

DEBRIEF: What was different from the first time? How did we show 'resilience' in how we used the 'land' this time? How realistic is it that people have land taken from them by nature or other people? How much land do people need? How do communities show resilience in how their land is used? What might change if people worked together rather than in competition for land use?

DID YOU KNOW? You can compare living conditions between different countries by visiting www.ifitweremyhome.com

Title: From There to Here

Aim: To explore the effects of the drug trade on communities who produce and consume drugs

Age: 12+

Time: 50 minutes

Materials: Drug cards and country cards copied, paper, markers, scissors, tape, blu-tac



WHAT TO DO

Part 1: Ask your group to think about drug use in Ireland. What drugs can they name? Who is involved? What are the impacts? Ask participants do they know where drugs come from? How do drugs get to their communities? See the list of those involved below, and compare to the participants answers. Have they missed any?

Who's Involved:

Criminal gangs	Families of drug users	Landlords
Drug dealers	Farmers	Police
Drug traffickers or 'mules'	Farmers' families	Transport/Shipping
Drugs users	Land loggers	Workers in processing plants

Part 2: Using the list of people involved, create a timeline of who is involved in the drug trade from where drugs are produced until these reach Ireland. Where does the drug chain start? Where does it end? Ask them to think about why each person is involved. Who profits? Who loses out? Why do people take drugs? Why do people grow them?

Part 3: Divide into two smaller groups. One group receives cards about Afghanistan and Heroin and the other about Colombia and Cocaine. Ask them to think about the problems associated with the drug for a community in that country and make a list of issues. These could include education, employment, poverty, etc. Allow 10 minutes for this. Display the answers.

Ask the group if some of those problems are also present in communities in Ireland where people use drugs? Which ones? What are the impacts of the global drugs trade on communities here and in the Global South? How can individuals and communities develop resilience to drugs? What are the challenges? What are the opportunities? Finally, ask each group to choose one of the issues and to create a poster to inform others about the global drugs trade. The poster should relate to communities affected by drugs in Ireland and the Global South.



Country Profile: Afghanistan

Capital city: Kabul

Population: 29 million

Refugees/ Internally Displaced People (IDP): 2 million refugees in Pakistan and 800,000 in Iran

Religion: Approximately 99% Islam

Life expectancy at birth: 48.7 years

Economy: Mainly agriculture (80% of population) producing grain, rice, fruit, nuts and vegetables. Mineral resources include natural gas, coal, oil and gemstones. The security situation has restricted development. Drugs, mainly opium, dominate illegal exports

Unemployment rate: 35%

Literacy rate (age 15 and over who can read/write): 28%

Politics/Government: The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan is governed by an elected President supported by two Vice Presidents and a Cabinet of Ministers. The Taliban and other anti government groups are active in many regions, especially in the South

Corruption Index out of 187 countries: 3rd most corrupt country

Communications: 1 million internet users, 13 million mobile phones



Country Profile: Colombia

Capital city: Bogotá

Population: 46.1 million

Refugees/ Internally Displaced People (IDP): 3-5 million IDPs

Religion: Approximately 99% Christian

Life expectancy at birth: 73 years

Economy: Despite years of drug and politically related violence, Colombia has managed to maintain long term sustainable growth and is now the third largest economy in South America, primarily focused on oil, coal, coffee and cut flowers

Unemployment rate: 10.8%

Literacy rate (age 15 and over who can read/write): 90%

Politics/Government: Republic with President as Head of State and Government. Colombia has experienced decades-long violent conflict involving outlawed armed groups, drug cartels and human rights abuses. Since 2002, there has been some progress towards improving security

Corruption Index out of 187 countries: 100th most corrupt country

Communications: 22.5 million internet users, 43 million mobile phones

(Source: CIA World Factbook, BBC, Transparency International, UNDP, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, UK)



WARM UP: Using a long broom handle, participants look at the top of the stick and spin as fast as they can 20 times around it. Immediately afterwards, they should try to do a simple task such as touch their nose, kick a football or tie a shoelace. (Adapted from an activity by Felix Chali, Barefeet Zambia)



Name of drug: Heroin

Source of drug: Opiates from the poppy plant including opium, morphine and heroin

From where? (% of global production): Mainly in Afghanistan (84%), South-East Asia (5%), and Latin America (10% Mexico, Colombia)

How does it get to Europe? Traffickers traditionally rely on overland routes via central Asia, Iran and Pakistan. Recent increasing use of Africa as a route for shipments to Europe fuels heroin consumption there

Who grows it? Afghan poppy farmers grow opium. Afghanistan has approximately 300-500 laboratories in operation with an output of approximately 380-400 tons of heroin per year

Value of global market? €44 billion (2010)

Price per kilogram (kg)? About €800 to the farmer for the opium it takes to produce 1kg of pure heroin. It's worth about €80,000 on the street

Who uses it? (2007) 15–21 million heroin users globally. Britain has more than 300,000 heroin users, the largest market in Western Europe

Who benefits from the global trade? Criminal networks and a few large-scale smugglers in Europe, Russia and South-East Asia get most of the profits. In 2009, Afghan drug traffickers earned €1.8 billion and Afghan farmers €350 million



Name of drug: Cocaine

Source of drug: Coca bush

From where? (% of global production): Mainly in Colombia (50%), Bolivia (33%), and Peru (17%)

How does it get to Europe? World's 2nd largest flow of cocaine (after USA) goes to Europe. Trafficking mainly by sea to Spain/Portugal and Belgium/Netherlands

Who grows it? Coca farmers cultivate the plants. For many growing coca is the only way of surviving. Estimated 240,000 people involved in production. About 167,000 hectares of land is used to grow coca leaves (approx 18,500 times the size of St Stephen's Green, Dublin)

Value of global market? €130 billion (2008)

Price per kilogram (kg)? About €1 per kilogram to the farmer, worth about €150,000 on the street

Who uses it? (2007) 16–21 million cocaine users globally. USA is the largest market with 6 million users. The number in Europe has doubled in 10 years to reach 4.1 million

Who benefits from the global trade? Less than 1% of street value goes to the coca farmers. Another 1% goes to the processors and traffickers in the region. About 25% goes to international traffickers. More than half of the profit is made by dealers in Europe

(Adapted from information available on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime website <http://www.unodc.org/>)



NOTE TO LEADER: It would be worth exploring drug use and risks with your group if they are new to drugs education, before doing this activity. Visit <http://www.drugsandalcohol.ie/5259/>



FACT BOX: Internally displaced people, or IDPs, flee their homes due to conflict, violence and human rights violations but – unlike refugees and asylum seekers - have not crossed an international border. They remain inside their home countries to seek protection. (Source: www.unhcr.org)