

## Resolution 52/6

### Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>1</sup> that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>2</sup> the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>3</sup> and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>5</sup> the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,<sup>6</sup> the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>7</sup> and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>8</sup> in particular the millennium development goals of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (goal 1) and ensuring environmental sustainability (goal 7),

*Taking into consideration* the reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008<sup>9</sup> and reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolutions 2003/37 of 22 July 2003, 2006/33 of 27 July 2006 and 2008/26 of 24 July 2008 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 45/14 and 48/9,

*Stressing* the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Acknowledges* that alternative development<sup>10</sup> is an important component in generating and promoting lawful, viable and sustainable economic alternatives to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and is one of the key components of the policy and programmes for reducing illicit drug production;

2. *Recognizes* the role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development, and the importance of promoting a set of best practices and lessons learned in those areas and of sharing them with States affected by illicit cultivation of drug crops and with States facing the risks of illicit cultivation of drug crops, with a view to using those best practices and lessons learned, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State and in line with the

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

<sup>5</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>6</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>8</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>9</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2008* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.1).

<sup>10</sup> In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 (annex) and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development.

international drug control conventions, the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session<sup>11</sup> and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

3. *Notes* that the above-mentioned best practices and lessons learned may include:

(a) The collection of data and the development of assessment tools, taking into account the specific characteristics of the target area;

(b) The long-term political commitment and involvement of local and regional authorities, civil society, the private sector and grass-roots communities in the formulation, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of programmes focusing on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods, thereby building trust among all stakeholders;

(c) The promotion of organizations of producers, such as farmer associations, cooperatives or other organizations;

(d) The participation of governments at the local and regional levels in the long-term financing and management of those programmes;

(e) The diversification of market-driven production, including for export-oriented goods, consistent with multilateral trade rules;

(f) The building of producers' capacities with regard to issues of enterprise management, product quality development, value-added production chains and trade capabilities in national and international markets;

(g) The establishment of public-private partnerships to provide producers with technical and financial support;

(h) The long-term investment by Governments in the development of social and productive infrastructure for the sustainability of programmes;

(i) The fostering of private investment in agro-industry, reforestation and tourism in the target area;

(j) The use of the relevant United Nations Development Programme indicators reflecting the Millennium Development Goals;

(k) The fostering of bilateral agreements for the exchange of experiences, including for policy orientation and capacity-building activities;

(l) The recognition of experiences of States in different regions of the world, such as Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Thailand;

(m) The incorporation of appropriate measures to encourage the above-mentioned programmes, including revenue-generating activities, and to discourage the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, where appropriate and in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

4. *Urges* Governments, in conformity with the principle of common and shared responsibility, and multilateral agencies and international and regional financial institutions to increase and sustain their

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<sup>11</sup> General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

support of integrated and sustainable alternative development programmes and, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, and to strengthen cross-border bilateral, subregional and regional technical assistance and cooperation, including South-South cooperation;

5. *Calls upon* Member States, consistent with their national and international obligations, and relevant international organizations to consider measures enabling the products of the above-mentioned programmes to have easier access to markets, taking into account applicable multilateral trade rules;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as appropriate, in collaboration with relevant international bodies, to continue promoting best practices and lessons learned from the above-mentioned programmes, including by organizing an international conference on that topic in 2010, and invites Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary contributions for that purpose in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-third session, on the measures taken and on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.