

BVBARRSMUN-2018



OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF DRUGS AND CRIME BACKGROUND GUIDE

Letter from the Executive Board

Honorable Delegates,

I Timothy Preetham am a graduate of B Com from St. Mary's college Yousufguda. I am currently working at Amazon International Services As a communications expert for the North American

I have been to 23 MUNs in my career and delegated with the best of delegates and four years. Human rights and the actions of the United Nations became increasingly fascinating to me after I has walked the hard path to success. Apart from MUNing and studying I am greatly fond of sports with playing both football and joined MUN at my high school. I am a third year student at the University of Florida and have always had an chess till the CBSE National level. I have also completed grade 6 in classical violin from symphony school of music.

My academics and my passions for poetry, language, and global events, my current aspiration is to become an Overall. I believe that happiness is the most powerful tool in a man's Arsenal, use it to your advantage.

I chose these topics because of their relevance in the world today, along with personal interests in the environment, global news, and the future of children in the world. I find both topics to be extremely important and thought-provoking and I hope you will as well. These topics will provide delegates with plenty of opportunities to demonstrate their research skills, knowledge of their countries policies, knowledge of the topics overall, and originality and practicality with solutions. Delegates will be able to reference and suggest improvements upon past UNODC resolutions along with coming up with new solutions that they devise.

Children are the future; the planet's youth will consistently be making progress and changes in the world as they grow that can have monumental impacts for the best or worst. Sadly, drug use is an immense problem globally, and exposure of drugs to children and adolescents can forever shape their ideas of what is right and how life should be. Drugs can ruin people's lives, and for children and adolescents, their lives are just beginning so drugs can permanently affect the path they take in life.

I am thoroughly looking forward to working with all of you and sincerely hope that everyone comes prepared and ready to cooperate so that we can experience a fair, stimulating, and innovative debate. Best of luck with your research and preparations. I cannot wait to meet all of you lovely delegates in committee. I would like to remind all delegates that **the position papers should be single spaced 12pt times new roman font with a one-page minimum and a two-page maximum.**

Cheers,

Timothy Preetham,

Chairperson.

Rules of Procedure

Quorum

A majority of voting members answering to the roll at each session shall constitute a quorum for that session. This means that half plus one of all voting members are present. Quorum will be assumed consistent unless questioned through a Point of Order. Delegates may request to be noted as “Present” or “Present and Voting.”

Motion to Open Debate Motion to Set the Agenda

This opens the floor for debate, allowing other points or motions.

This motion determines the order in which the topics of a committee will be debated. Permission to speak will be accorded to one speaker for and one speaker against, and a two-thirds majority is required for the motion to pass.

Motion to Open the Speaker’s List

Opening the Speaker’s List requires a simple majority to pass. A delegate may only be present on the Speaker’s List once, but may re-enter after he/she has spoken. If the Speaker’s List expires, debate then closes.

Motion to Set Speaking Time

Speaking Time must be indicated by this motion from the floor before any members of the body may speak on the Speaker’s List. This motion must also accompany any motion for a Moderated Caucus. In a Motion to Set Speaking Time for the formal Speaker’s List, a delegate may also specify a number of questions or comments to automatically affix to the Speaking Time. These designated questions or comments may also have Speaking Time or Response Time (in the case of a question) limits, but these are not required. The Director may rule any Motion to Set Speaking Time dilatory. This motion requires a simple majority. Any delegate may make this motion between formal speakers in an effort to change the Speaking Time.

Motion to Close the Speaker’s List

The Speaker’s List may be closed upon a motion from the floor. Permission to speak will be accorded to one speaker for and one speaker against, and a two-thirds majority is required for the motion to pass.

Motion to Suspend the Rules for the Purpose of a Moderated Caucus

- This motion must include three specifications:
- a. Length of the Caucus
 - b. Speaking time, and
 - c. Reason for the Caucus.

During a moderated caucus, delegates will be called on to speak by the Committee Director. Delegates will raise their placards to be recognized. Delegates must maintain the same degree of decorum throughout a Moderated Caucus as in formal debate. This motion requires a simple majority to pass.

Motion to Suspend the Rules for the Purpose of an Unmoderated Caucus

This motion must include the length of the Caucus. During an unmoderated caucus, delegates may get up from their seats and talk amongst themselves. This motion requires a simple majority to pass. The length of an unmoderated caucus should never exceed twenty minutes.

Motion to Suspend the Meeting

This motion is in order if there is a scheduled break in debate to be observed. (ie. Lunch!) This motion requires a simple majority vote. The Committee Director may refuse to entertain this motion at their discretion.

Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

This motion is in order at the end of the last committee session. It signifies the closing of the committee until next year's conference.

Motion to Table the Topic

If a delegate believes that the flow of debate has become stagnant, he/she may make this motion. To Table the Topic is to halt debate on the present Topic, save the speakers' list and all draft resolutions, and move on to the next Topic on the Agenda. The delegate making this motion may also choose to specify a previously tabled Topic. This motion requires a two-thirds vote to pass. The Topic may be returned to at any time by tabling the present Topic and adding the phrase "for the purpose of returning to Tabled Topic _____," to this motion. If no Topics have been previously tabled, debate must follow the established Agenda. This motion is to be used sparingly.

Points of Order

Points of Order will only be recognized for the following items: a)

To recognize errors in voting, tabulation, or procedure,

b) To question relevance of debate to the current Topic or

c) To question a quorum.

A Point of Order may interrupt a speaker if necessary and it is to be used sparingly.

Points of Inquiry

When there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may direct a question to the Committee Director. Any question directed to another delegate may only be asked immediately after the delegate has finished speaking on a substantive matter. A delegate that declines to respond to a question after a formal speech forfeits any further questioning time. The question must conform to the following format:

Delegate from Country A raises placard to be recognized by the Committee Director.

Committee Director: "To what point do you rise?"

Country A: "Point of Inquiry."

Committee Director: "State your Point."

Country A: "Will the delegate from Country B (who must have just concluded a substantive speech) yield to a question?"

Committee Director: "Will the Delegate Yield?"

Country B: "I will" or "I will not" (if not, return to the next business item)

Country A asks their question (it must not be a rhetorical question.) Country B may choose to respond or to decline.

If the Delegate from Country B does not yield to or chooses not to answer a question from Country A, then he/she yields all remaining questioning time to the Committee Director.

Points of Personal Privilege

Points of personal privilege are used to request information or clarification and conduct all other business of the body except Motions or Points specifically mentioned in the Rules of Procedure.

Please note: The Director may refuse to recognize Points of Order, Points of Inquiry or Points of Personal Privilege if the Committee Director believes the decorum and restraint inherent in the exercise has been violated, or if the point is deemed dilatory in nature.

Rights of Reply

At the Committee Director's discretion, any member nation or observer may be granted a Right of Reply to answer serious insults directed at the dignity of the delegate present. The Director has the ABSOLUTE AUTHORITY to accept or reject Rights of Reply, and the decision IS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL. Delegates who feel they are being treated unfairly may take their complaint to any member of the Secretariat.

Working Papers and Draft Resolutions

Once a Working Paper has been submitted, approved, distributed, and formally introduced to the body, it can and will be referred to as a "Draft Resolution." In order for a Working Paper to be submitted to the Committee Director, it must be in correct format and bear the names of a combination of a number of Sponsors and Signatories necessary to introduce, as determined by the Committee Director.

Sponsors are the writers of the Working Paper, and agree with it in its entirety. They should be able to vote 'yes' for the paper during voting procedure. Signatories are those delegates interested in bringing the Working Paper to the floor for debate, but do not necessarily agree with its contents.

A delegate can motion to discuss the working paper during a moderated caucus or unmoderated caucus. A delegate can also motion for an author's panel, which is essentially a moderated caucus moderated by the authors. It is the chair's discretion on the maximum amount of authors allowed on the author's panel.

Friendly Amendments

Friendly Amendments are any changes to a formally introduced Directive that *all* Sponsors agree to in writing. The Committee Director must approve the Friendly Amendment and confirm each Sponsor's agreement both verbally and in writing.

Unfriendly Amendments

Unfriendly Amendments are any substantive changes to a formally introduced Directive that are not agreed to by all of the Sponsors of the Directive. In order to introduce an Unfriendly Amendment, the Unfriendly Amendment must have the number equivalent to 1/3 of Quorum confirmed signatories. The Committee Director has the authority to discern between substantive and nonsubstantive Unfriendly amendment proposals.

Plagiarism

GatorMUN maintains a zero-tolerance policy in regards to plagiarism. Delegates found to have used the ideas of others without properly citing those individuals, organizations, or documents will have their credentials revoked for the duration of the GatorMUN conference. This is a very serious offense.

Motion to Close Debate and Voting Procedures

A motion to close debate may only pass with a two-thirds majority. Once this motion passes, and the committee enters Voting Procedure, no occupants of the committee room may exit the Committee Room, and no individual may enter the Committee Room from the outside. A member of the Dias will secure all doors.

Once moving into voting procedures chair can only accept these motions:

- A point of order to correct an error in procedure
- An appeal of the decision of the chair
- A motion for division
- A motion for roll call vote
- A motion for adoption by acclamation
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No talking, passing notes, or communicating of any kind will be tolerated during voting procedures.

Each Draft Resolution will be read to the body and voted upon in the order which they were introduced. Any Proposed Unfriendly Amendments to each Draft Resolution will be read to the body and voted upon before the main body of the Draft Resolution as a whole is put to a vote. The Committee will adopt Directives and Unfriendly Amendments to Directives if these documents pass with a simple majority. Specialized committees should refer to their background guides or Committee Directors for information concerning specific voting procedures. Unless otherwise specified by the Secretariat, each Committee may pass as many resolutions as it agrees are necessary to efficiently address the Topic

Delegates who requested to be noted as “Present and Voting” are unable to abstain during voting procedure. Abstentions will not be counted in the tallying of a majority. For example, 5 yes votes, 4 no votes, and 7 abstentions means that the Directive passes.

Roll Call Voting

A counted placard vote will be considered sufficient unless any delegate to the committee motions for a Roll Call Vote. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the committee must comply. All delegates must vote: “For,” “Against,” “Abstain,” or “Pass.”

During a Roll Call vote, any delegate who answers, “Pass,” reserves his/her vote until the Committee Director has exhausted the Roll. However, once the Committee Director returns to “Passing” Delegates, they must vote: “For” or “Against.”

Voting with Rights

During a Roll Call vote delegates may vote “For with Rights” or “Against with Rights.” Delegates will be granted 30 seconds to explain their reasons for voting for or against a draft resolution. This time will come after the tabulation of votes.

Delegates should use this option sparingly. It is meant for delegates who feel that their vote may seem off policy, despite it being correct. The acceptance of rights is up to the director’s discretion. If a speaker goes off topic during their allotted time the director will rule their speech dilatory and move to the next motion in order.

Accepting by Acclamation

his motion may be stated when the Committee Director asks for points or motions. If a Roll Call Vote is requested, the motion to Accept by Acclamation is voided. If a delegate believes a Directive will pass without opposition, he or she may move to accept the Directive by acclamation. The motion passes unless a single delegate shows opposition. An abstention is not considered opposition. Should the motion fail, the committee will move directly into a Roll Call Vote.

Topic I: The Prevention of Wildlife and Forest Crimes

Introduction

Habitat degradation, extinction of species, and hindrance of wildlife diversity are a few of the repercussions that come from wildlife and forest crimes. Wildlife crimes include the illegal poaching, harvesting, transit, consumption and purchase of wildlife. Forest crimes include the illicit trafficking of flora and fauna, which is a transnational crime. Most elephant poaching takes place in Africa where roughly 22,000 wild elephants are killed every year. The wild rhino population in Vietnam and Mozambique has vanished, and the world's tiger population has now dwindled to only 3,000¹. Logging is another type of wildlife and forest crime that leads to deforestation. Illegal logging



has devastated the once rich and diverse forests in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, causing them to lose huge amounts of forest that could have aided the stability of various countries and the protection of species that lived in these areas.

These illegal processes not only threaten the diversity of wildlife and forests, but also lead to the possible extinction of species, hinder economic and social development in the areas that rely on the forests, and threaten peace and security. Regrettably, today, man-made extinction is quickly threatening fifty percent of the world's species². Despite the many consequences, these crimes continue due to the massive profits they generate for those who prosper from them. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), wildlife crime is valued roughly \$8-10 billion each year, with another \$3.5 billion being spent on timber trafficking from South-East Asia to the European Union each year.³ Wildlife and Forest Crimes are also often linked to drug, weapons and money trafficking which can make them increasingly difficult to deal with.

Motives

There are motives other than financial gain for wildlife and forest crimes. For wildlife crimes, one of the main contributors are myths about the medical powers of certain animal products such as ground up

1 <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/how-wildlife-and-forest-crime-undermines-development-and-ravages-global-biodiversity>

2 <https://www.unodc.org/westandcentralafrica/en/newrosenwebsite/TOC/wildlife-and-forest-crime.html>

3 <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/how-wildlife-and-forest-crime-undermines-development-and-ravages-global-biodiversity>

elephant tusks and rhino horns that are thought to have the capabilities to cure illnesses and even cancer. The Asian elephant, rhinoceroses, the Chinese alligator, and the musk deer are just a few species that have drastically declined due to their believed medical abilities¹. Another motive for these crimes is survival as some people rely on poaching for themselves and their families to have money to live. Poaching for survival is known as subsistence poaching. "Subsistence poaching can often occur as a result of lack of food, low socioeconomic

¹ <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/ten-threatened-and-endangered-species-used-in-traditional-medicine-112814487/>

status, laziness, or a deficit in alternative economic opportunities.”² Commercial poaching, on the other hand, occurs solely to gain a profit.

As with much wildlife crime, forest crime is often driven by the desire for profit. This can be seen throughout the vast criminal networks that gain massive profits through means such as logging. Also, as nations continue to become more industrialized forests are cut down for large corporations, business expansion, and growing populations. If the desire for land and the desire for illegal animal products exist, so will wildlife and forest crimes.

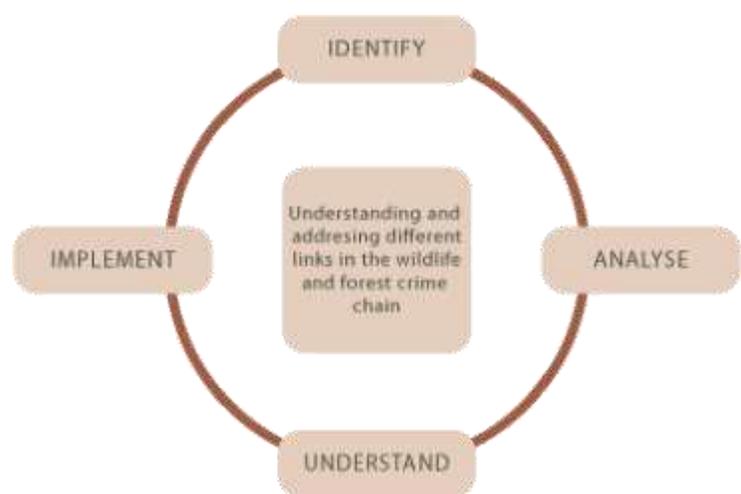
Existing Initiatives

The UNODC has recognized the need for a global initiative to help combat wildlife and forest crimes, so they developed the *four year Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crimes (GP)*. This programme aims “to link existing regional efforts in a global system, enhancing capacity-building and wildlife law enforcement networks at regional and sub-regional levels.”³ This organization is working to increase awareness about the severity of these crimes in hopes that this knowledge will decrease their prevalence. Global initiatives such as the GP are vital to the ending of wildlife and forest crimes. Member States need to increase their education, prevention, investigation and prosecution of wildlife and forest crimes.

Five international organizations decided to form an international consortium in November of 2009 to combat wildlife and forest crimes. These organizations consisted of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the UNODC, the World Bank, and the World Customs Organization (WCO). Admirably, this is the first initiative where these five agencies are working together to reach the same goal. These groups want to create a strategy in order to both prevent and address illegal wildlife and plant trade so they formed the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) which was formally launched in November of 2010. The UNODC focuses on national capacity-building of law enforcement, judiciary, prosecution and legislation in its partnership with the ICCWC⁴.

Helpful Technology

Mobile technology can now be used to combat wildlife and forest crimes. “TRAFFIC 2014” is an app that was launched by the wildlife trade monitoring network and allows the public to report wildlife crimes⁵. Social networks can help educate people and spread the word about wildlife and forest crimes, which can be seen in this innovative application. Acoustic traps composed of “recycled cell phones outfitted with solar panels and antennas that act as sensors” are also being used to detect sounds such as gunshots so poachers can be detected⁹. Camera traps, illegal trade



²<https://theproblemofpoaching.wordpress.com/tag/motive/>

³<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/global-programme.html>

⁴<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/iccwc.html>

⁵https://na.unep.net/geas/getUNEPPPageWithArticleIDScript.php?article_id=113

data bases, satellite imaging, and radio collars are some of the other forms of technology

that can be used in the fight against wildlife and forest crimes. As technology continues to advance, their aid has become increasingly valuable to this growing problem.

In 2012, the UNODC developed the

Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit in partnership with the ICCWC. The purpose of the toolkit is “to provide comprehensive guidance in analyzing administrative, preventive and criminal justice responses to wildlife and forest crime and other related offences in a given country.”¹⁰ Furthermore, the toolkit provides a resource for government agencies to determine which criminal justice actions are most effective for decreasing wildlife and forest crimes on both a national and international level. The toolkit also helps to identify the different people and their roles in wildlife and forest crimes. Learning more about why people commit these crimes can be helpful because it can help determine what is necessary to get them to stop. There are four main elements of the toolkit: deal with identifying wildlife and forest offense patterns, analyzing criminal justice responses, understanding the people that commit these crimes, and implementing measures to prevent these crimes.

Conclusion

The various motives behind wildlife and forest crimes, along with the extensive amount of people and groups involved in these crimes creates a multifaceted problem that requires well evaluated solutions. Emerging technologies are key players in combating these crimes and can be used to help stop poachers. However, plans such as educating those who commit these crimes on their results are needed to eliminate the need to and desire for poaching and habitat degradation in the first place. Looking at the successes and failures of existing initiatives can help provide insight into how to tackle this devastating issue.

Research Questions

- How is your country affected by wildlife and forest crimes?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the preexisting resolutions to this problem?
- How can educating populations on the effects of wildlife and forest crimes help fix the problem?
- What effects has the UNODC had on wildlife and forest crimes?
- How does a country’s economic and political stability affect its role in wildlife and forest crimes?

9 <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/07/150706-wildlife-crime-technology-poaching-endangered-animals/>

10 <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/wildlife-and-forest-crime-analytic-toolkit.html>

Helpful Websites

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/wildlife-and-forest-crime/index.html>

<https://unchronicle.un.org/article/how-wildlife-and-forest-crime-undermines-development-and-ravages-global-biodiversity>

<https://theproblemofpoaching.wordpress.com/tag/motive/>

https://na.unep.net/geas/getUNEPPageWithArticleIDScript.php?article_id=113

Topic II: Preventing the Exposure of Children and Adolescents to Drug Use

Introduction

Children and adolescents are at a phase in their lives where they are extremely susceptible to influence. Being exposed to and becoming addicted to drugs can forever tarnish a child's life if they are not provided aid. Since early drug exposure increases a person's chances of developing an addiction, the subjection of children and adolescents to drug use can drastically impact the overall number of adult drug users⁶. Therefore, acting to prevent early exposure to drug use decreases the chances of forming a future drug addiction. These prevention measures must include focusing on risk factors and protective factors while involving those that these at-risk children associate with, such as schools and families.



Numerous sociocultural factors contribute to the drug problem amongst children and adolescents including societal values, youth culture and the possibilities of household neglect, violence, and instability⁷. These environmental, behavioral, and emotional factors can have dangerous effects on the paths that children and adolescents take. Even the media, television shows and advertisements, and songs can influence

adolescents to try drugs. The wrong path can lead a child or adolescent to experiment with drugs and eventually form an addiction which can often lead a problem adult user in the future. Significant transition periods in children's lives such as puberty, moving, or the parental divorce are key risk periods for drug abuse. Early adolescence is when children are most likely to encounter drugs⁸. Different types of intervention and prevention programs must be put in place to educate children and adolescents about the consequences of drug addiction, and to help children and

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as

RISK FACTORS	PROTECTIVE FACTORS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chaotic home environment ■ Ineffective parenting ■ Little mutual attachment and nurturing ■ Inappropriate, shy, or aggressive classroom behavior ■ Academic failure ■ Low academic aspirations ■ Poor social coping skills ■ Affiliations with deviant peers ■ Perceived external approval of drug use (peer, family, community) ■ Parental substance abuse or mental illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strong family bonds ■ Parental engagement in child's life ■ Clear parental expectations and consequences ■ Academic success ■ Strong bonds with pro-social institutions (school, community, church) ■ Conventional norms about drugs and alcohol

SOURCE: US Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse. (1997) Preventing drug use among children and adolescents: A research-based guide. NIH Publication No. 97 - 4212.

adolescents having any difficulties emotionally, behaviorally, or with their environment. Larger initiatives can focus on educating schools, communities, parents, and peers on preventing adolescent drug exposure to hinder the problem of drug addiction before it starts.

⁶ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/preventing-drug-abuse-best-strategy>

⁷ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/WDR2012/WDR_2012_web_small.pdf

⁸ <https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/preventingdruguse.pdf>

Existing Initiatives

In response to this issue, the UNODC Children’s Project “GLOK42” was formed. This project works not only on helping children and adolescents worldwide that have developed an addiction to drugs, but with groups that are at risk of using drugs. Hence, the project works to solve the problem before it starts and to resolve it when it has already begun. The goals of this project include facilitating the reintegration of these children and adolescents to the larger community, preventing drug use, treating addiction and addressing the health and social consequences for children⁹. The project has been successfully implemented in countries including Afghanistan, India, and Bangladesh and it provides continuous support to the individuals it helps.

The calculated strategies and psychological model that the project provides are beneficial to member states that desire to join the project and adapt its strategy. These strategies include large-scale mobilization, reducing the risks of developing drug use disorders and providing appropriate treatment strategies tailored to respond to the specific needs of this age group. Multiple policy statements have contributed to the basis of this program such as the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly RES S-20/3), United Nations (UN) Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (UNGA RES 45/112, Annex, section IV) and the UN guidelines for the prevention of crime¹⁰.

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has a prevention research program that focuses on the risks of drug abuse and other issues that can arise during a child’s development. The first edition of *Preventing Drug Use among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide* was published by NIDA in 1997, since then their research program has continued to grow. The Program addresses “Prevention principles” which address things like focusing on enhancing protective factors, reducing risk factors, and addressing all forms of drug abuse¹¹.

Research Based Prevention Programs

There are three different types of research-based prevention programs: universal, selected, and indicated programs. Universal programs focus on the risk and protective factors that address all children. Selected programs concentrate on a select group of children that have factors which put them at a higher risk for drug use. Indicated programs focus on helping children and adolescents already in the process of using drugs. These programs are well researched and tested and show positive results. These programs can be implemented in schools, in communities, and among families to help efficiently reduce illegal drug use.

Risk Factors

Socioeconomic status, parenting, influences from peers and biological predispositions towards drug addiction are risks of dealing with child and adolescent drug addiction. These factors must be taken into consideration when dealing with adolescent drug addiction, and hindering the exposure of drug use. Unlike risk factors, protective factors help prevent children from developing drug addictions or developing a desire to experiment with drugs. Encouraging parents and peers to enact these protective factors is one of the first steps to combatting exposure to drug use and drug addiction. Risk and protective factors alike must be taken into consideration when dealing with this problem to develop the most comprehensive solution.

⁹<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/children/index.html>

¹⁰<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/children/unodc-role.html>

¹¹<https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/preventingdruguse.pdf>

Barriers to Treatment and Prevention

Figuring out the barriers to treatment and prevention plans of adolescent drug use along with how to deal with them is essential. The influence of society and peers creates a barrier between doctors or those trying to prevent exposure of adolescents to drug use and the impressionable adolescents themselves. During treatment, doctors can have trouble with parents wanting to stay in the room with their child, which can cause them to be uncomfortable telling the truth about their drug exposure or use to a doctor. Lack of treatment resources, along with insufficient training and time for managing positive screens are other barriers to the treatment of adolescent drug use¹⁷.

Conclusion

The exposure of children and adolescents to drug use is a sensitive issue which often leads to drug addiction. The UNODC and other organizations have developed solutions to this problem that can be looked at to understand some of the achievements and faults with existing initiatives. Preventing the issue must be considered rather than only tackling it once it's already begun. To properly address all aspects of child and adolescent drug use risk factors and barriers must be assessed. Thorough knowledge of what leads to adolescent drug use, researched based solutions, and cooperation among countries is necessary for understanding and resolving this matter.

Research Questions

- What components lead to children and adolescents developing drug addictions?
- What results has the UNODC had on this issue with its UNODC Children's Project?
- How does education play a role in preventing drug use?
- What are the risks when dealing with child/adolescent drug addiction?
- What is required to address both preventing exposure of drug use and handling drug addiction

Helpful Websites

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-prevention-and-treatment/children/unodc-role.html>

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/sites/default/files/preventingdruguse.pdf>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3734705/>

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