

1 **Code:** Draft Resolution 1/1/Mescaline  
2 **Committee:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
3 **Topic:** Addressing Alternative Development

4  
5 *The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,*

6  
7 *Alarmed* by the growth of drug use among developing countries in recent years reported in the World  
8 Drug Report 2015,

9  
10 *Concerned* about the financial susceptibility of rural farmers in regions of low development cultivating  
11 illicit drugs,

12  
13 *Acknowledging* that the majority of drug producers are farmers in rural areas who resort to drug  
14 production as their only means of livelihood and supporting their families,

15  
16 *Recognizing* village traders take advantage of vulnerable economic states of farmers, as illustrated by the  
17 sub-programme in the 2012-2014 UNODC Country Program for Afghanistan,

18  
19 *Knowing* that organized drug crime individuals will attempt to motivate farmers to decline alternative  
20 developments because of a loss in profit,

21  
22 *Understanding* the crippling economic effects of the eradication of drug crops before developmental  
23 support is provided for communities dependent on drug economies,

24  
25 *Noting* the World Bank works with the United Nations to fund infrastructural development programs in  
26 developing countries,

27  
28 *Also concerned* for the lack of funding for instituting large scale infrastructure projects as a method to  
29 properly address the issue of illicit drug cultivation in the short term,

30  
31 *Reaffirming* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of drug crops as outlined in the  
32 Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crop,

33  
34 *Confident* in the feasibility of alternative career options rather than agriculture, such as those implemented  
35 in the Sustainable Livelihoods Program (SLP) in the Lao People's Democratic Republic through "The  
36 Building of Infrastructure and Supplying of Materials to Support Farmers",

37  
38 *Recognizing* that international cooperation and multilateral coordination are essential for the successful  
39 implementation and sustainability of alternative development,

40  
41 *Keeping in mind* the UNODC recommends that microcredit and rural financing be incorporated into  
42 alternative development plans, as stated in the UNODC's "Sharing Experiences on Alternative  
43 Development from Southeast Asia and Latin America" publication,

44

45 *Understanding* micro financing must be accompanied by macro financing to fund the necessary  
46 expensive, country-wide infrastructure development and education projects such as those implemented in  
47 the UNODC “Strategic Programme Framework UN Drug Control Activities in Myanmar” where  
48 applicable,  
49

50 *Calling attention to* the important role law enforcement plays in ensuring a safe environment for farmers  
51 to grow legal crops or pursue alternative career paths,  
52

53 *Strongly supporting* the current research being done by the UNODC in their publication, “UNODC and  
54 Illicit Crop Monitoring”, which determines alternative crops that are appropriate to specific regions and  
55 climates in drug-producing areas,  
56

57 *Emphasizing* on the need of enhanced drug law training for domestic law enforcement such as those seen  
58 in UNODC sub-programme implemented in Afghanistan,  
59

- 60 1. Encourages UNESCO’s initiatives to ease the transition of farmers from illicit crop cultivation to  
61 alternate crops or career paths through classes on financing and sustainability, as outlined by the  
62 2014 World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development;
- 63 2. Supports the education of domestic law enforcement agencies in drug-producing countries,  
64 similar to the programs established in Sub-programme two of the UNODC’s alternative  
65 development in Afghanistan, which serves to instruct law enforcement on how to more efficiently  
66 address drug-related crime;
- 67 3. Advocates for the UNODC to allocate funds for the creation of a system of small-scale micro  
68 financing in drug-producing regions where applicable to support transitioning farmers and aid  
69 them in achieving financial stability, and:
  - 70 a. *Increase* the existing UNODC funding for regional institutions such as the *Fundación*  
71 *para el Apoyo a la Miroempresa* and the European Fund for Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
72 which in turn provide small, short-term loans to farmers, who are able to pay them off in  
73 small, regular installments;
- 74 4. Encourages the United Nations to continue its efforts to promote infrastructure development and  
75 agricultural development through:
  - 76 a. *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, the specialized agency of the  
77 United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive  
78 globalization and environmental sustainability;
  - 79 b. *The United Nations Office for Project Services* which supports the successful  
80 implementation of its partners' peacebuilding operations;
  - 81 c. *The United Nations Development Programme* in its goal to facilitate infrastructure  
82 development, such as their construction of the Trans-Saharan highway that connects the  
83 Algiers, Algeria to Lagos, Nigeria, and requests that the Development Programme focus  
84 specifically on drug-producing member states;
- 85 5. Emphasizes the need for development of sustainable infrastructure and the supplying of materials  
86 to support farmers transitioning from illicit crop cultivation to licit ones as stated in the 1977  
87 *International Fund for Agricultural Development* which focuses exclusively on rural poverty  
88 reduction;

- 89 6. Requests the World Bank to continue funding for its Sustainable Infrastructure Development Plan  
90 in accordance with *The Political Declaration* by the General Assembly at its 20th special session  
91 and *Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to*  
92 *Counter the World Drug Problem* adopted in 2009 with specific focus on transportation  
93 infrastructure in drug producing member states;
- 94 7. Urges regional development banks to place a greater emphasis on developing local infrastructure  
95 as recommended in Sustainable Development Goal nine;
- 96 8. Strongly supports the current research being done by the UN in their publications:  
97 a. which reminds the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of cooperation with  
98 resolution *Alternative Development Products* (UNODC 55/8) to further the research on  
99 identifying crops;
- 100 b. endorses use of assistance from the *General Assembly's resolution of The Roles of*  
101 *Transportation and Transit Corridors in Ensuring International Cooperation for*  
102 *Sustainable Development* to allow more efficient access to rural areas with need of legal  
103 crops;
- 104 c. which determines alternative crops that are appropriate to specific regions and climates in  
105 drug-producing areas; *UNODC and Illicit Crop Monitoring*;
- 106 9. Recommends data collection on alternative livelihoods to crop cultivation in areas with poor  
107 infrastructure and inhospitable growing conditions as the UNODC currently implements with  
108 agricultural careers;
- 109 10. Calls upon the UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Program through *2009 Political*  
110 *Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation Towards an Integrated and*  
111 *Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem* to assist transition to legal livelihoods for  
112 illicit crop farmers through programs that include:  
113 a. Training to improve success in business through classes that:  
114 i. Promote higher literacy rates;  
115 ii. Advance accounting skills;  
116 iii. Improve entrepreneurial skills;
- 117 b. Training for non-agricultural careers in member states where agricultural careers are not  
118 applicable due to poor infrastructure prohibiting the transportation of licit crops;
- 119 11. Suggests member states remove requirements for eradication of illicit drug crops before  
120 supplying developmental support to communities;
- 121 12. Strongly encourages member states to work together to implement alternative development as a  
122 means to eliminate drug production and use.