The Social Impact of Drug Abuse*. UNDCP. 1995. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1995-03-01_1.pdf

and social problems in these areas.²⁹ These social, development, and security issues are interconnected, leading to a complicated connection between the use of drugs and conflict zones. One of the most pervasive problems linked to drug abuse in conflict zones is the spread of HIV/AIDS.³⁰ It is widely recognized that conflict and political instability cause populations to be at higher risk for sexual violence, malnutrition, and substance abuse.³¹ Further, soldiers, especially child soldiers, are especially at-risk for drug dependence and the spread of HIV/AIDS in areas of conflict.³² International NGOs have reported that as many as 95% of children engaging in armed conflict are exposed to some sort of drug during fighting.³³ Many child soldiers are exposed to cannabis, heroin, cocaine and other psychotropic substances to reduce fear and inhibitions as child soldiers engage in combat.³⁴ Not only does this promote the spread of HIV/AIDS through further dependence on narcotics and sexual transmission, it also promotes psychological and social consequences of drug dependency.³⁵ Many former child soldiers have difficulty reintegrating into society because of a feeling of isolation and insecurity due to memories of acts committed while serving in the militias.³⁶ This isolation and insecurity often leads to drug dependency and as individuals engage in voluntary use of narcotics after leaving the militias.³⁷

In addition to social implications of the use of narcotics in conflict zones, there are many national, regional, and international security implications. Because there is often a ubiquitous connection between drugs and conflict, national security is easily influenced by narcotics and drug trafficking in conflict zones as it provides a source of economic profitability for drug networks.³⁸ Organized criminal networks find increasing support in conflict zones as these networks often exchange weapons for drugs.³⁹ This high-risk industry is often financed by corruption and political instability incited by drug trafficking organizations.⁴⁰ This often leads to further conflict to support insurgency, violent political dissidence, or terrorism.⁴¹ This exploits weak state institutions through corruption and “economic leverage” by manipulating non-state actors through ethnic separatism, extremism, or another agenda supported by narcotics profits.⁴² By infiltrating and hindering the state, officials are unable to produce effective policies against the narcotic trade which then perpetuates both inter and intrastate conflict.⁴³ Because these leaders are rewarded for their political loyalty to the narcotics trade, the cyclical nature of drug dependence and conflict continues.⁴⁴

National and local security threats are not the only issues that stem from the use of narcotic drugs in conflict zones. Regionally, narcotic drugs create great political instability, which in turn leads to prolonged times of armed conflict.⁴⁵ Its transnational nature is especially threatening to regional security as narcotics networks influence and promote political instability across borders to ensure protection against legal repercussions from domestic, regional, and international legal systems.⁴⁶ Again, due to its transnational scope, narcotic drugs often have international

²⁹ Kamaldeep Bhui and Nasir Warfa. “Drug Consumption in Conflict Zones in Somalia.” *PLOS Medicine*. 2007. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2121649/>

³⁰ Joseph U. Becker, Christian Theodosios, and Rick Kulkarni. “HIV/AIDS, conflict and security in Africa: rethinking relationships.” *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 2008.

³¹ Ibid.

³² “Drug Addiction Hinders Child Soldier Reintegration.” Institute for War and Peace Reporting. January 25, 2010. <http://www.iwpr.net/report-news/drug-addiction-hinders-child-soldier-reintegration>

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ UNODC/HONLAF/2004/6. *Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa*. June 18, 2004.

³⁵ “Drug Addiction Hinders Child Soldier Reintegration.” Institute for War and Peace Reporting. January 25, 2010. <http://www.iwpr.net/report-news/drug-addiction-hinders-child-soldier-reintegration>

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ UNODC/HONLAF/2004/6. *Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa*. June 18, 2004.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ *The Social Impact of Drug Abuse*. UNDCP. 1995. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1995-03-01_1.pdf

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Niklas Swanstrom. “The Narcotics Trade: A Threat to Security? National and Transnational Implications.” *Global Crime*. February 2007. pp. 1-25.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ “The Interactions of Narcotics and Conflict.” *Journal of Peace Research*. November 2005. pp. 751-760.

⁴⁶ “Preventing Organized Crime from Spoiling Peace.” UNODC. February 26, 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/preventing-organized-crime-from-spoiling-peace.html>

security implications. Not only are narcotics transferred across international boundaries, funds are also transferred, often connecting narcotics, conflict, and corruption. Because high level governmental officials, or the state itself, are involved in the narcotics trade, security and political issues resulting from corruption are widespread.⁴⁷ This, again, perpetuates conflict in politically unstable regions as transnational criminal organizations use illegitimate monetary resources to maintain power and influence in legitimate economies.⁴⁸

In addition to the national, regional, and international security implications of the use of narcotics in funding and waging war in conflict zones, the political issues facing the international community are notable. In these conflict zones, the drug production becomes a political tool with which the rebel groups can influence and manipulate populations into farming raw materials to fund strategic interests.⁴⁹ These crops are harvested in exchange for legal protection for rural inhabitants, as well as economic insurance to ensure financial stability and guaranteed income from militias and armed groups.⁵⁰

Narcotics in Present Conflict Zones

When examining the relationship between narcotics and conflict zones, it is important to recognize the transnational nature of this problem. The narcotics trade is the second largest illicit industry with a worldwide presence. As a result, no region is untouched by the effects of the global narcotic trade. While narcotics-related conflict tends to be more regionalized, transnational narcotics crime has become a distinct international threat.⁵¹ Accordingly, it is important to note the presence of narcotics in funding and waging war in these conflict zones, as well as understand the reasons for the influence of narcotic drugs in each of these regions.

Africa

While there are many intrastate conflicts in Africa at present, the use of narcotics in conflict-zones has been especially substantial within the region. Most notably, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been widely influenced by the use of narcotics to fund and wage war. In Somalia, young men are often recruited for service in the military or rebel militias where they are exposed and become addicted to khat, a strong narcotic.⁵² This khat addiction causes limited mental and social development and violent tendencies among users.⁵³ These drugs affect one's ability to make sound decisions. Additionally, the resulting depression, substance abuse, and anxiety as a result of addiction have shown many social implications, including poverty, economic fragmentation and the reduction of individual security.⁵⁴

Additionally, the Democratic Republic of the Congo also has cases of militias and rebel groups that imprison child soldiers through the use of narcotic drugs.⁵⁵ In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, child soldiers are kidnapped and drugged by militia leaders to manipulate their thoughts and reduce the consciousness of their actions.⁵⁶ These children are most often introduced to marijuana, but khat is also used to induce violence and addiction.⁵⁷ After the conflict subsides, these former child soldiers face difficulties in societal reintegration because they feel isolated due to the atrocities of which they were part.⁵⁸ This isolation often leads to further criminal activities, including a high

⁴⁷ Niklas Swanstrom. "The Narcotics Trade: A Threat to Security? National and Transnational Implications." *Global Crime*. February 2007. pp. 1-25.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ "Conflict, Drugs, and Mafia Activities." Preparatory Work, Hague Peace Conference, March 1999.
<http://www.parl.gc.ca/37/1/parlbus/commbus/senate/com-e/ille-e/presentation-e/labrousse2-e.htm>

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Niklas Swanstrom. "The Narcotics Trade: A Threat to Security? National and Transnational Implications." *Global Crime*. February 2007. pp. 1-25.

⁵² Kamaldeep Bhui and Nasir Warfa. "Drug Consumption in Conflict Zones in Somalia." *PLOS Medicine*. 2007.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2121649/>

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ "Drug Addiction Hinders Child Soldier Reintegration." Institute for War and Peace Reporting. January 25, 2010.
<http://www.iwpr.net/report-news/drug-addiction-hinders-child-soldier-reintegration>

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

recidivism rate and partnership with local drug traffickers.⁵⁹ The connection between security and narcotic drugs in these conflict and post-conflict zones has unquestionable social effects, such as recidivism and addiction. Additionally, there are extensive economic effects as the involvement in narcotic drug use has been shown to link to later involvement in local drug trafficking, which again perpetuates the cycle.

Southeast Asia

After the coup d'état that unseated a progressive parliamentary government in 1962 and installed a socialist regime, Myanmar has been plagued by political and economic desolation and internal conflict.⁶⁰ The many ethnic and civil wars in Myanmar have led to the widespread use of narcotics among its militias, especially to bring child soldiers into the drug trade. Child soldiers are convinced of the political and social benefit of joining militia groups, such as the United Wa State Army (UWSA) which produces and traffics heroine and methamphetamines.⁶¹ Because of poverty and life-long exposure to the conflict these child soldiers are manipulated by influential members of the militia into joining UWSA for a life of comfort. However, UWSA leaders engage in corruption and are large holders in real estate, manufacturing, and hotel industries along the Chinese border.⁶² The political and economic influence of the local drug traffickers has perpetuated the effects of narcotic drugs in the region, leading to further instability and corruption.

The Americas

Columbia and Mexico are two of the most influential cases through which to examine the connection between conflict and narcotic drugs. Historically, Colombian coca trade has been controlled by the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC). The rural and local farmers are often pressured into producing coca in exchange for a seven to ten percent higher profit from FARC.⁶³ Using a platform of social justice, FARC has militarized a region of Columbia to develop cocaine production using a manifesto of democratization, social justice, and a solution to the drug problem within the region.⁶⁴ However, it has become apparent in the last decade that this platform has served as a front to influence and manipulate political power from its supporters and levy power against the Colombian government.⁶⁵

The eruption of violence in Mexico between drug cartels and the Mexican government serves as an example of the relationship between security and narcotics in war. Over the past two years, violence has pervaded, while Ciudad Juarez has become the center of violence.⁶⁶ Not only is individual security endangered as drug violence has threatened border towns, drug violence has caused regional tension and threatened international security as drugs enter the United States and Canada from Mexico.⁶⁷ Corruption and cartel alliances among the Mexican cartels and police officers have led to the influence of the cartels in the region, as well as their networks through which their products are trafficked to other countries.⁶⁸ While these traffickers are responsible for much of the marijuana supply, they are also responsible for the largest portion of heroine and cocaine supply in North America.⁶⁹ Not only does this account for much of the drug supply market, it also accounts for \$15 to \$30 billion dollars of laundered money into Mexico.⁷⁰ This significant amount of laundered money allows these drug trafficking organizations to remain well-funded and armed, thus perpetuating the cycle of narcotics and violence.⁷¹ The lack of corruption

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Bertil Lintner. "The Child in Arms" *Far Eastern Economic Review*. September 2001.
http://www.unesco.org/courier/2001_09/uk/droits.htm

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ "Conflict, Drugs, and Mafia Activities." Preparatory Work for the Hague Peace Conference, March 1999.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Colleen Cook. "Mexico's Drug Cartels." *CRS Report for Congress*. February 25, 2008.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ 2010 *International Narcotic Control Strategy Report*, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.
Washington DC: United States Department of State. March 2010.
<http://www.state.gov/p/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2010/vol1/137197.htm>

⁷¹ Ibid.

control and the drug traffickers' influence, coupled with violence, has certainly illuminated the connection between conflict and narcotics drugs in North America.

The Middle East

With the increased profitability of opium and the influence of the Taliban in Afghanistan, this case is especially relevant to the discussion on the relationship between conflict and narcotic drugs. According to recent estimates, as much as \$300 million dollars of the Taliban's funding comes from the opium poppy trade.⁷² While this is a small portion of the nearly \$4 billion dollars in funding, since the United States' involvement in Afghanistan, the opium trade has grown as the Taliban and Al-Qaeda have moved to provide protection for heroine producers and drug traffickers.⁷³ Further, because the opium trade makes up nearly half of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), the Taliban and Al-Qaeda's drug cartels have political and economic leverage against legitimate industries due to the hostile business environment.⁷⁴ Often, farmers only have access to land through narcotics production. In turn, this allows the drug traffickers to control individual sources of income in Afghanistan. This further buttresses national and regional insecurity as corruption becomes more entrenched.⁷⁵ In addition, due to the influence of the United States military, there has been further hostility toward the creation of a legitimate business infrastructure, democracy, and political-economic stability.⁷⁶ The sheer influence of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda as insurgent drug traffickers further contributes to the region's instability and its political implications.

Narcotics, Conflict, and UN Action

Due to the transnational nature of the international drug trade and its influence in conflict zones, the Commission has encountered difficulties in dissolving this relationship. While the Commission has adopted many treaties on issues related to the influence of narcotics on the funding and waging of war, its focus remains on addressing organized crime, corruption, and drug trafficking. Accordingly, there are few comprehensive documents that specifically address the relationship between narcotics and war. Aside from CND Resolution 42/5, *International Action to Mitigate the Effects of the Relationship Between Drug Abuse, Illicit Trafficking and Conflict Situations*, there are no other Commission documents and few other UN documents that address this issue. This can be explained due to the transnational nature and diverse political implications regarding the origins of narcotics, as well as the complexities of international criminal networks. Accordingly, the Commission and other UN organs have been unable to fully address the relationship between narcotics and conflict.

However, despite these complexities, top UN officials have recognized the need for more international cooperation to combat the international narcotics trade. In Security Council presidential statement S/2009/PRST/4, President Gérard Araud of France noted the transnational concern and threat posed by the drug trade, as well as the danger the trade poses to the security of conflict and post-conflict zones.⁷⁷ Secretary-General Ban-ki Moon also stated that all Member States should intensify efforts to promote a "comprehensive and coordinated" response to drug trafficking organizations, especially in the "world's most vulnerable regions."⁷⁸ Further, S/2009/PRST/4 invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to coordinate and report on the state of drug trafficking and organized crime to reflect the "seriousness" of security implications of narcotics.⁷⁹

Accordingly, region and sub-regional bodies have been effective in combating the influence of narcotic drugs in conflict zones. The African Union has been among the most proactive in its efforts to combat the international drug trade in conflict zones. For example, the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have created the Revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-

⁷² Jean MacKenzie. "Funding the Afghan Taliban." *The Global Post*. August 7, 1999.

<http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/taliban/funding-the-taliban>

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ SC/9867. "Security Council calls for Strengthened International, Regional Cooperation to Counter Transnational Organized Crime." Security Council, Department of Public Information. February 24, 2010.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/sc9867.doc.htm>

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

2012) in order to address the influence of narcotics and other drugs.⁸⁰ Additionally, AU Resolution 51/18 seeks to address the international support for states in West Africa to combat drug trafficking as it perpetuates conflict in the region.⁸¹ Further, the Golden Crescent region, which is composed of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, has created a drug eradication strategy that focuses on the elimination of poppy cultivation, the destruction of heroine laboratories, public awareness campaigns, and treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts.⁸² In addition to the efforts of the Gold Crescent, the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) introduced a strategy to combat transnational drug crime through cross-border cooperation in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan through the use of coordination of law-enforcement officials and information sharing.⁸³ Finally, another significant UN effort to combat the narcotics trade is the Memorandum of Understanding between the UNODC and the Regional Cooperation Council in Southeastern Europe. This document is intended to build security and establish the rule of law against drug trafficking by providing technical assistance, best practices, and information sharing to implement UN and European Union standards and procedures.⁸⁴ The Memorandum of Understanding is especially notable because it established one of the first attempts to promote UN and regional cooperation against the use of narcotics in funding conflict.

Conclusion

The connection between waging and funding war and narcotic drugs is an extremely complex one. This guide is intended to provide an overview of main issues facing the international community, as well as efforts made to reduce the influence of narcotics in conflict zones. However, international efforts must continue. Regional and international cooperation is necessary for further attempts to combat the influence of narcotics on the proliferation of conflict. The transnational nature of this problem requires strong cooperation, collaboration, and mutual understanding of the issues at stake before it can be fully addressed. While some progress has been made toward this end through current regional and international agreements, narcotics continue to perpetuate conflict, promote instability, and entrench corruption. It remains important to recognize this issue as an essential topic on the international political agenda in order to effectively combat the relationship between narcotic drugs and conflict. The international community seeks to re-emphasize the importance of cooperation between regional organizations and current drug control mechanisms. Through such cooperative efforts, the international community will be better able to combat the implications of conflict, including the social, political, and security issues that are related to the funding and waging of war.

Committee Directive

This issue is extremely complex, and many different variables influence the connection between conflict and the use of narcotic drugs. Delegates should be well versed in all international treaties pertaining to the international drug trade, including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, CND Res 42/5, and CND Res 51/11, as well as those documents relating to transnational criminal networks and their relationship to conflict zones. Pay specific attention to relevant regional documents pertaining to the impact of narcotic use in conflict zones. Delegates should consider the following questions: How has your country been influenced by narcotic production and conflict? How has your region been influenced by such relationship? How has the international community sought to combat the spread of narcotics in conflict zones or through conflict zones as a transit point? How has political corruption as a result of organized criminal networks and transnational narcotics trade been influential in conflict zones? Has your country been influential in the CND's attempts to combat the use of narcotics and limit the impact on conflict zones? What mechanisms in the CND have failed at ensuring that conflict zones are especially vulnerable to narcotics, both in use

⁸⁰ "UNODC and AU Extend Cooperation." UNODC. December 10, 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/unodc-and-au-extend-cooperation.html>

⁸¹ Resolution 51/18. *Strengthening international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to combat drug trafficking* African Union.

⁸² "Drug Trade," Pakistan Conflict Monitor. http://www.pakistanconflictmonitor.org/drug_trade.html

⁸³ "Kazakhstan: Regional Cooperation Seen as Key in Fight Against Drugs." *IRIN News*.

<http://www.irinnews.org/report.aspx?ReportId=72950>

⁸⁴ "UNODC and Regional Cooperation Council to promote security and justice in South East Europe," UNODC. May 21, 2009. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2009-21.05.html>

and transit? What other issues have arisen from the relationship between narcotic drugs and conflict? How should the CND seek to address these issues? Each of these questions are necessary to understand the foundations and driving factors behind the influence of narcotics in conflict zones. Delegates should be prepared with an understanding of the foundations, as well as founding documents of the Commission, that relevant to the use of narcotic drugs in conflict zones.

Topic II: Strengthening of the Machinery for Illicit Narcotics Control

*“We have the means and capacity to deal with our problems, if only we can find the political will.”*⁸⁵

Former Secretary-General Kofi Annan

Introduction

Today, the war against illicit narcotics has spread on a variety of fronts. The issue now encompasses topics such as organized crime and terrorism in addition to the basic issues regarding supply and demand for narcotics that first plagued Member States decades ago. International agencies have experienced significant resource depletion as they attempt to combat this multifaceted problem. International efforts to control illicit narcotics have been marred by vast inconsistencies in effort, inefficient implementations of legislation, and a vast technological discrepancy between Member States and the drug cartels. These issues have been compounded by the constantly-changing industry as it seems that when one issue is addressed, a number of new, unforeseen problems develop.

The United Nations (UN) has a lengthy history detailing past efforts to resolve the issues stemming from narcotics, though it has been slow to keep up with this constantly changing industry. The strategy enacted by the United Nations to handle this issue is defined by the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* of 1961, which contains the core principles that guide the international community on the issues related to narcotics.⁸⁶ Concurrent legislation pertaining to this issue was molded from the template established by this Convention. For example, Commission Resolution 52/7 proposes a new method for measuring the quality of drug analysis laboratories while Resolution 46/7 institutes machinery for increased communication within the international community on “new patterns of drug use and on psychoactive substances consumed.”⁸⁷ While these resolutions cover entirely separate issues, they both fall within the functional purpose of the Commission as defined by the Convention, as it is the Commission’s purpose to handle all narcotics-related matters. The realm of jurisdiction delegated to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs is also established by the Convention.

The UN, as emphasized above by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, stands behind the current machinery as sufficient enough to quell the narcotics industry.⁸⁸ However, the large number of shortcomings in the current machinery has allowed the narcotics industry to thrive within the international community. For example, recent UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) figures show that although the total area of land under coca cultivation decreased by almost 8 percent, total cultivation remains close to the average level since 2002.⁸⁹ Though these figures portray success against the narcotics industry, decreased cultivated area has yet to be accompanied by a decrease in cultivated coca.⁹⁰ As such, this demonstrates a major flaw in the current international approach.⁹¹

The failures of the current machinery stem from a lack of cooperation between Member States and UN organs. To address these shortcomings, debate within the UN centers around the development of national, regional, and international cooperation among Member States and international organizations as a means to strengthen the

⁸⁵ “Towards Global EU Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings.” The Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe. October 19, 2009. http://www.osce.org/documents/cthb/2009/10/40967_en.pdf

⁸⁶ *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*. The Economic and Social Council. March 30, 1961.

⁸⁷ “Resolutions and Decisions.” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

⁸⁸ “Towards Global EU Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings.” The Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe. October 19, 2009. http://www.osce.org/documents/cthb/2009/10/40967_en.pdf

⁸⁹ “World Drug Report 2009.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2009. http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/WDR2009_eng_web.pdf

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ Ibid.

machinery for illicit narcotics control. This mindset has woven its way throughout the UN, as demonstrated by General Assembly (GA) Resolution 64/182. This document enhances international cooperation between Member States by reaffirming the necessity of the Commission as an a core policy making organ for all UN subsidiaries on the matter of narcotics.⁹²

History

The conventions, declarations, and mandates that the UN enacts hold the core definitions of the jurisdiction and direction that UN bodies are held. These legislative works come in many different forms, but the combined functional value is a crucial component of the UN day-to-day operation. The UN has often been criticized by Member States and the international community for implementing a seemingly weak scope of jurisdiction, but national sovereignty places a superimposed limitation on the level of influence on the effectiveness of such policies.⁹³ These flawed efforts comprise the very machinery that the Commission has made an effort to fortify, amend, and restructure over the course of the past decade.⁹⁴ Knowledge of their function is essential for any debate on the future direction of UN machinery for illicit narcotics control.

On 30 March 1961, the foundation for the past half century of UN policy on drug related matters was forged by the 51 Articles of the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs*.⁹⁵ Prior to this date, the sole definition of jurisdiction given to the Commission dated back to 16 February 1946, which was stated by the mandate established in its founding resolution, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 9(1).⁹⁶ The Convention begins by stating that the UN is “*Concerned* with the health and welfare of mankind,” a statement that has become the core theme for all actions taken by the international community.⁹⁷ By recognizing this essential principle in UN narcotics control, the Single Convention demonstrates the first concerted effort taken by the international community to synthesize the wide variety of approaches utilized to combat the global narcotics industry.⁹⁸

Article 1 delves into the general technicalities by defining many of the recurring drug-related terms that appear throughout the Convention.⁹⁹ The failure to thoroughly define these terms would allow for the possibility of vastly different interpretations of the Convention and its functions throughout the international community. For example, the sub-clause D states that “‘Cannabis resin’ means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant.”¹⁰⁰ Though this definition may appear overly detailed, this level of detail is necessary in establishing the background of the issue that the Convention was instituted to regulate.

Although very broad, Article 4 outlines the three obligations expected of States party to the Convention. This illustrates several of the first signs of international effort towards enhancing global cooperation and coordination against the narcotic drug trade, a topic that has risen to the forefront of debate only 49 years after it was first legislated.¹⁰¹ To ensure that all provisions of this Convention are upheld, this article emphasizes the importance of sovereignty as the responsibility of all Member States to uphold.¹⁰² Building on this point, sub-clause B explicitly states that “all parties shall take such legislative and administrative measures as may be necessary: To co-operate with other States in the execution of the provisions of this Convention.”¹⁰³ As demonstrated by Article 4, the ideals of global cooperation were first espoused in this convention.¹⁰⁴ However, many Member States continue to address

⁹² 64/182. *International Cooperation against the World Drug Problem*. The General Assembly.

⁹³ Taylor-Beley, David. “Emerging policy contradictions between the United Nations drug control system and the core values of the United Nations.” *International Journal of Drug Policy*. [http://www.ijdp.org/article/S0955-3959\(05\)00092-7](http://www.ijdp.org/article/S0955-3959(05)00092-7)

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ *Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*. The Economic and Social Council. March 30, 1961.

⁹⁶ Resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946. *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*. The Economic and Social Council.

⁹⁷ *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*. The Economic and Social Council. March 30, 1961.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

the flaws with narcotics control machinery as though it were a new and innovative issue on the global agenda without substantive action.

Possibly the most important article in relation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Article 8 establishes concrete guidelines for the purpose and function of the Commission. This article mandates the Commission “to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of this Convention.”¹⁰⁵ By declaration of this article and in conjunction with ECOSOC Resolution 9(I), the Commission effectively became the premier body for handling all narcotics-related matters.¹⁰⁶ In order to ensure that the Commission remains relevant in the future, the Convention also includes a clause that draws upon the interests of non-party members to the decisions and recommendations made by the Commission.¹⁰⁷ By keeping all members of the international community actively vested in decisions made by the Commission, future efforts to implement and reform current machinery for narcotics control will incorporate the input and expertise from all facets of the international community. In addition to focusing the international interest on these narcotic-related issues, these resolutions extensively promote the future cooperation and coordination between Member States.¹⁰⁸

In implementing the different components of the *Single Convention*, Member States must reacquaint themselves with the history behind the current narcotics machinery. The recent debate on narcotics control follows many of the same themes introduced in 1961. Accordingly, much of the international discussion about the modern machinery has experienced a disproportionate amount of redundancy. Though Articles 1, 4, and 8 represent a small percent of the Convention, they provide an adequate overview of the general issues with the present-day machinery that is being analyzed at the present day. This analytical approach should be applied to the other 47 Articles within the Convention, as a modern approach to these ideals and themes needs to be drafted to set the foundation for the next 50 years.

As the global narcotics pandemic has spread throughout the international community, the jurisdiction of the Commission as mandated by the *Single Convention on Narcotic Substances* has proven to be too limited. For this reason, the UN convened on two separate occasions to draft additional Conventions that would add to the jurisdiction of the Commission for handling narcotic-related matters.

The Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed on 21 February 1971, effectively broadened the focus of the machinery governing the Commission.¹⁰⁹ This Convention offers an in-depth series of regulations that focus on defining the new wave of substances used throughout the international community.¹¹⁰ Furthermore, the Convention includes a clause to handle disputes between two or more Parties relating to the “interpretation and application” of the Convention.¹¹¹ As the maintenance of national sovereignty is a cornerstone to the UN approach to global issues, these articles thoroughly address this in relation to narcotics control. These articles all provide key insights into the first efforts at reform and offer a stronger direction for future changes to the international approach.

Beyond these functions, Article 16 of the Convention also mandates reports from Member States to outline new trends in substance use, changes in methods employed by illicit traffickers, as well as statistics on national use of Schedule I, II, and III substances.¹¹² Over the past decade, the UNODC has incorporated these statistics to create annual drug reports that chronicle the production, trafficking, and consumption of coca, cannabis, opium, and amphetamines.¹¹³ These reports also include detailed information on the worldwide market prices for these drugs, the region use of narcotics, as well as information on drug seizures throughout the international community.¹¹⁴ According to the UNODC, these reports offer “one of the most complete pictures of the international drug

¹⁰⁵ Ibid.

¹⁰⁶ Resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946. *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*. The Economic and Social Council.

¹⁰⁷ *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*. The Economic and Social Council. March 30, 1961.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid.

¹⁰⁹ *Convention on Psychotropic Substance of 1971s*. The Economic and Social Council. February 21, 1971.

¹¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹¹ Ibid.

¹¹² Ibid.

¹¹³ Ibid.

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

problem.”¹¹⁵ These reports offer a variety of information compiled from across the globe which could be used to develop a modern approach to narcotics machinery.

The Convention also addresses the implementation of an international penal code. For the purpose of implementing a such a penal code for psychotropic substances, Article 22 of the Convention contains penal provisions for the basic levels of crime based off of the schedule of substance.¹¹⁶ This article also contains a clause to preserve national sovereignty, as it states that the provisions of this Convention must defer to the domestic law of each individual Party.¹¹⁷ Not only does this address the necessity of international legal framework against narcotics, it also protects national sovereignty.

The UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, signed on 20 December 1988, represents the most recent attempt at instituting effective narcotics legislation reform by expounding upon the *Single Convention*.¹¹⁸ This Convention exercises the most in-depth legislation towards defining party jurisdiction on handling narcotic-related matters within their borders, in the air, and on the ocean as illustrated by Article 4.¹¹⁹ Article 4 also details the criminal processing rights in specific circumstances, while issues such as confiscation and extradition are dealt with in subsequent articles.¹²⁰ In Article 22, the Convention of 1988 revisits sentiments from the Convention of 1961. This article calls the attention of external parties to recommendations and decisions to matters of both conventions.¹²¹ This article also lays out a broader jurisdiction for the Commission with its relation with other UN organs with its recommendations and functions.¹²²

Clearly, each of these documents is a necessary component of the international machinery against narcotic drug manufacture, sale, and consumption. Delegates should be well-versed in the history and transformation of UN anti-narcotics machinery.

Current Machinery and the Global Situation

As the global narcotics situation continues to transform, current statistical figures and trends have demonstrated the various changes in narcotics patterns as a response to the UN anti-narcotics enforcement. The information collected on the transportation, use, and seizures of specific drugs is utilized by the UN to pinpoint specific areas of distress throughout Member States, allowing the Commission to work in conjunction with specific regions to create “flow-specific drug strategies.”¹²³ These strategies center around an adaptive approach to the UN narcotics policy based on analysis of this information to chart patterns in regional and international drug trade.¹²⁴ Information on the current narcotics situation is crucial to understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the modern UN machinery. Using this knowledge, Member States must work to amend the current system and implement new machinery in a way that demonstrates an awareness of past successes, while reinforcing areas of past weakness. By moving beyond a reactive approach to one that adapts already existing machinery, the UN will be better equipped to handle the world drug problem.¹²⁵

Case Study: The Global Opium Trade

A thorough examination of the global opium trade provides a stark example of the current strengths and weaknesses of the machinery for narcotics control. The analysis of upward trending opium cultivation and production in

¹¹⁵ “World Drug Report-Global Illicit Drug Trends.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/WDR.html>

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Ibid.

¹¹⁸ *UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988*. The Economic and Social Council. 20 December 1988.

¹¹⁹ Ibid.

¹²⁰ Ibid.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ “World Drug Report 2009.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/WDR2009_eng_web.pdf

¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

Afghanistan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Myanmar has enabled the UN to focus its efforts on combating the drug in Central and Southeast Asia.¹²⁶ After implementing mechanisms to bolster the opium detection in these nations, the UN experienced a 33 percent increase in opium seizures between 2007 and 2008.¹²⁷ However, emphasis on a regional approach has allowed the opium industry to better develop efficient, global trafficking operations.

The disparity between UN efforts to control narcotics and the growth of the narcotics industry is best demonstrated by a comparison of the rate of change in opium-related seizures to opium production. According to the World Drug Report of 2009, heroin seizures increased by 14 percent between 2006 and 2007, yet when this figure is compared to the 34 percent increase in opium production witnessed in 2007, it is obvious that the UN must overcome a variety of obstacles to control the global opium epidemic.¹²⁸

As this disparity has demonstrated, the UN machinery to control opium has failed to handle the different aspects of the issue. While this machinery has successfully located several production facilities, Member States have had difficulty implementing measures to limit cultivation and production while simultaneously combating trafficking, as well as addiction treatment. It must be noted that many of the source-nations, as is the case with Afghanistan and opium or Colombia and coca, share the similar characteristics of political and economic instability coupled with limited governmental control.¹²⁹ Economic and political instability has been reinforced by widespread corruption on the national and international level. The narcotics industry has taken advantage of corruption, allowing it to strengthen narcotics operations in underdeveloped and developing nations.

As UNODC Executive Director Antonio Maria Costa states, "Everyone has a role to play, not only governments, but also parliamentarians, businesses, civil society, the media and the average citizen. Corruption hurts us all, therefore fighting it is a shared responsibility."¹³⁰ This statement, issued at the Bali Conference against Corruption on January 2008, demonstrates the stance adopted by the UNODC and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to combat corruption and its relationship to narcotic drugs.¹³¹ The UNODC has taken significant effort to develop anti-corruption frameworks and institutions in supporting Member States to strengthen corruption-combating infrastructure from its foundation since the Convention against Corruption was entered into force on 14 December 2005.¹³² The Conventions highlights UN dedication to criminalize and prevent corruption in both public and private sectors, especially those relating to the narcotics industry.¹³³ Previous areas of focus include developing better technical assistance in Member States to "build local capacities in the long run," policy development and research to "disseminate and apply good practices in preventing and controlling corruption," as well as efforts to raise awareness through global corruption campaigns.¹³⁴ However, additional steps must be taken by the international community.

These factors represent deep-seated issues that extend beyond the narcotics industry itself, yet have enabled the industry to experience widespread success worldwide. All alterations to the global machinery for narcotics control must account for these factors, as the current situation and the past actions, as portrayed by these figures and evidence of corruption in the public and private sectors, are equally as important in forging the future of the global approach to narcotics control.

¹²⁶ "World Drug Report 2009." The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2009/WDR2009_eng_web.pdf

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Ibid.

¹³⁰ "UNODC and Corruption." The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/index.html?ref=menuaside>

¹³¹ Ibid.

¹³² "United Nations Convention against Corruption." The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/index.html>

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ "UNODC and Corruption." The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/index.html?ref=menuaside>

Actions Taken by the United Nations

The course taken by past machinery reform efforts is best portrayed through the progression of resolutions, reports, and declarations issued since the *Single Convention* was enacted in 1961. The previous look at the Conventions that form the template for UN narcotics control policy and the current situation have been crafted by the actions taken by the UN. Each decade has taken on a more complex approach to handling the issue, as the resolutions passed at the most recent session of the Commission cover narrowly defined topics pertaining to a small sub-topic of the narcotics control issue.¹³⁵ When compared to resolutions of decades past, the modern approach offers a more in-depth analysis of the world situation, moving beyond the underlying policy foundation and to root issues behind the current global narcotics situation.

In 1961, the Commission issued a total of six resolutions in addition to the *Single Convention* that stood as the capstone of years of narcotics reform debate.¹³⁶ Resolution 2 (XV) covers the cooperation with the International Criminal Police Organization, demonstrating the importance that even in 1961, cooperation with international bodies was a key concept covered by the Commission.¹³⁷ As the UN incorporated more resolutions under the specific guidelines of the *Single Convention*, the Commission was assigned jurisdiction to handle a wide variety of new designer narcotics. This new responsibility is made evident by Commission Resolution I (XX), which focuses on the control of these new narcotics within the context of current machinery and its future adaptability to new drugs in the future.¹³⁸ While becoming better acclimated to the global narcotics situation throughout the 1970's, the Commission began to develop programs to address the evolving narcotics industry as expressed by Resolution 8 (XXVIII), addresses the necessity of controlling the demand in the narcotics industry, rather than solely focus on suppliers.¹³⁹

Throughout the 1980's and 1990's, the Commission continued to narrow its approach to control the narcotics industry from a broader to a more focused, individual assistance based approach.¹⁴⁰ For example, upon examining the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1987, statistics concerning drug abuse and trafficking in Africa lead to the passing of ECOSOC Resolution 1988/11.¹⁴¹ This resolution works to develop national agencies to combat drug misuse and abuse within the jurisdiction of article 35 of the Convention of 1961.¹⁴² Further, General Assembly Resolution 1995/17 broadens this regional approach so that is applicable throughout the international community.¹⁴³ This resolution acknowledges the complexity of the drug problem while recognizing the importance of regional mechanisms, initiatives, and projects focused on cooperation as the most effective.¹⁴⁴ CND Resolution 2 (XL), the Commission worked to establish equilibrium between national sovereignty and the mandates of UN machinery to combat this issue.¹⁴⁵ The focus of this resolution is one that looks to develop the judicial infrastructure to ensure that Member States cooperate with the principles espoused in the Convention of 1988, as UN effort is often stalled by matters of sovereignty.¹⁴⁶ This resolution is important because it challenges the UN to coordinate and organize cohesive action on a regional level while effectively maintaining the right of national sovereignty.¹⁴⁷

¹³⁵ "Resolutions and Decisions." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions.html>

¹³⁶ "Resolutions and Decisions from 1960 to 1969." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions-60s.html>

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Ibid.

¹³⁹ "Resolutions and Decisions from 1970-1979." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions-70s.html>

¹⁴⁰ Resolutions and Decisions." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions.html>

¹⁴¹ Resolution 1988/11. *Co-ordination of drug control activities in the African region*. The Economic and Social Council.

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ Resolution 1995/17. *Enhanced Regional Cooperation to reduce the risks of drug abuse*. The General Assembly.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid.

¹⁴⁵ "Resolutions and Decisions from 1990-1999." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions-90s.html>

¹⁴⁶ Ibid.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid.

In the past decade, the UN has shifted its mindset to focus on developing stronger cooperation and organized coordination. This mindset was outlined in CND Resolution 51/5, which notes the importance of effective international cooperation in efforts to assume the shared responsibility of fighting the world drug problem, specifically regarding the issue of cooperation between nations to effectively monitor borders.¹⁴⁸ During the 53rd session of the Commission held in Vienna, Austria on March 8-12, the importance of efforts to strengthen international cooperation was again demonstrated as exhibited by CND Resolution 53/5.¹⁴⁹ This document expands upon the importance of shared responsibility to combat drug trafficking in Afghanistan and other transit nations in CND Resolution 51/5.¹⁵⁰ Further, the Commission has also worked to strengthen international cooperation between Member States to better control the precursor chemicals outlined in the Convention of 1971.¹⁵¹ Through these actions, the Commission has recently established a strong policy centered on shared responsibility at the regional level in its efforts to utilize current machinery to combat the narcotics industry.

Commission efforts for developing cooperation and coordination have begun to extend beyond traditional problem areas created by the narcotics industry. However, these efforts do not always lead to marked improvement in the struggle against the international narcotics trade. Resolution 51/10 represents an example of the failure of modern machinery to effectively control existing narcotic issues as they adapt over time.¹⁵² This resolution emphasizes the first efforts to control the chemicals used to produce modern synthetic drugs but fails to address the changing nature of these chemicals.¹⁵³ A lack of progress against synthetic drugs in the time between when these two resolutions were passed demonstrates an inefficiency in the implementation of narcotics machinery.

Though the Commission began explicitly emphasizing the importance of better international cooperation in recent years, it has been an underlying tenant to all UN policy and action taken since its inception in 1945.¹⁵⁴ For decades, the Commission has crafted the international policy for narcotics control, yet it has failed to effectively monitor and assist Member States in its implementation.¹⁵⁵ Rather than continue to reform the programs and approaches currently in place, the Commission has shifted to this cooperation-focused mindset. The past UN actions have provided the necessary mechanisms and machinery to assist the international community in its effort to control the narcotics industry. Now, future UN actions must incorporate this machinery throughout international policy by developing comprehensive cooperation and coordination machinery.

Conclusion

Though the short-term outlook for the international approach to control narcotics may depict a bleak future, a firm understanding of the history behind this issue, teamed with in-depth knowledge of the current global situation, offers the international community an opportunity to implement a comprehensive series of amendments and reforms to the machinery for narcotics control. As history has shown, the narcotics industry has exhibited an ability to adapt to the different machinery meant to control it. This skill has brought the international community to the situation it faces today. While statistical success has led many to believe that the current approach has effectively established control over several areas of the narcotics industry, a look at the long-term understanding demonstrates that the industry has only shifted its operations outside the control of international agencies.

Cooperation and coordination are integral to the success of any United Nations operation. The machinery to control narcotic drugs has been established for decades, yet the lack of adequate cooperation has had a devastating effect on the international success against the narcotics industry. By utilizing the vast expanse of available resources, Member States can develop a modern approach that mirrors the adaptive methods of the narcotics industry. Past UN

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 51/6. *Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the area of drug control*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

¹⁴⁹ "Report on the Fifty-third Session." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Uploads/CND-53-RelatedFiles/E2010_28eV1052082.pdf

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Resolutions and Decisions from 1970-1979." The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/09-resolutions-70s.html>

¹⁵³ Resolution 51/10. *Strengthening international cooperation for the control of precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 9(I) of 16 February 1946. *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*. The Economic and Social Council.

¹⁵⁵ Ibid.

efforts have been ineffective in accomplishing this goal. It is the responsibility of the Commission to develop new methods of in order to accomplish the ultimate goal of combating the global narcotics industry.

Committee Directive

This is a topic that focuses on how to make the current system better, as it is the United Nation's belief that the means are already available. Delegates should be prepared to discuss the specific issues that face the international community with regard to narcotics control, as well as the historical documents written to control narcotics and their production. Delegates should ask the following questions: What specific machinery is the source of faults and shortcomings? How has your country been affected by UN drug control machinery? In what areas has the international community experienced success in controlling narcotics? In your research, look for statistical trends and how they have influenced the actions taken by the Commission. Is there a better way to utilize these statistics and the various reports produced by the UN? The debate must focus on the strengths and weaknesses of the present day machinery and how they are implemented throughout the international community.

There is no single solution that can effectively cover the breadth of the topic at hand, as the machinery must be adjusted to create a proactive approach that incorporates the cultivation, production, transportation, and treatment aspects of the narcotics industry. Another key point is to example the improvement of resource utilization of the UNODC and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Are there any opportunities to increase the amount of donated funds from the international community? In developing position papers and committee work for this topic, delegates should emphasize cooperation and coordination throughout the international community at the center of any efforts to reform the machinery.

Topic III: Addressing the Social and Economic Factors of Narcotic Production

"...the bottom line is to improve security and development in drug-producing regions in order to wean farmers off illicit crops and into sustainable, licit livelihoods, and to deny insurgents another source of illicit income."

-Director of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Antonio Maria Costa¹⁵⁶

Introduction

Illicit drugs are readily available in many markets, despite international efforts to reduce the supply. Social and economic factors continue to influence the profitability of farming drug-supply crops, such as coca and opium poppies. It is estimated that nearly five million people obtain some portion of income from the farming of drug-supply crops, and the majority of which live below the poverty level.¹⁵⁷ These farmers often rely on 50 percent or more of their income from drug-crop productions.¹⁵⁸ As a result, the international community has made efforts reduce drug cultivation through technical assistance and farming mechanisms that provide alternative crops to farmers.¹⁵⁹ This assistance, called alternative development, includes the implementation of agricultural programs within the framework of local, state, and international law to provide economically viable alternatives to the production of opiate products.¹⁶⁰ With resources and opportunity, farmers can be given alternatives to drug production in lieu of sustainable crops through community-based programs, local knowledge, and relevant skills for these agricultural alternatives.¹⁶¹

Since 1998, the United Nations, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs have made efforts to implement alternative development mechanisms as means to address illicit drug

¹⁵⁶ "Afghanistan World's Top Cannabis Source: U.N." ABC News. 31 March 2010.
<http://abcnews.go.com/International/wireStory?id=10246514>

¹⁵⁷ "UNODC and Alternative Development" The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/index.html?ref=menuaside>

¹⁵⁸ Ibid.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid.

¹⁶¹ Ibid.

crop cultivation.¹⁶² These have yielded a decrease in opiate production in Southeast Asia, but crop cultivation in Afghanistan has increased within the last decade.¹⁶³ Because these crops are not sustainable long-term due to the influence of drug-traffickers and drug lords, the danger of production, and the threat of forced eradication, farmers are quick to move to alternative development crops in order to provide steady, sustainable income.¹⁶⁴ However, these UN organs must address the social and economic reasons for opiate production in order to more sufficiently limit the impact of illicit drug production. By assisting farmers through community based programs and technical assistance, the international community is more readily able to combat the root of the illicit drug trade—production—and then further contribute to national, regional, and international security. However, without addressing the issues that have forced farmers into the illicit drug production, such as poverty, food insecurity, and political instability, the Commission must work with the international community and other UN organs to more effectively address the reasons that force farmers into the illicit drug trade.¹⁶⁵

History

Historically, drug cultivation has been heavily linked to socio-cultural, economic, and political status.¹⁶⁶ Often, instead of allowing social mobility, a sort of feudal system emerges in many drug-producing societies in which poorest peasants are brought into the drug trade for income stability.¹⁶⁷ Socio-economic disparities force farmers into the drug trade due to a lack of infrastructure, an absence of viable industries, and few stable markets.¹⁶⁸ In some regions, the drug traffickers ensure protection, income, and a promise of social justice if peasants enter the drug trade.¹⁶⁹ In addition to social and political issues attract farmers to the drug trade, economic issues evolve as farmers enter the drug trade. While farmers are promised higher returns on crops, their actual profits are often less than one percent of the final retail prices at market sale.¹⁷⁰ Further, drug traffickers are not consistent in their purchasing of the raw materials which often further inhibits local economic growth due to “boom and bust cycles.”¹⁷¹ While the farmers earn higher profits than farming legitimate crops, the risk of farming illicit crops for drug production is dangerous as some areas allow forced crop eradication and aerial fumigations, as well as criminalization of small-scale producers.¹⁷² Not only is this dangerous, it also damages the environment as drug traffickers clear forests, use damaging chemicals, and fail to utilize crop rotation practices.¹⁷³ Finally, small-scale production farmers are often caught in the midst of a criminal network which is dangerous, violent, and often exploitative, leading to further conflict and instability.¹⁷⁴ The cyclical nature of narcotic drugs and socio-economic, political, and environmental dangers are apparent in today’s drug culture.

However, this insecurity has been challenged as the international community and farmers are fighting against the fear, intimidation, and insecurities promoted by drug trafficking organizations.¹⁷⁵ One method of shifting away from narcotics production is through alternative development methods. The potential benefits of alternative development entered the international political agenda at the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly

¹⁶² “Work in the Field” UN Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/Work-in-the-field.html?ref=menuaside>

¹⁶³ “UNODC and Alternative Development” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/index.html?ref=menuaside>

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶⁶ *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . United Nations Publications: New York. December 2005. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Alternative_Development_Evaluation_Dec-05.pdf

¹⁶⁷ Ibid.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid.

¹⁶⁹ “Conflict, Drugs, and Mafia Activities.” Preparatory Work for the Hague Peace Conference, March 1999.

¹⁷⁰ *Economic and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . Number 6. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1998-01-01_1.pdf

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Martin Jelsma. “Countering Illicit Drug Traffic and Supply and Alternative Development.” Transnational Institute. March 2009. <http://www.tni.org/article/countering-illicit-drug-traffic-and-supply-and-alternative-development>

¹⁷³ *Economic and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . Number 6. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1998-01-01_1.pdf

¹⁷⁴ “Conflict, Drugs, and Mafia Activities.” Preparatory Work for the Hague Peace Conference, March 1999.

¹⁷⁵ “Illegal Crop Eradication and Alternative Development. UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem. June 8-10, 1998. <http://www.un.org/ga/20special/featur/crop.htm>

where the international community established the importance of ending poverty-based drug involvement, especially among rural farmers. In this session, the General Assembly defined alternative development as:

“A process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotics and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-economic characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs.”¹⁷⁶

This definition recognizes the influence of socio-economic issues on the cultivation of drug crops and is further addressed in other Commission resolutions and declarations, including CND Res 44/11 and the *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*. The Commission, through the *Political Declaration*, encourages Member States to undertake long term approaches, in coordination with development approaches to produce viable markets and crop alternatives for those engaging in the drug trade.¹⁷⁷ Further, the use of alternative development projects promotes peace and stability in the region, shifts crop production to subsistence level crops, and reduces the drug supply.¹⁷⁸

With the implementation of alternative development programs in South Asia and South America, these regions have seen a reduction in the cultivation of illicit crops. In Southeast Asia, opium poppy cultivation fell from 200,000 hectares (ha) in 1990 to 50,000 ha in mid 2004 while the cultivation of the coca fell in the Andean region of South America from 210,000 ha to 150,000 ha during the same time period.¹⁷⁹ Further, Thailand has become nearly opium-free as a result in part of alternative development strategies. Although the UNODC does not alternative development programs in the area, the Thai government has incorporated alternative development into large-scale land development projects, which has lead to sustainable crop production.¹⁸⁰ With a combination of development, military strategies, and forced eradication, the Thai government has significantly reduced the number of opium fields.¹⁸¹ In exchange, many former opium farmers in Thailand have moved to grow licit crops.¹⁸² For this reason, Thailand is considered an international “success story” in opium eradication.¹⁸³

However, it should be recognized that these numbers only account for certain regions and cannot account for shifts in production to other areas. For example, although there has been a 30 percent reduction of coca bush production in the Andean region between 2000 and 2003, there has been a simultaneous increase in coca bush production in Columbia during the same time period.¹⁸⁴ While alternative development projects are successful in addressing the socio-economic reasons for narcotic production in some regions, it must also be recognized that alternative development does not provide a one-size solution to narcotics production.

¹⁷⁶ “UNODC and Alternative Development” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/index.html?ref=menuside>

¹⁷⁷ *Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Vienna. March 11-12, 2009.

<http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Uploads/CND-52-RelatedFiles/V0984963-English.pdf>

¹⁷⁸ “About Alternative Development.” Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (IADACC).

http://www.cicad.oas.org/Desarrollo_Alternativo/Eng/About.asp

¹⁷⁹ *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . United Nations Publications: New York. December 2005. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Alternative_Development_Evaluation_Dec-05.pdf

¹⁸⁰ Ibid.

¹⁸¹ “Secret of Thai Success in Opium War.” British Broadcasting Company. February 19, 2009.

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7899748.stm>

¹⁸² Ibid.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . United Nations Publications: New York. December 2005. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Alternative_Development_Evaluation_Dec-05.pdf

Current Situation and Alternative Solutions

Although the narcotics trade affects the international community, national, regional, and human security are also threatened by drug cultivation and production. In addition to the international security problems that result from the narcotics trade, the individual threats to security are also notable. Individuals engaging in narcotics production and trafficking often find apparent “benefits” in the practice due to perceived profit margins that are often falsely promoted as farmers cannot sell their crop on the licit market.¹⁸⁵ These single-crop farmers, such as those farming opium or coca, exposed to economic exploitation as drug traffickers do not guarantee crop purchase which leads to “boom and bust cycles” in the local economy.¹⁸⁶ Further, environmental degradation is another contributing factor to continued narcotics production. Deforestation, processing methods, and the use of dangerous chemicals not only harm the environment but also force farmers into the drug production due to a lack of arable land for subsistence farming practices.¹⁸⁷ Poverty, lack of infrastructure, environmental degradation, and individual security threats are factors that often force farmers into the drug trade. However, these social and economic factors can be addressed to promote rural development, reduce the drug supply, and ensure security on a national, regional, and international level.

Accordingly, the Commission has made great efforts at reducing these security threats posed by the narcotics trade through increased alternative development policies. In regions where narcotics production is very strong, such as Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Afghanistan, the Commission and UNODC is focused on reducing the number of farmers engaged in narcotics production while providing safe alternatives to address the socio-economic causes for the farming of illicit crops. The Commission and UNODC are currently conducting alternative development projects in Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Myanmar, and Peru. These projects are heavily focused on combating the mechanisms for narcotics production by reducing the cultivation of illicit crops, including poverty-reduction and rural development strategies, rather than the socio-economic factors leading to drug cartel involvement.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan accounts for over 90 percent of illicit opium production which poses an extreme challenge to development and political stability, as well as the long-term security and governance.¹⁸⁸ The Afghan government and the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics have supported counter-narcotic policies, including alternative development to address the socio-economic factors that lead to opium poppy cultivation.¹⁸⁹ In Afghanistan, narcotics production and instability remain codependent and limit developmental progress within the state. Because opium production fuels corruption, insurgent activities, and limits licit economic production, Afghan citizens often lack confidence and support in their government, as well as the ability address the socio-economic factors contributing to opium production.¹⁹⁰ However, despite these shortcomings, the Afghan government encourages farmers to abandon opium crops for high-yield, successful crops such as apricots, apples, cumin, grapes, pomegranates, and melons that often produce higher profits than opium poppies.¹⁹¹ By encouraging farmers to engage in licit crop production, poor farmers are provided with access to land, credit, and basic necessities as an alternative to opium production.¹⁹²

Another method of alternative development has emerged in the Afghanistan case. The International Council for Security and Development (ICSD) created Poppy for Medicine (P4M), a program model to control the cultivation of poppies by licensing and manufacturing village-based morphine production operations.¹⁹³ P4M is intended to

¹⁸⁵ *Economic and Social Consequences of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . Number 6. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/technical_series_1998-01-01_1.pdf

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ Christopher M. Blanchard, *Afghanistan: Narcotics and U.S. Policy*. Congressional Research Service. August 12, 2009.

¹⁸⁹ “Afghanistan.” UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/Afghanistanprogramme.html>

¹⁹⁰ Christopher M. Blanchard, *Afghanistan: Narcotics and U.S. Policy*. Congressional Research Service. August 12, 2009.

¹⁹¹ Michael Alexander. “The Afghan Opium Poppy Farmer: Far From Wealthy and Keen on Legal Options.” 2002. <http://gtz.de/de/dokumente/en-alexander-02.pdf>

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Poppy for Medicine. “Home.” <http://www.poppyformedicine.net/home>

control the security issues related to opium production and reduce the political instability as a result. The ICSD's method of alternative development addresses the urgency of ending poppy cultivation but also promotes an alternative means of income for farmers to promote economic diversification.¹⁹⁴ Not only does the Poppy for Medicine program assist farmers in stabilizing income sources, the profits generated from morphine exports produces "international tradable commodities."¹⁹⁵ This provides a pragmatic response to individual and national security concerns while also benefiting the central government by providing secure economic development opportunities.¹⁹⁶ As alternative development confronts entrenched corruption and political instability in Afghanistan, it also provides viable options to farmers to reduce the dependence on narcotics production as a means of survival. Further, by adapting alternative development practices to the unique Afghan situation, the government is more able to promote sustainable solutions to the economic and social factors that contribute to narcotics production.

The Andean Region

The Andean region of South America is home to one of the world's largest areas for coca production. While many farmers do not support the drug trade, socio-economic constraints limit upward mobility and crop rotation for many. Social constraints, such as class structure and economic status coupled with a lack of infrastructure, credit, and a legitimate agricultural industry pose obstacles to farmers in the Andean region of South America.¹⁹⁷ In order to combat these factors, individualized, national programs have been implemented in the region.

Colombia is one of the world's largest producers of the coca bush. As an effort to reduce coca cultivation, UNODC and other programs have implemented alternative development programs in the region in order to draw farmers away from illicit crop cultivation. For example, the UNODC founded the Empresa Cooperativa del Sur del Cauca (COSURCA) in order to reduce illicit crop cultivation. COSURCA organizes 1,500 families into cooperatives to sell organic coffee at twice the profit as regular coffee to Europe.¹⁹⁸ Not only does this program allow farmers access to markets, it provides a sustainable income for families, as well as protection from exploitation of drug cartel and political instability. Another example of a means to address the socio-economic factors of narcotics production is Colombia's Alternative Development Programme which is aimed at strengthening social capital, community organizing and participation, as well as supports the basis for sustainable development without illicit crops.¹⁹⁹ By disintegrating narcotics control with armed conflict and criminalization, Colombia has been able to reduce the social and economic factors, such as dependence, social exclusion, and forced relocation that have lead to narcotics production among small-scale farmers through the implementation of alternative development projects.²⁰⁰

Peru, as the second largest producer of the coca bush, works closely with the UNODC in order to provide viable alternatives to narcotics production. Since the program began, nearly 8,000 families have worked closely with the government and UNODC to reduce dependence on illicit crop production. In Peru, alternative development projects have included modernization of farming techniques, as well as environmental protection practices to promote the sale of goods on an international level.²⁰¹ These 8,000 families have reduced dependence on illicit crops by promoting peace and stability, as well as encouraging ownership through the purchase of shares in the project. As a result, these alternative development enterprises are worth US\$92.3 million.²⁰²

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Poppy for Medicine. "Benefits of the P4M Initiative." http://www.poppyformedicine.net/modules/model_virtues

¹⁹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁹⁷ *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . United Nations Publications: New York. December 2005. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Alternative_Development_Evaluation_Dec-05.pdf

¹⁹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹⁹ Ricardo Vargas Meza, "Drug-trafficking, Anti-narcotics Policy and Security: Another Humanitarian Cost of the Colombian Conflict." Transnational Institute. <http://www.odihpn.org/report.asp?id=3047>

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ "Peru" UN Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/Peruprogramme.html>

²⁰² Ibid.

International Action

International action intended to address the socio-economic factors of narcotics production has been largely successful through partnerships with UN organs as a result of the General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) on the World Drug Problem. These partnerships, such as the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC), and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) have effectively provided technical assistance and support services for alternative development initiatives. However, to fully understand the work on this topic, it is important to understand the origins of this movement toward illicit drug crop eradication. To start, one must examine to understand international action on alternative development and related issues. In 1998, UNGASS on the World Drug Problem created and elaborated on the ten-year *Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on International Development*. Not only did the Special Session on the World Drug Problem define “alternative development,” it coordinated and produced reports on the use of alternative development and determine best practices to best assess the impact of alternative development on socio-economic factors for development but also the reduction of illicit drug crops.²⁰³

The work of the UNGASS on the World Drug Problem has been greatly expanded by the UNODC’s alternative development work in six Member States. These programs, intended to address the social and economic factors of narcotics production, allow farmers the ability to engage in alternative farming techniques in order to reduce dependency on narcotic plants, drug traffickers, and other illicit means of income by providing viable sources of income.²⁰⁴ Finally, the UNOPS-UNODC partnership has contributed to several cooperative projects in countries such as Peru and Afghanistan. In Peru, the UNOPS-UNODC evaluated the socio-economic reasons for coca production with an emphasis on poverty reduction to programs, such as the palm oil cooperative called “Desarrollo Rural en Tingo María,” to reduce dependence on illicit crops. This UNOPS-UNODC partnership inspired the construction of a process plant operated by palm oil which allows some 480 farmers to end illicit crop dependency while improving socio-economic status.²⁰⁵ These efforts have made progress at successful implementation of alternative development strategies to promote international, regional, national, and human security.

In addition to international action, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Commission have produced several resolutions addressing alternative development as a means of eradicating the socio-economic factors leading to narcotics production. ECOSOC resolution, E/2003/37, addresses the economic factors of narcotic production and calls upon Member States to promote alternative development in order to eradicate the illicit economy.²⁰⁶ This resolution also establishes funding for programs to promote alternative development in order to “preserve the environment, security, monitoring, education, health, sanitation, and community development.”²⁰⁷ CND Resolution 48/9 recognizes this as a “crosscutting” issue as narcotics production poses obstacles to sustainable development, as well as economic, political, and social stability.²⁰⁸ This resolution promotes the necessity of alternative development programs aimed at promoting environmental conservation, access to finance and credit, access to land, and local capacity building.²⁰⁹ By recognizing the social and economic issues at the source of narcotics production, the UN and international community have been able to promote potential solutions to the world drug problem.

Further, international organizations (IOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have been involved in addressing the economic and social factors of narcotics production. The UN, the Commission, and the UNODC have worked collaboratively with the Transnational Institute, the International Red Cross/Red Crescent, and the International Drug Policy Consortium to successfully address the key

²⁰³ “UNGASS Action Plan on International Cooperation of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.” UN Office on Drugs and Crime. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/alternative-development/ungass-action-plan-on-eradication-and-alternative-development.html>

²⁰⁴ *Alternative Development: A Global Thematic Evaluation*. UN Office on Drugs and Crime . United Nations Publications: New York. December 2005. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/Alternative_Development_Evaluation_Dec-05.pdf

²⁰⁵ “Alternative Development Transforms Lives in Peru.” UN Office for Project Services.

<http://www.unops.org/english/whatwedo/UNOPSinaction/Pages/Alternative-Development-Peru.aspx>

²⁰⁶ E/2003/INF/2. *Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries*. United Nations Economic and Social Council. 2003.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ CND/RES/ 48/9. *Strengthening Alternative Development as an Important Drug Control Strategy and Establishing Alternative Development as a Cross-cutting issue*. Commission on Narcotics Drugs. No date.

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

issues leading to narcotics production through research and support. These partnerships have often resulted in policy recommendations to governments facing security threats as a result of narcotics production.²¹⁰ These organizations not only address the mechanisms but also provide alternative development solutions to produce market viability and farming techniques.

While these UN organs and international organizations have dedicated significant resources and support for international action on alternative development, the Commission is distinctive due to its broad approach to the issue. The Commission has not taken specific action to support alternative development strategies to date. However, there is significant to be done to fully implement alternative development policies while addressing the social and economic factors contributing to narcotics production.

Conclusion

Although there are many socio-economic and political reasons for combating the narcotics trade through alternative development initiatives, the international community is also focused on providing international, national, and regional security. While progress has been made, there are many future challenges for alternative development, especially as the Afghan opiate trade continues to persist and produce violent outbursts. Further, while crop eradication is a means through which some governments are combating narcotics production, these bans on production have contributed to further poverty and food insecurity.²¹¹ Rather than eliminating the economic means by which an individual survives, the social, economic, and political factors influencing narcotics production must also be addressed. The international community must begin to coordinate and implement best practices measures in order to effectively combat the socio-economic factors that lock farmers into narcotics trade. By partnering with other international organizations and UN organs, the Commission has the resources and support to combat the underlying factors of narcotics production. Through active international cooperation between Member States, IGOs, NGOs, and individuals, the production of illicit crops will be eradicated for sustainable and viable crops. Not only does this promote individual security by reducing the dependence on drug cartels for economic stability, it also promotes national, regional, and international security.

Committee Directive

This topic requires an in-depth understanding of the economic and social factors of drug cultivation, as well as alternative development and its benefits as a substitute to engaging in illicit crop production. Delegates should be well-versed in the relevant UN and CND documents and resolutions pertaining to the implementation of alternative development practices, especially regional coordination efforts. In addition, delegates should be aware of any new developments, including programs, security threats, and coordination efforts. As previously mentioned, the Commission has not taken an active role in promoting alternative development as a means to address narcotics production. While it has broadly addressed the issue, delegates should remain focused throughout committee sessions to ensure that the Commission actively addresses this topic. Delegates should ask the following questions when preparing for conference. Is your country affected by illicit cultivation? If so, has your country adopted alternative development practices? How have the best practices and lessons learned been effective in combating the economic and social factors for illicit drug production? How has your country contributed to the implementation of best practices efforts for alternative development? Has your country ratified and implemented the political declarations and treaties that have been influential on the development of alternative means to drug production, including CND Resolutions 52/6, 45/14, 44/11, and 48/9 and ECOSOC resolutions, including E/RES/2008/26, E/RES/2006/31, E/RES/2006/33, E/RES/2003/37? How can international cooperation between the Commission, other UN organs, NGOs, and IGOs be more effective in the implementation of these resolutions and best practices to effectively limit the impacts of the economic and social reasons for drug production? How can the Commission utilize these programs and support services from other UN organs to effectively address the social and economic factors of narcotics production?

²¹⁰ “Alternative Development.” Transnational Institute. 2009. <http://www.tni.org/taxonomy/term/65/all>

²¹¹ Tom Kramer. “From Golden Triangle to Rubber Belt?” *Transnational Institute*. July 2009. <http://www.tni.org/briefing/golden-triangle-rubber-belt>

Technical Appendix Guide

Topic I: Narcotics and Conflict Zones: Examining the Use of Narcotics in Funding and Waging War

“Security Council Condemns All Attacks on Civilians, Recruitment of Child Soldiers.” Extending Mandate of UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. 6098th Meeting (AM).

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2009/sc9624.doc.htm>

This mandate includes several operative clauses that discuss drug-trade, its causes, and the links between drug trade and conflict in warring nations (clauses 4A, 8, 11, 21, and 25). The document also provides the actions of the Security Council against all attempts and realities the training and use of child soldiers. By calling upon nations, like Afghanistan, to immediately stop the use of child soldiers and the disbandment of illegally armed groups, this mandate effectively conveys the UNODC's mission to stop narcotics funding and the support of conflict. Delegates will gain an effective knowledge behind the network of drug trade, warring nations, and the use of child soldiers.

Douglas I. Keh. "Drug Money In A Changing World: Economic Reform and Criminal Finance" United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. January, 1996.

Through discussing the highly linked areas of drug trade, control, and financing, this article details the reasons for drug traffickers to make financial investments for the short term, and do so in countries that are unstable. The paper finds a possible, yet difficult solution in stabilizing the economy and money flow of a country so that the flow will be more difficult to get to for the trafficker. By following trends in criminals and their financial systems, this article will help delegates better track the flow of money between the economy and drug traffickers, which will in turn help them to see how monetary support influences drug trade.

“Cocaine Trafficking in West Africa.” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. 2007.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/west_africa_cocaine_report_2007-12_en.pdf

This document will be essential in bridging the knowledge between drug trafficking and changes in local economies and stable political bodies by discussing how incoming flows of money resulting from narcotics changes the economics of the region and how drug lords often influence policy makers in order to benefit themselves, which leads to harmful outcomes for the citizens. Through the included detailed maps and graphs, delegates will be able to visualize present cocaine seizing figures, the areas that are affected, and the number of inmates related to narcotics crimes. This report will also help delegates in seeing the overall relationship between narcotic trade and poor and/ or underdeveloped countries by giving specific examples, such as 35 armed groups have been active in 10 African countries from 1998 to 2005.

Sandeep Cwalla. “A Century of International Drug Control.” *Bulletin on Narcotics*. 2007, pp. 1-153.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/100_Years_of_Drug_Control.pdf

This journal article provides a basic overview of the history of the international narcotics trade. This is particularly useful because as includes a multitude of topics that form the foundation of illegal drug systems in conflict areas. Such topics include drug trends, drug control, with an emphasis of pre and post-control mechanisms in these conflict zones. This journal will help delegates better understand this topic through discussion of the history of drug control, as well as the relationship between narcotic drugs, conflict, and war.

Neil Cooper. "State Collapse as Business: The Role of Conflict Trade and the Emerging Control Agenda." *State Failure, Collapse, and Reconstruction*. ed. Jennifer Milliken. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. 2003, pp. 179-200.

The chapter provides insight into the complexity of drug trade in conflict zones and how it relates to the funding and perpetuation of the conflict. This resource clearly defines the role of trade in drug control, as well as the limitations to control. Further, it provides theories on the potential solutions to the prevalence of narcotics in conflict zones by explaining the mechanisms through which conflict trade persists due to organized crime networks, unstable political systems and desolate economies.

Svante E. Cornell "The Interaction of Narcotics and Conflict." *Journal of Peace Research*. 2005, pp. 751-760.
<http://www.jstor.org/pss/30042417>

This article discusses the direct relationship between conflict and the narcotics trade. This resource provides excellent examples to understand the relationship and connection, as well as variables, that influence the trade and conflict. Delegates will build a broad knowledge base about the interaction of narcotics and conflict through this article.

Michael Pugh and Neil Cooper. *War Economies in a Regional Context*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner. 2004.

This book provides an interesting regional examination of the political economy of civil wars. It provides delegates with an in-depth examination of a regional approach, especially focused on Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, and Bosnia Herzegovina, to the relationship between narcotic drugs and conflict zones. This resource is also valuable as it examines this topic through a demand-theory lens as a means to approach drug control in these regions. Using international political economy theory, this book conceptualizes and approaches the implications of conflict and narcotics through an understanding of markets and profitability. Delegates should utilize this resource to understand the economic behaviors that lead to the relationship between conflict and narcotics.

David Cortright and George A. Lopez. *Sanctions and the Search for Security: Challenges to UN Action*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner. 2002.

Delegates should find this resource valuable as it approaches the connection between drug control, narcotics, and conflict zones from the perspective of an international response. By emphasizing the challenges to UN action, especially through the difficulties of sanctions, the authors approach this topic from a theoretical as well as prescriptive approach to better address the security challenges in conflict zones. While the book does not completely emphasize the connection between narcotic drugs and conflict zones, it does address the "shadow economies" in which drug trafficking organizations prosper, as well as potential reformed responses to the international political agenda.

Topic II. Strengthening of the United Nations Machinery for Illicit Narcotics Control

"Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961." International Narcotics Control Board. 1961.
http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/conv/convention_1961_en.pdf

This convention, amended through the 1972 Protocol, is an overall force against narcotics, their production, and their illicit trade, by stitching together strong resolutions that tackle such topics as drug addiction, international machinery against narcotics, and simplifying already existing organs against narcotics to ensure a more uniform front. Through defining narcotics production and trade in specific real world terms, this convention helps to define the face of narcotics control and how to best organize against illicit narcotics. As the initial layout of the control of narcotics, this convention will help delegates gain an understanding of how the United Nations machinery should be strengthened in order to actively fight illicit trade.

“The Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission of the United Nations.” United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes. 1959.

http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/bulletin/bulletin_1960-01-01_4_page006.html

The issue of pre-existing machinery vs. creating machinery is discussed in this particular issue of the Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs. Whether or not to create new machinery while incorporate existing machinery, or to create different operations of machinery and phase out current operations is a question that is requiring much attention and energy. This is, in part, due to overall sovereignty of a nation needing respect while the international community also requiring a body (machinery) that has executive functions throughout nations. Delegates can gain important knowledge regarding initial issues of acknowledging the inner workings of machinery, and whether they are efficient enough for the international community.

“United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.” International Narcotics Control Board. 1988.

http://www.incb.org/pdf/e/conv/1988_convention_en.pdf

This particular resource includes the resolutions pertaining to narcotic drug control, psychotropic drug control, and provisions necessary to discharge tasks regarding control and power of the International Drug Control Treaties. Through reading and analyzing the resolutions within this convention, delegates will be able to better grasp what reforms may be necessary for the machinery of the United Nations regarding narcotic drug trade.

“Commentary on the Convention on Psychotropic Substances.” United Nations meeting in Vienna. 1971.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/organized_crime/Drug%20Convention/Commentary_on_the_Convention_1971.pdf

This source is a fellow commentary on an important convention regarding drug and substance control. Though lengthy, with 406 pages, the article provides additional and informative feedback and criticism of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances. By researching the individual topics through the appendix, delegates will find vast resources on the implications of limiting and controlling warnings, prescriptions, reserves, etc. Issues surrounding the need for drug control can be understood on a deeper and more interconnected level through the dissection of the commentary of the convention clauses, which will further the complexity of discussion and possible solutions to drug control issues at hand.

“Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.” United Nations Economic and Security Council. 1962.

<http://www.drugtext.org/library/legal/treat/commentary/default.htm>

The commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 wades through the language and rhetoric used in the convention in order to explain and further shape the ideas used when creating the convention. Articles within the commentary should not serve as a tool in which to read carefully through every word, but rather to gain a general knowledge of the format and organization of the convention as well as to help understand the overall purpose of the convention. Delegates will gain a broad view of what each of the clauses in the convention mean, how they can be logistically acted upon, and the realistic expectations of such a convention.

“The beginnings of international drug control.” UN Chronicle. Summer, 1998.

http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1309/is_2_35/ai_54157834/

As a general article on the complex beginnings of international drug control, this piece works to define the start of government agencies, committees, and other internationally controlling bodies. By going through each of the movements of drug control, from the passing of authority from one branch of international control to another, the article serves as an elementary framework for the complexity of the drug control system, and how some of the issues the international community must work through today. Through reading this article, delegates will gain an understanding of how drug control in its current form began, along with beginning to envision how best to orient ideas towards solutions.

“Activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” The Economic and Social Council. 29 January 2010.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Uploads/CND-53-RelatedFiles/ECN72010_3eV1050600.pdf

The actions taken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime during 2009 are outlined in a report issued by the Executive Director of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. In this report, activities enacted in the areas of drug control, criminal justice, crime prevention, corruption, organized crime, terrorism prevention, and the rule of law are covered. In reading this report, delegates will better understand the current direction of Commission goals, initiatives, and actions relating to operational and policy decisions in these specific areas of narcotics control. Furthermore, delegates will gain insight into the Director’s recommendations for future actions on the topic at hand and how current machinery can best be strengthened within the scope of these recommendations.

“Executive Summary of the World Drug Report 2010.” The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. 2010.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/Executive_summary.pdf

The Executive Summary of the 313 page World Drug Report 2010 effectively summarizes the trends in drug production, trafficking, and consumption on a regional and international level in comparison to previous years. This summary breaks down the specific production areas and markets for individual drugs, namely cannabis, heroin, cocaine, and ecstasy. In reading and analyzing this summary, delegates will be better equipped to understand the current world drug situation from a number of perspectives. An understanding of the current worldwide drug situation is essential to developing machinery to handle the global narcotics situation.

“Crime and Instability: Case studies of transnational threats.” The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

February 2010. http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/Crime_and_instability_2010_final_26march.pdf

In these case studies that target regions in Latin America, West Africa, Asia, and South-east Europe, the UNODC examines the relationship between organized crime and unstable nations that now pose a threat to international security. These studies offer insight into the impact that transnational organized crime has on drug trafficking by taking advantage of regions rife with instability. As instability is a central theme hindering the progress of narcotics control, delegates must use this resource to better develop their understanding of the complications related to amending and implementing narcotics machinery.

Topic III. Addressing the Social and Economic Factors of Narcotic Production

“Promoting Community-based Drug Use Prevention.” *Resolution 53/1*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. March

13, 2010. http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Res-2000-until-present/CND53_1e.pdf

This resolution urges member states who have successful models of drug prevention to continue using working models within their communities, while also urging member states who may not have such successful models to adapt systems from other areas. The community-based initiative plays an important role in drug prevention because the smaller community is where the economic need for selling and trading begins. Through this resolution, delegates will see that an economic need within a community can be solved through means other than drug trade, and that community-based prevention is worthwhile.

“Promoting Adequate Availability of Internationally Controlled Licit Drugs for Medical and Scientific Purposes While Preventing Their Diversion and Abuse.” *Resolution 53/4*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. March 12, 2010.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Res-2000-until-present/CND53_4e.pdf

Controlling drugs for licit purposes is a vital role in terms of being able to control drugs within the smaller community. Through having medical and scientific clearances, and through those drugs being controlled, the need for those drugs within the community can be dealt with without having to resort to illegal means of acquisition. The overall economic status of any particular community could be handled without selling and trading. This resolution is especially pertinent to the Poppy for Medicine program used in Afghanistan to address the economic and social benefits of poppy production while still controlling the trafficking of the product. Delegates can gain valuable knowledge about the control of licit drug and that through the control of licit drugs, a community can have a better grasp on their economic standing.

“Follow-up to the Promotion of Best Practices and Lessons Learned for the Sustainability and Integrality of Alternative Development Programmes and the Proposal to Organize an International Workshop and Conference on Alternative Development.” *Resolution 53/6*. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs. March 12, 2010.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND-Res-2000-until-present/CND53_6e.pdf

The very first operative clause of this resolution is the key of the entire concept of alternative development as the answer to illegal drug trade. Through alternative systems of economic and social advancement for the communities, illegal drug trade desist as farmers become more familiar with alternative means of development. In Members States where alternative development programs exist, these initiatives are understood as having a large role in helping the developing countries with alternatives. Through this resolution, delegates can learn just how alternative solutions can be found, and implemented against the illegal drug trade activity.

Paul B. Stares. *Global Habit: The Drug Problem in a Borderless World*. Washington DC: The Brookings Institution. 1996.

This book provides an examination into the security issues pertaining the market for illicit drugs as globalization becomes more persistent. Stares examines the susceptibility that least and lesser developed countries have to becoming involved in the narcotics trade due to the social and economic disparities in these regions. This book argues that the present, legalistic model will not fully address the social and economic factors leading to narcotics production through measures to address both supply and demand. By addressing overpopulation, environmental degradation, poverty, ethnic and political strife, and disease as factors contributing to narcotics production, the international community must make efforts to eradicate the narcotics industry. This book provides insight into the comprehensive approach required to combat narcotics production. Delegates should understand the importance of this approach and seek solutions to the world drug problem that are comprehensive.

“Alternative Development” Transnational Institute. <http://www.tni.org/taxonomy/term/65/all>.

The Transnational Institute page on alternative development provides links to articles by scholars on alternative development, case studies in individual countries, as well as policy recommendations by the international community. These articles provide insight for delegates to understand the broader subject of alternative development and how this approach will address the social and economic factors of narcotics production.

Emily Phan-Gruber. "The Role of Alternative Development in the 'War on Drugs': The Case of Bolivia." *The Journal of Civil Society and Social Transformation*. January 2010. pp. 5-13.

<http://www.maxwell.syr.edu/uploadedFiles/moynihan/tngo/The%20Role%20of%20Alternative%20Development%20in%20the%20War%20on%20Drugs.pdf>

This paper provides an additional case study on alternative development as a means to address the social and economic factors of narcotics production in Bolivia, one of UNODC's active projects. Phan-Gruber argues that neither a developmental or legalistic approach alone is an effective means to address the socio-economic factors of narcotic production. Rather, policies must be formulated to address both of these approaches, as well as increase the availability of alternative development programs to promote sustainability. Delegates should find this article useful as it combines the legal and developmental approaches to produce policy recommendations relevant to this committee.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Afghanistan: Opium Poppy Free Road Map and Provincial Profiles*. June 2008.

http://www.unodc.org/documents/regional/central-asia/Blue_Opium%20Poppy%20Roadmap-Work%20in%20Progress_June08.pdf

This report produced by the UNODC provides a thorough examination of the narcotics situation in Afghanistan and current international action to reduce the narcotics supply. The Afghanistan case is especially interesting as it combines legal and developmental attempts to reduce the social and economic factors contributing to narcotics production, as well as the political instability that further contributes. Delegates should have a thorough understanding of the special cases examined in this guide, as well as use this information to fully address the topic at hand.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *Alternative Development in the Andean Area*. New York: 2001.

The UNODC and United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention provide an excellent resource for examining the Peruvian case for alternative development. This report provides a comprehensive examination of alternative development and its use in Peru. It begins by defining alternative development in this context, provides a framework for activities at the local and national level, as well as describes the components of the programs. The report fully highlights the implementation and monitoring of the alternative development programs in order to illustrate the effectiveness of this method of drug control in Peru. Delegates should find this resource helpful as it explains how an alternative development is designed and implemented in a specific area.