

Commission: UNODC  
Session : 6<sup>th</sup> Zonal MUN 2019  
Sponsors : Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia

QUESTION OF: **ADDRESSING THE ISSUE OF SOFT AND HARD DRUGS IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS**

The General Assembly,

Grieved by the increasing rate of drug incidents and its harmful effects

in both primary and secondary schools in recent years,

Deploring that peer pressure and societal conditions play a major role in the increasing number of soft and hard drugs consumers,

Considering that disciplinary procedures within educational settings are often breached with students becoming uncontrollably violent,

Alarmed that teenagers who abuse drugs are more likely to indulge into unprotected sex, which may result in Sexually Transmitted Diseases, teenage pregnancies and sexual assaults,

Bearing in mind that high levels of educational derailment significantly promote the probability of premature school leaving among students exhibiting anti-social behavior,

Fully aware that with decreased academic levels, young dropouts are exposed to unemployment, poverty over their life course,

Deeply conscious that drug abuse has dire consequences on the users, school and community at large and must be prevented,

1. Urges the International Society of Substance Use Professionals (ISSUP) to analyse the behavioural patterns of teenagers and gather enough information for the UNODC to anticipate and help prevent in time the usage of soft and hard drugs in educational settings;
2. Encourages the International Law Commission to strengthen relevant law enforcement structures such as mandatory social work and Juvenile Detention Centres (JDC) for youth who

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continuously engage in the trafficking of illicit drugs in their educational institutions;

3. Invites international organisations namely the International Labour Organisation in creating opportunities for school dropouts, based on their level of education attained and their willingness to work;
4. Appeals to municipal councils to report potent drug sites to the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) so that the police ensure minimal impact and trauma on teenagers who may witness public drug use and overdose;
5. Requests member States to monitor detoxification programmes approved by the World Health Organisation (WHO), in affected educational settings;
6. Further recommends the development of socio-emotional skills in children as well as parents through programmes such as professional counseling, that touch on healthy interaction and positive decisions;
7. Further requests the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and NGOs to fund thermal-imaging surveillance cameras in educational settings with suspected drug activities;
8. Urges the Institute of International Education (IIE) to diverge the current focus of drug consumption onto extracurricular activities by implementing more social activities within the interests of teenagers;
9. Stresses the need for more media involvement to disseminate persuasive antidrug to create a healthier social climate;
10. Trusts governments to allow the International Criminal Police (Interpol) to organize regular checks in educational settings.