

Commission : United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Session : 6th Zonal MUN Conference 2019
Sponsors : Afghanistan, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (South), Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mauritius, Peru, Sweden

QUESTION OF: **ADOPTING STRATEGIES TO EDUCATE YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE COMMUNITY ABOUT DRUGS TO MINIMIZE DRUG RELATED DEATHS.**

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that an estimated number of 275 million people worldwide aged 15 to 64 years, used drugs at least once during 2016, roughly 450,000 people died as a result of drug use in 2015, as stated by World Health Organisation,

Grieved by the fact that drug traffickers persuade mostly innocent individuals and youngsters to drive them down the lane of drugs,

Taking into consideration that the consumption of drugs is related to the social and economic status, mental health condition, peer pressure, physical and sexual abuse,

Alarmed by the fact that most drugs are available at low prices and young people are easily influenced making them a potential prey for drug dealers,

Conscious that drug consumption is one of the main factors that spreads AIDS among individuals,

Taking into account that medical research has shown that those who use cannabis before the age of 16 face the risk of acute harm and increased susceptibility to developing drug use disorder,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that drug addicts who already live in poverty use their limited income to buy drugs rather purchasing the basic necessities,

1. Insists that parents be educated and regularly updated about drug-related problems and transmit their knowledge to their children;
2. Encourages every educational institution to raise awareness with the collaboration of the police and social services at an early stage about the consequences of drug with stats, image and video as proof to reduce the risk of youngsters taking drugs;

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3. Calls upon educational institutions and community centres to hold a face to face discussions with previous drug users to share their experience with people;

4. Calls for sensitization campaigns in community centres and educational institutions to address the consequences of these substances from an early age, hence discouraging the intake of these drugs;

5. Notes with satisfaction that drug users willing to quit drug-related activities should be sent to drug rehabilitation centres;

6. Requests Government to organise more activities, be in terms of sports or socially, and employ more youngsters to work in a plethora of sectors to drive their mind of drugs;

7. Recommends the society to take in hand the fight against drugs and voice out against drug trafficking in their localities;

8. Adopts extensive programmes of interactive activities for students aged 8 and 9, resulting in students being 23% less likely to experience drug related harm;

9. Endorses the involvement of children and adolescents in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community, family and school prevention programmes and strategies;

10. Supports research into community, family and school drug prevention programmes and strategies, targeting children and adolescents, especially in low and middle-income countries;

11. Further invites family training, counselling and case management to build parenting skills and help supervise the children;

12. Suggests that all countries, mainly in African countries to help and to secure children who are in poverty, as they are the ones who are prone to drug consumption;

13. Urges better access to psychological treatment to be provided in schools, as well as social facilities to help students at schools and the communities to help those in need;

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14. Further recommends more actions to be taken from WFAD (World Federation Against Drugs) on regions experiencing highest poverty and drug consumption rates;

15. Applauds the measures taken by Switzerland which has set up programmes against drugs since 1990 which are: prevention therapy and damage control.