



## Economic and Social Council

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### Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Forty-sixth session

Vienna, 8-17 April 2003

Agenda item 5 (b)

**Illicit drug traffic and supply: follow-up to the  
twentieth special session of the General Assembly**

#### **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela: draft resolution**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### **Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which states that alternative development is an important component for generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic options to illicit drug crop cultivation, that States with illicit drug crops will need continued funding to support national efforts to eliminate drug crops and that the success of alternative development programmes depends, inter alia, on the long-term political and financial commitment of the Governments of the affected countries and the international community,<sup>1</sup>

*Reaffirming* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and urged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enlarge its base of donors and to use available voluntary resources to increase the financial and technical assistance that it provided to alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development,

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E, paras. 8 and 9



*Considering* that, in those States in which drug law enforcement policies have not been accompanied by integrated development in areas used for illicit crop cultivation, the reduction of such cultivation has been short-lived and has been followed by a return to such cultivation and additional environmental degradation,

*Aware* of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Reiterating* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products and produce from alternative development areas,

*Noting with concern* that the existence of illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production endangers the environment and causes serious socio-economic problems, particularly for highly vulnerable populations, and that effective crop control strategies require an integrated and balanced approach, in particular alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the provisions of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14;

2. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States to promote an economic environment that is favourable to products from alternative development, as an effective and efficient means of eliminating the illicit economy;

3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation in the area of alternative development to include technical assistance, support for the protection of the environment, sustainable development of forest resources, creation of social and productive infrastructure and promotion of private investment and agro-industry;

4. *Calls upon* States to share their experience in programmes to eliminate or reduce illicit crop cultivation, thereby taking into account common socio-economic and environmental factors, as well as local participation;

5. *Requests* that the Governments of developed countries, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks and non-governmental organizations focus their attention on socio-economic and environmental programmes, in particular for highly vulnerable populations;

6. *Resolves* to promote the implementation of programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, in countries where illicit crop cultivation is non-existent or emerging, through an integrated approach to the development of vulnerable areas that includes strategies for security, monitoring, education, health, sanitation and community development.