**FORUM:** Economic and Social Council

**QUESTION OF:** Eliminating Illicit Crops Used in the Production of Narcotics

**SUBMITTED BY:** Afghanistan

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Emphasising* that 29 million people worldwide are addicted to narcotic drugs,

*Further emphasising* that 700,000 farmers rely on illicit crops for their livelihoods,

*Recalling* resolutions ECO/RES.44/11, E/RES/2008/26, and CND/RES/53/12,

*Commending* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in resolving this issue,

*Having examined* the effectiveness of General Assembly resolution 63/195 of 18 December 2008, which focuses on improving the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice programme, which mainly involves technical cooperation capacity,

*Bearing in mind* the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs and the 1972 Protocol, which highlights rehabilitation and the need for treating drug addicts,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the rate of HIV among drug users dropped by 29% between 2000 and 2008 and by 21% in cases of AIDS, which was a large attributable motivation to improving harm reduction projects,

1. Requests the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in increasing alternative job opportunities in states which produce narcotics by means including but not limited to:
   1. investing in small businesses through micro-financing, with aid from NGOs
   2. expanding storage capabilities and agricultural technologies in order to reduce the loss of crops and limit food insecurity
   3. investing in the future of countries by providing quality education opportunities in rural areas;
2. Further requests the assistance of the UNDP in aiding the improvement of infrastructure, transport, social services, and market access, with funding coming from the respective countries with assistance from the UNDP, by means including but not limited to:
   1. building public transportation to allow for easier access to large cities which will also contribute to increased job opportunities
   2. executing core infrastructure projects such as the construction of highways and train or metro systems;
3. Urges Member States to contribute to development programmes in countries with a large narcotic export in order to decrease the dependency of farmers on the illicit production of narcotics by means including but not limited to:
   1. contributing to Official Development Aid (ODA)
   2. direct donation;
4. Calls upon the African Union (AU) and agencies such as the UNODC to continue efforts to ensure sufficient investment in crime prevention by:
   1. improving crime monitoring by implementing more programmes transnationally
   2. investing in detailed police crime data collection to ensure efficient findings of narcotic sources;
5. Expresses its hope in reducing crime and poverty which is caused by illicit drug use, through:
   1. setting up more drug offices to reduce illicit crop demand
   2. enhancing law enforcement and capacity building in the countries concerned, so as to treat, rehabilitate and socially reintegrate drug users
   3. improving policy responses such as Drug Treatment and Testing Orders;
6. Resolves to focus on the implementation of the global programmes against corruption, trafficking in human beings and organised crime, initiated and implemented jointly with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICJRI) by requesting the UNODC to support States in the facilitation of technical assistance for the implementation of the 1972 Protocol;
7. Suggests ideas on how to reduce the risk of HIV and AIDS internationally by:
   1. allowing syringes to be sold in any convenience store, or be distributed by treatment volunteers, as restricting access to sterile items used for drug injection leads to HIV infections
   2. recommending governments to open up more Medically Supervised Injection Facilities (MSIFs) where people can use drugs in a safer condition and under clinical supervision, followed by counselling
   3. enabling opioid-substitution programmes in all treatment and harm reduction services, which involves more pharmaceutical heroin treatments (which have been proven to be successful);
8. Further calls upon Member States to increase regional cooperation to tackle the issue through a variety of platforms in the form of:
   1. agreements, guidelines, and legal frameworks with a focus on alternative crops and drug rehabilitation made through regional organisations such as:
      1. the European Union (EU)
      2. the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
      3. the AU,
      4. the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)
   2. contributing to shared funds and resources for development through platforms such as:
      1. the World Bank
      2. the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
      3. the Joint Development Authorities (JDA),
      4. the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).