

NPSI MUN



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

## Table of Contents

<b>Chairpersons Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Council Introduction</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction to Agenda</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Key Definitions</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>History and Development</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Causes</i>	
<i>Significant Actions</i>	
<i>Current Issues</i>	
<b>Scope of Debate</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Actions Taken by US Government Agencies</i>	
<i>Situation in Latin America, Carribean and Other Regions</i>	
<b>Relevant Stakeholders</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>QARMA</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Concluding Remarks</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>20</b>

## Chairpersons Introduction

### *Head Chair: Kedar Pai*

Kedar has participated in the MUN circuit in diverse roles since 2018. Starting as a delegate and graduating to be the chair has been a fascinating journey with lots of opportunities for public speaking, researching about global issues and brainstorming about potential solutions. It's been an exciting journey where Kedar has participated in stimulating debates as well as facilitating thought-provoking discussions. Kedar is an aspiring musician who likes to play the drums and ukulele while getting his guitar strumming act together. In addition, team sports like cricket and basketball keep him busy in his spare time while he is not binge watching on Netflix. A foodie by choice, he tries to experience various cultures through the gastronomical route in every country he visits! Kedar is a strong proponent of diversity and inclusion and believes in being the catalyst for bringing out the best out of the delegates in every discussion regardless of their background and experience. Being approachable is his mantra and he wants to encourage all delegates to take him up on this promise! He hopes that all of you are as enthused as he is for this conference, and can't wait to meet you all. You can reach him if needed at [kedarpai2512@gmail.com](mailto:kedarpai2512@gmail.com).

### *Deputy Chair: Sahil Bhargava*

Sahil Bhargava is a G12 student at UWCSEA East. He started off as a delegate in G9, and has participated in various conferences from interacting with the diverse delegations of SIMUN to participating in the international competitiveness of IASAS in Kuala Lumpur. MUN has been an extremely gratifying and wonderful opportunity for Sahil to explore the contentious and contemporary issues that will shape the world he'll live in. Although he will always look back fondly at his conferences as a delegate, he hopes to garner valuable insights as a chair. Moving forward, NPSiMUN is Sahil's debut chairing experience. Outside of MUN, Sahil is an avid rocket enthusiast, fascinated by the likes of SpaceX and Rocket Lab, he hopes to

pursue aerospace engineering for his undergraduate degree. In addition, Sahil pursues creative hobbies like graphic design, photography and cinematography. Sahil is extremely excited to meet each and every one of the delegates and hopes to foster the same level of debate and enthusiasm that he has experienced in the past with MUN. He hopes not only to drive the committee forward with meaningful debate but to do so in an engaging and inclusive nature, for a fun and rewarding conference. You can reach him if needed at [bharg52189@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg](mailto:bharg52189@gapps.uwcsea.edu.sg).

### *Deputy Chair: Pranav Venkat*

Pranav is an IB Year II student who is enthusiastically prepared for his first chairing stint at NPSI MUN 2020. This will be his 4th conference. Aside from MUN, Pranav is a self-established film brainiac and is an ardent devotee of the Spongebob franchise. He plays cricket and basketball (frowned upon T-Wolves fan) due to his height which he takes immense pride in. He is a hard worker and he has proof. He works tirelessly at finding sleeping poses under trees during his lunch break and free periods. Pranav hopes that after this conference, delegates will be left with the initiative to be more heavily involved with the concept of MUN. He is excited to witness intriguing, and fearless debate and will do his best to ward off the evil eye (failing committee), during council sessions. He is more than ready for the food that awaits. He'd like to leave you all with a quote from The Godfather - "Never hate your enemies. It affects your judgment." He hopes that delegates will utilize these three days to the greatest extent to expand their curiosity and arsenal. Best of luck delegates! Squidward you're steaming. You're like a steamed vegetable, but smarter. You can reach him if needed at [pranumit@gmail.com](mailto:pranumit@gmail.com).

### *Acknowledgement\*: Jai Dhillon*

*\*Unable to attend conference due to postponement*

## Council Introduction

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was mandated to assist the Member States in their fight against illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism. This was formed in 1997 when the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention merged. The three pillars of the UNODC work programme are<sup>1</sup> -

- “Field-based technical cooperation projects to enhance the capacity of Member States to counteract illicit drugs, crime, and terrorism;”
- “Research and analytical work to increase knowledge and understanding of drugs and crime issues and expand the evidence base for policy and operational decisions;”
- “Normative work to assist States in the ratification and implementation of the relevant international treaties, the development of domestic legislation on drugs, crime and terrorism, and the provision of secretariat and substantive services to the treaty-based and governing bodies.”<sup>2</sup>

Upon addressing the above objectives, UNODC combines multiple opinions for the ongoing project against human trafficking and on the provision on alternative livelihoods.<sup>3</sup> On an international front, it tackles a host of menaces, including illicit drugs, threats to security and health and new and emerging crimes. Governments across the whole world and various developmental partners adhere to the UNODC guidelines and accept specialized assistance and expertise.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> “About UNODC.” United Nations : Office on Drugs and Crime, [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html).

<sup>2</sup> d1eeb6ad5fd7. “UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.” Knowledge for Policy - European Commission, 3 Oct. 2018, [ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/organisation/unodc-united-nations-office-drugs-crime\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/organisation/unodc-united-nations-office-drugs-crime_en).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. “What Is Human Trafficking?” Unodc.Org, 2007, [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html).

<sup>4</sup> “United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | End Violence.” End Violence Against Children, [www.end-violence.org/members/united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime](http://www.end-violence.org/members/united-nations-office-drugs-and-crime).

# Agenda: Disassembling Drug Cartels in Central America

## Introduction to Agenda

Central America has long been a bridge that connects the producer countries in South America to the consumer nations in the north.<sup>5</sup> One of the major contributors to this is the United States themselves, averaging about US\$120 million to US\$150 million only spent on drugs. According to a report by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), around 8% of the American population above the age of 12 had experimented with illicit drugs in 2008<sup>6</sup>. Every part of Latin America has different levels of consumption and it is on the rise. However, the Andean countries, Panama and the east coast of Brazil have the highest degree of consumption.<sup>7</sup> This clearly delineates the huge issue faced by the citizens of these countries.

The illegal drug trade in Latin America concerns the production and sale of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine amongst various others. Some of these are banned from exporting to the United States due to its high health risks and potential social problems. Majority of the consumption is of the drug cocaine which has increased in recent years in Latin America and other smuggling routes. The Common Reporting Standard (CRS) states that “more than 95% of the cocaine destined for the U.S. market now flows through Mexico,” whilst the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States maintains the stance that Mexico is the “largest foreign supplier of marijuana and methamphetamine to the U.S. market.”<sup>8</sup>

Mexico and Colombia are hubs of drug trafficking and generate approximately \$18bn to \$39bn in wholesale drug proceeds per annum after filtering through various intermediaries.<sup>9</sup> In terms of revenue, this

---

<sup>5</sup> How Drug Trafficking Operates, Corrupts in Central America. <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/how-drug-trafficking-operates-corrupts-in-central-america/>

<sup>6</sup> “Spending on Illicit Drugs in the US Nears \$150 Billion Annually.” ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, August 20, 2019. <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/08/190820081846.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> Unodc.org. 2020.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR\\_2010/World\\_Drug\\_Report\\_2010\\_lo-res.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/World_Drug_Report_2010_lo-res.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Fas.org. 2020. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34543.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Members.iinet.net.au. 2020. [http://members.iinet.net.au/~verma/p\\_generation13.html](http://members.iinet.net.au/~verma/p_generation13.html)

equates to a sum greater than the nominal GDP of certain Central American economies. This accrues to the fact that traffickers in Central America have enormous repercussions due to disproportionate economic power. This allows traffickers great leverage in both sewing corruption and fomenting violence. Trade of these drugs from large cartels has massive impacts on the health and safety of individuals and should be regulated in order to maintain peace and security.

## Key Definitions

- **Drug Cartel:** A drug cartel is any criminal organization with the intention of supplying drug trafficking operations. They range from loosely managed agreements among various drug traffickers to formalized commercial enterprises.<sup>10</sup>
- **New Psychoactive Substances (NPS):** A new breed of synthetically produced substances designed to mimic the effects of traditional illegal drugs. UNODC defines NPS as “substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but which may pose a public health threat. The term “new” does not necessarily refer to new inventions.”<sup>11</sup>
- **Scheduling of Substances:** The schedules in the international drug control treaties were established to classify internationally applicable control measures that would ensure the availability of certain substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion into illicit channels.<sup>12</sup>
- **Narcotic Drug:** In the context of international drug control, “narcotic drug” refers to any of the substances, natural or synthetic, in Schedules I and II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961. In medicine, it is defined as a chemical agent that induces stupor, coma or insensibility to pain (also called narcotic analgesic). The term usually refers to opiates or opioids, which are also named narcotic analgesics. In common parlance and legal usage, it is often used imprecisely to refer to illicit drugs, irrespective of their pharmacology.

---

<sup>10</sup> "Mexico: Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking ... - FAS.org." 20 Dec. 2019, <https://fas.org/sqp/crs/row/R41576.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup> "What are NPS? - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime." <https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Page/NPS>.

<sup>12</sup> Terminology and Information on Drugs.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Terminology\\_and\\_Information\\_on\\_Drugs-E\\_3rd\\_edition.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Terminology_and_Information_on_Drugs-E_3rd_edition.pdf)

## History and Development

### *Causes*

For years, Central America has served as a one-way transit route for drugs travelling north toward the United States. Due to the massive increase in demand of drug trafficking in North America, Central America has become a pivotal route that has 84% of cocaine reaching the US. Colombia and Mexico produce narcotics in bulk and this results in trafficking across Central America. The U.S. drug request adds to provincial security challenges and the outcomes of resident weakness in Central America are possibly extensive.

### *Significant Actions*

Central America faces a plethora of security challenges such as criminal threats, fragile political and judicial systems, and social hardships. This makes the security conditions highly vulnerable in these countries.<sup>13</sup> The United States is collaborating with countries in the region to implement and refine security efforts and these nations help control these drug cartels and help to disassemble them.<sup>14</sup> From the year 2007 until 2010, Mexico was known for massive cocaine trade which led to the maritime import hubs to become a disputed territory. In the year 2008 and ever since then, the Central American Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) has been formed which provides approximately US\$800 million to fund programs for narcotics interdiction, strengthening law enforcement, justice institutions and violence prevention through work with at-risk youth.

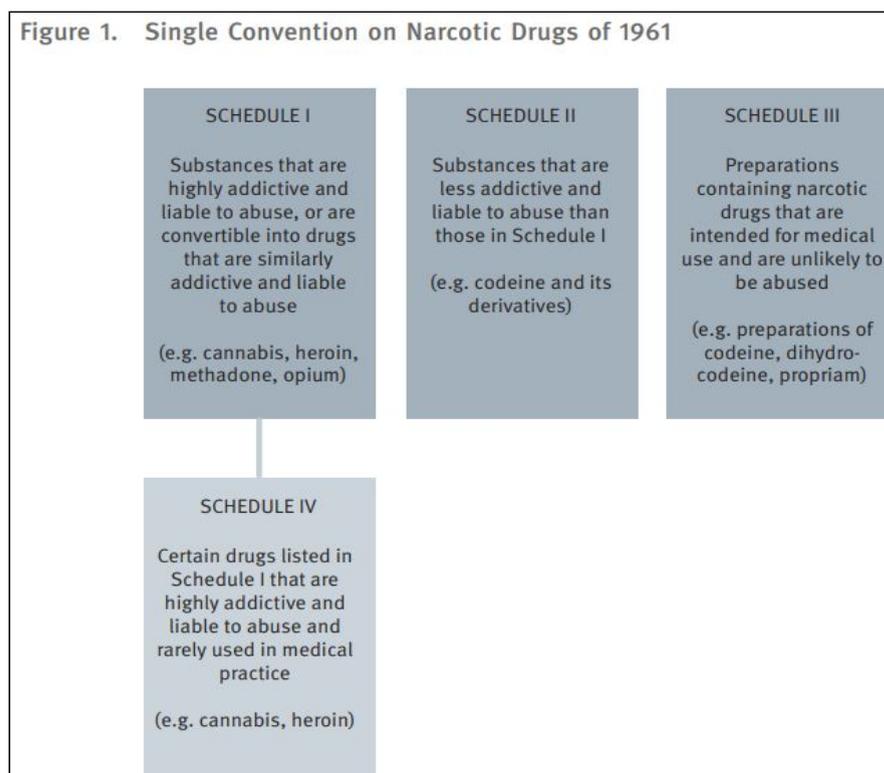
---

<sup>13</sup> Wilson Center. 2020. *Examining The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)*. <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/examining-the-central-america-regional-security-initiative-car-si>

<sup>14</sup> InSight Crime. 2020. Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI). <https://www.insightcrime.org/uncategorized/central-america-regional-security-initiative/>

The United Nations has taken preventive measures to somewhat lessen the impact of psychoactive substances globally. This has been seen through the enactment of the following texts -

- **The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (SCND) as amended by the 1972 Protocol** establishes an international control system for narcotic drugs. It is an international treaty established in 1961, to prohibit the production and supply of specific drugs.



- **The Convention on Psychotropic Substances in 1971** establishes an international control system for psychotropic substances. Informally, it could be stated that this convention looks to cover substances not listed in the SCND of 1961 and acts as a supplement.

SCHEDULE I	SCHEDULE II	SCHEDULE III	SCHEDULE IV
Substances presenting a high risk of abuse, posing a particularly serious threat to public health, which are of very little or no therapeutic value	Substances presenting a risk of abuse, posing a serious threat to public health, which are of low or moderate therapeutic value	Substances presenting a risk of abuse, posing a serious threat to public health, which are of moderate or high therapeutic value	Substances presenting a risk of abuse, posing a minor threat to public health, with a high therapeutic value
(e.g. LSD, MDMA ["ecstasy"], mescaline)	(e.g. amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants)	(e.g. barbiturates, including amobarbital, buprenorphine)	(e.g. sedatives/hypnotics and stimulants, including allobarbitol, diazepam, aminorex, pyrovalerone)

Figure 2 - Ref. Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971

- The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 1988** provides comprehensive measures against drug trafficking, including provisions against money-laundering and the diversion of precursor chemicals. Whereas, the previous two conventions mentioned above have the main objective of *classifying* narcotic and psychoactive substances, this convention relates more to the criminal activity associated with them, pertaining to both transnational crime and related criminal activity in general.

The above conventions reflect the key functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board. Under the United Nations Task Force on Transnational Organised Crime and Drugs, the member states advocate the rebalancing of international policy on these drugs in order to increase the attention on general wellbeing, avoidance, treatment and care, financial, social and social measures.

### Current Issues

Narcotics are the biggest black market earner of all and is estimated to be worth more than US\$300 billion a year.<sup>15</sup> From the year 2006, the number of Mexican drug traffickers has skyrocketed. The government has offered

<sup>15</sup>Business Insider. 2020. International.  
<https://www.businessinsider.sg/page/18745/?author-contributed=1%26page%3D140%26q%3Ddiet%26r%3DUS%26IR%3DT>

rewards to citizens who manage to nab these traffickers and it has proved to be extremely effective. About 23 have been captured or found dead by the year 2011. Large criminal organisations such as the Arellano Felix organization, the Beltrán-Leyva group and La Familia,<sup>16</sup> have been decimated. There have been large conflicts between gangs of drug dealers that have massively increased crime rates and posed a threat to the Mexican security system. This has affected the demand and supply of drugs over the Latin American nations as well as the nations from the north. Due to these violent acts the government has implemented a new security strategy from the year 2006 itself and managed to curb these acts of violence.

---

<sup>16</sup>Unodc.org. 2020.  
[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOC\\_Central\\_America\\_and\\_the\\_Caribbean\\_english.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOC_Central_America_and_the_Caribbean_english.pdf)

## Scope of Debate

There are several implications of these cartels trafficking these drugs, the flow of it within the nation and externally as well, and how it has evolved over time. Over 75% of the cocaine seized between South America and the United States was taken in the Caribbean, and very little was seized in Central America, in the past.<sup>17</sup> Now over 80% is seized in Central America, with less than 10% being taken in the Caribbean. Politicians across the continent have actively discussed and tried to take steps to prevent the war on drugs. This has led to far-reaching ramifications in the globe around us and delegates are encouraged to discuss these issues at length and propose solutions by working in a diplomatic fashion by understanding the 3 main United Nations conventions passed as mentioned earlier under Significant Actions.

### *Actions Taken by US Government Agencies*

Since the “drug war” of the 1970s, the US government agencies have spent over \$1 trillion to counter narcotics efforts domestically. This expenditure was further accentuated during the war amounting to an extra \$5.2 billion being used up. This led to a fiscal deficit which continued till 2010 however the number of drug overdose cases still continued to rise. As of March 4th, 2018 according to the provisional government report, the death toll has risen to 12,802 cocaine overdoses and 15,358 heroin cases. Previously this value was 8,869 cocaine overdoses and 14,859 heroin overdoses which depicts the drastic negative implications of the government expenditure in this field.<sup>18</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> Cocaine from South America to the United States.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTASouthAmerica/English/TOCTA\\_CACaribb\\_cocaine\\_SAmerica\\_US.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTASouthAmerica/English/TOCTA_CACaribb_cocaine_SAmerica_US.pdf)

<sup>18</sup> Robert Muggah and Salvador Paiz | April 12, 2. (n.d.). Homegrown Solutions to Central America’s Narco Nightmare.

<https://www.americasquarterly.org/fulltextarticle/homegrown-solutions-to-central-americas-narco-nightmare/>

The war has certainly impacted the government policies of the US as well as the governments of Latin American and Caribbean countries. The problem of drugs is ever changing due to the variety of factors that cause the intake of such harmful substances. As of now, multiple regions such as the District of Columbia have legalised marijuana for recreational and medical purposes. Having said that, this opposes the mindset of the anti-narcotics laws enforced by the US Justice Department and leaves room for the contradiction between domestic drug policy and the U.S.' international drug control posture.

### *Situation in Latin America, Caribbean and Other Regions*

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the circumstance is a lot of more awful. The nonappearance of powerful enemies of illegal tax avoidance systems in certain countries has permitted criminal associations to work without any potential repercussions. As per the Basel Institute on Governance's yearly Anti-Money Laundering Index, powerless or missing enemy of tax evasion enactment, alongside the defilement, exemption and absence of straightforwardness that encourage illegal tax avoidance, is an endemic issue all through the area. Paraguay, Haiti and Bolivia positioned among the 25 most elevated danger nations on the planet for illegal tax avoidance in 2017.<sup>19</sup>

A modernized enemy of medication strategy in this manner needs to zero in on finishing debasement through a wide procedure that incorporates fortifying government organizations, the advancement of common freedoms, the decrease of exemption, the decrease of salary imbalance, and the reinforcing of training frameworks. Without tending to these basic issues, the restrictive utilization of requirement and ban instruments can incidentally bother issues, for example,

---

<sup>19</sup> Stavridis, J. (2015, March 18). We Know How to End Drug Violence in Central America. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/03/18/we-know-how-to-end-drug-violence-in-central-america-colombia-drug-war/>

coercion, capturing, and illegal exploitation that subvert law based cycles, basic freedoms, and trust in government.

The bulk of the cocaine seized in recent years in the Caribbean has been taken in the Dominican Republic, which is also seen as a transit country for the European market.<sup>20</sup> Thus, having understood the evolution of the proposed issue over time, delegates are expected to then compare and contrast them with the aforementioned conventions and form a solution along with other member states. Where almost all member states have signed and ratified most of the aforementioned texts so as to form a scalable and agreeable solution to combat the transnational organised crime aspect of narcotic substances within Central America and the world alike along with combatting its abuse.

---

<sup>20</sup> An Improved Strategy to Fight Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Corruption in the Hemisphere. (2020, July 18). <https://theglobalamericans.org/reports/improved-strategy-fight-drug-trafficking-organized-crime-corruption-hemisphere/>

## Relevant Stakeholders

### *Mexico*

Mexico struggles to regulate the terrorist organisations involved in the trafficking of drugs. Even after receiving aid from the US and other countries they fail to manage their resources well and end up having an increase in crime rates and violence. These far-reaching consequences have been recently addressed by the US and Mexican government. Mexican officials struggle with dealing with drug dealers across the borders and it is even more problematic when large gangs approach the border with heavy artillery. Mexican drug traffickers have evolved over the years with stronger weapons, copious amounts of drugs and larger groups. This makes it all the more difficult for officials to restrict the cross border trade and increase the risk involved. To counter this, certain ideas have been proposed to the government of Mexico which are strengthening the law, confronting endemic impunity, strengthening the governmental and judicial institutions as well as making a shredded social contract.<sup>21</sup>

### *Colombia*

In Colombia, the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and other guerrilla groups and drug traffickers had been defined as ‘narcoterrorists.’<sup>22</sup> The government has tried their best to reduce the influence of cartels on common citizens as it puts a heavy strain on the security forces and may add to their already struggling economy. However these ideas clearly did not seem to work as an ongoing war takes place along guerrillas and drug cartels.<sup>23</sup>

### *USA*

---

<sup>21</sup> The Dialogue. 2020. *Should The U.S. Be More Involved In Mexico’S Drug War? - The Dialogue.* <https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/should-the-u-s-be-more-involved-in-mexicos-drug-war/>

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> “Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing.” The White House. The United States Government. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-vice-president-pence-members-coronavirus-task-force-press-briefing-16/>.

The US President referred to the Drug trafficking Organisations (DTOs) as terrorist groups that bring threats to the US policy. The immigration officers are denying visas for individuals who have previously been or are currently involved in drug trafficking and the government is denying them jobs in the employment sector to discourage such illicit activities. The United States is already equipped with necessary tools such as wire-tapping, penalties and seizure of assets for individuals disobeying these laws. They have also employed strict officers for these reasons to evoke fear and regulate these cartels with severe punishments such as electrocution. The US officials present in Mexico have also been instructed to maintain secrecy of financial and security issues and ensure that none of the money and resources come in the hands of terrorist groups.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>24</sup> Thedialogue.org, 2020. <https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/LAA191205.pdf>

## Questions A Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

- How will member nations work within the UNODC to come to a consensus on drug cartels in Central America and through what mediums?
- How can the issue of drug related violence be combatted?
- How should research into the effects of drugs be carried out?
- Who shall carry out such research and how will this be funded?
- To what extent should drugs be legalized and how will the consumption and quota used to be recorded?
- How will governments prepare their citizens for such ever-changing environments in relation to the drug world?
- Is there a necessity for the legalization of narcotics? Are there other superior alternatives?
- How can the measures introduced improve upon the measures in place within the UN Convention against Corruption (2004)?

## Concluding Remarks

Through this agenda, the UNODC really wants to explore the pertinent points raised above and come up with effective and feasible solutions for the betterment of the world. Narcotics play a huge role in the lives of many and they shouldn't be harmed by these solutions. These drug cartels have plagued Central America and will have massive repercussions in the long run. To prevent this, we as a community should stand together and combat these issues in a civil and appropriate manner. Previous strategies in the war on drugs, such as expensive militarization programs, or controversial reforms, including legalization, are slow but have been effective to some extent to a problem that is growing exponentially. Instead, the U.S. needs to encourage domestic and regional initiatives in Central America for the battle against drug trade by implementing laws and regulations to improve education, rural development, and employment opportunities. Addressing the national factors contributing to drug trade is a must from the government's standpoint. These dual objectives should be the focus of continued bilateral aid and regional cooperation. After all this, the technical assistance should be able to assert laws and justice in such sectors that fight organised crime, violence, corruption, and protect human rights. This will massively increase the chances of success for combating such a problem. Hemispheric communication, coordination of efforts, a new sense of urgency, and a long-term financial, social, and political commitment is required to the issue is what UNODC looks at in the years to come.

## Bibliography

- An Improved Strategy to Fight Drug Trafficking, Organized Crime and Corruption in the Hemisphere. (2020, July 18). <https://theglobalamericans.org/reports/improved-strategy-fight-drug-trafficking-organized-crime-corruption-hemisphere/>
- Business Insider. 2020. *International*. <https://www.businessinsider.sg/page/18745/?author&contributed=1%26page%3D140%26q%3Ddiet%26r%3DUS%26IR%3DT>
- Cocaine from South America to the United States. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTASouthAmerica/English/TOCTA\\_CACaribb\\_cocaine\\_SAmerica\\_US.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTASouthAmerica/English/TOCTA_CACaribb_cocaine_SAmerica_US.pdf)
- En.wikipedia.org. 2020. *Illegal Drug Trade In Colombia*. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal\\_drug\\_trade\\_in\\_Colombia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illegal_drug_trade_in_Colombia)
- Fas.org. 2020. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL34543.pdf>
- How Drug Trafficking Operates, Corrupts in Central America. <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/how-drug-trafficking-operates-corrupts-in-central-america/>
- InSight Crime. 2020. *Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)*. <https://www.insightcrime.org/uncategorized/central-america-regional-security-initiative/>
- Members.iinet.net.au. 2020. [http://members.iinet.net.au/~verma/p\\_generation13.html](http://members.iinet.net.au/~verma/p_generation13.html)
- “Remarks by President Trump, Vice President Pence, and Members of the Coronavirus Task Force in Press Briefing.” The White House. The United States Government. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-vice-president-pence-members-coronavirus-task-force-press-briefing-16/>.
- Robert Muggah and Salvador Paiz | April 12, 2. (n.d.). Homegrown Solutions to Central America’s Narco Nightmare. <https://www.americasquarterly.org/fulltextarticle/homegrown-solutions-to-central-americas-narco-nightmare/>
- Stavridis, J. (2015, March 18). We Know How to End Drug Violence in Central America. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2015/03/18/we-know-how-to-end-drug-violence-in-central-america-colombia-drug-war/>
- Terminology and Information on Drugs. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Terminology\\_and\\_Information\\_on\\_Drugs-E\\_3rd\\_edition.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Terminology_and_Information_on_Drugs-E_3rd_edition.pdf)
- The Dialogue. 2020. *Should The U.S. Be More Involved In Mexico’S Drug War? - The Dialogue*.

<https://www.thedialogue.org/analysis/should-the-u-s-be-more-involved-in-mexico-drug-war/>

- Thedialogue.org. 2020.

<https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/LAA191205.pdf>

- Unhcr.org. 2020. <https://www.unhcr.org/56bb369c9.pdf>

- Unodc.org. 2020.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOC\\_Central\\_America\\_and\\_the\\_Caribbean\\_english.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Studies/TOC_Central_America_and_the_Caribbean_english.pdf)

- Unodc.org. 2020.

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR\\_2010/World\\_Drug\\_Report\\_2010\\_lo-res.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2010/World_Drug_Report_2010_lo-res.pdf)

- Wilson Center. 2020. *Examining The Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI)*.

<https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/examining-the-central-america-regional-security-initiative-carsi>