

Hilton 2021

UNODC

Committee Overview

The Impact of COVID-19 on the International Narcotic Commissions and Abuse

Islamophobia in France

Reparations for Male Rape Victims in War Crisis

Committee Description

This committee will be run Harvard Style, meaning that pre-written resolutions are not permitted. Additionally, it is suggested that all delegates write at least one position paper, prior to the conference, as doing so is required in order to be eligible for an award. All delegates should come prepared for the conference with a working knowledge of all the topics and the policies and political standpoints of the country they are to represent. Keep in mind that UNODC combats serious and complex issues so we must work to our best ability to solve them. Lastly, remember that Model U.N. isn't about competition so remember to come in with an open mind, work together, and have fun!

Chairs

Sadie Carroway | Sadieruth10@icloud.com

Hello, delegates! My name is Sadie Carroway, and I am a senior at PHS. This is my third time chairing and my fourth and final year of Model U.N. Along with Model U.N. I am a part of my school's environmental club and class council. I can't wait to meet you all and I'm looking forward to a lively conference. Don't hesitate to shoot us an email with any questions!

Sophie Veltrie | sophiav6570@icloud.com

Hi delegates! My name is Sophie Veltri and I am a senior at Pittsford Mendon. This is my first time chairing, but I've been in Model U.N. for 3 years now. Outside of mun I play tennis and enjoy reading.

Please reach out to either of us with any questions. Can't wait for the conference!

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The Impact of COVID-19 on the International Narcotics Commissions and Abuse



After a slight decrease in opioid-related deaths in 2018, the trend began a slight upturn with a boom in March of 2020. Over 93,000 people died of drug overdoses in 2020, a 29.4% increase from projected numbers in 2019. The correlation between the global pandemic and the surge of narcotic users is causing more risk factors associated with the delta variant as well as endangering lives.

Cocaine, heroin, fentanyl, and methamphetamines are the primary drugs involved in overdose and addiction; these substances account for the highest rates of production and illegal trafficking internationally. Along with the rising overdose-related death rate, this increase in production has led to a rise in illicit drug users over the past ten years by over 30% to almost 300 million users globally. Cocaine use has clustered in areas of Africa, Asia, North America, and Europe although its main production occurs in South American countries. Russia has the highest percent of substance abuse disorders at 5.93%, with the United States at 5.47%, and Greenland at 5.13%. These numbers have only

grown throughout the pandemic, increasing by almost 2%.

The synthetic derivatives from opium drugs (fentanyl, oxycontin, Vicodin) prove to be much more fatal than their natural counterpart heroin, although injectable drugs have more disease-ridden consequences. HIV numbers grew to approximately 36.7 million globally, and Hepatitis A numbers grew due to the disease being transferred through both injectable and non-injectable drugs. These diseases are not only risk factors of COVID-19 but also compromise the immune system, making people less able to create antibodies for the more aggressive delta variant. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) has worked to provide training in global hospitals to combat and research overdoses as well as update legislation and control measures to deal with opioid use and illegal trade. The INCB works to control these productions, imports, exports, and exchange of illegal drug stocks but has recently been working overtime due to the increase of cyber-instability and demand for illicit drugs. As the INCB works alongside the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and Research and Trend Analysis Branch (RAB) it is important to recognize past, current, and predict future drug-related trends.

How can the UNODC combat the rising percentages of opioid use globally? What measures can be taken to reduce illegal trafficking of synthetic drugs? How can this committee find a solution to dangers posed by COVID variants?

Sources:

International Narcotics Control Board: <https://www.incb.org/incb/en/narcotic-drugs/index.html>

Substance Abuse Statistics and Data: <https://ourworldindata.org/drug-use>

UN Drugs Report: Two-thirds of global drug deaths now from opioids: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/06/1041341>

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Islamophobia in France



As a nation, France has continuously rejected Islamic culture and its religious values. Recently, Islamic terrorist organizations have made attacks to combat the injustices; however, this only fuels France's desire for Islam to be made strictly religious instead of political. Recently France has had legislation passed into the Senate that would prohibit girls under the age of 18 from wearing hijabs. They also released legislation that encourages Muslims to become "fully French" by signing onto French values. By doing so, the French government is trying to "westernize" the culture of imams and transform them into the ideal francophones.

Although some groups known as extremists carry out violent acts as protest, the majority of Muslims living in France desire peaceful reform. This small number of extremists has fueled further Islamophobia within French culture, resulting in a 53% increase in attacks on Muslims. There were 235 attacks in 2020 alone, and the

victims are widely ignored by the French government based on their religious principles. This Islamophobia is fueled by the state, and the United Nations has worked with Non-Governmental Organizations to investigate anti-Islamism in France. This corruption spreads into the French police force, where protesters are being denied permits as a new law makes it harder for police brutality footage of imams to be released. Laws like this lead to further attacks on innocent people of color or different religious backgrounds.

This issue is not limited to France. It is very prevalent throughout all of the world, Europe in particular. With increased immigration, Muslims have faced segregation within European society and government policies leading to unemployment and poverty, only worsening the stigma against Muslim minorities. Taking action to combat Islamophobia in France is severely needed to prevent any further violence in the future from both terrorist organizations and corrupt government groups.

What can the UN do to reduce police attacks on imams? How can NGO's help to expose the Islamophobia happening in France? What aid can be provided to Muslim minorities living and immigrating to Europe?

Sources:

France sees wave of protests amid Islamophobia, police bill
<https://www.dailysabah.com/world/europe/france-sees-wave-of-protests-amid-islamophobia-police-bill>

French Senate Aims to Alienate Muslims
<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/france-aims-to-legalize-islamophobia/2192135>

New York Times Analysis of European Islamophobia
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/06/opinion/europe-islamophobia-attacks.html>

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Reparations for Male Rape Victims in War Crisis



Sexual assault is a common war strategy that uses violence and intimidation. It asserts dominance over rape victims and can cause long-term mental and physical problems including STDs and PTSD. Many male victims of rape face these issues, and yet they are commonly neglected and stigmatized for it.

Rape has been used as a recent weapon of war in many countries such as Chile, Greece, Croatia, Iran, Kuwait and the former Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, the male victims of this war crime go unacknowledged despite how often sexual assault occurs. In El Salvador, 76% of male political prisoners had experienced some form of sexual assault. In a Sarajevo concentration camp, 80% of the men had reported being raped. 21% of the men at a torture treatment center in London said they were sexually abused in confinement. Regardless of these numbers, male victims are rarely given much attention. Out of 4,076 NGOs that address sexual violence, only 3% discuss male victims.

Men who have been sexually abused rarely speak out about their trauma. Due to the toxic masculinity within today's society, receiving help for sexual assault is stigmatized as being unmanly and shameful. These men are also at risk of being arrested in countries, including 70% of African nations, that do not tolerate homosexuality. Due to fear of shame and losing acceptance, most men will ignore their trauma and struggles and dissociate, causing them to lose the full memory of their assault. This can make it harder for men to address their experiences later on.

Many countries have existing reparations offered to victims of war; however, they lack the proper support for these victims, and they are very difficult to attain. For example, out of the estimated 3,000 victims of sexual assault due to the Bosnian war, only 7 are registered as "civilian victims of war." The other thousands of victims were likely rejected or were too ashamed to apply for this status. The process of attaining the official status of a war victim can take years. Some people may not have the money to pay for the many legal processes of attaining the status. Despite all the setbacks, it is crucial that all rape victims, male and female attain the support they need to get past their trauma.

What should governments do to create more accessible means of support for male victims? How can the UNODC combat the stigma around male rape victims? What can the UNODC do to prevent rape as a weapon of war in the future?

Sources:

Historian uncovers reality of male rape during times of war – Tulane News
<https://news.tulane.edu/news/historian-uncovers-reality-male-rape-during-times-war>

Human Rights Watch on UN Involvement With Male Rape Victims
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/05/03/men-can-experience-sexual-violence-war-too>

Genocide Through Male Rape and Sexual Violence in the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda
<https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1555&context=djcil>