



Code: CND/1/1

Committee: The Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Engaging Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* the relationship between the global drug trade and corruption and their impact on
4 individuals in societies,

5
6 *Acknowledging* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 to “strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize
7 the global partnership for sustainable development” and the importance of partnerships in addressing global
8 challenges such as the world drug problem, as stated in the General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September
9 2015,

10
11 *Recognizing* the efforts of existing Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) sub-commissions, specifically the
12 regional Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), and its promotion of
13 collaboration at the regional and international levels by law enforcement agencies (LEAs),

14
15 *Cognizant of* the importance of including the perspectives of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the development
16 and formation of Member State policies and approaches to law enforcement in relation to the world drug problem,

17
18 *Bearing in mind* the importance of expanding regional dialogues to facilitate a regular regional platform for
19 engagement between LEAs, CSOs, and policymakers,

20
21 *Noting* the lack of formal inclusion of CSOs and national policymakers within the existing HONLEA framework, as
22 established by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolutions 1845/LVI of 15 May 1974,
23 resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, resolution 1987/43 of 26 May 1987, and resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990,

24
25 *Further noting* that ECOSOC resolutions 1845/LVI of 15 May 1974, resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, resolution
26 1987/43 of 26 May 1987, and resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990 all call for the Secretary General to provide
27 necessary funding and resources for holding annual regional meetings of HONLEA and the attendance of relevant
28 participants,

29
30 *Recalling* the report of the sub-commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East
31 during the 51st session which expounded on the lack of engagement between and amongst CSOs, LEAs, and
32 policymaking bodies and urged these bodies to collaborate and communicate in addressing the problem of illicit
33 drug trafficking,

34
35 *Recognizes* the Global SMART (Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends) program which improves
36 the capacity of targeted Member States to generate, manage, analyze, report and use information on illicit synthetic
37 drugs and the regional SMART program databases such as the Drug Abuse Information Network for Asia and the
38 Pacific (DAINAP),

39
40 1. *Requests* the expansion of the mandate of HONLEA to:

- 41
42 a. Formally include CSOs and policymakers alongside heads of LEAs to further cooperate on solutions
43 pertaining to regional drug problems;
- 44
45 b. Rename HONLEA to Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Policymakers,
46 and Civil Society Organizations (HONLEAP-C);

47
48 2. *Suggests* HONLEAP-C to cultivate a working relationship with the Conference of State Parties to the United
49 Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC/CoSP) by:

50

- 51 a. Submitting their annual reports to the UNCAC/CoSP for consideration of how the global drug trade
52 relates to corruption;
53
- 54 b. Developing a more established relationship of communication through continual dialogue;
55
- 56 3. *Suggests* HONLEAP-C to continue using ad hoc working groups during its regular annual meetings with the
57 included perspectives of CSOs, policymakers, and heads of LEAs to focus on topics as specifically related to
58 the world drug problem, including current prevalent issues to be addressed in the next year such as:
59
- 60 a. Law enforcement and civil society engagement focusing on trust building between law enforcement
61 agencies and communities;
62
- 63 b. Gang-violence and the impact of local and transnational drug trade in supporting its perpetuation;
64
- 65 c. Corruption and the negative role it plays on implementation of drug-related policies and laws;
66
- 67 d. Trafficking of drugs and the promotion of information sharing regarding trafficking routes and flows;
68
- 69 e. Formal and informal alternative development programs focusing on addressing sourcing, distributing,
70 and consuming illicit drugs;
71
- 72 f. Perceptions and stigmas related to the consumption of drugs and its criminalization;
73
- 74 4. *Calls upon* participating CSOs to report their data and findings to the SMART database and its regional
75 programs to expand on current statistics and facilitate the inclusion of highly localized data, particularly in
76 relation to transit routes;
77
- 78 5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required
79 in collaboration with the CND for the inclusion of CSOs and policymakers into HONLEAP-C to convene the
80 meeting;
81
- 82 6. *Endorses* collaborative efforts between CSOs and Member States towards addressing issues concerning the
83 regional and world drug problem through the platform provided by HONLEAP-C.



Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Engaging Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

- 84 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
85
86 *Emphasizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, *2030 Agenda for*
87 *Sustainable Development*, and the achievement of adopting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically
88 Goal Three on Good Health and Well-Being,
89
90 *Viewing* with appreciation the success of the joint United Nation Program on HIV/AIDS,
91
92 *Recognizing* the negative effects of illicit drug trade and consumption as well as underutilized capacity of civil
93 society for improving education and civil engagement practices and policies as stated in General Assembly
94 resolution S-30/1 of the 19 April 2016 UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS 2016),
95
96 *Guided by* suggestions to engage civil society in programs directed to education and prevention of drug usage, as
97 stated in General Assembly resolution 50/81 of 13 March 1996, specifically subject 77 and 78,
98
99 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution S-30/1 of 13 March 2016 and the importance of adapting prevention
100 approaches through technological advances such as social media,
101
102 1. *Advises* Member States to participate in similar accelerated and comprehensive global action from the United
103 Nations Programme on the World Drug Problem (UNWDP) by:
104
105 a. Designating mechanisms to involve civil society, including civil society organizations (CSOs), non-
106 governmental organizations (NGOs), and people dealing with illicit drug usage, at all levels;
107
108 b. Encouraging and supporting CSOs in implementing education framework guided towards preventing
109 illicit drug trade and consumption along with education, people working in rehabilitation, and medical
110 establishments;
111
112 c. Requesting participation of narcotic drug users, medial students, and vulnerable groups to drug abuse,
113 particularly youth groups;
114
115 2. *Recognizing* the effectiveness of cooperation among existing CSOs toward reinforcing preventative education
116 programs aimed at vulnerable youth and by:
117
118 a. Endorsing collaborative efforts of The Division of Social Policy and Development Youth as addressed
119 in The World Programme of Action for Youth on Drug Abuse (WPAY);
120
121 b. Supporting the creation of such programs developed at a local level, catered to the unique challenges
122 that afflict a given community based on their demographics;
123
124 3. *Recommends* UNODC engage in multilateral efforts with CSOs and NGOs to raise awareness of the world drug
125 problem by:
126
127 c. Creating and implementing online surveys;
128
129 d. Using social media campaigns and advertisements;
130
131 4. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to General Assembly resolution S-30/1 of 13 March 2016 by expanding
132 programs and policies focused on prevention and education regarding the world drug problem through the
133 engagement of civil society organizations



Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Engaging Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the need for cooperation among Member States in implementing civil society organizations (CSO)
4 programs geared at education, training, and drug rehabilitation,

5
6 *Aware of* the statement made on 16 September 2017 by the United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres for a
7 “pragmatic, people-oriented” approach to the world drug problem,

8
9 *Keeping in mind* the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs),
10 especially those whose work directly to combat drug use and production in rural communities,

11
12 *Recalling* CND resolution 54/11 in its fifty-fifth session from 20 February 2012, titled “Improving the civil society
13 engagement in addressing the world drug problem,”

14
15 *Appreciating* the work done by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) to expand upon health
16 care and education opportunities in rural and marginalized communities, also considered as fringe communities,

17
18 *Having examined* education programs such as “Beyond Zero Tolerance: A Reality Based Approach to Drug
19 Education and School Discipline,” that targets junior high school students to combat the stigmatization of youth
20 drug use by raising awareness of drug problems,

21
22 1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) focus their 2018 Forum for Financing
23 Development, which discusses engaging CSOs to address the world drug problem, to simplify and streamline
24 the process by which NGOs and CSOs can access the international resources aimed towards developmental
25 projects outlined under the six “SPEED-E” categories such as:

- 26
27 a. Social infrastructure and social institutions, and their improvements;
- 28
29 b. Political measures to tackle corruption;
- 30
31 c. Economic measures to increase non-agricultural industry for fringe communities;
- 32
33 d. Environmental measures designed to sustainably improve licit agricultural industry;
- 34
35 e. Developmental measures designed to reduce poverty and standards of living;
- 36
37 f. Educational measures aimed at increasing literacy rates, and performance and pervasiveness of higher
38 education, especially in fringe communities;

39
40 2. *Affirms* that access to international resources will be considered provided that the following criteria are met:

- 41
42 a. The entity requesting the resources is a legitimate NGO or CSO;
- 43
44 b. The requesting entity provides full documentation to ECOSOC to include a detailed project proposal,
45 required materials, and a detailed timeline of the project;

46
47 3. *Takes note* of the need to ensure the good and faithful use of international resources towards projects that
48 incorporate SPEED-E categories and thus recommends a review process to be outlined as follows:

49

- 50 a. SPEED-E projects whose execution includes United Nations sourced resources will be reviewed on a
51 quarterly basis by the ECOSOC review board;
52
- 53 b. The ECOSOC will determine the mandate and the scope of this review board;
54
- 55 4. *Affirms* the purpose of the refocusing of the ECOSOC 2018 forum shall be to provide equitable access to the
56 human, material, and financial capital to be used for infrastructure development through cooperation of
57 governments, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations toward solving the world drug
58 problem and where no Member State shall be denied equitable opportunity to access these benefits on the
59 premise of refocusing due to geopolitical circumstances;
60
- 61 5. *Recommends* the expansion of the “NGO Marketplace” by adding an information-sharing web platform, to be
62 called the “CSO 2 CSO” database for facilitating the free flow of information between the CND and CSOs by:
63
- 64 a. Providing an online resource for CSOs to directly interact with each other and with the CND;
65
- 66 b. Forming a space where CSOs can develop, create, and publish articles, workshops, webinars, and
67 events;
68
- 69 c. Having the opportunity to inform new trends and patterns, particularly pertaining to the emergence of
70 synthetic drugs;
71
- 72 6. *Further Requests* engagement of academia to better implement the methods of the “Vienna NGO Committee on
73 Drugs” and the “New York NGO Committee on Drugs” to help facilitate education on drug abuse and drug
74 abusers in schools by:
75
- 76 a. Requesting that programs to be implemented include aspects such the re-integration and de-
77 stigmatization of drug users into schools;
78
- 79 b. Encouraging all techniques and results to be discussed and shared utilizing the CSO 2 CSO platform.



Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Engaging Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

1 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Recalling the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the*
4 *1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which are the core*
5 *conventions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND),*

6
7 *Alarmed by rates of nonmedical prescription drug use, which are higher among women than men and emphasizing*
8 *General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, titled “Declaration on the Elimination of Violence*
9 *against Women,” which acknowledges that women deserve physical and mental health programs,*

10
11 *Guided by General Assembly resolution S-30/1 of 19 April 2016 titled; “Our joint commitment to effectively*
12 *addressing and countering the world drug problem,” in which the assembly dedicated itself to taking effective and*
13 *practical primary prevention measures which protect people, particularly, children and the youth from drug use,*
14 *implementing the operational recommendations on cross cutting issues on drugs, treating drug use disorders,*
15 *rehabilitation, recovery and social reintegration; prevention, treatment and care of viral diseases including*
16 *HIV/AIDS and involving as appropriate, various stakeholders including the civil society,*

17
18 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*
19 *which sets out Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that Member States have pledged to achieve in respect of*
20 *realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, empowering vulnerable individuals, inclusive*
21 *and quality education at all levels and promotion of physical and mental well-being,*

22
23 *Deeply disturbed by the specific concerns children face with regards to drug-related violence already highlighted in*
24 *note by the Secretary-General at the General Assembly’s sixty-first session of 29 August 2006, and the effects of*
25 *education on preventing drug abuse, as seen with Loving the Nation’s Children and the Families And Schools*
26 *Together (FAST) Programme,*

27
28 *Believing firmly in the importance of science-based, culturally sensitive prevention programmes to forestall future*
29 *drug misuse and abuse in at-risk populations such as children as highlighted in CND resolution 46/1 of 15 April*
30 *2003,*

31
32 *Recalling CND resolution 59/5 of 18 March 2016, “Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and*
33 *programmes”, which calls for implementing national drug policies in full conformity with the relevant international*
34 *drug control conventions that take into account the specific needs of women and girls, especially health services*
35 *developed primarily for their needs,*

36
37 *Deeply concerned by the inadequate attention paid to the specific vulnerabilities facing women who inject drugs*
38 *(WID), and the role that social stigmatization in general, and of women in particular, plays in preventing People*
39 *Who Inject Drugs (PWID) from seeking or receiving health care,*

40
41 *Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 titled, “Consultative relationship*
42 *between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations”, which confirms the need to take into account the*
43 *full diversity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at all levels of engagement,*

44
45 *Further recalling CND Resolution 59/5 of 18 March 2016, which aims at reflecting drug policies and rehabilitation*
46 *through a gender approach, which takes note of the pertinent role women play in addressing the world drug problem*
47 *and also encourages their various contributions to the development and implementation of national drug policies*
48 *through the kaleidoscope of CSOs and NGOs,*

49

50 *Further reminds* that the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS) aims to
51 bring the youth's perspective in addressing the world drug problem and encourages the international conversation
52 about drug control policies,
53

54 1. *Encourages* education campaigns with particular Member States in collaboration with a United Nations
55 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with the objective of correcting misinformation of drugs, drug
56 dependency, and its consequences:
57

- 58 a. For removing or drastically decreasing the stigma that drug users currently are associated with by
59 providing factual information and ensuring individuals are aware of the consequences of drug abuse;
60
- 61 b. By encouraging the reintegration of women and children affected by the consequences of drugs as well
62 as creating a forum for future support and treatment;
63
- 64 c. Through suggesting direct engagement methods that fit within the framework of a transformative
65 pedagogy, an educational initiative engineered around the sustainable development framework which
66 aims to unify personal insight and knowledge-based learning, such as:
67
 - 68 i. Service learning, a form of learning where students learn directly through pragmatic approaches
69 while addressing a social issue, focused on engaging in community service programs;
 - 70 ii. Field experience focused on direct assistance and immediate response;
 - 71 iii. Psychosocial immersions geared towards reintegration and rehabilitation;

72
73 2. *Encourages* physical and mental health programs in partnership with international non-governmental
74 organizations that cater to the treatment of women as:
75

- 76 a. This partnership would aid existing NGOs focused on women's health and mental health to operate
77 and build upon existing foundations; which would include:
78
 - 79 i. Drug and sex counselling and mental health services;
 - 80 ii. HIV testing and preventative healthcare;
 - 81 iii. Female health examinations;

82
83 3. *Endorses* the reintegration of victims of substance abuse, such as but not limited to, marginalized people like
84 women, children, and sex workers who are afraid to seek help and treatment, due to either isolation or
85 retraction, and must be aided by:
86

- 87 a. Providing medicinal and social support systems to assist in the reintegration of sex workers into
88 society;
89
- 90 b. Promoting efforts to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS that is proliferating from country to country
91 through sex work;
92
- 93 c. Approving the proffering of rehabilitation services as part of citizen health care in their home country
94 by recognizing that drug rehabilitation can be too expensive for some individuals further exacerbating
95 the drug problem;
96

97 4. *Emphasizes* specifically women and children negatively impacted by substance abuse and drug users:
98

- 99 a. Acknowledges that women fear asking for help from their governments due to possible retribution or
100 shame that can be inflicted upon them by society, such as:
101
 - 102 i. In extreme cases women are susceptible to drug use, sex work, social marginalization, stigma and
103 discrimination, which prevents them from accessing HIV services;
 - 104 ii. Pregnant women living with HIV spread the virus to their children they fail to receive treatment
105 due to fear of social stigma;

- 106 iii. Some women struggle to accept the diagnosis and refuse to have therapy, categorized as HIV
107 dissidents;
108
- 109 b. Children in high risk drug areas are often targeted by gangs and even influenced by drug-abusing
110 parents;
111
- 112 5. *Recommends* the cooperation of Member States and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to implement inclusive
113 educational programs utilizing civil society to:
114
- 115 a. Facilitate the implementation by providing translation of language and adaptation of culture by
116 involving indigenous teachers and local leaders;
117
- 118 b. Emphasize the family unit, which has proven to be effective in preventing substance abuse;
119
- 120 c. Educate the global youth on the dangers of illicit substance abuse;
121
- 122 6. *Emphasizes* the importance of facilitating education sharing among the youth through influential figures, such
123 as teachers, and other community members;
124
- 125 7. *Has resolved* to further allow CSOs representing affected populations a role in advisement on policy-making
126 by:
127
- 128 a. Requesting Member States work closely with regional and national CSOs that represent affected
129 populations by:
130
- 131 i. Emphasizing the vital role CSOs play in addressing the world drug problem frequently as a bridge
132 between local communities and national or international intervention;
133 ii. Expressing its hope that Member States will collaborate with CSOs representing affected
134 populations, particularly affected populations that may have reason to fear judicial retribution;
135 iii. Recommending to Member States the implementation of a formal framework by which CSOs
136 representing affected populations may petition regional and national governments directly;
137
- 138 b. Recommends that future conferences of CSOs addressing the world drug problem emphasize the
139 importance of diverse representation, in particular representation from groups that may have reason to
140 fear legal retribution such as people who use drugs or farmers cultivating illicit crops, by:
141
- 142 i. Requesting the presence of CSOs that represent populations affected by the world drug problem at
143 specifically such as New York Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Drugs and the
144 Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Drugs;
145 ii. Supporting the work already in progress to establish functional lists of active CSOs for easing
146 communication and cooperation, undertaken by the New York Non-Governmental Organization
147 Committee on Drugs and the Vienna Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Drugs;
148
- 149 c. Further recommends the engagement of CSOs for preventing drug use stigma inhibiting the
150 representation of affected populations especially those already suffering from discrimination of any
151 kind;
152
- 153 8. *Recommends* that the CND create “the Guidelines for the integration of CSOs in solving the world’s drug
154 problem” which will be the international framework for the implementation of policies created by CSOs in
155 various Member States to tackle the world drug problem, including:
156
- 157 a. Creation of systematic mechanisms with NGOs or with civil society generally to assist the CND or
158 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in developing policy and programmes;
159
- 160 b. Recommendations generated by the CSOs towards Member States, CND and UNODC on mapping,
161 sharing good practices and supporting involvement of civil society;

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- c. Regional consultations by the CSOs to ascertain best practices for the rehabilitation of drug victims in specific regions and how they can be implemented and exchanged on a global level;
 - d. Promoting drug policies based on evidence, health, human rights and development;
 - e. Commissioning a biennial review of the level of engagement and expenditure attributed to CSOs activity by other UN entities and consider and approve proposals arising from such a review which can enhance the involvement and contribution of NGOs and further develop the role of the UNODC Civil Affairs Office;
9. *Recommends* that the Civil Society Task Force, a joint initiative of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC) and the New York Committee on Drugs (NYNGOC) created for the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the world drug problem in 2016, be reinstated as a permanent body for the main purpose of acting as the liaison between CSOs and the Commission.



Code: CND/1/5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Topic: Engaging Civil Society in Addressing the World Drug Problem

1 *The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

2
3 *Welcoming* all Member States to come together to address the ever-increasing world drug problem in a collaborative
4 and sustainable way,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the role of civil societies organizations (CSOs) in preventing, treating, and educating around the effects
7 of drug use and for those who are dependent on drugs,

8
9 *Guided by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and*
10 *the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which are the main*
11 *international drug control conventions,*

12
13 *Emphasizing* the role of the Annual World Drug Report aimed at improving the understanding of the world drug
14 problem and contributing towards fostering greater international cooperation for countering its impact on health and
15 security in helping civil society become engaged in mending the world drug problem,

16
17 *Recognizing* the importance of quality treatment services from the health care systems, social education, prevention,
18 and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involvement of all aspects of society will help eradicate the world drug
19 problem,

20
21 *Emphasizing* the International Drug Policy Consortium’s (IDPC) Policy Principle five that “drug policies should be
22 developed and implemented based on open and constructive relationships with civil society” and its importance
23 since NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) are an invaluable human resource for expertise and
24 understanding on a ground level,

25
26 *Expressing its appreciation* to the Civil Society Task Force (CSTF) in successfully delivering the mission and
27 objective for the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) through the “Beyond 2008”
28 initiative when Member States successfully received a first-hand information on improvisation, best practices,
29 innovative policies, and implementation based on the December 2014 – April 2016 “Report on the Civil Society
30 Task Force for UNGASS 2016,”

31
32 *Recognizing* “Localizing the SDG” toolbox from the UNDP, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-
33 Habitat) and Global Task Force, to raise awareness among the local and national actors regarding drugs and global
34 issues, and urging civil society to realize their role in combatting this drug problem,

35
36 *Having studied* the “After the War on Drugs: Blueprint for Regulation” and its impact on market levels to achieve a
37 “sensible, pragmatic approach to control drug production, supply, and use,”

38
39 *Reminding* the “UNODC-WHO Joint Programme on drug dependence treatment and care” and its health-centered
40 strategy aimed to reduce the demand for illicit substances, alleviate suffering, and mitigate drug-related harm
41 through all levels of society,

42
43 1. *Further recommends* that Member States should engage civil society at the grassroots level to create policies
44 that will guide them;

45
46 2. *Advocates* all Member States, NGOs, and CSOs work together to fully implement “Localizing the SDG”
47 toolbox by:

48
49 a. Encouraging CSTF and CSOs to help disperse this toolbox through media instruments and campaigns;

50

- 51 b. Comprising this toolbox not only on organizations that target citizens;
52
- 53 3. *Calls upon* Member States and CSOs to have an annual conference where conversations about drug related issues
54 would be addressed;
55
- 56 4. *Requests* Member States to create an open platform where CSOs would have a chance to communicate with
57 private citizens effectively with efforts such as but not limited to:
58
- 59 a. Rehabilitation facilities;
60
- 61 b. Education Camps;
62
- 63 c. Social Gatherings;
64
- 65 5. *Calls upon* all CSOs on the drug market levels to adopt and implement similar measures within the “After the
66 War on Drugs: Blueprint for Regulation” for a pragmatic approach that:
67
- 68 d. Urges the prescription model on all kinds of drugs on the market;
69
- 70 e. Encourages drug stores and pharmacies to allow the selling of drugs;
71
- 72 f. Applies, only, to stores that have license to sell drugs;
73
- 74 g. Under clearing the circumstances given by the approval of CND, certain stores can receive a license to
75 sell drugs;
76
- 77 6. *Encourages* all CSOs to assist fully in support of and to cooperate with the UNODC-WHO Joint Programme
78 which should:
79
- 80 7. Effectively address all aspects of society including prisoners, indigenous societies, and other groups;
81
- 82 a. Comprise of social inclusion rehabilitation programs;
83
- 84 b. Assist hospitals in engaging the UNODC and WHO in the adoption of this joint program.