

ECOSOC Resolution 2005/24

Providing support to Afghanistan with a view to ensuring effective implementation of its Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

“The General Assembly,

“Noting with concern the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled ‘Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2004’, emphasizing that the cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan has increased to an unprecedented level and stressing the threats to the security and stability of that country, neighbouring regions and the entire world that have emanated from the increased illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of and trafficking in illicit drugs,

“Recognizing the political will and continued commitment of Afghanistan to eliminate opium poppy cultivation by 2013, and welcoming in this context the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, launched in February 2005, which formalized the establishment of the new counter-narcotic ministry,

“Taking note of the Constitution of Afghanistan, in article 7 of which the Government of Afghanistan expresses its strong resolve to fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium and other illicit narcotic drugs,

“Encouraging the Government of Afghanistan to intensify its efforts to achieve an effective legislative counter-narcotic framework,

“Welcoming the establishment by the Government of Afghanistan of a counter-narcotic police force in support of its counter-narcotic campaign, in the context of strengthening the law enforcement regime,

“Noting with appreciation the achievements of the Government of Afghanistan during 2004 in implementing law enforcement measures leading to the elimination of thousands of acres of opium poppy cultivation, the interdiction of drug traffickers, the seizure of substantial amounts of illicit drugs, precursors and small ammunitions and weapons and the dismantling of hundreds of clandestine laboratories used for illicit drug production, and noting the commitment of the Government to increasing its efforts substantially in those areas,

“Noting the priority given by the Government of Afghanistan to ensuring a credible, targeted and reinforced illicit crop eradication campaign and to working with international partners through the national development budget and the newly

established counter-narcotic trust fund in order to facilitate the provision of sustainable alternative livelihoods in targeted areas,

“*Bearing in mind* that the fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,¹

“*Recalling* its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, entitled ‘United Nations Millennium Declaration’, and the goals contained therein, which focused on economic development, peace and security and the establishment of the required framework for international cooperation to achieve those goals,

“*Recalling also* various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,² requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs,

“1. *Notes with appreciation* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other international entities;

“2. *Commends* the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan of Afghanistan, which comprises an eight-point strategy that includes:

“(a) Building counter-narcotic institutions and provincial structures;

“(b) Increasing the awareness of the Afghan population about the problems and threats emanating from the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

“(c) Provision of alternative livelihoods and creation of the national development budget and the counter-narcotic trust fund to provide financial support;

“(d) Interdiction and elimination of heroin-manufacturing laboratories through the national anti-narcotic police force;

“(e) Strengthening legal and judicial institutions;

“(f) A credible, targeted and verified eradication campaign;

“(g) Demand reduction and treatment of addicts;

“(h) Regional cooperation with neighbouring countries aimed at strengthening security belts in the region and countering

¹ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

² *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2004* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.XI.3).

the threat posed by the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs;

“3. *Calls upon* the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotic objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan;

“4. *Encourages* all stakeholders to strengthen measures for global demand reduction, thereby enhancing efforts to combat illicit drug production and trafficking;

“5. *Urges* Afghanistan to maintain illicit drug control among its highest priorities, as stipulated in its Constitution and the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the production of illicit drugs and trafficking in illicit drugs and precursors;

“6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts to ensure that multilateral support is provided to Afghanistan in line and in coordination with the Counter-Narcotic Implementation Plan.”

*36th plenary meeting
22 July 2005*