

Director: Bernardo Elizondo

Moderator: Mariajose Fernandez

Secretary: Eva Rios



DESCRIPTION OF COMMITTEE

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) operates as a pivotal specialized agency within the United Nations, carrying out a diverse range of functions and responsibilities. It plays a crucial role in fostering international collaboration on issues such as drug control, crime prevention, counter-terrorism, and anti-corruption efforts. The agency provides technical assistance, expertise, and capacity-building support to member states to help them develop and implement effective policies and strategies in these areas. Moreover, the UNODC conducts extensive research, gathers data, and shares information to facilitate evidence-based decision-making and a better global understanding of these challenges.

Additionally, the UNODC actively supports key international conventions and treaties, notably the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Through promoting dialogue and fostering partnerships between member states, regional organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders, the UNODC significantly contributes to bolstering global security, justice, and the rule of law. In summary, the UNODC's multifaceted efforts make it a vital agency within the United Nations, working tirelessly to address pressing global issues and promote international cooperation.

INTRODUCCION TO THE TOPIC

The smuggling of drugs into prisons via drones represents a modern-day challenge for correctional facilities and law enforcement agencies worldwide. This practice has its roots in the proliferation of drone technology, which evolved from military and surveillance applications to become readily accessible to the general public in the early 2000s. Consumer-grade drones,

equipped with high-quality cameras and easy-to-use controls, opened up a world of possibilities beyond recreational and aerial photography pursuits. Criminal organizations and individuals soon recognized the potential of drones to circumvent traditional prison security measures.

By the mid to late 2010s, the use of drones for smuggling drugs had become a serious and growing issue. Drones offered an efficient and low-risk means of delivering illicit items to inmates. They could easily fly over prison walls, drop packages in designated areas, and quickly make their escape, frustrating authorities' efforts to capture those responsible. This prompted legislative responses in many countries, with stricter regulations on drone usage near prisons and the introduction of specific laws targeting drone-assisted smuggling, often accompanied by severe penalties.

In response to this new threat, prison officials and law enforcement agencies began to implement countermeasures, these measures included the use of drone detection technology, the development of drone-jamming systems, and increased surveillance of prison perimeters. Some prisons even raised the height of fences and installed netting systems to deter drones from dropping contraband. Despite these efforts, the struggle between drone smugglers and authorities continues to increase, with criminals employing progressively advanced techniques. The smuggling of drugs into prisons via drones remains an ongoing challenge, bringing out the

CURRENT SITUATION

Drug smuggling via drones has emerged as a complex and rapidly evolving challenge that transcends national borders. The adoption of drones by criminal organizations has transformed the dynamics of the illicit drug trade, introducing unprecedented capabilities and opportunities for evasion. These drones offer a discreet and clandestine means of transporting drugs, circumventing traditional border controls, and accessing remote or fortified locations that were previously beyond the reach of smugglers. Furthermore, the use of drones to deliver contraband directly into prisons and correctional facilities adds a new layer of complexity to the issue. In response to this ever-growing menace, nations around the world have implemented a range of strategies and initiatives.

Cocaine, marijuana, and prescription medications are some of the illegal substances that have been caught being transported using this method. Drones have not only been used for cross-border trafficking but have also been found in security-sensitive areas, for instance correctional facilities and prisons, then they drop the drugs for the inmates. Law enforcement agencies and border security forces have been developing and deploying countermeasures in response to this threat.

These precautions include modern drone detection systems, stricter regulations governing drone usage, and increased surveillance of airspace. Even with these initiatives in place, the struggle between authorities and smugglers continues, highlighting the need for ongoing vigilance, innovation, and international cooperation to end drug trafficking via drones efficiently.

INTERNACIONAL ACTION OF THE TOPIC

Drug trafficking via drones is becoming an international concern. Which has prompted the creation of strength to fight and create new strategies to end the problem. Nations around the world are introducing strong new laws targeting the illegal use of drones. People who violate the laws will face severe penalties and legal consequences for trafficking drugs via drones. As well, people found trafficking weapons, cell phones and other items near the prison will be punished between 10 months to 3 years in prison.

Furthermore, correctional institutions have made many investments in new technology specialized in capturing illegal drone infiltration. There has been added a specialized drone detection system that monitors drone signals and that can identify unauthorized flights near prison. Additionally, some prison facilities have adopted drone interfering systems that make the facility control the drone that's being used illegally.

These worldwide actions emphasize the steady commitment of nations to sustain the security and integrity of their correctional facilities. They also focus on the mutual settlement to confront the ever-evolving dares created by the technology-managed and innovative procedures employed by criminal organizations in their tries to sabotage law and order within prisons.

PERSPECTIVES AND POSITIONS

The topic of smuggling drugs in prisons is a complicated issue with different points of view. The prison authorities and law enforcement agencies see this problem as a huge security threat, since this affects the risk of violence and addictions inside prisons. Therefore, governments are used to giving priority to security in their prisons, investing in technology against drones, and enforcing rules to prevent this type of activity.

On the other hand, prisons advocates argue for a better focus on addiction among inmates and treatment options. They emphasize the importance of rehabilitation and reintegration in society as ways to reduce contraband of drugs and better the situation of the inmates. Advocates also emphasize the importance of privacy and not invade the privacy of the inmates since there has to be an important balance of security and inmates rights.

From a technological view, the tech industry sees chances in creating anti-drone ways to fight this problem, recommending for innovation and modern countermeasures. Criminal systems involved during drug smuggling adapt to law enforcement attempts, frequently searching vulnerabilities in the prison system.

There are two public opinions on the consumption of drugs, the first opinion of people needs to put more security inside the prisons and the second opinion is to have more strict and advanced laws inside the prisons. This public sentiment can influence government policies to address drug smuggling. As well, if this problem reaches an international level, many countries will have to come together to combat the problem. Finally, countries are having a difficult time finding solutions to solve the problem of drugs via drones.

POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

Addressing the issue of drug smuggling into prisons via drones necessitates a comprehensive and multifaceted strategy that encompasses various technological, operational, and legislative measures. To effectively combat this growing challenge, correctional facilities can start by investing in cutting-edge drone detection technology. This technology incorporates radar, acoustic sensors, and video analytics to swiftly identify and monitor drones approaching or operating in proximity to prison facilities.

Additionally, geofencing solutions can be implemented to establish no-fly zones around the prison premises, effectively preventing drones from entering restricted airspace. To further deter and disrupt drone operations, jamming and communication disruption systems can be employed, effectively cutting off the connection between the drone and its operator.

Proactive surveillance is crucial. Prisons can employ their own drones for aerial monitoring, patrolling the airspace surrounding the facility, and intercepting potential threats. Meanwhile, well-trained drug-sniffing dogs can be utilized to detect narcotics and other contraband, ensuring comprehensive checks at multiple levels.

Investing in high-quality security cameras covering the entire prison vicinity allows for real-time monitoring and recording of any suspicious drone activities. Simultaneously, staff vigilance and education are essential components of the defense, as they need to be trained to recognize and respond to drone-related threats effectively.

Collaboration with local law enforcement agencies and relevant authorities can enhance intelligence sharing and joint operations to track down and apprehend those responsible for the illegal drone smuggling. To act as a strong deterrent, penalties for individuals caught using drones for drug smuggling should be increased.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the use of drones to smuggle drugs into prisons represents a significant and evolving challenge for correctional and law enforcement agencies. The proliferation of readily available and affordable drones has allowed criminal organizations and individuals to use the technology to deliver contraband to correctional facilities. This method of drug trafficking has serious implications for prison security, prisoner safety, and the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

To address this problem, prison administrators and law enforcement must take a multifaceted approach. This approach should include the use of technology such as anti-drone systems, stricter regulations on the use of drones near correctional facilities, increased surveillance and improved security measures in prisons. In addition, public awareness campaigns and public involvement can be critical in deterring individuals from attempting to use drones for

illegal activities. Ultimately, combating drug trafficking in prisons using drones will require technological innovation, legal measures and public cooperation. This is a dynamic problem that will continue to evolve as criminals and authorities adapt to the changing technology and security landscape. Effectively addressing this problem will help improve the security of correctional institutions, reduce drug-related incidents, and improve the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CREATING A RESOLUTION

The final section of your position paper is where you'll outline the solutions you've thought of. These solutions, conceived by delegates, play an important role in facilitating the progression of the debate, making this the most important paragraph. In your position statement, it is imperative to incorporate a minimum of three carefully crafted and feasible remedies aimed at achieving a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Below are some guidelines to assist you in formulating the solutions for your third section.

- Research what the UN and other countries have done in the past that actually worked.
- Remember, you can't change or make laws as a delegation, so your solutions shouldn't mess with how the government runs things.
- Look at what you already know about the topic and what others have tried before, and come up with solutions that are peaceful and can be put into action in the short and long term.
- Make sure all your solutions make sense for the topic you're discussing.
- Focus on solutions that really work to reduce substance abuse.
- Start with simple ideas, and then get creative and tweak them to fit the topic.
- Think about involving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) – these are groups that aren't part of the government but can still help solve problems around the world. (Remember, this part is just an option, not a must-do for your solution.)
- You can check out NGOs like "Rays of Hope" and the "Drug Policy Alliance" (DPA) as examples of organizations that fight against substance and drug use.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. Which nations are impacted by this?
2. What's currently unfolding?
3. How long has this been going on?
4. Does your delegation possess a contingency strategy?
5. Where does your country stand regarding this issue?
6. Is your proposed fix meant for the short or long haul?

7. What lies at the core of this predicament?

RESEARCH AID

<https://www.justice.gov/usao-edca/pr/four-indicted-scheme-deliver-drugs-state-prisons-drone>

<https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2023-04-09/drones-drug-smuggling-california-prisons>

<https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/addressing-contraband-prisons-and-jails-threat-drone-deliveries-grows>

<https://abc13.com/drone-drug-drops-grant-parish-louisiana-fugitives-surrender-harris-county-federal-prison-smuggling/13832220/>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-scotland-65166451>

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

1. Drones: Unmanned flying devices controlled remotely.
2. Drugs: Illicit or controlled substances.
3. Prisons: Facilities for incarcerating individuals who have committed crimes.
4. Smuggling: Illegally transporting goods, including drugs.
5. Security: Measures to protect against threats and risks.
6. Enforcement: Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations.
7. Technology: Application of scientific knowledge to create tools.
8. Regulations: Rules and guidelines governing specific activities.

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