



ACADEMIC GUIDE

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



Welcoming Letter

Model of United Nations GCBMUN

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Dear Delegates,

We warmly welcome you to this wonderful experience! We are Mariana Casanova Murcia, María José Cuevas Vivas, and Natalia Cárdenas, and it is a great honor for us to guide you as you take your first steps in this United Nations project. We are especially excited about working together in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Committee.

More than just learning about this committee, we want you to truly understand the heart of the United Nations, an organization that seeks to make the world a better place. This is a chance for you to develop your skills, expand your knowledge, and take real action to become kind, thoughtful, and responsible individuals who can bring positive change to society.

This committee is an incredible opportunity to learn, reflect, and understand the challenges the world faces today. Our time together is not just about these two days of discussion, it is about a learning process that we will build together. During these days, you will grow in your understanding of social and political issues, working toward fairness and progress. You will also come up with possible solutions to the important topic we will be discussing: the recruitment of young people by Jihadist groups. At the same time, this experience will help you develop valuable skills that will be useful in your daily life. This project offers you a chance to learn in a fun and meaningful way, it all depends on your curiosity and effort.

For us, being part of GCBMUN is something truly special, and we are certain that it will be an unforgettable, exciting, and enriching experience for you as well. Get ready for two days full of learnings, creativity, and, of course, moments of joy and laughs.

Our only advice is to give your best effort. Push yourself beyond what you think you can do, and you will achieve more than you ever imagined. We are here to support you every step of the way, so never hesitate to ask questions or share your thoughts with us. We wish you all the best in this incredible experience of creativity and innovation. Together, we will go beyond our limits and grow as individuals!

With great enthusiasm,
Mariana Casanova Murcia, María José Cuevas Vivas and
Natalia Cárdenas.

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HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

1997

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) came into existence through the combination of the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and Center for Incorporated Crime Prevention (CICP)

Was powered by an emerging understanding that issues such as drug smuggling, terrorism, and organized crime needed more than national attention.

The organization's main office is in Vienna, Austria, but, while it serves in coordinating international actions against criminal networks, like all international agencies, its goals have significantly shifted due to global changes in security



Image 3 taken from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (s. f.). United Nations : Office On Drugs And Crime. <https://www.unodc.org/>

While UNODC's priority concerns were drug strategy and crime prevention

Early 2000s

There was an important turning point towards counter terrorism, which stemmed from the emergence of violent extremist groups, particularly economic and politically unstable wielding jihadist factions. (UNODC, s.f)

Though the primary focus of the UNODC was initially on organized crimes and drug control, the formation of transnational terrorist networks around the world in the late 1990s and early 2000s made the organization's focus shift



Image 4 taken from Taking responsibility. (2018, 20 marzo). deutschland.de. <https://www.deutschland.de/en/topic/politics/germany-applies-for-the-un-security-council>

2001
September
11

Attacks strongly underscored the need for an international with multiple factors approaches to deal with extremist violence.

Considering this emerging threat, UNODC broadened its scope to assist member states in counter terrorism legislation and the organization's efforts in developing training for:

Capacity building

Intelligence sharing

International Policing cooperation

Quickly became a significant part of global anti-terrorism strategies

The changes brought by Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) were particularly important because it obliged all countries to adopt measures to prevent and criminalize the financing of terrorism, improve their border and judicial systems, and cooperate more fully in the fight against terrorism. Following these resolutions, UNODC initiated several projects that sought to assist countries in complying with these standards.

Recognizing that corruption was a key factor allowing criminal organizations to operate freely, UNODC also played a central role in drafting the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2003

2003

This treaty required countries to implement measures to prevent corruption, prosecute corrupt officials, and recover stolen assets. It was a historic step in ensuring that governments worldwide could combat financial crimes and strengthen transparency. Alongside these legal frameworks, UNODC launched global programs to help nations build stronger judicial institutions, train law enforcement officers, and promote accountability in the public sector.

During the early 2000s, UNODC's mission expanded beyond organized crime to include:

**Counter-
terrorism efforts**

**Human trafficking
Prevention**

**Cybercrime
investigations**

As crime groups became more technologically advanced, they began using the internet for illegal activities, including drug trade on the dark web, identity theft, and financial fraud.

To combat these new threats, UNODC created specialized programs to track digital crime, strengthen cyber laws, and improve intelligence-sharing between countries. Human trafficking also became a growing concern, and UNODC launched initiatives to protect victims, support law enforcement in dismantling trafficking networks, and assist governments in creating victim-centered legal frameworks.

Today

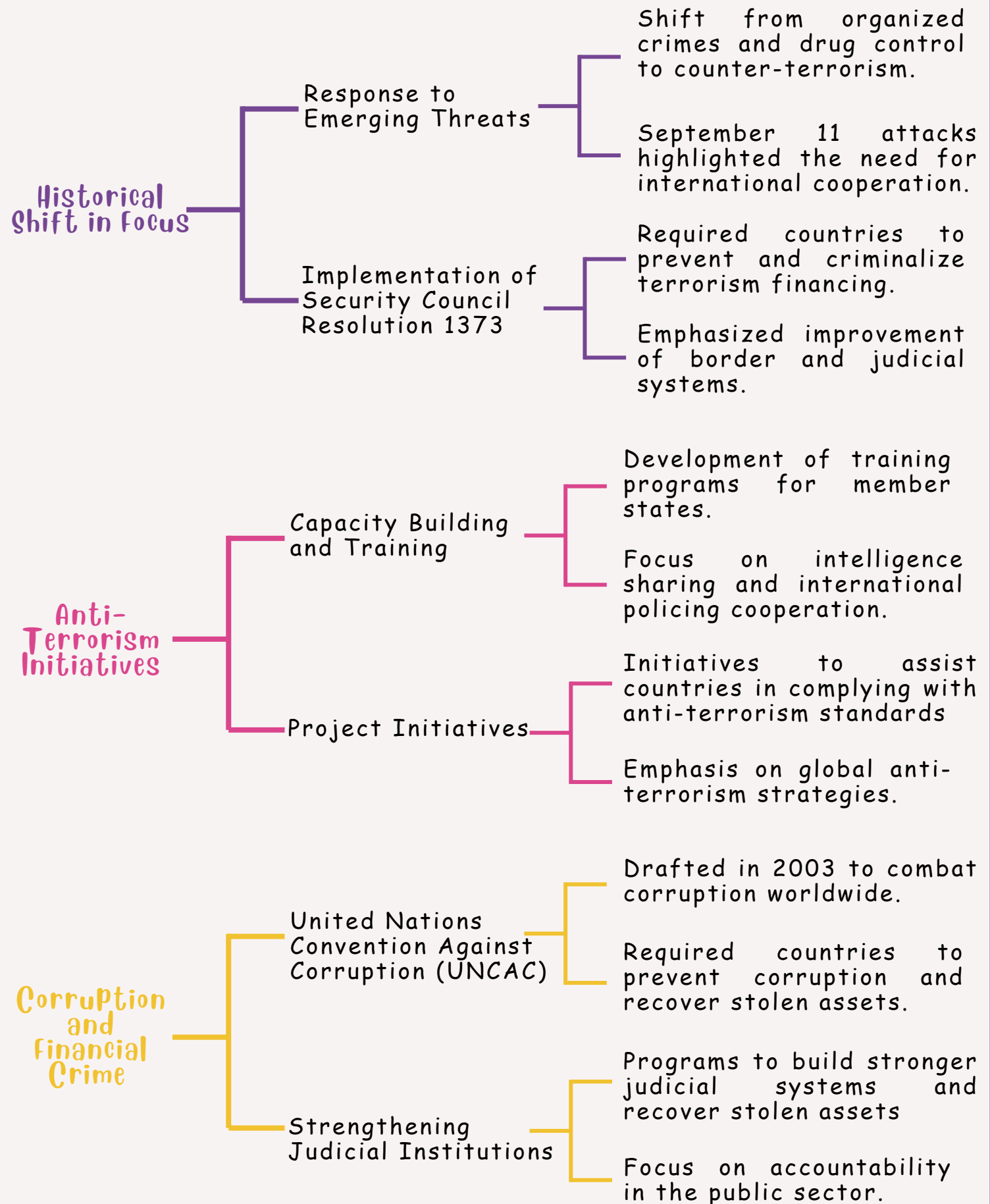
UNODC continues to be one of the leading global agencies addressing crime, justice, and drug-related issues.

It has expanded its work to cover environmental crime, such as illegal logging, poaching, and hazardous waste trafficking, as well as maritime crime, including piracy, illegal fishing, and narcotics smuggling by sea.

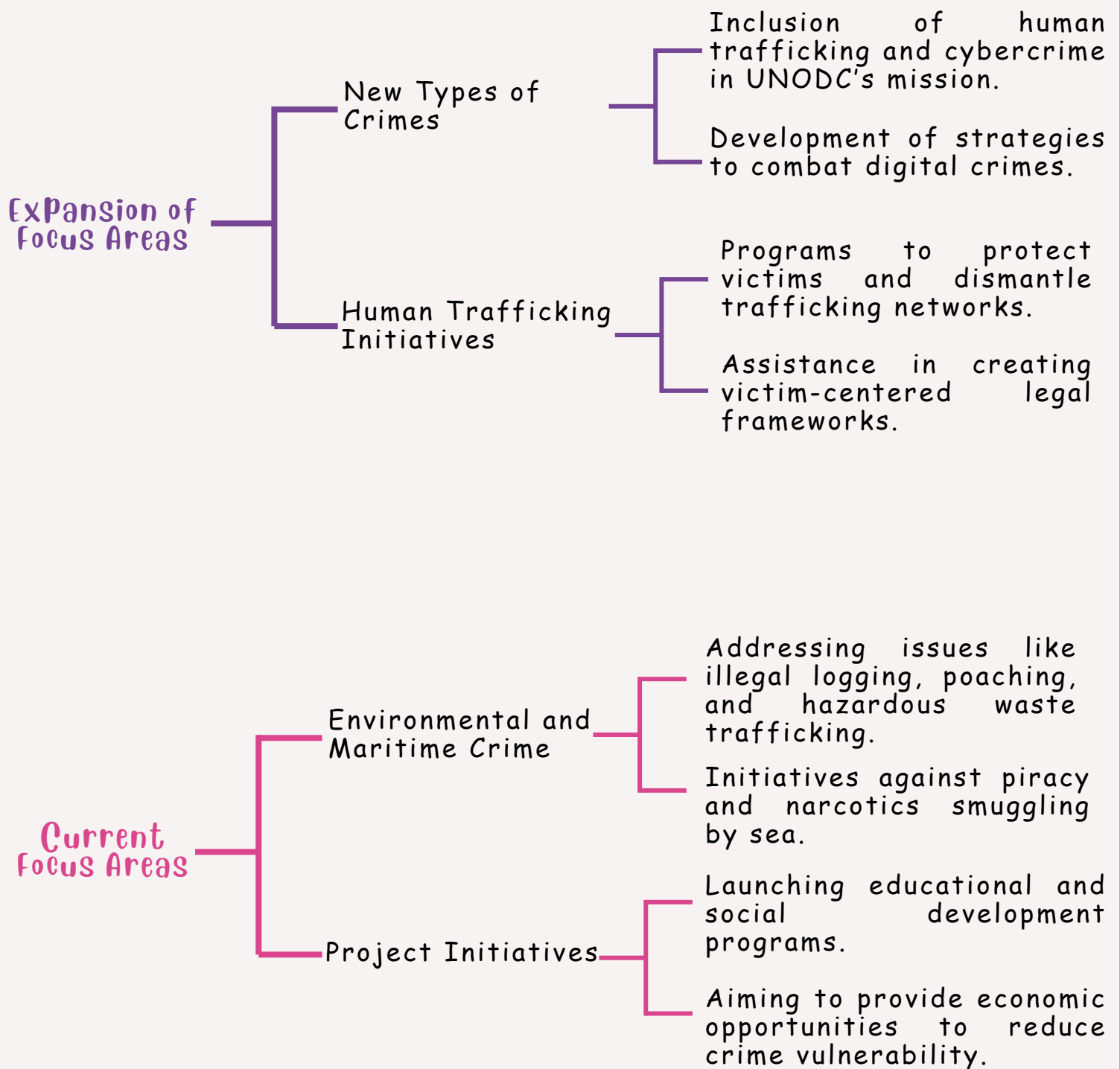
The organization has focused on criminal justice reforms, ensuring that countries develop fair and effective judicial systems that uphold human rights while prosecuting criminals.

UNODC also works to prevent youth involvement in crime, launching programs that promote education, social development, and economic opportunities to reduce vulnerability to illegal activities.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)



SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE



Image 6 taken from Gil, A. (2022, 18 August). *Terrorism and instability in the Sahel - Maps of The World Order - EOM. The World Order - EOM.*

<https://elordenmundial.com/mapas-y-graficos/terrorismo-e-inestabilidad-en-el-sahel/>

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime, as well as being responsible for implementing the United Nations main program against terrorism. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.).

The main idea is to find different solutions that include political, social, cultural and religious aspects for them to be discussed.

The committee will focus on strategies that promote:

Peace

Security

Human rights

In regions such as the Sahel and Central Asia, which are the main case studies to be taken into account. The map above helps to understand and observe which countries are part of the Sahel region (Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria).



Image 7 taken from Anirban. (2025, 23 enero). 7 Easy Steps on How to Start an NGO in India: Complete Advise. Chegg India. <https://www.cheggindia.com/earn-online/how-to-start-an-ngo-non-government-organizations/>

A great way to look at the problem from another perspective is the creation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as part of the solutions to deal with the recruitment of youth by Jihadist groups in the Sahel and Central Asia.

These NGOs can play a key role by acting as mediators in local conflicts, promoting educational and sensitivity programs in vulnerable communities, and offering viable alternatives for young people at risk of recruitment. (Anirban, 2025b)

In addition, delegates are invited to discuss how these organizations can collaborate with governments and international agencies to implement sustainable strategies to strengthen social security, reduce poverty and combat radicalization.

Documents

The committee will be based on the GCBMUN Handbook, a document which provides specifications for the dress code, procedure and code of conduct that will be considered during the days of the model. Through the meeting, delegates will be given the opportunity to review the most important parts of the Handbook, however it is recommended that they read this document individually before the model.

For the development of the committee, all delegates should prepare:

Opening Speech

An opening speech, which will be limited in time and should be in the range of one and a half minutes maximum. This opening speech should include the delegation's positions on the topic of discussion, and case studies.

Position Paper

Simultaneously, a position paper should also be prepared for the topic, which should be delivered and presented. However, delegates can also use it to support their arguments and position on the issues to be debated. On the other hand, we will implement a UN portfolio, which is a set of documents that helps delegates prepare for a Model United Nations debate. It serves to understand their country's position on the issue, have data and arguments, prepare for the debate, organize ideas, investigate in depth and propose solutions throughout the committee.

Finally, UNODC also wishes that during the development of the Committee, an agreement would be adopted through constructive dialogue and mutual understanding among delegations. The aim is to promote peaceful and diplomatic solutions that respect international law and human rights, and ensure that all proposals lead to long-term stability and security. This committee encourage such healthy debate, where differences of opinion are treated as opportunities to learn from, not conflict with.

Delegates should proceed with respectful, open minded discussion and a spirit of collaboration, utilizing firm and objective arguments rooted in the values of peace, justice and protection for vulnerable communities to construct solutions. This method enables the committee to draft effective plans to respond to the given problem and solidifies the practice of diplomacy and international relations.

Tips for research!

1 Understand the topic first

- Learn what recruitment means and why some groups try to convince young people to join them.
- Ask: Who, what, when, where, and why?

2 Use reliable sources

- Look for information on UNICEF, BBC News, National Geographic Kids, and the United Nations websites, etc to ensure reliability.
- Avoid random websites that may have false information.

3 Take notes in your own words

- Write down the most important facts, not everything you read.
- Keep your notes organized by topic.

4 Ask questions while researching

- Why do these groups target young people?
- How do they convince them to join?
- What can governments do to stop this?

Curiosity is the base of knowledge!

5 Look for different perspectives

- Read information from multiple sources to get a complete view of the topic.
- Compare what different experts say.

6 Watch educational videos

- Look for documentaries or explanatory videos about the Sahel and Central Asia.
- TED-Ed and National Geographic often have useful videos.

7 Use maps to understand the region

- Find the Sahel and Central Asia on a map.
- Learn about the countries affected and their challenges.

8 Think about solutions

- What can communities, governments, and organizations do to stop this?
- How can education and jobs help protect young people?

GENERAL MISSION

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is the leading international agency dedicated to combating organized crime, drug trafficking, corruption, and transnational violence.

Its mission is to **promote**:

Justice

Security

Rule of law

By fostering international cooperation and implementing policies that protect human rights and strengthen legal frameworks worldwide (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.).

The UNODC plays a crucial role in **addressing the root causes of terrorism and youth radicalization**. Its initiatives focus on improving access to **education, creating employment opportunities, and promoting social inclusion**—key factors in reducing vulnerability to extremist recruitment. Additionally, UNODC collaborates with governments and local communities to enhance security measures and support sustainable development in regions affected by forced recruitment (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, n.d.).

A significant aspect of UNODC's approach is the implementation of prevention programs aimed at educating, rehabilitating, and reintegrating at-risk youth. These initiatives help build community resilience, preventing more young people from being drawn into extremist networks. However, their success relies on strong international cooperation and a collective commitment from all Member States to eradicate violent extremism and foster safer, more just societies.

Sustainable Development Goals



Image 9 taken from Gamez, M. J. (2022, 24 mayo). *Objetivos y metas de desarrollo sostenible - Desarrollo Sostenible*. Desarrollo Sostenible.
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

Image 9 illustrates the direct link between UNODC's work and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The inclusion of SDGs such as **Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions** (Goal 16), **Quality Education** (Goal 4), and **Decent Work and Economic Growth** (Goal 8) underscores the organization's commitment to creating a fairer and more secure world. This visual representation reinforces the importance of a holistic approach, where justice, security, and development work hand in hand to prevent crime and promote long-term stability.



Topic A: Recruitment of Minors by Jidahist Groups



Study Case: Sahel and Central Asia

INTRODUCTION

Children recruited and used globally since 2005



Around the world, thousands of children are forcibly recruited by different armed groups, including jihadist organizations operating in regions such as the Sahel and Central Asia.

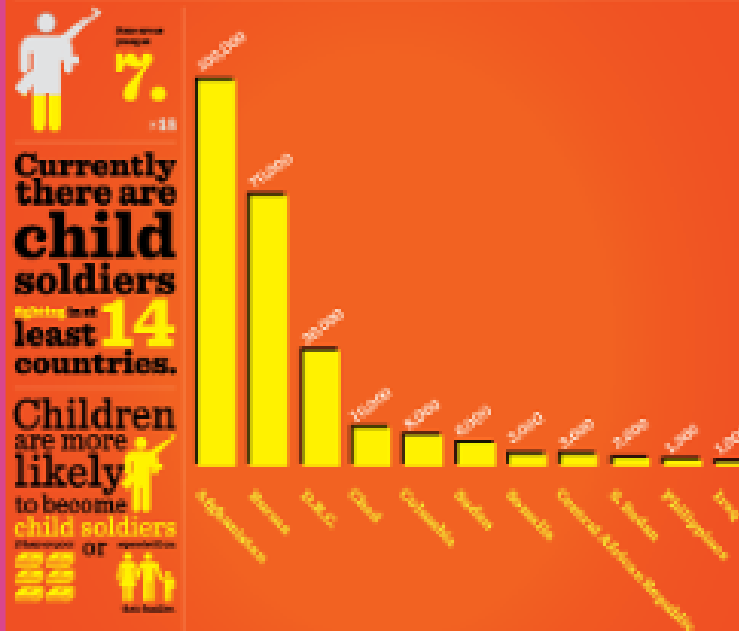
2021

It was estimated that over 8,500 children worldwide were recruited or used in hostilities, a figure that continues to grow (United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], 2021; Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 2021).

Among these areas, the Sahel region has become one of the most critical hotspots, with a reported **30% increase in child recruitment** between 2019 and 2021 (International Crisis Group, 2022). Meanwhile, parts of Central Asia have also seen a big increasing rate in extremist activities affecting vulnerable young kids. (Amnesty International, 2020).

Most of these children are under the age of 18, and some are even younger than 15. They are often taken away from their families or tricked with promises of food, shelter, or protection (UNICEF, 2021).

75%
Charging facilities
include the
percentage of
distribution



Sources

Category	Percentage
Sexual	90%
Witness murder	87.5%
Murdered with death	86.4%
Convicted due to self not other children	79.1%
Convicted to commit murder	52.8%
Regret	35.8%

Understanding why these groups target children and how to prevent such recruitment is essential. Through this guide, we aim to help you recognize the dangers of child recruitment by jihadist groups in the Sahel and Central Asia. By learning about the causes and consequences, we can all work together (children, families, communities, and governments), to protect young people and promote peace in these regions.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC



Since ancient times, conflicts have existed worldwide, often affecting the most vulnerable populations, including children. In recent decades, extremist groups have used the recruitment of minors as a strategy to strengthen their objectives. This phenomenon has been particularly alarming in regions such as the Sahel and Central Asia, where political instability, poverty, and lack of education create a favorable environment for child recruitment (UNICEF, 2022).

1980s

These fighters, known as the Afghan Mujahideen, eventually came together and formed larger groups like Al-Qaeda and later ISIS. They believe that fighting is necessary to create a society that follows a very strict version of Islamic law. Their ideas come from beliefs like Salafi jihadism and Qutbism, which use violence to fight against governments they think are wrong or corrupt. (Sageman, 2004 and Gerqes, 2016).



INFOBAE (2021, February 14). Unidad para las Víctimas delivers balance of compensations for more than 8,000 cases of forced recruitment. InfoBae. <https://www.infobae.com/america/colombia/2021/02/14/unidad-para-las-victimas-entrega-balance-de-indemnizaciones-con-mas-de-8000-casos-de-reclutamiento-forzado/>

Historically, children have been exploited in areas of conflict. Systematic recruitment of children to an end of gaining a loyal and indoctrinated fighting force has become a trend among more jihadist groups. Children are already highly vulnerable through poverty, collapsed educational structures, and dysfunctional family units.

Abduction or manipulation have all been methods of recruitment leading to long-term psychological damage, physical injury, and loss of future potential to the victims. (UNICEF, 2021 and Human Rights Watch, 2023).

The recruitment of minors by jihadist groups is a severe violation of human rights. These groups manipulate children through violence, often forcing them to become child soldiers, spies, or suicide bombers.

Some children are abducted, while others join voluntarily due to economic hardship or the absence of opportunities for a better life. The international community has recognized this as a critical issue that requires urgent intervention (Human Rights Watch, 2023).

CURRENT SITUATION

The rise of jihadist recruitment among young people in the Sahel in recent years and in Central Asia has become a growing concern. In these regions, children and teenagers are particularly vulnerable to recruitment due to high levels of poverty, weak government institutions and ongoing conflicts. This creates a situation in which extremists can easily disseminate their ideology and indoctrinate youth into the group.

Each year thousands of children in crisis situations are vulnerable to recruitment, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Child Recruitment in the Sahel



UN says Sahel children devastated by violence. (nd). *Middle East Online*. <https://middle-east-online.com/en/un-says-sahel-children-devastated-violence>

In the Sahel, a mix of:

Severe Poverty

Violence

**Underdevelopment
of a state**

Helps jihadist groups like 'Boko Haram' to succeed.

This group, which is famous for the schoolgirls abduction in Nigeria in 2014, has also started operating in neighboring nations like Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. In these areas of such violence, social issues and lack of social management are used in a negative way to force or bribe children to join their cause. (International Crisis Group, 2022 and UN Security Council, 2021)

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has identified poverty and lack of educational opportunities as key factors driving child recruitment in the Sahel. Many children see joining these groups as the only viable way to survive. The region's instability, combined with weak governmental institutions, has made it difficult to combat recruitment efforts effectively (UNODC, 2022).

Child Recruitment in Central Asia



The continuous instability after the Soviet Afghan War dramatically influences how children are recruited in Central Asia. Conflict in the area has produced circumstances under which extremist beliefs can show up, especially among underprivileged groups.

Jihadist groups have used highly effective recruitment strategies in different parts of Central Asia, taking advantage of vulnerable children with promises of protection, a sense of purpose or financial support.

This method of recruitment not only takes out children's chances of education and of having a good childhood but also leads them to have violent connections that are difficult to break, with very dangerous people.

ISIS-K, active in both Afghanistan and parts of Central Asia, has utilized social media and local networks to recruit vulnerable minors. The group has been known to target young boys from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, promising them financial support and a sense of purpose. Reports suggest that over 1,500 minors have been radicalized and trained by ISIS-K since 2020 (Human Rights Watch).

Why are children recruited?

Jihadist groups target minors due to their psychological malleability, because they are eased to get persuaded, and because of their ability to act undetected. These children often undergo rigorous training, including ideological brainwashing, weapons handling, and suicide attack preparation. Many are also forced to commit acts of violence against their own communities to sever ties with their past lives (UNICEF, 2023).

How Do These Groups Convince Children to Join?

Jihadist groups offer of the quest of power is often through one or more of the following means: Recruitment of children through dozens of them targeting in areas of poverty, lack of education, and stability. Many children are from families who can barely get by, and when they are pushed into these situations, they are easy targets to manipulate. Some of the most common tactics are:

● Misleading commitments:

The groups offer food, shelter, and money, which are not available to many of those children and make children believe that joining would serve them in future.

● Religion:

Recruiters use religion and ideology to persuade children that fighting is a noble cause, telling them they will be "heroes" for their community.

● Violence:

Many children are abducted and coopted via violence and threats. Some are turned into killers to sever ties to their past and guarantee loyalty.

● The use of social media:

Suicide training is spread on online networks, making extremism look exciting or providing a false sense of belonging to children.

● Family or community Pressure

Sometimes children are recruited because their family members are already involved, or because extremist views are prevalent in their community.

What has the international community done?

The United Nations and various NGOs have launched rehabilitation and reintegration programs for former child soldiers. These initiatives focus on psychological support, education, and vocational training to help children rebuild their lives. However, due to ongoing conflicts and limited resources, the effectiveness of these programs remains a challenge (UNHCR, 2022).

How does this crisis affect children?

The recruitment of children into jihadist groups leaves deep physical and psychological scars. Many suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), loss of family, and social discrimination when trying to reintegrate into society. Additionally, the destruction of schools and displacement of populations further limit their chances of receiving an education and finding stable employment in the future (Human Rights Watch, 2023).

ANALYSIS & SOCIAL IMPACT

The recruitment of kids and youths into jihadist groups in the Sahel and Central Asia is a security concern, but above all it is a humanitarian catastrophe putting entire generations at stake. It is sadly disturbing that in the 21st century, thousands of children are made to barter away their innocence for arms fuelled by ideologies they scarcely comprehend and entering a vicious cycle of violence, fear and abuse.

This is not just an issue of extremism or terrorism, **this is the systemic failure of societies, governments, and the international community to protect the most vulnerable.** It is a scandal that those children, who ought to be at school playing with their friends, are being trained to commit murder, forced to carry out attacks and denied their futures. These youngsters' lives are being stolen before they even get a chance to start.

But the real question, of course, is this:

.....

Why has the crisis not been successfully stopped? Are we all, as an international community must be, doing everything we can to stop this? Are we, instead, letting poverty, ignorance, and fear perpetuate this cycle of exploitation?

.....

We are often told that these children are victims, but aren't we also telling ourselves that they've been failed by society? **The governments in these areas, rife with corruption and instability, have failed to protect entire communities, permitting jihadist organizations to prey on their vulnerabilities.** Education systems are breaking down, jobs are vanishing and families are being fractured by war and displacement. In that environment, is it really any wonder why extremist recruiters have such an easy time playing with young minds?

Your job as delegates in this committee is to not only come up with solutions, but to fully comprehend the gravity of this crisis. This is more than a GCBMUN committee—it is about how we can restore hope to thousands of children stripped of their right to a childhood.

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), children have the fundamental **right to life, protection, education, health, and development**, regardless of their background or the country they live in, some articles that may be useful for the development of the committee are:

Article 6 ensures the child's right to survival and development.

Article 19 protects children from all forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation.

Article 28 affirms their right to education.

Article 32 protects them from economic exploitation and harmful work.

Article 38 clearly states that children must not be recruited or used in armed conflicts.

Each of these rights is violated when a jihadist group recruits a child. These children are not simply being sucked into violence; they are being robbed of growing up in safety, of going to school, of playing, of dreaming, of being loved. They are being treated as weapons of war, not as the human beings they are, with all the dignity and limitless potential.

The UNCRC emphasizes that children are **not weapons. They are not soldiers. They are the future of our societies, and we have a legal, moral, and human duty to protect them.** And the work of this committee needs to be grounded that no child should ever have to choose between survival and peace.

How do we make sure a child chooses education over extremism in Mali, Afghanistan or Burkina Faso? How to rebuild communities broken by war and fear? But how do we ensure that governments protect their children, and not ignore the horrors happening underneath their noses?

It is now for you to take responsibility. Let the decisions they take in this committee shape the global response to this issue. You are not just arguing over policies, you are arguing over thousands of children whose futures hang in the balance.

For if we do not act, if we continue to permit these crimes to go on, then we aren't just failing them, we are failing humanity itself.

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

To help delegates in their investigation, we have designed some questions for them to answer to get prepared for the debate. Remember that answering these questions is NOT the only preparation delegates must have for the model.

1. What are the main factors contributing to the recruitment of young people by jihadist groups in the Sahel and Central Asia?
2. How do these groups exploit social, economic, and political vulnerabilities to attract young recruits?
3. What role does radicalization play in recruitment, and how is it facilitated (online, religious institutions, social networks, etc.)?
4. What preventive measures have been implemented by national and international organizations to counter youth recruitment?
5. How can education and employment opportunities reduce the risk of radicalization among vulnerable youth?
6. What role do local communities and religious leaders play in preventing recruitment and radicalization?
7. What legal frameworks exist to combat the recruitment of young people by terrorist organizations in these regions?
8. How can UNODC enhance international cooperation to disrupt jihadist recruitment networks?
9. What are the challenges in prosecuting recruiters, and how can legal systems adapt to address these issues more effectively?
10. What strategies can be implemented to rehabilitate and reintegrate young people who have been recruited by jihadist groups?
11. How can governments and NGOs support former recruits in reintegrating into society while ensuring security?
12. Are there successful case studies of deradicalization programs that could be replicated in the Sahel and Central Asia?

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

13. How do jihadist groups use social media and digital platforms to target and radicalize young people?
14. What measures can be taken to counter online propaganda and recruitment?
15. How can governments collaborate with tech companies to prevent the spread of extremist content?

GLOSSARY

- **Jihadist groups:** Organizations that follow an extreme interpretation of Islam and sometimes use violence to push their ideas. *Example: Jihadist groups attempt to recruit young people by promising them a sense of purpose. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Recruitment:** The process of persuading or forcing people to join a group or organization. *Example: The recruitment of young people by extremist groups is a growing concern. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Drug smuggling:** The secret and illegal transportation of drugs from one place to another. *Example: Authorities arrested several criminals involved in drug smuggling across borders. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Terrorism:** The use of violence or threats to create fear and force changes in politics or society. *Example: Governments work together to prevent acts of terrorism from harming civilians. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Organized crime:** Criminal activities conducted by structured groups working together to earn money illegally. *Example: Organized crime networks are involved in human trafficking and money laundering. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Transnational:** Occurring or operating across more than one country. *Example: Transnational cooperation is necessary to combat international crime. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Multi-pronged approach:** A strategy that uses several methods at the same time to solve a problem. *Example: The government adopted a multi-pronged approach to fight drug abuse through education and law enforcement. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Extremist violence:** Very harsh and harmful actions taken by people with extreme ideas. *Example: Extremist violence often leads to severe consequences for communities. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Counterterrorism:** Efforts made to prevent or stop terrorist activities. *Example: Intelligence agencies engage in counterterrorism operations to protect national security. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Legislation:** Laws made by governments to control behavior and protect society. *Example: New legislation was introduced to prevent terrorist financing. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Capacity building:** Helping people or organizations improve their skills and abilities to deal with challenges. *Example: Training programs are part of capacity-building efforts for law enforcement agencies. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Intelligence sharing:** The exchange of important information between different groups or countries. *Example: Intelligence sharing between nations helps prevent security threats. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Judicial systems:** The network of courts and legal processes that decide if laws have been broken. *Example: A strong judicial system ensures criminals receive fair trials. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Exploited:** Taken advantage of unfairly for someone's benefit. *Example: Vulnerable communities are often exploited by extremist groups. (Oxford, n.d.)*
- **Offshore communications:** Communication methods that operate from outside one's own country, often to hide where information comes from. *Example: Criminals use offshore communications to avoid being tracked by authorities. (UNODC, 2021)*

- **Decentralized:** Not controlled by a single central authority; spread out over different places. *Example: The decentralized nature of terrorist networks makes them difficult to dismantle. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)*
- **Law enforcement:** Organizations like the police that work to prevent and investigate crimes. *Example: Law enforcement agencies work to ensure public safety. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Deradicalization:** The process of helping someone abandon extreme beliefs. *Example: Special programs focus on deradicalization to reintegrate former extremists into society. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Radicalization:** The process by which a person starts to adopt extreme views or beliefs. *Example: Social media can be a tool for the radicalization of young individuals. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Community resilience:** The ability of a community to recover from difficult or harmful situations. *Example: Community resilience programs help areas affected by terrorism rebuild and recover. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Youth engagement:** Involving young people in important activities or decisions that affect their lives. *Example: Schools promote youth engagement in social projects to prevent radicalization. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Forced recruitment:** Compelling people to join a group against their will. *Example: Some armed groups use forced recruitment to increase their numbers. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Human rights:** The basic freedoms and rights that every person is entitled to. *Example: Protecting human rights ensures that everyone is treated fairly. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Non-governmental organizations (NGOs):** Groups that work to help solve problems and support communities without being run by the government. *Example: NGOs provide aid to people affected by conflict. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Parliamentary language:** The formal way of speaking and writing used in official government meetings and debates. *Example: Delegates must use parliamentary language during discussions. (UNODC, n.d.)*
- **Objective arguments:** Reasons or discussions based on facts and fairness rather than personal opinions. *Example: A strong debate relies on objective arguments supported by evidence. (Oxford, n.d.)*
- **Rehabilitation:** Helping someone recover and learn new, positive ways to live after a problem like crime or addiction. *Example: Rehabilitation programs support former extremists in finding new opportunities. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Reintegration:** The process of bringing someone back into society after they have been isolated or involved in harmful activities. *Example: Reintegration helps former radicals' transition back into their communities. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Eradicate:** To completely remove or destroy something harmful. *Example: Governments work to eradicate terrorist networks. (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)*
- **Violent extremism:** Extreme beliefs that lead to the use of violence to force change. *Example: Violent extremism threatens peace and security worldwide. (UNODC, 2021)*
- **Sustainable strategies:** Long-lasting plans or methods that can continue without harming people or the environment. *Example: Sustainable strategies focus on long-term solutions rather than temporary fixes. (UNODC, n.d.)*



GENERALITIES



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