

# The Ad-Hoc: Topic A Primary Sources

## Drug Abuse in Africa

*Here are the primary sources that your moderator or legal chair thought would be helpful in gaining an understanding of the topic. These are by no means all of the sources available, just sources we wanted to highlight.*

### **Source #1: Launch of the World Drug Report 2019 by Yury Fedotov, UNODC Executive Director**

This report intends to present a detailed overview of world drug challenges. Executive Director Fedotov speaks about multiple regions and specifically mentions the opioid crisis occurring in North America as well as Central, North, and West Africa. Tramadol is one of the main drugs discussed in the report, specifically that Tramadol has been used as a painkiller for decades but has gotten out of international control. This report was launched on June 26, 2019 and is considered to be the most up to date data present regarding drug crises throughout the world as documented by the UNODC.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/speeches/2019/wdr-260619.html>

### **Source #2: Guidance on Drug Policy: Interpreting the UN Drug Conventions**

This guide intends to provide governments and officials with answers to various questions about UN Drug Conventions. It begins with addressing the fact that when goals are not put in place in regards to reducing drug trafficking, smuggling, and use, it is difficult to reign in the detrimental effects these actions can present. This guidance is important because it acknowledges the fact that certain drugs are necessary for the health of citizens of various nations, and it presents ways to control illegal use while regulating necessary usage. It is imperative to recall that regulated drug markets do exist, and that their existence can be beneficial.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/ungass2016/Contributions/Civil/APPG for Drug Policy Reform/Guidance print copy.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/ungass2016/Contributions/Civil/APPG%20for%20Drug%20Policy%20Reform/Guidance_print_copy.pdf)

### **Source #3: 2030 Sustainable Development Goals**

Every decade, the United Nations creates goals to meet so as to reduce poverty, protect the environment, and promote a high quality standard of living. Many of these goals intersect and are dependent upon multiple variables, including drug use and abuse. For example, the third sustainable goal for 2030 is Good Health and Well-Being. This clearly intersects with drug use, drug trafficking, drug abuse, and other factors that could impede the development of a healthier population. The eighth sustainable development goal for 2030 is Decent Work and Economic Growth. As seen through research projects and studies, the presence of drug routes in regions worsens the economy for its citizens since resources are taken from several investments in order to counteract the effects of drug trade and trafficking.

<https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals.html>

### **Source #4: Data for Africa - Programme Description**

Data for Africa is an initiative that was presented in order to learn more about crime and drugs in Africa. Nearly 1/5 of the world population lives on the African continent and, yet, it is the least documented region in terms of crime and drugs. Although there is data that has been presented for the region, it pales in comparison to other regions and needs further research and investigation in order to truly pinpoint problem areas and determine where and how to concentrate resources.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/Data-for-Africa-description.html>

Source #5: Africa: DEA

The most updated DEA website for the African continent discusses various issues such as drug trafficking and drug trading routes that pose a threat to citizens and DEA offices of different African nations. This update specifically mentions the threat that the drug route from South Africa to Europe poses to the African continent. Africa is often used as a storage location and transit base for cocaine specifically. Another route that runs from Afghanistan to the United States is specifically involved in the transit of heroin. Essentially, this is important to consider since DEA offices are in danger as well as citizens due to drug routes running through various regions of the African continent.

<https://www.dea.gov/foreign-offices/africa>

Source #6: The Development Response to Drug Trafficking in Africa: A Programming Guide

The purpose of this guide is to present challenges that drug trafficking poses towards development. It goes on to present possible solutions in various settings and has a section specifically focused on Africa. A serious detrimental effect of drug trafficking is the corrosion of governance in regions who are severely affected by the issue. Another important factor mentioned in the guide is that the economy could decline due to higher risks and lower investments. This guide is specifically focused on interventions that can be done by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) but it is wise to take tips and ideas mentioned throughout the guide to incorporate into intercontinental efforts that will be made.

[https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Development\\_Response\\_to\\_Drug\\_Trafficking\\_in\\_Africa\\_Programming\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1860/Development_Response_to_Drug_Trafficking_in_Africa_Programming_Guide.pdf)