

**KENTUCKY UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL PROPOSAL**

Proposal #: **29**

Assignment: **B**

Country: **Paraguay**

School: **Newport Central Catholic HS** City: **Newport**

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Title: **A Proposal to decrease illegal drug trafficking in South America by restoring the tenure rights of indigenous people with help from the IFAD and UNODC**

BE IT HEREBY ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Justification Clause:

"Over the last 20 years, 100,000 small-scale local farmers have migrated to city slums or to other countries or have become landless. Each year, in Paraguay, 9,000 rural families are evicted by soy production and nearly half a million hectares of land are turned into soy fields." --"Paraguay's Destructive Soy Boom" New York Times, July 2, 2012, (Hobbs)

In Paraguay, according to the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 2% of the people own 77% of all fertile farmland. Because of their agricultural economy, this leaves many people without homes, land, jobs, or food. Therefore, many indigenous farmers turn to drug trafficking to support their families. With a poverty rate of 32%, selling drugs seems like the best option for many poor people who have no other way to feed their family. Countries can decrease the drug trafficking by restoring and protecting tenure rights to indigenous farmers. Most of the land loss is a result of an extreme increase in soy production. The company, Monsanto, has purchased large amounts of fertile land in South America for soy production. The soy is most commonly used for bio-fuels and animal feed. Bloomsburg reports that Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, and Uruguay are highly affected by this Soy Boom (9/13/2012).

Section I: The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) will work with local governments to ensure the preservation and protection of tenure rights.

Section II: Under this IFAD/UNODC program, the government must recognize the tenure rights of people, which include upholding the rights of all people and genders regardless of social status. The government will keep records of land and land owners. It will regulate the foreign business land accumulation. These acts will ensure that the companies will not evict the people from the land and ensure that the people will have a place to live and farm. This protection will result in a decrease in drug trafficking because farmers will be able to feed their families.

Section II: Under this IFAD/UNODC program local governments will encourage the purchase and long-term settlement of the land by the indigenous people. The IFAD will support local farmers in the process of returning fertile land for the use of subsistent crops. By doing this, locals will have stable homes, reliable employment, and sufficient nutrients.

Section III: The IFAD/UNODC will support the government in the prevention of corruption in the land distribution and judicial matters regarding the land. Special focus will be placed on ensuring legal protection.

Section IV: Funding will come from IFAD and UNODC and, local governments, when possible. Countries found supporting these efforts will be given priority regarding other requests in aid from the UN.